

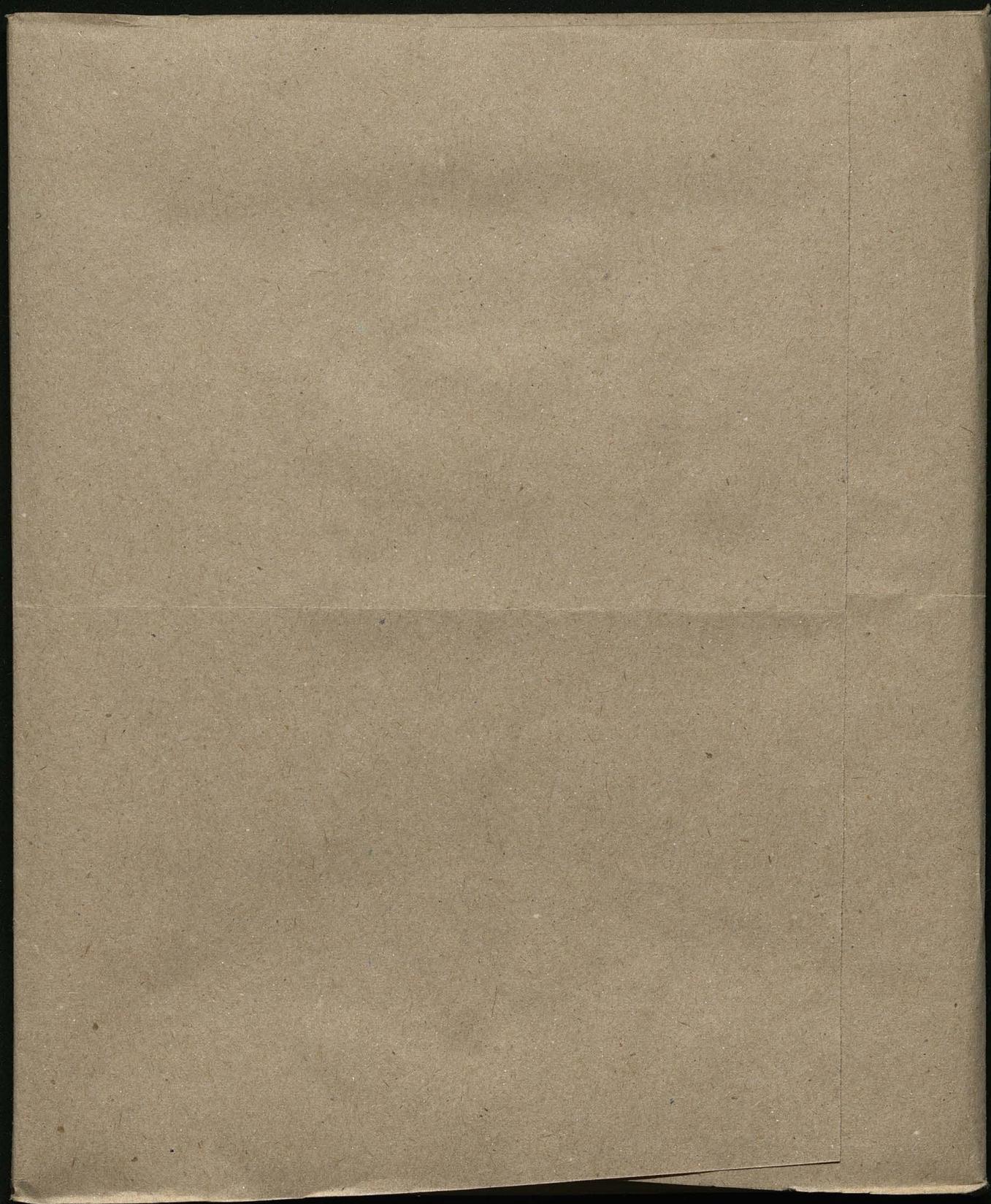
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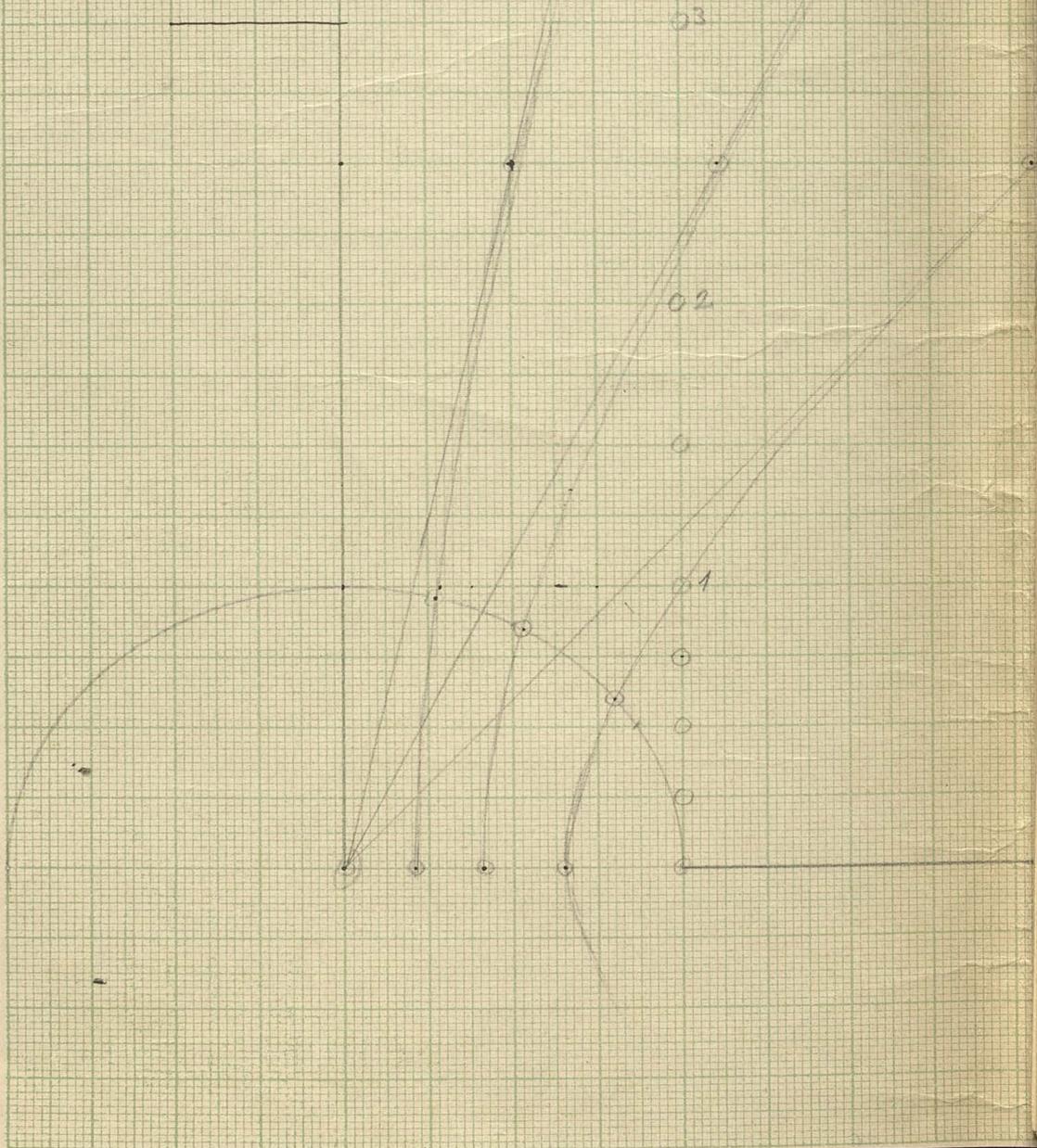
II. Korrektur

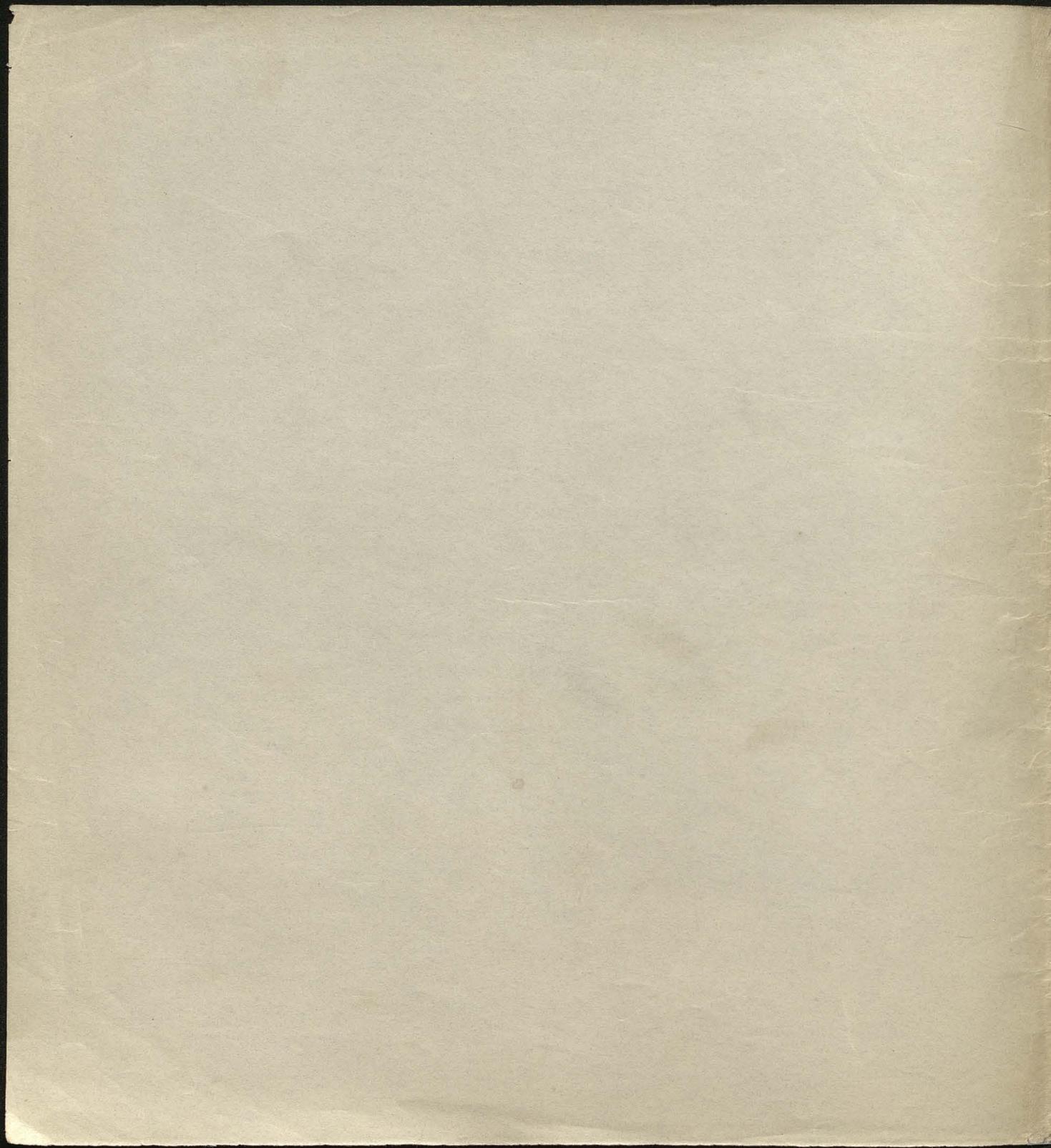
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Maryan Smoluchowski: Przewyższając do teorii ruchów cieczy lepkiej, a zwłaszcza
zgodnie do wymiarów.

W pierwszej części (prawy) autor rozpatruje warunki graniczne, składowe w jedno-
znaczny sposób ^{porówny} ruch statyczny cieczy lepkiej. Wiadomo, że według badań Helmholtza,
Kortwega i Rayleigha do określenia zagadnień tego rodzaju trudniej by miało podanie
^{rozkładu} prędkości na powierzchni otaczającej badaną część przestrzeni. Autor zauważa
jednak, że sposób ten ^{nie} daje się zastosować w razie jeżeli ^{ona} powierzchnia ~~nie~~ ^{nie} ~~zawija~~
~~nie~~ obejmuje przestrzeni nieskończonej, a z drugiej strony, że w praktyce doświadczalnej
nie prędkości tylko ich imienia hydrostatyczne są dane, które ^{deklaracje} ~~na~~ ^{na} powierzchni cieczy
w ~~zbiornikach~~ ^(i.e. w zbiornikach) powoduje ruch określony w przewodzie tężącym. Autor
wprowadza w ten sposób pojęcie ruchów „skonieczonych”, do których w ogóle w praktyce
możliwe udzielić, i dowodzi że istotnie do określenia ^{tego} ruchów „skonieczonych” wystarczy
w ogólnym podaniu rozkładu ich imienia ^{jednocześnie} deklaracje w odległości nieskończonej.
które stosunkowo mało dotychczas były badane

W drugiej części autor zajmujący się szczególnymi ruchami dronowymi.

Wyprowadza ~~efekt~~ pewną dopódy do większej formy ogólnej rozważań
takich zagadnień, i pokazuje zastosowanie jej ~~do~~ ^{nie} ruchom odrywającym
się o brzośnie ślady ^{nie} ~~na~~ ^{na} ~~kilku~~ ^{na} ~~przypadkach~~ ^{przypadkach}.

Sz to mianowicie: przepływ cieczy przez otwór ~~na~~ (szparę) w ścianie ślady,
i ruch w ten sposób ślady rozpatruje otwór, i dalsze ~~przypadki~~ ^{przypadki}, z tamtych
otrzymane przez spekulację, jak ruch cieczy w ~~stosunku~~ ^{stosunku} ~~kręgi~~ ^{kręgi} ~~matematycznie~~ ^{matematycznie}
~~bliskości~~ ^{bliskości}

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opracowa
ze (w praktyce) rachów i innych statystycznych niema, ale przybliżeniu statystycznie
stwierdziliśmy, że sąc nauywie z rezerwami ilemocinowis duciem
i których
faktie powne dawać niemie panuje, że zatem:

§ Uwzględnieni: albo uo u albo uduwinda damera pod emdui skoinowyo skomunystowoz.

Nie wykluwamy jednak bynajmniej rachów o linioch przed się jakoż ai do
niektorkomoni.

They were a common form and were used for the same purpose as the
in the same way, to many

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Bez jinde $u_{\infty} = v_{\infty} = \phi_{\infty} = 0$ $f_{\infty} = 0$

nie musi samo przez się być $\Delta \psi = 0$ albo $\nabla^2 \psi = 0$?

ψ

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

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

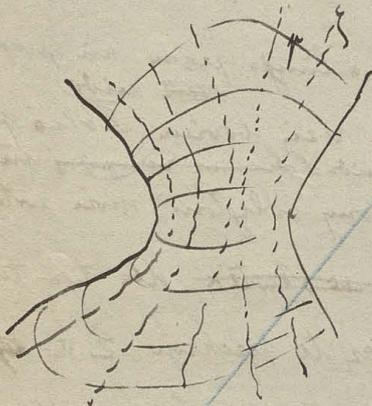
$$\lim_{\beta \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \beta} = 0$$

Albo czy jinde ψ finite, nie wynika samo przez się

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} u_{\alpha} = 0 \text{ ?}$$

$$\text{dla } \lim_{\beta \rightarrow \infty}$$

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



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

zatem $\Delta^2 \psi$ albo sięga do ∞ , albo ^{mo} koniecznie ~~nie~~ sięga do ∞

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

$$\text{zatem też } \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \psi = 0 \text{ nie sięga do } \infty$$

więc $\Delta^2 \psi$ porzeka koniecznie do ∞ sięga do ∞

ψ = Kraftfluss, Kraftlinien Anzahl (El. W)

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

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

dróbaję natężenia styane tylko wzdłuż osi x (hydrostatyczne), to wynika że (4)

prędkości wzdłuż x i w innych kierunkach musi być niekierunkowa, bo z powodu skończoności 3

G skończone wartości prędkości wzdłuż x (skierunek x jest \vec{u} obrotu S ,
~~a w takim razie \vec{u} musi być równy zero~~ skierunek \vec{u}
~~optycznej prędkości wzdłuż x i w innych kierunkach $p_{xy} = 0$~~ co się przekłada warunkiem $p_{xy} = 0$
~~ogólnie wzdłuż x i w innych kierunkach~~]

Pod temi założeniami wzdłuż osi x nie ma już momentu sił wzdłuż ^{ani, podobny ani inny}
~~osi x i w innych kierunkach~~

linia $p = 0$. Wynika z tego, że ~~nie ma już momentu sił wzdłuż osi x i w innych kierunkach~~

Skonsumujemy energię wynika że praca wykonana przez ciśnienie ^{się równa}
na powierzchni i ~~praca wykonana przez ciśnienie~~ musi być ~~równa~~
porównani energii kinetycznej ciał opuszczających się obrotu i ^{ilosci}
ciężta wyprężonej:

$$\int \int \int (\rho_{xx} l + \rho_{xy} m + \rho_{xz} n) u + (\rho_{xy} l + \rho_{yy} m + \rho_{yz} n) v + (\rho_{xz} l + \rho_{yz} m + \rho_{zz} n) w \, dS + \int \int \int \Phi \, dx dy dz = \int \int \int (\rho u^2 + \rho v^2 + \rho w^2) \, dS + \int \int \int \Phi \, dx dy dz \quad (3)$$

co łatwo także sprawdzić przez podstawienie wartości p_{xx} itd. i całkowanie
wzdłuż x . W równaniu tym pod porządkami całkowania ~~całki~~
porównano składek skończoności G , a zamknięcia nacięcia i prędkości,

~~całki obrotowe z lewej strony składek $\int \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} u \, dx$ zamienia się z~~

$$\int \int \int (\rho u^2 + \rho v^2 + \rho w^2) \, dS + \int \int \int \rho \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right) \, dx dy dz \quad \text{co powieja za robę} \quad (4)$$

$u = v = w = \text{const.}$ wskutek tego że $\Phi = \dots$ możemy mieć tylko wartości dodatnie.

a zatem z powodu skończoności prędkości $\lim_{\infty} v = 0$ będzie ogólnie $u = v = w = 0$.

Průjmy jsou ze uvu se střední vlnovou funkcí ^{tohoto} $\frac{1}{\lambda}$, $\frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{\lambda_0} + \frac{1}{\lambda_1}$, λ_0 je
jiná vlnka je dle $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} uvu = 0$ takže musí být $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{1}{\lambda} - \frac{1}{\lambda_0}) = 0$ zatím $\frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{\lambda_0} + \frac{1}{\lambda_1}$
atd.

μ musí být $\frac{1}{\lambda_0} + \frac{1}{\lambda_1}$

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Ograniczymy się w tym rozdziale do ^{"powszechnych"} ~~nie~~ ruchów dwuwymiarowych.

(6)

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Rayleigh podał przykłady takich ruchów, powstających wskutek ~~dręgni~~ ^{rozciągania} koła wskutek pręty, rozmieszczenia źródeł i wycięcia na jego obwodzie. ~~Do podanej~~ Punkt wyjścia stanowiła analogia tego zadania

z drganiami płyty krótkiej spężystej, prowadzona współwzajemnie równoważenie

które także tutaj wzięmy jako podstawę.

(5) $\Delta^2 \psi = 0$ w obu przypadkach, (w którym ψ oznacza funkcję prędy)

wzięmy ^{zauważając} ~~tożsame~~ $\Delta^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}$ ~~tożsame~~ jako podstawę. Dokładniej do tego równania

wskutek definiujemy "funkcje prędy" ψ : $u = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}$, $v = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}$, ~~które~~ i przez

(6)

wynikowanie równania Ia wzdłuż y , Ib wzdłuż x . ~~Przebieg~~

~~Te same równania przy wprowadzeniu ^{zauważając} podwójnego równania $\xi = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$~~

~~przyjmując~~ ~~konstolt~~ $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y}$ (7) otrzymujemy $\xi = \Delta^2 \psi$

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x}$ a równania I przy ~~wprowadzeniu~~ ^{wprowadzeniu} ~~tego~~ ~~wilkości~~

~~W~~ ~~przyjmując~~ ~~konstolt~~ $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = -\mu \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y}$ wskazuje, że f i ξ są funkcjami

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \mu \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x}$ (8) spójnymi.

~~z~~ ~~zauważając~~ ~~że~~ ~~operator~~ ~~Δ^2~~ ~~dotyczy~~ ~~się~~ ~~biwarjacji~~ ~~jako~~ ~~zatem~~

otrzymujemy spójne rozwiązanie stąd $f + i\xi = f(x+iy)$.

Najdogodniejszy sposób jest jednak wprowadzenie nowych zmiennych niezależnych

$\alpha = x+iy$, $\beta = x-iy$, i wskutek tego symbolów

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

(9)

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

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

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

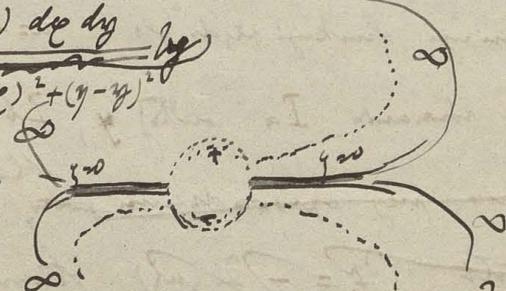
$$\psi = \int \frac{d\xi d\eta}{\sqrt{\zeta^2 - \xi^2 - \eta^2}} \int \frac{d\xi d\eta}{\sqrt{\xi^2 - \zeta^2 - \eta^2}}$$



separowane obustronnie wzdłuż!
 rotacja mała całość odwróci do przeciwnego
 kierunku.

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

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



$$f(\xi, \eta) = \sum \frac{1}{2} (\alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \xi + \alpha_2 \eta + \dots)$$

$$d\xi d\eta = r dr d\theta$$

$$\int r^2 dr \zeta$$

$$\alpha_1 \alpha_2 = r^2$$

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial r} = e^{i\theta} \quad \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial \theta} = i r e^{i\theta} \quad \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial r} = e^{-i\theta} \quad \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial \theta} = -i r e^{-i\theta}$$

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

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

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

^{powierzchni} pochodzą od części \mathcal{S} powierzchni wewnętrznej czołowej. Wartości ich jest określone niżej ¹⁶
 iloczyn wielkości \mathcal{G} (określony w) w najniższym wartości natężenia ρ_{xx} itd. ^{istniejąca} 13
 na \mathcal{S} , Te jednak dzie do zero przy \mathcal{S} odniesieniu do nieskończoności, wskutek czego
 znika całka powierzchniowa z lewej strony równania, a podobnie ^{z prawej} ~~całki~~ składowości
 znika całka z prawej strony. ⁽²²⁾ Zatem funkcja dyspersyjna Φ będzie zero,
 z czego ^{z powodu} ~~wynika~~ ^{wynika} ~~wynika~~ ^{wynika} $u = v = w = 0$.
^{skrajnych 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 ^{skrajne} (u, v, w , u', v', w') były możliwe, to wtedy
 różnice $u-u', v-v', w-w'$ musiałby stanowiły ruch wytworzony przez antykoję
 malej amplitudą, a zatem jako \mathcal{S} pokrośdiny, w ogóle znikają.

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

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

(wielkości są w praktyce do użycia w tym dalszym, pod warunkiem ^{istniejąca} ~~skrajnych~~ ^{skrajnych} $\rho_{xx} = 0$)

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

?? Na którym czy wzdłuż musi być $\lim_{\infty} u = 0$ jeżeli istnieją ρ_{xx} dyspersyjny.

Drogiem
~~Pracownik~~ ~~Zadania~~ ~~mucha~~ ~~kanal~~ ~~pracy~~ -- ~~Wygląd~~ w ogólności, osoby
należy w którym miejscu odbywa, ~~podobnie~~ ~~przekrój~~ ~~mucha~~ ~~z~~ ~~całkow.~~
w ~~mucha~~ ~~warunki~~)

~~Pod przekrojem~~ ~~obrotowym~~ ~~stabilnym~~ ~~przekrojem~~ ~~przebiega~~ ~~przez~~ ~~środek~~
~~całkowite~~ ~~przekrojem~~ ~~kulę~~ ~~(o~~ ~~promieniu~~ ~~R)~~ ~~który~~ ~~przebiega~~

Środek ~~przebiega~~ ~~przekrojem~~ ~~którą~~ ~~środek~~ ~~krzywizny~~ ~~wykrętny~~ ~~robia~~ ~~z~~ ~~pozostałymi~~
opisanyymi kule o promieniu R i pod "przekrojem" ~~gdy~~ ~~kanal~~ ~~jest~~ ~~podstawą~~

~~ramienia~~ ~~bydźmy~~ ~~który~~ ~~przebiega~~ ~~środek~~ ~~przekrojem~~ ~~z~~ ~~nij~~

wymiar ~~który~~ ~~przebiega~~ ~~środek~~ ~~przekrojem~~ ~~z~~ ~~nij~~

§5). Do Poradni metody dwójzwarowej.
 bez użycia warunku odnoszą się
~~Do metody Runkwita~~ dwójzwarowej podległa zostały ~~z~~ ~~badania~~ ~~Stokesa~~ ~~(wzrostu walcu)~~, ~~Margulisa~~, ~~Ribesa~~, (strukturalny model
 wopis ~~o~~ ~~lozami~~ ~~solcami~~), Lamba i Rayleigha (niezależnie).

Wzrost podane przez Stokesa i Lamba dla ruchu zmiennych nie są ~~już~~ ~~całkowicie~~
~~najogólniejszymi~~

~~Wprowadzamy~~ ~~podany~~ ~~ogólnie~~ ~~w~~ ~~krótkim~~ ~~wyrażeniu~~ ~~odnoszą~~ ~~się~~ ~~do~~ ~~stanu~~ ~~zmiennego~~ ~~z~~ ~~czasu~~ pomocni

Używając składowa $\Delta^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}$ równania ruchu ~~z~~ ~~przebiegu~~ w formie

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial t} = \mu \nabla^2 u - \rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = \mu \nabla^2 v - \rho \frac{\partial v}{\partial t}$$

które przez wprowadzenie funkcji prądu ψ zapisano w postaci: $u = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}$, $v = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}$

zamiast tego ψ

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} \quad \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} \quad \text{zgodnie } \nabla^2 \psi = 0 \quad \nabla^2 Z = 0$$

gdzie uogólniony składowa $Z = -\rho \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} + \mu \nabla^2 \psi$

~~Ponieważ~~ z równań wynika że $p+iZ$ musi być funkcją $x+iy$

której współzmiennymi mogą oczywiście być funkcjami czasu, co oznaczaemy

$$p+iZ = f(x+iy, t) = \varphi(x, y, t) + i\chi(x, y, t)$$

Wynika natomiast $p = \varphi(x, y, t)$ a funkcja χ określa się z równań

$$\chi = -\rho \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} + \mu \nabla^2 \psi$$

Można χ wydzielić $\psi = \psi_1 + \psi_2$

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

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

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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) zamienią się w

$$u = (\alpha - 1) [f(x) - f(\beta)] \tag{16}$$

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

Przebieg n.p. ~~$f = a^x$~~ strągniemy ruchu zgodny z warunkiem początkowym przy
 jeżeli będzie funkcja $f = a^x$ iiamni $y=0$, ale takim ruchy jako
 „niekolebzone” nie wiele przedstawiają 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)

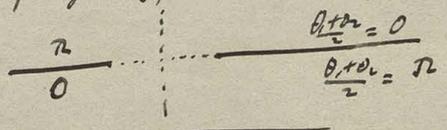
gdzie $r_1, r_2, \theta_1, \theta_2$ mogą oznaczać promienie wzdłuż ~~oś~~ od punktu α
 do punktów $+c, -c$ wykreślone i kąty między nimi a osią X zawarte.

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

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

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

przekonyjemy się, że one istotnie zerkoją dla ~~$\theta = 0$~~ i sąmy $y=0$
 sięgającej od $x=c$ do $x=+\infty$; i od $x=-c$ do $x=-\infty$; ~~parzyste~~ ^{a przyjemnie-ty} ~~nieparzyste~~ ^{nieparzyste} ~~skąd~~ ^{skąd} ~~to~~
~~tracąc~~ ^{za} ~~być~~ ^{nieprzerwaną} ~~przebieg~~ ^{przebieg} ~~zobacz~~ ^{zobacz} ~~funkcję~~ ^{funkcję} $\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}$
~~stanie~~ ^{zobacz} ~~się~~ ^{jednowartościową} ~~jak~~ ^{jak} ~~wskazuje~~ ^{wskazuje} ~~fig.~~ ^{fig.}



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

8)

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

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

Maksudnya $\pm c$ dan $-c$ ^{atau} ~~atau~~ diskusi: ω $\theta = \theta_2 = 0, \theta_1 = \pi$ atau yang lainnya

$v = \sqrt{c^2 - x^2}$. ~~Gunanya $\pm c$ saja tidak~~

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 zadane w granicach φ_1 i φ_2 stanowi

~~Równanie~~ stanowi najogólniejsze rozwiązanie równania.

18
17

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

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

gdzie f jest podłożony wyrazem $(= \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y})$ ^{opinięty i invarian} ~~zadanie~~ $\nabla^2 f = 0$ Pozosta
 a zatem też $\nabla^2 \nabla^2 \varphi = 0$

Wynika zatem stąd że linie równych ciśnienia i wyrazu tworzą system

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

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

Rozwiązanie ~~podstawiamy~~ ^{przyjmujemy} ~~na~~ ^{formę} ~~na~~ ^{naj} ~~ogólniejszą~~ ^{ogólniejszą} przy użyciu zmiennych ~~u~~ ^u i ~~v~~ ^v w których typ symboliki:

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

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

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

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

więc musimy mieć ~~f₁ = f₂~~ ~~f₁ = f₂~~ jedno z dwóch rozwiązań typu:

jest zestawem f oddzielnych funkcji rzeczywistych

to double the width of the
of the

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

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the width of the paper is

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Wzajemnie wytarasy zatem dla określenia ruchów składowych podania
 jednej wielkości, t.j. rozkładu ciśnienia hydrostatycznego ^{która działa} ~~składowego~~
 w nierównomiernej odległości, co obejmuje kwestye na powyższe pomiarne.

Ruchy dwuwymiarowe.

§6). Zdaje się, że ~~zjawisko~~ "transpiracja" cieczy między powierzchniami równo-
 ległymi, ~~między~~ ^{wirującymi} ~~między~~ walcami współosiowymi i
 przez ruchy wirujące kół, badane przez Rayleigha metodą
 irydów i wytyków^{*)} są jedynie dotychczas bliżej poznane ~~przekłady~~ ^{przekłady} /dow-
 wymiarowych ruchów statycznych cieczy lepkiej. Wobec tego podane
 poniżej przekłady innych takich ruchów ~~na uwagę~~ ^{na uwagę} zasługują,
~~z tego powodu~~ ^{z tego powodu} ~~nie są to najprostsze~~
 (jako przedstawiciele ruchów sięgających do nierówności).

Podamy przedwzrostkiem pełną formę ogólnego równania równowagi
 w razie ruchu dwuwymiarowego. [W skutek wprowadzenia funkcji
 prądu ψ za pomocą relacji: $u = -\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial y}$, $v = \frac{\partial\psi}{\partial x}$
 przekształca] Równania dynamiczne () w skutek nieskładności cieczy
 można napisać w formie

$$\frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial y^2}; \quad \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial x^2}$$

(4)

The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the
 general principles of the theory of the ζ -function.
 It is shown that the function $\zeta(s)$ is analytic for $\sigma > 1$
 and has a simple pole at $s=1$. The residue at this pole is
 equal to 1. The function $\zeta(s)$ is also analytic for $\sigma < 0$
 and has a simple pole at $s=0$. The residue at this pole is
 equal to $-\frac{1}{2}$. The function $\zeta(s)$ is also analytic for $0 < \sigma < 1$
 and has a branch cut along the real axis from $s=1$ to $s=\infty$.

THE Riemann Hypothesis

The Riemann Hypothesis is the statement that all the non-trivial
 zeros of the ζ -function lie on the critical line $\sigma = \frac{1}{2}$.
 This hypothesis is one of the most important unsolved problems
 in mathematics. It is equivalent to the statement that the
 error term in the asymptotic expansion of the summatory function
 of the reciprocals of the primes is $O(x^{\frac{1}{2}})$. The Riemann
 Hypothesis is also equivalent to the statement that the
 error term in the asymptotic expansion of the summatory function
 of the reciprocals of the squares of the primes is $O(x^{\frac{1}{2}})$.
 The Riemann Hypothesis is also equivalent to the statement
 that the error term in the asymptotic expansion of the summatory
 function of the reciprocals of the cubes of the primes is $O(x^{\frac{1}{2}})$.
 The Riemann Hypothesis is also equivalent to the statement
 that the error term in the asymptotic expansion of the summatory
 function of the reciprocals of the fourth powers of the primes
 is $O(x^{\frac{1}{2}})$. The Riemann Hypothesis is also equivalent to the
 statement that the error term in the asymptotic expansion of the
 summatory function of the reciprocals of the fifth powers of the
 primes is $O(x^{\frac{1}{2}})$. The Riemann Hypothesis is also equivalent to
 the statement that the error term in the asymptotic expansion of
 the summatory function of the reciprocals of the sixth powers of
 the primes is $O(x^{\frac{1}{2}})$. The Riemann Hypothesis is also equivalent
 to the statement that the error term in the asymptotic expansion
 of the summatory function of the reciprocals of the seventh powers
 of the primes is $O(x^{\frac{1}{2}})$. The Riemann Hypothesis is also equivalent
 to the statement that the error term in the asymptotic expansion
 of the summatory function of the reciprocals of the eighth powers
 of the primes is $O(x^{\frac{1}{2}})$. The Riemann Hypothesis is also equivalent
 to the statement that the error term in the asymptotic expansion
 of the summatory function of the reciprocals of the ninth powers
 of the primes is $O(x^{\frac{1}{2}})$. The Riemann Hypothesis is also equivalent
 to the statement that the error term in the asymptotic expansion
 of the summatory function of the reciprocals of the tenth powers
 of the primes is $O(x^{\frac{1}{2}})$.

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

~~Wzrost~~ Relacja (13) daje nam wartość ułamka:

19

$$\xi = \frac{\delta r}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}\right) = \frac{4}{c} \left\{ \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1}} \right\} \quad (19)$$

a z tego otrzymujemy ^{warunek} jako funkcję sprężyny:

(20)

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

Punkty $\pm c$, $-c$ dla tych funkcji są osobliwe; w nieskończoności znika ξ ^{podnosi}

~~podnosi~~ $\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \left(\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \right) = 0$, ~~podnosi~~ powyżej ~~siamy~~ śiany

~~stagnuje~~ ~~wartość~~ ~~+~~ ~~+~~

, poniżej śiany też

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \left(\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \right) = \pi. \text{ Z tej samej przyczyny } \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} p = \pm 2$$

~~Wzrost~~ zależnie czy ~~punkt~~ znajduje się powyżej czy poniżej śiany.

~~Stawia to zatem~~ Różnica ~~warunków~~ po obu stronach przepływu, ~~przez~~ powodująca ruch, wynosi zatem 4 jednostek, ~~przy~~ dla innej wartości tej

różnicy należałoby tylko wyznaczyć punkty i odpowiednim strumieniem

zmianić. ^{ciężar} (Ciężar przepływająca przez strumień wynosi:

Powinno dla punktu między punktami $\pm c$ wskazać $\theta = \theta_2 = 0$; $\theta_1 = \pi$ otrzymujemy $v = \sqrt{c^2 - x^2}$ przez

$$F = \delta \int_{-c}^{+c} \sqrt{c^2 - x^2} dx = 2c\delta \quad \text{albo w zależności od symetrycznej różnicy warunków } \Delta p:$$

$$F = \frac{\Delta p \cdot \delta r}{2}$$

Porostaje do uwzględnienia rozkład prędkości w miejscu samym i w stosunku

punktów osłabionych $\pm c$:

Na ^{punktów} ~~przekroju~~ oddziaływanie z ~~war~~ można stawiać: $\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \left[\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \right] = -\frac{c^2}{2} \left[\frac{\theta_1 - \theta}{c} - \frac{\theta - \theta_2}{c} \right]$

$$= -\frac{c^2}{2} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x^2}$$

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



$$\Delta x = 4$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}$$
$$y = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}$$
$$y = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}$$
$$y = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}$$
$$y = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}$$

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been named in the above list. The names are given in the order in which they appear in the list.

1. Mr. J. H. Smith

2. Mr. J. H. Smith

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99. Mr. J. H. Smith

100. Mr. J. H. Smith

rozšířením
Dokazuje to jak identy a 2 ^{rozšířením} předpokladem otázkou pro Raylova dle vztahu na
obvodu kole, jids nigranizany do ~~partie~~ bespoindnyo (vltk hokkyo)
otraseno tyo vyznam (vltk 22' Raylova

[Faint, illegible handwriting throughout the page, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]

czy można wyznaczyć wzór na $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}}$
 czy można wyznaczyć wzór na $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{ax^2+bx+c}}$
 ofdnie zastanów się nad tym problemem?

W superpozycji dwóch potencjałów $\psi_0 = \frac{\sqrt{a-x^2}}{i}$ można otrzymać przy pomocy
 przekształceń parabolicznych $y^2 = 4a(a+x)$, mianowicie:

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

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

Wzrost tych sił wzdłuż osi x prowadzi do pewnego stanu
 zatem $\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}$ nie jest zerem

wzrost: u, v, ψ i
 pochodne pierwsze z nich
 wzdłuż osi x z wyjątkiem
 na ścianach

Wzrost możliwy jest także wzdłuż osi y w punkcie $x=0$ przy $\psi=0$ przy $\psi=0$ przy $\psi=0$
 $y=0$ i gdzie tego pierwszego nie ma, np. $x=0$!



Czyby wynikało ze tego, że dla innych wartości ψ nie ma
 lub że nie jest to rozwiązanie?

niezakończonym
Który raz nie zero — co jest mi wygodne ~~do~~ niematrycy rozdzielno skończony

z warunkami granicznymi $h_i u = c$.
 $h_i u = 0$

24

Jako użyjemy ^{tu dla ciał tych} ~~u~~ ^{analogicznej do tej której} ~~u~~ ^{niektórych} ~~u~~ ^{niektórych} ~~u~~ ^{niektórych} ~~u~~ ^{niektórych} metody (używanej w hydrodynamice i drążu):

przyjmując pewnych funkcji f, g i dostarczając odpowiednich warunków
^{ty. linii stycznych}
granicznych szeregu relacji — to przekonamy się że tylko w
^{o obu}
wyjątkowych rozach otrzymamy ruch skończony wirow świeca nie rozprętny

Dla tego przykładu następują ~~nie~~ mogą przedstawiać pewne interes.
odnosi się do ruchów ~~nie~~ świeca po zobacz

Stronami przedwzrostem najprostszym ruchu typu kanalicznego: h_i przepływu przez
stronę x i x w x

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

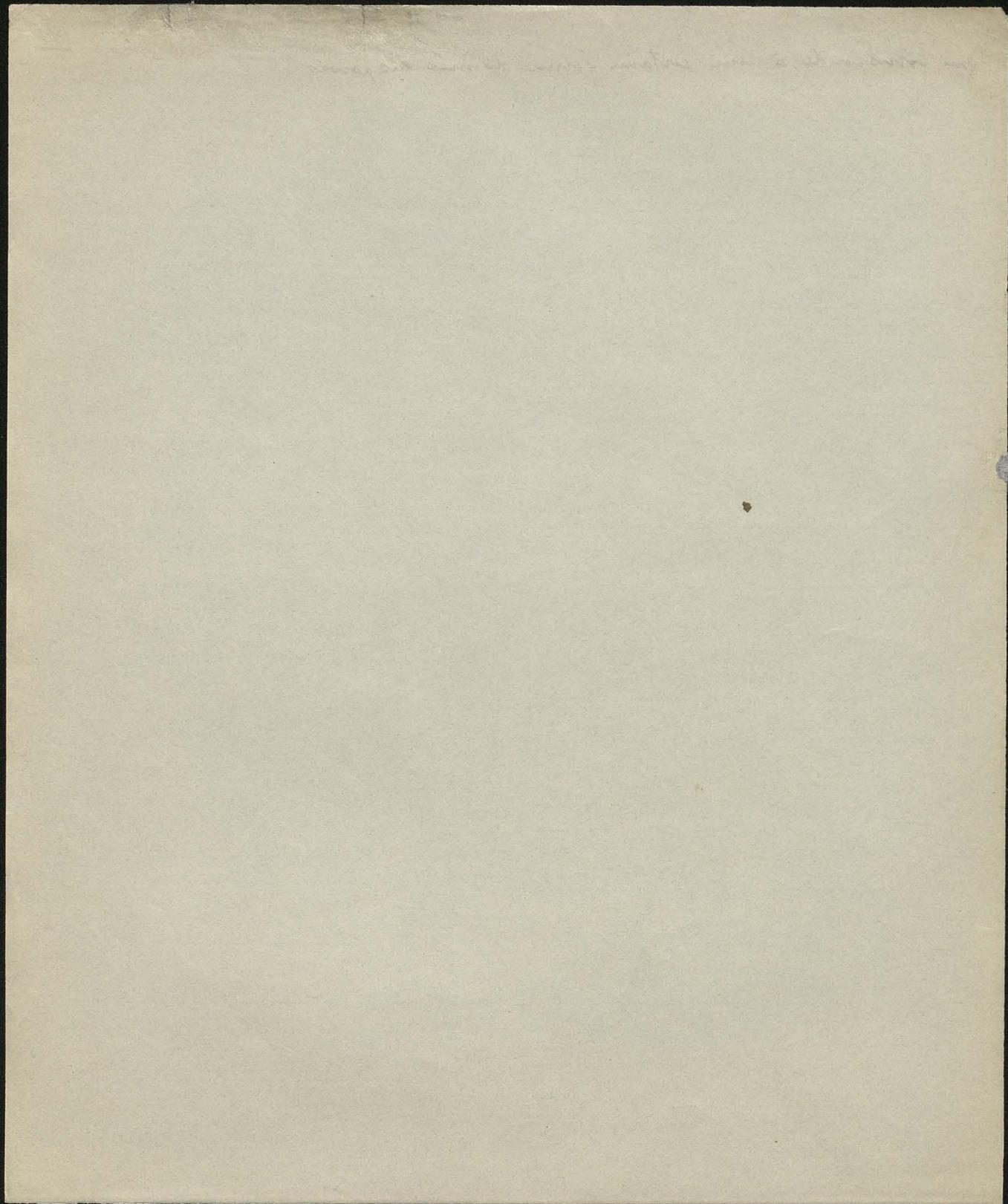
and the twenty-second volume in 1868

and the twenty-third volume in 1869

qui corresponde à une certaine forme donnée des pouvoirs

11

25



Jestem przedstawia to ruch ~~z~~ ^{spływu} ~~z~~ ^{warunki} $\lim_{\infty} u, v = 0$ $\lim_{\infty} p = 0$ (12)

i jako taki nie miał być skonstruowany według ...

a do ~~określenia~~ ^{określenia} jego nie wystarcza owa warunki.

($\lim_{\infty} u=v=0$ pętlom ~~istotnie~~)

Zatem też należy ^{określenie} ~~inne~~ ^{niektóre} ruchy spełniające te same warunki, $\lim_{\infty} p = 0$; n.p.

przyjmijmy formę: $\psi = \alpha f(\rho) + \beta f(\alpha) + \frac{g(\alpha) - g(\rho)}{i}$ i potrójmy analogicznie

z ~~z~~ ⁽¹⁴⁾ otrzymujemy się ~~z~~ ^{skatek} przedstawienia $g' = 0$ $f = \frac{1}{\alpha}$:

$$\psi = \alpha f(\rho) + \beta f(\alpha) + g(\alpha) + g(\rho) = (\alpha + \beta)[f(\alpha) + f(\rho)] - \alpha f(\alpha) - \beta f(\rho) + g(\alpha) + g(\rho) \quad (29)$$

i potrójmy analogicznie ~~z~~ ^z ~~(14)~~ ^{zobacz} ~~z~~ ⁽¹⁴⁾ znajdujemy się ~~do~~ ^{do} funkcji ~~jednowartościowej~~

$$\text{formułki: } u = i [2(f(\alpha) - f(\rho)) + (\alpha - \beta)(f'(\alpha) + f'(\rho))] \quad (30)$$

$$v = (\beta - \alpha)[f'(\alpha) - f'(\rho)]$$

które przyjmujemy dla funkcji jedno wartościowych spełniających warunki $u=v=0$ przy ∞ .

Podstawiamy tutaj: $f = \sqrt{x}$ otrzymujemy:

$$u = -4\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} (1 + \cos \frac{\theta}{2}) \quad \sim$$

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

$$\psi = 8\sqrt{2} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} = 4y\sqrt{2-x}$$

$$\mu = -\frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\xi = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$$

co przedstawia przepływ ciekły wzdłuż krawędzi ostro

zakończonyj:



Fig.

$$\text{Kształt linii prądu: } cx = y^2 \left[y^2 = \frac{c^2}{4y^4} \right]$$

X

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

a więc tej pod dowodzone kątem z pomocą superpozycji większej ilości podanych
miejsc.

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

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

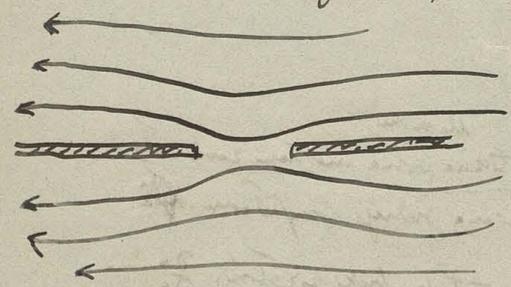
$$v = 4 \frac{r^2}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \sin \theta \sin \left(\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \right)$$

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

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

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

Jest to oczywiście taki ruch "niekoni rowny", odpródcyżny ~~prętkowi~~
cisay oz tui sciany ~~z~~, z opozycyjnym, z warunkiem $\lim_{\infty} p = 0$.



Wzrost superpozycji ruchów takich rodzój możemy rozwiązać za pomocą
wzajemnie skomplikowane k.p. z pomocą superpozycji ruchów (18), przesuniętych
kierunkowo i blunaku, a stygnący przepływ przez system reper,
lub przez "krót". Wynika, że ilość przepływu ~~z~~ ^{przez} danej nianicy
ci'wina ^{przez ten długi} ~~przez ten długi~~ $F = \frac{nc^2}{2} \Delta p$ ~~zatem~~ ^{przez} gdzie n oznacza ilość
reper ^{na ten długi} z 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

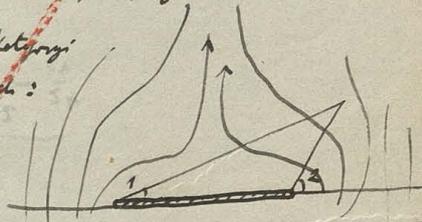
$$F = \frac{c\pi}{2} \Delta p = \frac{\pi}{2n} \Delta p$$

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

Podobnie, superpozycję dwa równania rodzaju (25) o precyzyjnym kierunku, przesunięte względem siebie na osi X, otrzymuje się przepłynek na skutek przesunięty płaskiej o cięży nieskończonej, której jedynk należy do kategorii ruchów nieskończonych:

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

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



(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. Linia przed b₀ hiperbolami współosiowymi, jeżeli ścieżka jest ~~stwierdzone~~ 2 stopniem (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 $\frac{w}{\lambda^2 - 1} + \frac{\lambda^2}{\lambda^2} = h^2$ (wzrost d)

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

*) Phil Trans 182, (1892)

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

$$y_2 = \frac{c^2}{4} \left(1 + \frac{2c^2}{2^2} \right) = \frac{c^2}{4} \left(1 + \frac{c^2}{2} \right)$$

$$0 = \frac{c^2}{2^2} + \left(\frac{c^2}{2^2} - 1 \right) y_1 + y_1^2$$

$$y_1^2 - 2y_1 - 2 = 0 \quad (y_1 + 1)$$

$$\frac{y_1 + 1}{2} = \frac{c^2}{2}$$

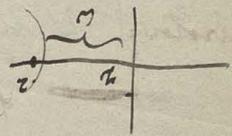
$$y_1 - 1 = \frac{c^2}{2} - 1$$

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

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

$$p = \frac{2c^2 + 2c^2 \frac{c^2}{2} + \frac{c^2}{2^2}}{2c^2} = \frac{c^2}{2} + \frac{c^2}{2} + \frac{c^2}{2^2} = \frac{c^2}{2} \left(1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{3c^2}{4}$$

$$x = \frac{3}{4} c^2$$



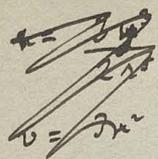
$$p = \frac{c^2}{2} + \frac{c^2}{2} - \frac{c^2}{2} = \frac{c^2}{2}$$

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

$$0 = \frac{c^2}{2} + y^2 + y = 0$$

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

$$(y-1)y = c^2 - y^2 + y = 0$$



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

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

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

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

(34)

15
29

Łącząc jeszcze ze względnym dwyznacznikiem z równoległości i prostkami między ścianami prostopadłymi stykającymi się w równoległym punkcie 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 względną równoległość i prostkami między ścianami stykającymi się pod dowolnym kątem $\alpha = \arctan \frac{\beta}{\alpha}$: $\alpha < \frac{\pi}{4}$!

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

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

(36)

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

Stąd też zachowaniem się punktu 0 jakimś ułożeniem

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$dq = \frac{1}{r} dx - \frac{x}{r^2} dy$$

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

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

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

$$\frac{6y^3}{2^5} - \frac{15y^3}{2^7} - \frac{20y^3}{2^7} + \frac{35y^3}{2^7}$$

$$\frac{6y^3}{2^5} - \frac{10y^3}{2^7}$$

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

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

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

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

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

No przyładzie δ może być okres i istnieją takie inne ruchy
 zadane wyrażenie tym samym warunkom granicznym t.j. ~~być innymi~~
~~t.j. danymi~~ kształtami iwan i danymi warunkami osi i os przy
 ale ~~być to może to być tylko~~ ruchy ~~niektóre~~ z powyższych tylko
 os ruch być składowym

Przejmujemy np. formę $\psi =$

i postępujemy analogiami jak w ~~zadaniu~~ ~~zadaniu~~ ~~zadaniu~~
 przejrzymy tak rozwiązanie ψ które powyższymi dla praktycz

jednowymiarowych będą składowe ruchy i będziemy mieli $\psi = 0$.

Podstawiamy tutaj $f = \sqrt{1 - \epsilon^2}$ otrzymamy (32)

Jest to ruch sprężysty $\psi = 0$ i możemy je superponować nad
 ... ale należy on do klasy ruchów nieliniowych gdyż $\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow \infty} \psi = \infty$

~~Przebieg~~ ~~rozwiązania~~ ~~z~~ ~~tego~~ ~~rodzaju~~ ~~rodzaju~~ ~~rodzaju~~
~~z~~ ~~tego~~ ~~rodzaju~~ ~~rodzaju~~ ~~rodzaju~~ ~~rodzaju~~

Jako podbudowę jak δ z obrotowy rodzaj typu ruchu i dotarcia do
 $+1$ otrzymamy równy (31) które również można otrzymać bezpod

(30) przez podstawienie $f = \sqrt{1 - \epsilon^2}$ ~~z~~ ~~obrotowy~~

Prezentacja to przykład ~~z~~ ~~obrotowy~~ ~~rodzaju~~ ~~rodzaju~~ ~~rodzaju~~ ~~rodzaju~~ ~~rodzaju~~ ~~rodzaju~~

Linie prędkości ~~z~~ ~~obrotowy~~ ~~rodzaju~~ ~~rodzaju~~ ~~rodzaju~~ ~~rodzaju~~ ~~rodzaju~~ ~~rodzaju~~

Superponując to rozwiązanie ponad odpowiedni δ dotyczy rodzaju rodzaju
 (pomocny jest odpowiedni rodzaju)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

~~u = cxy^2~~

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{5xy^3}{27}$$

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

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{5y^3}{27} + \frac{35x^2 y^3}{29}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y^2} = \frac{6y}{25} - \frac{15y^3}{27} - \frac{20y^3}{27} + \frac{35y^5}{29}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial z^2} = -\frac{5y^3}{27} + \frac{35x^2 y^3}{29}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 &= \frac{1}{1} \\
 2 &= \frac{2}{2} \\
 3 &= \frac{3}{3} \\
 4 &= \frac{4}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

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 5 &= \frac{5}{5} \\
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 70 &= \frac{70}{70}
 \end{aligned}$$

11

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

	$\frac{0.968.4}{3.872}$	$\frac{0.866.2}{1.732}$	$\frac{4225s}{4771}$	$\frac{\sqrt{7}}{4} \frac{1}{5}$
	76.5°	60°	0.882	
	$\begin{array}{r} 1.374 \\ -0.242 \\ \hline 1.092 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 1.0672 \\ 0.477 \\ \hline 0.614 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 41.5^\circ \\ 0.724 \\ \hline 0.496 \\ 0.228 \end{array}$	128 64 0
1.57		48	38	23
1.17				

0.78		0.65^2	0.8129	$x\sqrt{1-x^2} = 0.4941$
0.39		0.8129	$\frac{8809}{6938}$	$\frac{0.864}{0.374}$
		$0.6258-1$	10.0680	$\underline{x=0.65}$
		0.422	4947	
		0.578		
		7619		
		$8809s$		
		$209k.0$		

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97.12 = 2 = $\frac{48.56}{14.04}$
 104.04 $\frac{52.02}{26.52}$
 110.55 $\frac{55.29}{26.82}$
 116.52 $\frac{58.29}{25}$
 135 $\frac{63.43}{4.07}$

$\frac{17}{16}$
 $\frac{5}{4}$
 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>	
	3010	$\frac{4}{3}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	
<u>6021</u>				20103	$\frac{2}{3}$
9.7667	9.6817	9.5964		9.2016	9.3481

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

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

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

α
 $9 = 16 = 5$

~~17~~
~~16~~
 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 30

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

1.2

122.2

0.61

1.83

1.24

142.3

0.71

2.13

159.7

477

238

144. 3/2

72

276

21

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= -y \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

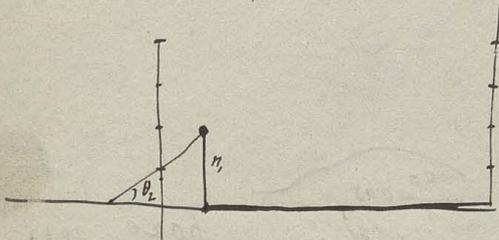
$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ 2[f(\rho) - f(\alpha)] + (\rho - \alpha)[f(\alpha) + f(\rho)] \right\}$$

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

$$\frac{4x}{x^2-4} - \frac{1}{x-2} = \frac{2(x)}{(x+2)(x-2)} = \left(\frac{2}{x-2} - \frac{1}{x+2}\right)$$

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

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

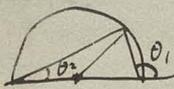


$$\psi = y^{3/2} \sqrt{y^2 + 4} \sin\left(\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}\right)$$

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

350)	9.7586
	8.8793
17.5	9.9479
6.25	15.05
	9.7363

$$0.545$$

$$33^\circ 05'$$

$$\psi = 0.65$$

$$x=0: \psi = -y \sqrt{r_1 r_2} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{y^2 + 1}}$$

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

$y = \frac{1}{2}$	$\psi_0 = \frac{1}{4} = 0.25$	$\psi_0 = \frac{5}{8} = 0.625$	0.558
$y = 1$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	
$y = \frac{3}{2} = 1.5$	$\frac{9}{8} = 1.125$	$\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4} = 2.25$	
$y = 2$	4	$2\sqrt{2}$	4.48

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

$$y = 1.7$$

$$\frac{1.7^3 \cdot 1.7}{389.17} = \frac{2923}{66}$$

$$y = 1.2$$

$$\frac{1.4 \cdot 14}{56} = \frac{296.14}{1184} = \frac{1184}{414}$$

$$1.16$$

$$\frac{1.08 \cdot 0.4}{0.43}$$

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

$$75 \dots 0.94$$

$$100$$

$$103 \quad 150$$

$$\sqrt{2 \cdot 44} = 1563.12$$

$$\frac{313}{187} = 1.674$$

$$\frac{1269}{49} = 25.7$$

$$\frac{213}{213}$$

$y = 0.7$	$\psi_0 = \frac{1}{2}$	0.45	33
1	1	0.78	25
1.22	$\frac{3}{2}$	1.03	21
1.42	2	1.25	19
2.5	1.74	1.6	16
1.73	3	1.75	15
1.87	3.5	1.88	13
2	4	1.98	12
	4.5	2	

$$\sqrt{2 \cdot 21} = \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{105}$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \cdot 10.247 = 14.4$$

$$\frac{116}{126.142} = \frac{142}{504} = \frac{25}{179}$$

$$\sqrt{3 \cdot 25} = 180.15$$

$$\frac{27}{189.16} = \frac{113}{30}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

1761 3979
3522 7958
1074 2653

6990.
13980
4660

292

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

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

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

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

0.56

$$\frac{c^2}{y^2} = r - x$$

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

$$\frac{c^4}{y^4} + \frac{2cx}{y^2} = y^2$$

$$x = \frac{y^2}{20} \quad \left(y = \frac{c^2}{y^2}\right)$$

$c = 0.63$
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
0.4926
0.9452
0.3151

$r = 2.07$
124
341

170° 9.23967
9.99839
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	0.0745	0.071	0.042	0.0224
8.8260	9.3979	9.6990	8.750	9.699	
8.8480	9.4120	9.6735	9.7721	9.7341	9.5224

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

1.1520	0.5880	0.3265	0.2279	0.2659	0.4776
2.304	1.176	0.653	0.4558	0.5318	0.9552
0.7660	0.3920	0.2177	0.1519	0.1773	0.3189
$\frac{1.75}{5.83}$	$\frac{0.74}{2.47}$	$\frac{0.495}{1.65}$	$\frac{0.43}{1.42}$	$\frac{0.195}{1.50}$	$\frac{0.270}{2.08}$
$\frac{1.75}{24.98}$	$\frac{0.74}{14.82}$	$\frac{0.495}{9.295}$	$\frac{0.43}{8.526}$	$\frac{0.195}{8.945}$	$\frac{0.270}{12.624}$
210	250	270	300	330	260
105	120	135	150	175	
75					
0.966	0.66	0.707	0.500	0.259	
- 0.22	0.209	0.236	0.167	0.0863	
- 259	- 500	707	866	966	

4=1 0.03
2 1
3 1.31
4 1.59
5 1.84
6 2.08

0.063	- 211	- 471	- 699	- 880	$\frac{40}{2} = -3$
0.7993-2	0.7243-1	0.6730	0.6445	0.6445	7.050
9.9699	9.8750	9.6990	9.3979	8.8260	108.50
8.7692	9.1993	9.3720	9.2424	8.7705	$\theta = 217^\circ$
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	
$\frac{6.62}{1.99}$	$\frac{3.42}{1.02}$	$\frac{2.62}{1.57}$	$\frac{3.20}{1.92}$	$\frac{6.60}{1.99}$	$\frac{7.78}{4.16}$
$\frac{1.99}{2.61}$	$\frac{1.02}{1.75}$	$\frac{1.57}{2.06}$	$\frac{1.92}{2.02}$	$\frac{1.99}{0.58}$	$\frac{4.16}{1.99}$

230
 115
 65
95728
 0'906
 0'702
~~0'422~~
~~0'325~~
 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~~

~~1'0571~~
 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~~
 0'4640 0'19994
~~9'9925~~ ~~9'9925~~
~~20'85225~~ ~~10'4924~~

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

99627
 99254

2'96
89
 3'85

6'3.3
1'8'9

$x=1$	θ	θ_2	θ_1	$\frac{\theta_2 - \theta_1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2} \frac{\theta_2 + \theta_1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2} \frac{\theta_2 + \theta_1}{2}$
$y = \frac{1}{4} = 0.25$ <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° 55.25	52.02	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	9.24264	9.9656
$\frac{3}{2}$	56.32°	36.87°	63.44	7.12°	9.09724	9.9516
	9.3849	9.6506	9.7782	9.8495	9.9515	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

Handwritten notes and calculations, including a large arrow pointing right and several lines of numbers and text, possibly representing a ledger or account book.

1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881
1000	1200	1500	1800	2000	2200	2500
2000	2500	3000	3500	4000	4500	5000
3000	3500	4000	4500	5000	5500	6000
4000	4500	5000	5500	6000	6500	7000
5000	5500	6000	6500	7000	7500	8000
6000	6500	7000	7500	8000	8500	9000
7000	7500	8000	8500	9000	9500	10000
8000	8500	9000	9500	10000	10500	11000
9000	9500	10000	10500	11000	11500	12000
10000	10500	11000	11500	12000	12500	13000
11000	11500	12000	12500	13000	13500	14000
12000	12500	13000	13500	14000	14500	15000
13000	13500	14000	14500	15000	15500	16000
14000	14500	15000	15500	16000	16500	17000
15000	15500	16000	16500	17000	17500	18000
16000	16500	17000	17500	18000	18500	19000
17000	17500	18000	18500	19000	19500	20000
18000	18500	19000	19500	20000	20500	21000
19000	19500	20000	20500	21000	21500	22000
20000	20500	21000	21500	22000	22500	23000
21000	21500	22000	22500	23000	23500	24000
22000	22500	23000	23500	24000	24500	25000
23000	23500	24000	24500	25000	25500	26000
24000	24500	25000	25500	26000	26500	27000
25000	25500	26000	26500	27000	27500	28000
26000	26500	27000	27500	28000	28500	29000
27000	27500	28000	28500	29000	29500	30000
28000	28500	29000	29500	30000	30500	31000
29000	29500	30000	30500	31000	31500	32000
30000	30500	31000	31500	32000	32500	33000
31000	31500	32000	32500	33000	33500	34000
32000	32500	33000	33500	34000	34500	35000
33000	33500	34000	34500	35000	35500	36000
34000	34500	35000	35500	36000	36500	37000
35000	35500	36000	36500	37000	37500	38000
36000	36500	37000	37500	38000	38500	39000
37000	37500	38000	38500	39000	39500	40000
38000	38500	39000	39500	40000	40500	41000
39000	39500	40000	40500	41000	41500	42000
40000	40500	41000	41500	42000	42500	43000
41000	41500	42000	42500	43000	43500	44000
42000	42500	43000	43500	44000	44500	45000
43000	43500	44000	44500	45000	45500	46000
44000	44500	45000	45500	46000	46500	47000
45000	45500	46000	46500	47000	47500	48000
46000	46500	47000	47500	48000	48500	49000
47000	47500	48000	48500	49000	49500	50000
48000	48500	49000	49500	50000	50500	51000
49000	49500	50000	50500	51000	51500	52000
50000	50500	51000	51500	52000	52500	53000
51000	51500	52000	52500	53000	53500	54000
52000	52500	53000	53500	54000	54500	55000
53000	53500	54000	54500	55000	55500	56000
54000	54500	55000	55500	56000	56500	57000
55000	55500	56000	56500	57000	57500	58000
56000	56500	57000	57500	58000	58500	59000
57000	57500	58000	58500	59000	59500	60000
58000	58500	59000	59500	60000	60500	61000
59000	59500	60000	60500	61000	61500	62000
60000	60500	61000	61500	62000	62500	63000
61000	61500	62000	62500	63000	63500	64000
62000	62500	63000	63500	64000	64500	65000
63000	63500	64000	64500	65000	65500	66000
64000	64500	65000	65500	66000	66500	67000
65000	65500	66000	66500	67000	67500	68000
66000	66500	67000	67500	68000	68500	69000
67000	67500	68000	68500	69000	69500	70000
68000	68500	69000	69500	70000	70500	71000
69000	69500	70000	70500	71000	71500	72000
70000	70500	71000	71500	72000	72500	73000
71000	71500	72000	72500	73000	73500	74000
72000	72500	73000	73500	74000	74500	75000
73000	73500	74000	74500	75000	75500	76000
74000	74500	75000	75500	76000	76500	77000
75000	75500	76000	76500	77000	77500	78000
76000	76500	77000	77500	78000	78500	79000
77000	77500	78000	78500	79000	79500	80000
78000	78500	79000	79500	80000	80500	81000
79000	79500	80000	80500	81000	81500	82000
80000	80500	81000	81500	82000	82500	83000
81000	81500	82000	82500	83000	83500	84000
82000	82500	83000	83500	84000	84500	85000
83000	83500	84000	84500	85000	85500	86000
84000	84500	85000	85500	86000	86500	87000
85000	85500	86000	86500	87000	87500	88000
86000	86500	87000	87500	88000	88500	89000
87000	87500	88000	88500	89000	89500	90000
88000	88500	89000	89500	90000	90500	91000
89000	89500	90000	90500	91000	91500	92000
90000	90500	91000	91500	92000	92500	93000
91000	91500	92000	92500	93000	93500	94000
92000	92500	93000	93500	94000	94500	95000
93000	93500	94000	94500	95000	95500	96000
94000	94500	95000	95500	96000	96500	97000
95000	95500	96000	96500	97000	97500	98000
96000	96500	97000	97500	98000	98500	99000
97000	97500	98000	98500	99000	99500	100000

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

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

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

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

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

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

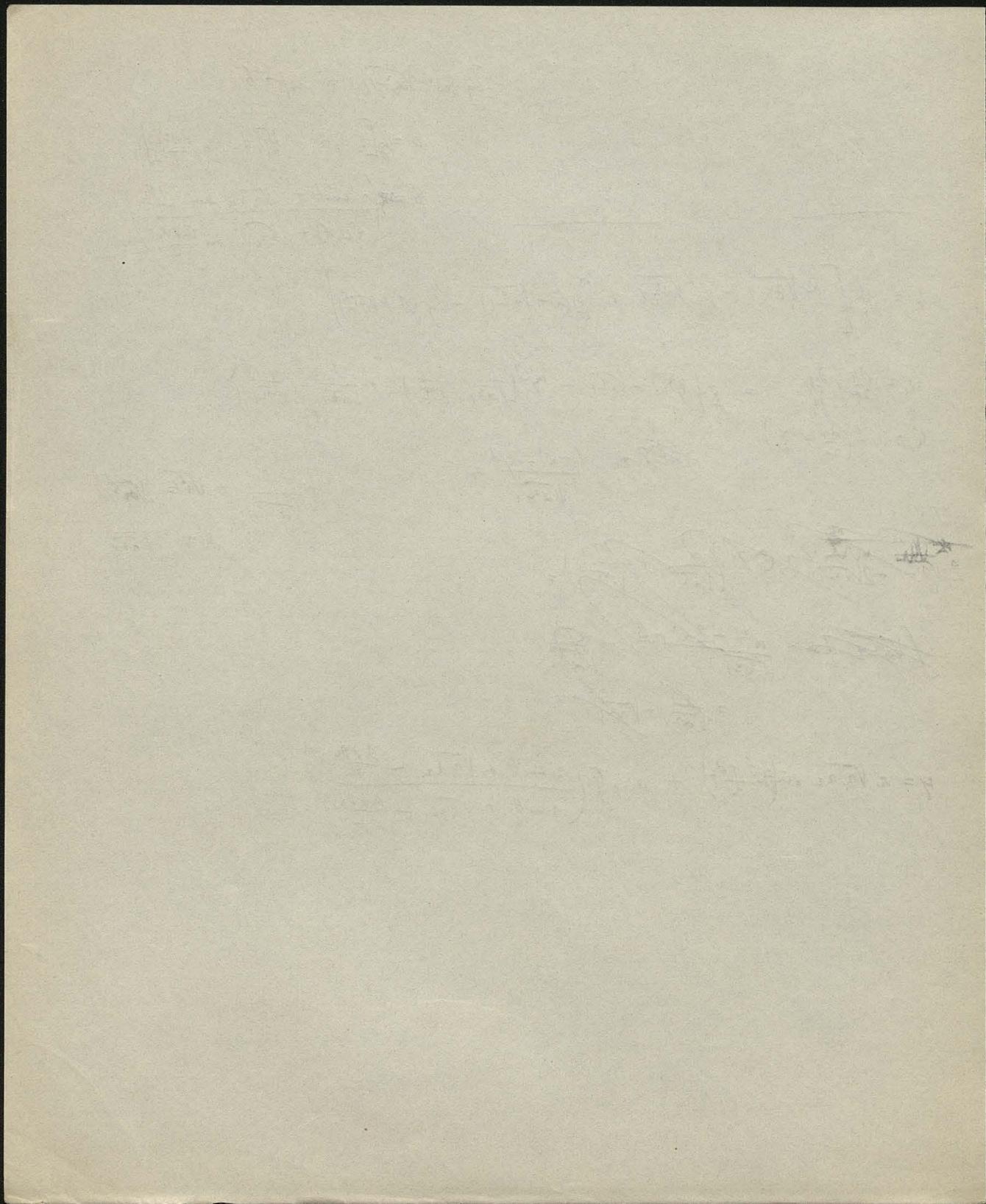
$$\frac{\alpha^2}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1}} - \sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1}}$$

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

$$XY = xy$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

alla l'equazione $y=0$

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

$$b = 0$$

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

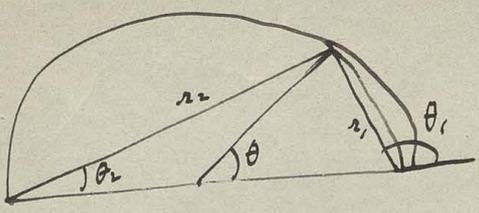
$$x^2 + y^2 = r^2$$

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

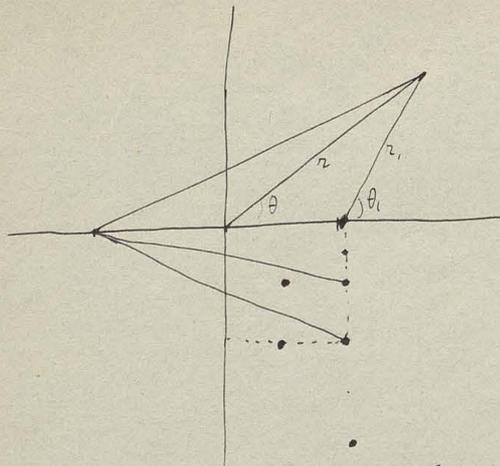
$$r_1 = 2r \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$$

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

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

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

$\theta = 45^\circ$ 75°	30°	60°	15°	75°
150	30	45	60	75
52.5	60	67.5	75	82.5
9.89827	9.93753	10.138570 9.96562	9.98894	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	9.5828	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



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

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

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

$$\begin{array}{r} 6152 \\ 3010 \\ \hline 3142 \end{array}$$

0.125

$$\frac{1}{4} \begin{array}{r} 6980 \\ 3495 \end{array}$$

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

	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	$\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$	2.12	63.4°	90°	45°	47°	11.3	
$y = \frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	1.03	2.01	17°	90°	7.1°	34.5°	1.16	

$$\begin{array}{r} 48 \\ 13.3 \\ \hline 61.3 \\ 52 \\ 26.6 \\ \hline 78.6 \\ 135 \cdot 2 = 67.5 \\ 61.3 \\ \hline 116.8 \\ 4.1 \\ \hline 120.9 \\ 34.5 \end{array}$$

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

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

$$\begin{array}{r} 9.89653 \\ 9.38054 \\ \hline 0.51619 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9.65104 \\ 9.63239 \\ 0.01865 \\ \hline 9.38034 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9.96562 \\ 8.8919 \\ \hline 1.0737 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11.824151 \\ 9.95121 \\ 6990 \\ \hline 8.8919 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3282 \\ -2 \\ \hline 128 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11.85 \\ -0.5 \\ \hline 11.3 \end{array}$$

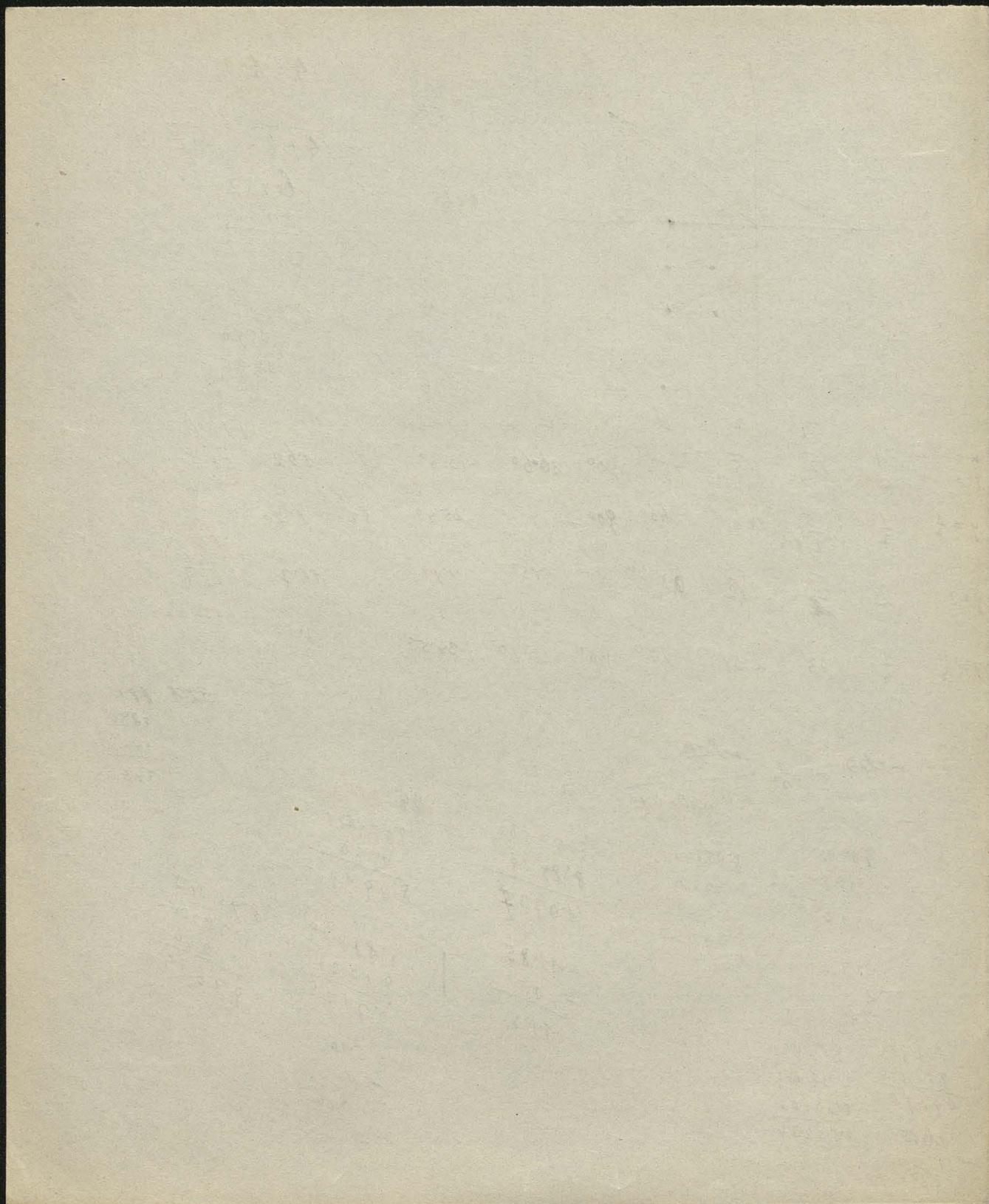
$$\begin{array}{r} 9.87479 \\ 9.1624 \\ \hline 0.7124 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9.75317 \\ 9.78268 \\ 0.02951 \\ \hline 9.1624 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9.92983 \\ 9.51235 \\ \hline 0.4175 \\ 2615 \\ -1 \\ \hline 2614 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 9.84949 \\ 9.36182 \\ \hline 0.30103 \\ 9.51234 \end{array}$$

(1/2)

$$\begin{array}{r} 5.16 \\ -4 \\ \hline 1.16 \end{array}$$



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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0.534 438	0.785 500	0.999 455	1.196 3141 (1.17)	1.385 181
--------------	--------------	--------------	-------------------------	--------------

b=

0.78

10°

50°	9.8842	9.8081	7958
	9.6198	9.6198	-1348
	1505	1505	
	<u>9.6545</u>	9.5784	

9.6610

24.600 = $\frac{0.419}{10}$
0.429

0.4513	0.3788
1736	9848

0.6249	1.3636
--------	--------

37.50	30°	22.50	15°	7.5°
9.78435	9.69097	9.58284	9.41300	9.11570
9.8570	0	0753	1193	1430
<u>9.6415</u>	9.69097	9.6581	9.5323	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

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

1.57

1.18

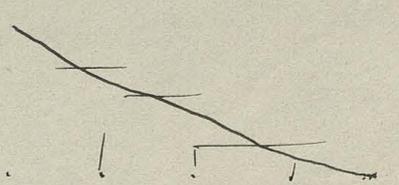
0.785

0.372

$\mu = 0$ 1.57 $\frac{4.8}{8}$ 1.09 $\frac{17.25}{48} \cdot 17$ 0.614 0.374
 $\mu = 0.25$ 0.21 $\mu = 0.5$ 0.41 $\mu = 0.65$

157 1.204 0.855 0.544 0.285 0.096
~~0.366~~ ~~1.275~~ ~~1.196~~ ~~1.0~~ ~~0.785~~ ~~0.534~~ ~~0.429~~
 $\theta = 75^\circ$ $\theta = 60^\circ$ $\theta = 45^\circ$ $\theta = 30^\circ$ $\theta = 15^\circ$ $\theta = 10^\circ$
 $\frac{24}{35} \cdot 15$ 3.3 $\frac{11}{23} \cdot 15$

~~2.00~~ 90° $\theta = 70.5^\circ$ 66° 50.5°
 14.5 12.5 15 50
 $t_p 11.5 = 0.208$ $t_p 24 = 0.445$ $t_p 39.5 = 0.824$
 16° 17° 20° 37°
 $\theta = 74.0$ 56.7°
 $t = 3.44$ 1.52 0.754
 14 60.8 30
 16° 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
--	-------	------	------	------	-----	------	-------

$\sqrt{0.28}$ 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

$\mu =$ 724 903 017 104 238 342 427

672 796 857 898 940 964 973

10.052 10.107 160 206 298 378 454

48.5 52° 55.3 58.1 63.3 67.3 70.1

$\theta =$ 0.84641 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 0.6518

0.7533 6322 4994 9.7733 0932 8.8521

0.0128 0492 1505 ~~0.4371~~ 3495

0.61674 9.6888 9.6989 ~~9.6887~~

0.846 8.08 1.0144 9.5787

- 0.414 0.688 0.500 1.1767

0.432 ~~4.293~~ 0.51 0.379

0.420 0.797

18

18

The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the
 general principles of the theory of the structure of the
 crystal lattice. It is shown that the structure of the
 lattice is determined by the relative positions of the
 atoms in the unit cell. The structure of the lattice is
 determined by the relative positions of the atoms in the
 unit cell. The structure of the lattice is determined by
 the relative positions of the atoms in the unit cell.

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

$$\theta = 45^\circ$$

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

$$\theta = 60^\circ$$

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

150

$$\theta = 75^\circ$$

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

50°

$$0.8727$$

$$51^\circ: 0.890$$

$$- \quad 388$$

$$102 - 78 - 289$$

$$\hline 0.4910$$

$$\hline 0.564$$

$$4924$$

$$489$$

$$\hline 0.380$$

$$\hline 0.401$$

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

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

156

24

6093

4667

$$1.361$$

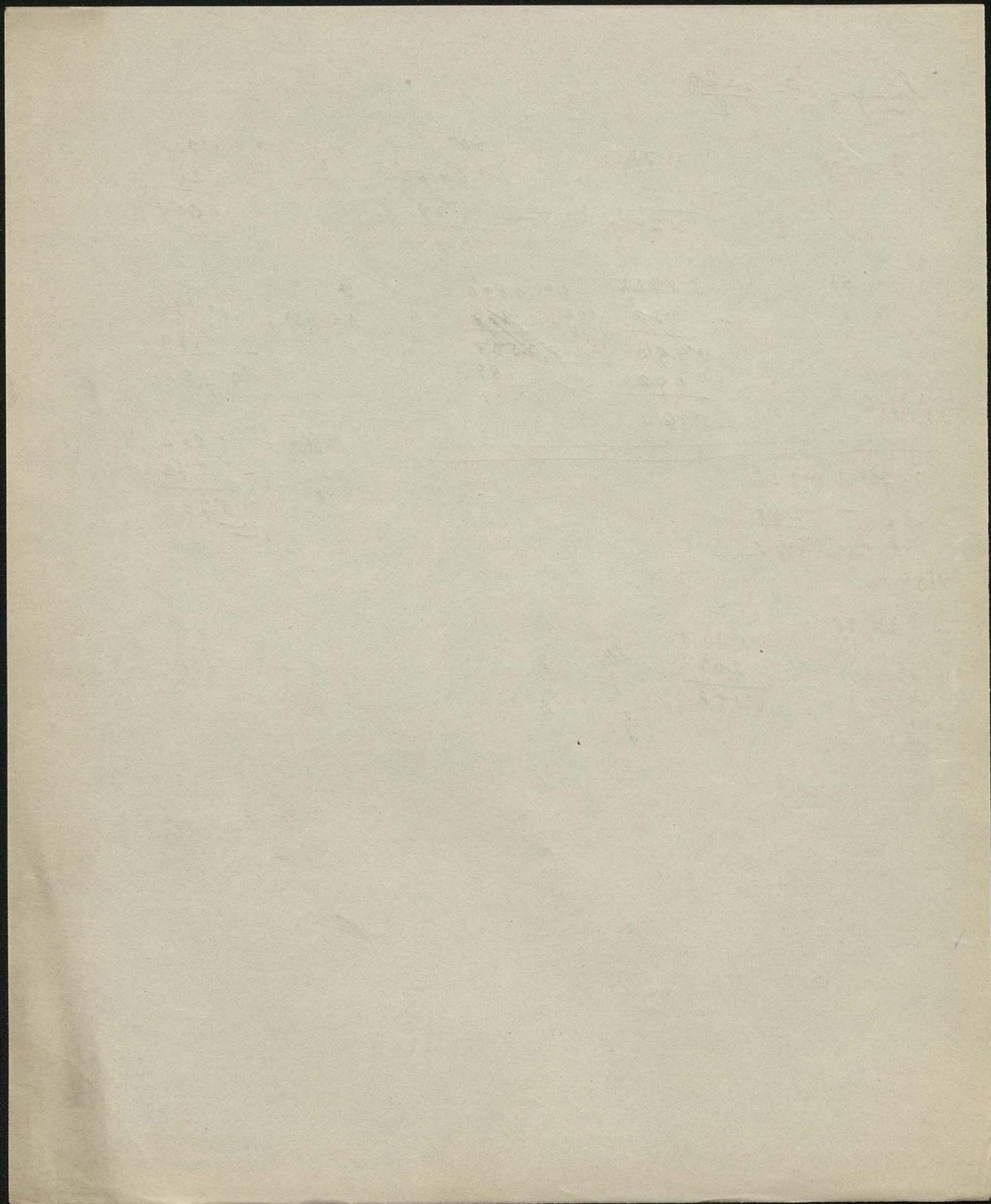
$$- \quad 203$$

$$\hline 1.158$$

$$20 \dots 7$$

$$1 \quad 2$$

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

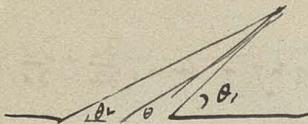
$$+ \rho_{xx} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \dots$$

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

Voraussetzung V^2 überall stetig

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

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



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

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

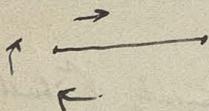
$$u_{\infty} = -4r \left(1 + \frac{\cos 2\theta}{2r^2}\right) \sin \theta \left(1 - \frac{\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta}{2r^2}\right) - \frac{4r}{1 + \frac{\cos 2\theta}{2r^2}} \sin \left\{ \theta + \frac{2\theta \cos \theta}{r^2} \right\} \sin \theta \left(1 - \frac{\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta}{2r^2}\right)$$

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

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

∂z^2

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

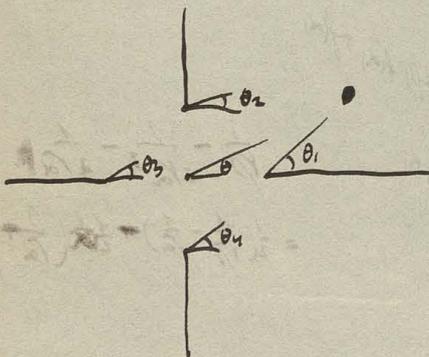
$$\alpha^4 - 1 = (\alpha+1)(\alpha-1)(\alpha+i)(\alpha-i)$$

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

$$v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r^2 + 1}} \quad \left\| \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

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

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

$$f(\alpha) = a$$

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

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

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

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

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

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 równo, choć może degenerować w punkt

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

$$= \alpha f(\rho) + \beta f(\alpha) \text{ —}$$

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

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

pod pierwiastkiem $g' = \alpha f'$

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

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

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

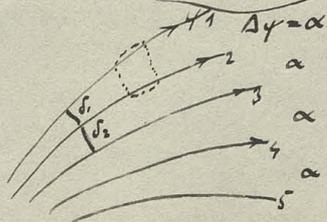
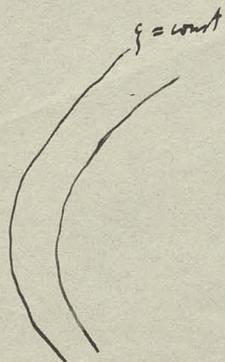
$$\text{imaginary } u, v, w \quad \frac{1}{k}$$

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

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

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

$$u = \dots = \cos 2\theta - \log r$$



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

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

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

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

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

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

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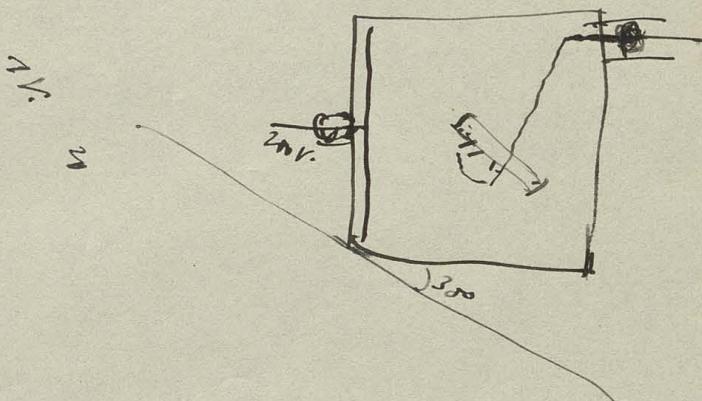
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$$\text{Sup. } f(\alpha) = \frac{\alpha}{1+\alpha^2}$$

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

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

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





$$n = -1$$

$$R = mk r^m$$

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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 $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} u = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} v = 0$
 $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \psi = 0$
 (ale w skończonych skrajności)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$f'(\alpha_1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1}} \quad f(\alpha) = 2y(\alpha + \sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1}) = a + ib$$

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

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

czyż może być $\text{niech } f' < -1$
 $0 > f > -1$

of things and numbers...
[faint text]

$$y = x^2 + 2x + 1$$

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

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

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

find the change in the value of the function
[faint text]

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

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

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

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

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

$$y_2 = \frac{x}{\beta} + \frac{\beta}{\alpha} + g(x) + g(\beta)$$

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

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

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

~~is similar~~

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

$$- \left(\frac{x}{\beta} - \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \right)^2 + \cancel{\alpha\beta g'(x)g'(\beta)} + \left(\frac{x}{\beta} - \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \right) \left[-\alpha g'(x) + \beta g'(\beta) \right]$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{2}{x^3} \\
 & \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^3} = -\frac{3}{x^4} \\
 & \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^4} = -\frac{4}{x^5} \\
 & \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^5} = -\frac{5}{x^6} \\
 & \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^6} = -\frac{6}{x^7} \\
 & \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^7} = -\frac{7}{x^8} \\
 & \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^8} = -\frac{8}{x^9} \\
 & \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^9} = -\frac{9}{x^{10}} \\
 & \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{10}} = -\frac{10}{x^{11}}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{2}{x^3} \\
 & \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^3} = -\frac{3}{x^4} \\
 & \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^4} = -\frac{4}{x^5} \\
 & \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^5} = -\frac{5}{x^6} \\
 & \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^6} = -\frac{6}{x^7} \\
 & \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^7} = -\frac{7}{x^8} \\
 & \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^8} = -\frac{8}{x^9} \\
 & \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^9} = -\frac{9}{x^{10}} \\
 & \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^{10}} = -\frac{10}{x^{11}}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$\theta =$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\rho+1}}$$

$$= -1$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\sqrt{\rho-1}}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\sqrt{\rho-1}}$$

$$- \frac{1}{\sqrt{\rho+1}}$$

$$- \frac{1}{\sqrt{\rho+1}}$$

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{r^2}{2} [\operatorname{tg} \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} - \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}}] = 2 \cos 2\theta$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{y^2}{\sqrt{y^2-1}} y \dots + y + \frac{1}{\sqrt{y^2-1}} y \dots + \frac{y}{2} - \frac{1}{2} y(y^2-1) - \frac{2^2}{2} \text{ ansatz} + 3y$$

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

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

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

Faint handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, possibly including the word "Ansatz".

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

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

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

$$\left\{ \frac{2x}{y} + \left(\frac{2x}{y} + \frac{2x}{y} \right) - \left(\frac{2x}{y} + \frac{2x}{y} \right) + \left(\frac{2x}{y} + \frac{2x}{y} \right) + \right.$$

$$\left. - \left(\frac{2x}{y} - \frac{2x}{y} \right) \frac{2}{y} + \left(\frac{2x}{y} + \frac{2x}{y} \right) + \frac{2}{y} + \frac{2}{y} - \left(\frac{2x}{y} + \frac{2x}{y} \right) + \frac{2}{y} + \frac{2}{y} \right\}$$

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

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

$$= \frac{2}{y} \left[\frac{2x}{y} + \frac{2x}{y} + \frac{2x}{y} + \frac{2x}{y} + \frac{2x}{y} - \frac{2x}{y} - \frac{2x}{y} + \frac{2x}{y} - \frac{2x}{y} + \frac{2}{y} - \frac{2}{y} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{2}{y} \left[\frac{2x}{y} + \frac{2x}{y} + \frac{2x}{y} + \frac{2x}{y} + \frac{2x}{y} - \frac{2x}{y} - \frac{2x}{y} + \frac{2x}{y} - \frac{2x}{y} + \frac{2}{y} - \frac{2}{y} \right]$$

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

$$u = -2r \frac{\cos 2\theta \sin \theta}{r} + \frac{2 \sin^3 \theta}{r}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(5)

$$n=2$$

$$(m=-1)$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$m - 2 = R = -2k$$

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

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

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

~~Equation~~

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

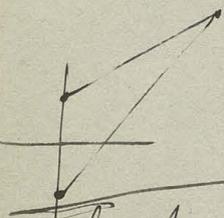
$$\psi = \left(\frac{\alpha}{\beta} + \frac{\beta}{\alpha}\right) (1 + \frac{\beta}{\alpha}) g(\alpha) + (1 + \frac{\alpha}{\beta}) g(\beta) = x \left[\frac{g(\alpha)}{\alpha} + \frac{g(\beta)}{\beta} \right]$$

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$r = \frac{f'(\alpha) + f'(\beta)}{c}$$

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

$$u = Rf \quad Jf$$

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

$$v = -Jf \quad Rf$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}} \cos\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}$$

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

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

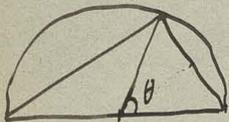
$$u = \frac{1}{c} \left[\frac{f(\rho) - f(\alpha)}{r} - \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}} \right]$$

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

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

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

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



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



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

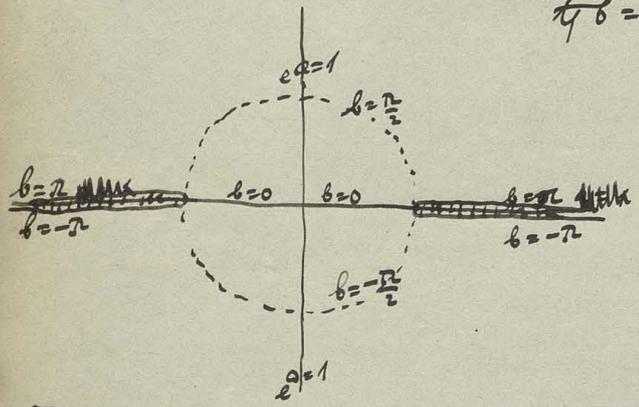
$$= \log \frac{r_2 e^{i\theta_2}}{r_1 e^{i\theta_1}} = \log \frac{r_2}{r_1} + i(\theta_2 - \theta_1) + i \cos t = \frac{1-x^2-y^2 + \cancel{2iy} + 2iy}{1-2x+x^2+y^2}$$

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-2} = -2x^{-3} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$
 $\frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\omega \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{a^2}{b^2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{9}{16}}} = \frac{4}{5}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

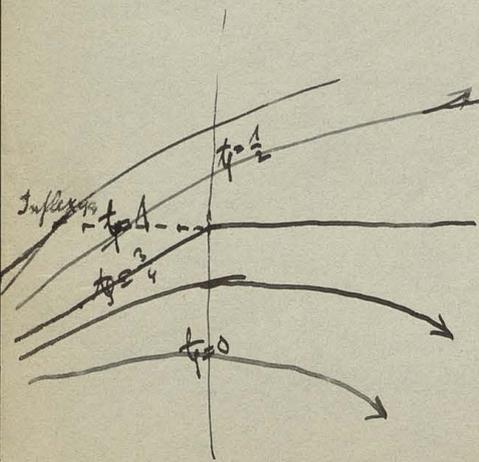
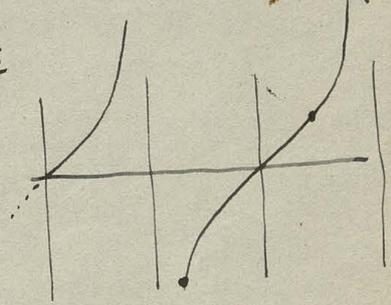
$$\omega \frac{\theta}{2} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

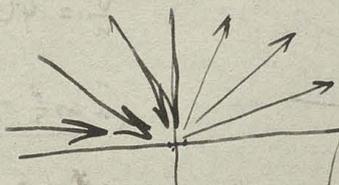
$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{y^2}{r^4} - \frac{x^2}{r^4} - \frac{4xy^2}{r^6} + \frac{4xy^2}{r^6}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} 4c^2 \int_0^{\varphi} \frac{\sin^2\theta}{r} r d\theta &= 2c^2 \int (1 - \cos 2\theta) d\theta \\ &= c^2 (2\theta - \sin 2\theta) \\ &= c^2 \left[\frac{r}{2} (\frac{\pi}{2} - \varphi) - r^2 (\frac{\pi}{2} - 2\varphi) \right] \\ &= c^2 (r - 2\varphi - r^2 2\varphi) \end{aligned}$$

$$u = -4\sqrt{1-r^2}$$

$$\int_0^1 u dx = -4 \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = -4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2\varphi d\varphi = -\pi$$



∫ y dx :

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

$$v = \frac{y^3}{r^4}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{4xy^3}{r^6} + \frac{4xy^3}{r^6} - \frac{2xy^2}{r^4}$$

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \begin{aligned} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$u = \frac{y^2}{r^4} - \frac{4xy^2}{r^6}$$

$$v = -\frac{4xy^3}{r^6}$$

$$u = \sqrt{2} \left[a \cos \frac{\theta}{2} (1 + \cos \frac{\theta}{2}) + b \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \right]$$

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

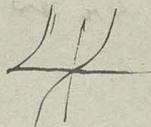
$$v = \sqrt{2} \left[a \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + b \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2} \right]$$

$$a \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + b \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

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

$$\tan \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\frac{y}{x} = \tan(\theta - \alpha) = \tan \theta$$



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

$$\underbrace{[a \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + b \sin \frac{\theta}{2}]}_{-1} [\cos \theta - 2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2}] = 2a \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$b \sin \frac{\theta}{2} = -3a \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$$

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

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

$$\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{2} \frac{y}{x} = \sqrt{2} \frac{(1 - \cos \theta)}{2} \quad \frac{d}{dx} (y \sqrt{2-x}) = \frac{y (\cos \theta - 1)}{\sqrt{2-x}} = \frac{-2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}{2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2}}$$

$$\sqrt{2-x} + \frac{y^2}{2 \sqrt{2-x}} = 2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}}{2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2}}$$

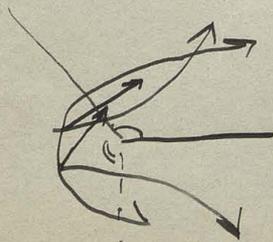
$$(\sqrt{2-x})^3 = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{2-x} \cdot \frac{x-1}{\frac{x}{2}}$$

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

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

$$2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\tan \frac{\theta}{2} = -\frac{a}{b}$$



$$v = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \alpha} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \beta} \quad u = \frac{1}{i} \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \alpha} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \beta} \right)$$

$$= f(\alpha) + f(\beta) + \alpha f(\beta) + \beta f(\alpha) \quad \parallel \quad \frac{1}{i} [f(\beta) - f(\alpha) + \beta f(\beta) - \alpha f(\alpha)]$$

$$g(\alpha) + g(\beta) \quad - \quad \frac{1}{i} (g(\alpha) - g(\beta))$$

$$f(\alpha) + \alpha f(\beta) \quad \text{ant.}$$

$$\frac{f(\alpha + iy) + f(\alpha - iy)}{\alpha + iy}$$

$$f(\beta) + \beta f(\alpha) \quad \text{inx.}$$

$$2 f(\beta) + \beta f(\alpha) = \alpha M + \beta N = r [M \cos \theta - N \sin \theta]$$

$$f(\alpha) = M + iN$$

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

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

$$\frac{d}{dx} [\alpha f(\alpha)]$$

$$\alpha f(\alpha) = c$$

$$f(\alpha) = \frac{c}{\alpha}$$

$$u = \frac{1}{i} \left(\frac{(\sqrt{a^2 c^2 - r^2} - \sqrt{r^2 c^2})}{i} \right) - y \left(\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{a^2 c^2}} + \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{r^2 c^2}} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{i} \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} - y \frac{r}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \cos \left(\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \right)$$

$$-\frac{r}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \cdot \frac{c^2 \cos \theta \cos \theta}{r^2} = -\frac{c^2 \cos \theta \cos \theta}{r^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

$$\frac{r \cos \theta}{r^2}$$

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

u = .

$$= \frac{r^2}{2} \cdot c = \theta r \cos \theta \sin \theta \int_{\frac{r}{2}}^0$$

$$\frac{x^2}{\lambda^2 - 1} + \frac{a^2}{\lambda^2} = h^2$$

$$\frac{x^2 \lambda^2 + 2x^2 \lambda - 2^2 = \cancel{h^2}(\lambda^2 - 1)}$$

$$\lambda^4 - \lambda^2 \left(1 + \frac{x^2 + 2^2}{\lambda^2}\right) + \frac{2^2}{\lambda^2} = 0$$

$$p^2 q^2 = \frac{2^2}{\lambda^2}$$

$$x = h + g$$

$$p^2 + q^2 = 1 + \frac{x^2 + 2^2}{\lambda^2} = 1 + \frac{x^2}{\lambda^2} + p^2 q^2$$

$$x = h \sqrt{p^2 + q^2 - 1 - p^2 q^2} = ih \sqrt{(1-p^2)(1-q^2)}$$

~~h = h~~

$$h^2(\lambda^2 - 1) = a^2$$

$$h^2 \lambda^2 = -b^2$$

$$-h^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

$$\lambda = \frac{b}{c} = g$$

$$x = c + \xi = ih + \xi$$

$$x^2 = -h^2 + 2ih\xi + \xi^2$$

$$x^2 = c^2 + 2c\xi + \xi^2$$

$$p^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \frac{c^2 + 2c\xi + \xi^2 + 2^2}{c^2} \right] \pm \sqrt{\dots}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2} \left[-\left(\frac{\xi}{c} + \frac{2^2}{2c^2} \right) \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\xi}{c} + \frac{2^2}{2c^2} \right)^2 + \frac{2^2}{c^2}} \right]$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2^2}{c^2} + \frac{\xi^2}{c^3} + \frac{2^4}{4c^4}}$$

$$p^2 = -\frac{\xi}{c} \pm \frac{2}{c}$$

$$q^2 = 1 - g$$

$$g = 1 \text{ da } h^2 \text{ ist positiv}$$

$$q^2 = \left[1 + \frac{\xi}{2} + \frac{\xi^2 + 2z^2}{2h^2} \right] \left\{ 1 \pm \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{z^2}{h^2} \right)^2} \right\}$$

$$\psi = (r - r \cos \theta)^{3/2} = h^2 \tilde{\rho}^3$$

$$\sqrt{r - r \cos \theta} = \rho h^{2/3}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{\lambda^2} + \frac{z^2}{\lambda^2} = -c^2$$

$$x^2 \lambda^2 + z^2 \lambda^2 - 2c^2 = -c^2 \lambda^2 (\lambda^2 - 1)$$

$$\lambda^4 + \lambda^2 \frac{(x^2 + z^2 - c^2)}{c^2} = \frac{z^2}{c^2}$$

$$\rho^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(-1 + \frac{x^2 + z^2}{c^2} \right) \left[1 \pm \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{z^2}{h^2} \right)^2} \right]$$

$$x = c + \xi$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(-1 + 1 + \frac{2\xi}{c} + \frac{\xi^2 + 2z^2}{c^2} \right) \left[1 \pm \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{z^2}{h^2} \right)^2} \right]$$

$$= h^2 \left[\frac{\xi}{c} + \frac{\xi^2 + 2z^2}{2c^2} \right] \left[1 \pm \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{z^2}{c^2} \right)^2} \right]$$

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

$$\rho^2 = \frac{h^2 + x^2 + z^2}{2h^2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{z^2}{h^2} \right)^2 - \frac{z^4}{h^4}}$$

$$\rho^2 = \frac{2z^2}{3\xi^2}$$

$$x = h \sqrt{\lambda^2 - 1} + \xi$$

$$x^2 =$$

$$\omega^2 = -h^2 (1 - q^2) \left(1 - \frac{z^2}{h^2 q^2} \right) =$$

$$\frac{x^2}{(\cos \varphi)^2} + \frac{y^2}{(\sin \varphi)^2} = 1 = \frac{x^2}{\sin^2 \varphi + 1} + \frac{y^2}{\sin^2 \varphi}$$

$$\frac{2x^2 \sin \varphi}{\cos^3 \varphi} + \frac{2y^2 \cos \varphi}{\sin^3 \varphi} \frac{d\varphi}{dy} + \frac{2y}{\sin^2 \varphi} = 0$$

$x=0$ ~~etc~~

$$\frac{d\varphi}{dy} = \frac{\sin \varphi}{y \cos \varphi} = \frac{1}{\cos \varphi \sin \varphi}$$

$$\frac{z + z + z}{x^2 - x^2} = \frac{z}{x - x} = \dots$$

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

$$1 = X^0 (e + e) - X$$

$$\frac{z+z}{x}$$

$$\left(\sqrt{z+z} + \sqrt{z+z} \right)^2$$

$$\frac{z}{x - x} = z$$

$$\frac{x^e}{\sqrt{e}} + \frac{x^e}{\sqrt{e}} +$$

$$\left[\frac{x^e}{\sqrt{e}} - \frac{x^e}{\sqrt{e}} \right]^2 =$$

$$\frac{x^e}{\sqrt{e}} + \frac{x^e}{\sqrt{e}} +$$

$$\left\{ \left(\frac{x^e}{\sqrt{e}} + \frac{x^e}{\sqrt{e}} \right) (h, -x) - \left(\frac{x^e}{\sqrt{e}} - \frac{x^e}{\sqrt{e}} \right) (h, +x) \right\}^2$$

$$\left[\frac{x^e}{\sqrt{e}} + \frac{x^e}{\sqrt{e}} \right]^2 = \dots$$

$$\left[\frac{x^e}{\sqrt{e}} - \frac{x^e}{\sqrt{e}} \right]^2 = \dots$$

$$\sqrt{1-x} = \dots$$

$$\left[\frac{x^e}{\sqrt{e}} - \frac{x^e}{\sqrt{e}} \right]^2 - \left[\frac{x^e}{\sqrt{e}} - \frac{x^e}{\sqrt{e}} \right]^2 =$$

$$\left(\frac{x^e}{\sqrt{e}} - \frac{x^e}{\sqrt{e}} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{x^e}{\sqrt{e}} - \frac{x^e}{\sqrt{e}} \right)^2 + \dots = \frac{h^e}{n^e} - \frac{x^e}{n^e}$$

$$\int \frac{\arcsin x}{x} dx = x \arcsin \frac{x}{1} - \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = x \arcsin x + \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \arcsin x - \frac{x}{1}$$

$$4(H-G) = \frac{(x+iy)}{z} \arcsin \frac{x+iy}{z} + i \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x+iy}{z}\right)^2}$$

$$\frac{z}{z} \arcsin \frac{x}{z} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{z^2}{z^2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{z^2} \arcsin \frac{x}{z} + \frac{z}{z^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{z^2}{z^2}}} + \frac{z}{\sqrt{1+z^2}}$$

$$= (x+iy)(\xi+i\eta) + i \sqrt{1+x^2-y^2+2ixy}$$

$$= x\xi - y\eta + i(y\xi + x\eta) + \sqrt{R} e^{i\theta} \quad \sqrt{R} \left(\cos \frac{\theta}{2} + i \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right)$$

$$R \cos \theta = 1+x^2-y^2$$

$$\sqrt{1 - \cos \theta}$$

$$4R(H-G) = x\xi - y\eta - \sqrt{\frac{(1+x^2-y^2)^2 + 4x^2y^2 - 1 + 2xy \cdot R \sin \theta}{2}} = 2xy$$

$$\text{At } G = +3H$$

$$y=0 = 0$$

$$y = \frac{x\xi}{z} - \frac{x\eta}{z} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left[\sqrt{(1+x^2-y^2)^2 + 4x^2y^2} - (1+x^2-y^2) \right]}$$

$$= 0$$

$$= \sqrt{\quad}$$

$$x+iy = r(\cos \phi + i \sin \phi)$$

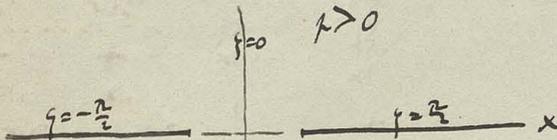
$$x = r \cos \phi$$

$$y = r \sin \phi$$

$$\frac{x^2}{r^2} + \frac{y^2}{r^2} = 1$$

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

y



$r < 0$

$$y = 0$$

$$u = 0$$

$$v = x \frac{R(H'-S')}{y=0} + 2RH \Big|_{y=0}$$

$$x+iy = e^{i\phi} (\cos \phi + i \sin \phi)$$

$$= \frac{e^{i\phi} - e^{-i\phi}}{2}$$

$$= e^{-i\phi} (\cos \phi + i \sin \phi)$$

$$= e^{i\phi} (\cos \phi - i \sin \phi)$$

$$= i \sin \phi \frac{e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}}}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{e + e^{-1}}{2}$$

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$$\phi + i\theta = \arcsin \frac{x+iy}{i}$$

$$= 4(H'-S')(x+iy)$$

$$y=0 \quad 4R(H'-S')(x) = \arcsin \frac{x}{i}$$

$$4(H'-S')x = \arcsin \frac{x}{i}$$

$$z = 2e^{i\theta}$$

$$4(H'-S')(x+iy) = \arcsin \frac{x+iy}{i}$$

$$= \arcsin \frac{x}{i}$$

$$x = i \sin \left[\frac{R(H'-S')(x+iy)}{i} \right] \sin \left[\frac{R(H'-S')(x+iy)}{i} \right]$$

$$x = i \sin \left[\frac{4R(H'-S')(x+iy)}{i} \right] \sin \left[\frac{4R(H'-S')(x+iy)}{i} \right] = i \sin \left[4R(H'-S')(x+iy) \right] \sin \left[4R(H'-S')(x+iy) \right]$$

$$\arcsin \left(\frac{x}{i} \right) = R + iJ$$

$$\frac{x}{i} = \sin(R + iJ)$$

$$x+iy =$$

$$x = -\cos J \sin R$$

$$y = -\sin J \cos R$$

$$v = \frac{x}{4} + 2RH \Big|_{y=0}$$

$$\frac{y^2}{\sin^2 R} - \frac{x^2}{\cos^2 R} = 1$$

$$R(H'-S') = \frac{\phi}{4}$$

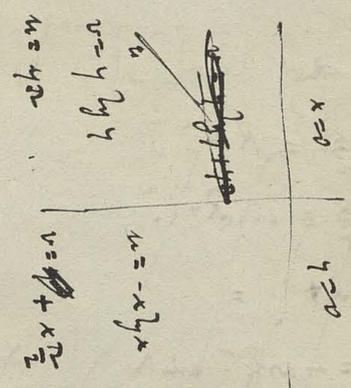
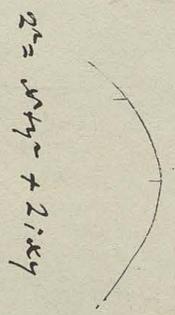
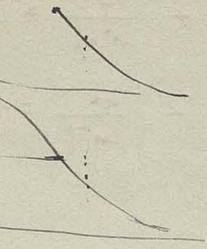
$$(x+iy)(y+i\theta)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -2y^2 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{4x}{2} + \frac{4y}{2}$$

$$+ 2y^2 + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{4x}{2} + \frac{4y}{2} - 2y^2 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{4x}{2} + \frac{4y}{2} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{4x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{4y}{2} - \frac{4x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{4y}{2} = 0$$

$$- \left[-\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{4y}{2} + \frac{4x}{2} + \frac{4y}{2} \right] + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{4x}{2} + \frac{4y}{2} = 0$$



$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{2x}{2} + \frac{2y}{2} = x + y$$

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

$$u = \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{2}$$

$$v = \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{y^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = x, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = y$$

ask 20 > ask 20 + 20
 ask 20 > ask 20 + 20
 ask 20 > ask 20 + 20

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

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

$$p = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$

$$x = u$$

$$\frac{1 + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}}{1 + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}} = x$$

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

$$\sin \theta \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta$$

$$\frac{a e^{-\alpha x}}{r_1} \sin \omega \left(\frac{t}{\tau} - \frac{x}{\lambda} \right) + \frac{b e^{-\alpha(l-x)}}{r_2} \sin \omega \left(\frac{t}{\tau} - \frac{l-x}{\lambda} \right) = \sin \omega \frac{t}{\tau} \left(a \cos \frac{x}{\lambda} + b \cos \frac{l-x}{\lambda} \right) - \omega \frac{2at}{\tau} \left(a \sin \frac{x}{\lambda} + b \sin \frac{l-x}{\lambda} \right)$$

$$J^2 = \left[\frac{a e^{-\alpha x}}{r_1} \cos \frac{x}{\lambda} + \frac{b e^{-\alpha(l-x)}}{r_2} \cos \frac{l-x}{\lambda} \right]^2 + \left[a e^{-\alpha x} \sin \frac{x}{\lambda} + b e^{-\alpha(l-x)} \sin \frac{l-x}{\lambda} \right]^2 =$$

$$= a^2 e^{-2\alpha x} + b^2 e^{-2\alpha(l-x)} + 2ab e^{-\alpha l} \underbrace{\left(\cos \frac{x}{\lambda} \cos \frac{l-x}{\lambda} + \sin \frac{x}{\lambda} \sin \frac{l-x}{\lambda} \right)}_{\cos \frac{2x-l}{\lambda}}$$

is punktisch gilt $\cos \frac{2x-l}{\lambda} = \pm 1$

$$J^2 = \left[\frac{a e^{-\alpha x}}{r_1} \pm \frac{b e^{-\alpha(l-x)}}{r_2} \right]^2$$

Zus. da $\frac{a e^{-\alpha r_1}}{r_1} = \frac{b e^{-\alpha r_2}}{r_2}$

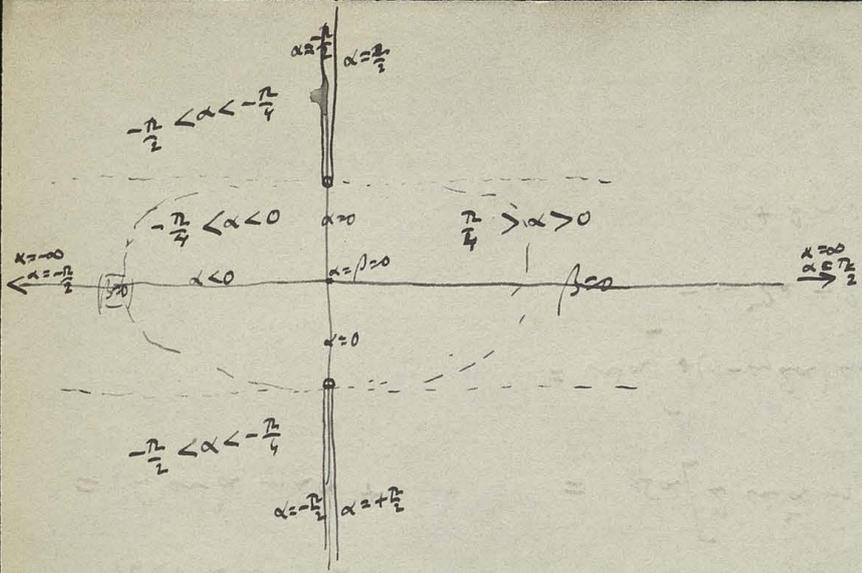
$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{r_1}{r_2} e^{-\alpha(r_2-r_1)}$$

$$\log \frac{a}{b} = \log r_1 - \log r_2 - \alpha \log(r_2-r_1)$$

$$= \log r_3 - \log r_4 - \alpha \log(r_4-r_3)$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\log r_1 - \log r_2 - \log r_3 + \log r_4}{\log(r_2-r_1) - \log(r_4-r_3)}$$

$$= \frac{\log \frac{r_1 r_4}{r_2 r_3}}{\log \frac{r_2-r_1}{r_4-r_3}}$$

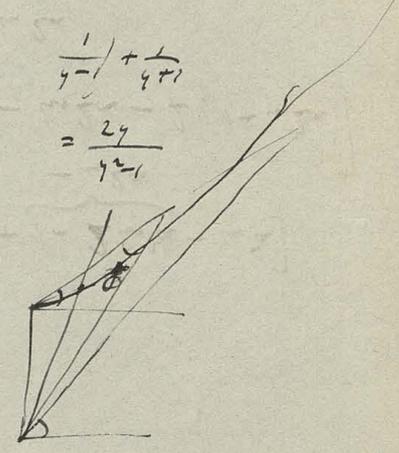


$$1-y-1-y$$

$$-\frac{1}{1-y} + \frac{1}{1+y} = \frac{1-2y}{1-y^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{y-1} + \frac{1}{y+1}$$

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



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

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

$x=0$		$y=0$
$\theta_1 = \theta_2 = \frac{\pi}{2}$	$\theta_1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$ $\theta_2 = -\frac{\pi}{2}$	
$u = \frac{2y}{y^2-1} - \beta = \frac{y}{y^2-1}$	$u = -\frac{2y}{y^2-1}$ $v = -\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{\lambda_1} + \frac{1}{\lambda_2})$	$u = 0$ $v = \frac{2x \ln 2\theta}{\lambda_1 \lambda_2} + \arctg x - \frac{\cos \theta}{\lambda_1}$ $= \frac{2x^3}{(x^2+1)^2} - \frac{x}{x^2+1}$

$$\frac{y=0}{x=0}$$

$$u=0$$

$$v=$$

$$\frac{2x^3}{(x^2+1)^2} - \frac{2x}{x^2+1} = -\frac{2}{(x^2+1)^2}$$

$$(2+i)^2 (2-i)^2$$

$$\frac{1}{4+i} - \frac{1}{4-i} = \frac{4-i-4-i}{4^2-1}$$

$$\frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2}$$

$$u = \sqrt{2} r \frac{\sin \theta}{2} (3 + \cos \theta)$$

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

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} (3 + \cos \theta) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left[\cos \frac{\theta}{2} (3 + \cos \theta) - 2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \theta \right] \sin \theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left\{ 3 \cos \theta \sin \frac{\theta}{2} + \cancel{\sin \theta} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} - 3 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \theta - \cancel{\cos \theta} \cos \theta \sin \theta + \cancel{2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \theta} \right\}$$

$$+ \underbrace{\sin \theta \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \theta}_{\frac{3}{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \sin \theta} + 2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \theta - \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \theta$$

$$\cancel{2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} (\cos \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2})}$$

$$\cancel{3 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2}} - 3 \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2} + \cancel{\cos \frac{\theta}{2}} - \cancel{3 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} + 5 \cancel{\sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}} - \cancel{2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos^4 \frac{\theta}{2}} +$$

$$+ \cancel{6 \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}} + \cancel{2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos^4 \frac{\theta}{2}} - \cancel{2 \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}} - \cancel{\sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}} + \sin^5 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$= -2 \sin^3 \alpha + \cos \alpha - 3 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + \cancel{\sin \alpha} + \cancel{4 \sin^3 \alpha \cos \alpha}$$

$$= 2 \sin^3 \alpha [1 - 2 \cos \alpha] + \cos \alpha - 3 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$$

$$= 1 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha = 2 \cos^2 \alpha - 1 = \cos 2\alpha$$

$$= 2 \sin^3 \alpha \cos 2\alpha + \cos 2\alpha = \cos 2\alpha \left[2 \sin^3 \alpha \cos 2\alpha + \underbrace{1 - 2 \cos^2 \alpha}_{-\cos 2\alpha} \right]$$

$$= \cos 2\alpha \left[\cancel{2 \sin^3 \alpha} (1 - \cos 2\alpha) \cos 2\alpha - \cos 2\alpha - 2(1 + \cos 2\alpha) \right]$$

$$- \cos^2 2\alpha - 2 - 2 \cos 2\alpha$$

$$2 + 2 \cos \theta - \cos^2 \theta = 3 + (1 - \cos \theta)^2$$

$$u = \sqrt{r} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} [3 + \cos \theta] = \sqrt{r} \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \theta}{2}} [\dots]$$

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$$u = \sqrt{\frac{r-x}{2}} \left[3 + \frac{x}{r} \right]$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{r-x}{2}} \cdot \frac{y}{r}$$

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

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\frac{y}{r}}{\sqrt{r-x}} \cdot \frac{y}{r} + \sqrt{r-x} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{y^2}{r^3} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{r-x}} \left[\frac{2x}{r} - 2 + \frac{y^2}{r^2} - \frac{y^2}{r^2} + \frac{y^2}{r^2} + \frac{2(r-x)}{r} \right]$$

$$\frac{2x-2r}{2} + \frac{2r-2x}{2} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\frac{x}{r} - 1}{\sqrt{r-x}} \cdot \frac{y}{r} - \sqrt{r-x} \frac{xy}{r^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\frac{y}{r}}{\sqrt{r-x}} \left(3 + \frac{x}{r} \right) - \sqrt{r-x} \frac{xy}{r^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{r-x}} \left[\frac{xy}{r^2} - \frac{y}{r} - \frac{3y}{2} - \frac{xy}{r^2} \right] = -\frac{2y}{2\sqrt{r-x}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2} r \sin \theta}{2r^2}$$

$$= -2 \frac{\sqrt{r+x}}{r} = \frac{4x}{r^2}$$

$$\int \frac{2x}{r^2} dx$$

using the substitution

for the above integral, we have to use by

$$\int \frac{u}{x} dx = \frac{u}{x} + \int \frac{u'}{x^2} dx$$

$$u = -\sqrt{r} \left[\frac{y}{r} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + 5 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right]$$

$$v = \sqrt{r} \left[\frac{x}{r} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right] = \left[\frac{x}{r} - 1 \right] \sqrt{r} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \quad = + \cos \theta$$

$$u = -\sqrt{r} \left[2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + 5 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right] = -\sqrt{r} \left[2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + 5 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right] = -\sqrt{r} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \left[2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + 5 \right] =$$

~~$$u = \frac{y}{2\sqrt{r}}$$~~

~~$$\frac{\sqrt{r-x} \sqrt{r+x}}{\sqrt{r-x}} = \sqrt{r+x}$$~~

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

$$v = -\sqrt{r} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} = -\sqrt{\frac{r+x}{2}}$$

~~$$\frac{\sqrt{r+x}}{r} + \frac{y}{r\sqrt{r+x}} = \frac{\sqrt{r+x} + y}{r\sqrt{r+x}}$$~~

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{r-x}}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{y}{\sqrt{r+x}}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\cos \frac{\theta}{2} - 1}{\sin \frac{\theta}{2}} + \frac{\sin \frac{\theta}{2}}{\cos \frac{\theta}{2}} \right) = 2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - 2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} = 0$$

$$u = -\frac{y}{2\sqrt{r}} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \quad = -\frac{y}{2\sqrt{r}} \sqrt{\frac{r+x}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} y \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{x}{r}}$$

$$v = \frac{x}{2\sqrt{r}} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{x}{2r} \sqrt{\frac{r+x}{2}} = \frac{x}{2\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{x}{r}}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left[+\frac{y}{r^2} \sqrt{r+x} - \frac{y}{2r^2} \frac{\sqrt{r+x}}{\sqrt{r+x}} \right] = \frac{\sqrt{r+x}}{2\sqrt{2}} \frac{y}{r^2} \left[\frac{x}{r} - \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

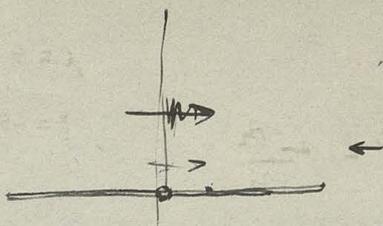
$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left[-\frac{x}{r^2} \sqrt{r+x} + \frac{x}{2r^2} \frac{\sqrt{r+x}}{\sqrt{r+x}} \right] = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \frac{x}{r^2} \sqrt{r+x}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \left[\frac{-\sqrt{r+x} y}{r^2} + \frac{x y}{r^2 \sqrt{r+x}} \right] = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{r^2 \sqrt{r+x}} \left[-y(x+r) + x y \right]$$

$$= \frac{-x y}{4\sqrt{2} r \sqrt{r+x}}$$

$$u = \frac{y^2}{2^4} - \frac{4x^2y^2}{2^6}$$

$$v = \frac{4y^3x}{2^6}$$

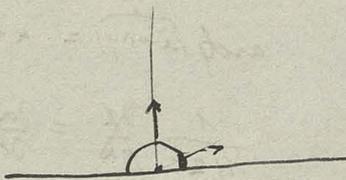


$$u = \frac{y^2(y^2 - 3x^2)}{2^6}$$

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$$u = \frac{2xy}{2^4} - \frac{4x^3y}{2^6}$$

$$v = \frac{4y^2}{2^4} - \frac{4x^2y^2}{2^6}$$



$$u = \frac{2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{r^2} - \frac{4 r^3 \theta \cos \theta}{r^2}$$

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

$$v_r = u \cos \theta + v \sin \theta$$

$$= \frac{2 \sin \theta \cos^2 \theta + \sin^3 \theta}{r^2} - \frac{8 \sin^3 \theta \cos \theta}{r^2}$$

$$\frac{1-i}{4} z = 2y z = 2y z + i \theta$$

$$y = -\theta$$

$x + iy$

$u =$

$$u = +2y \frac{\theta}{r} + \dots + Rf$$

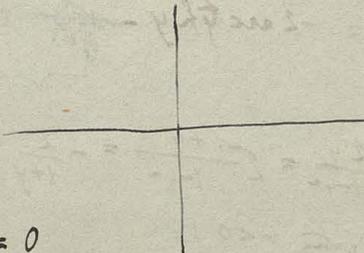
$$v = -2x \frac{\theta}{r} + 2y - Jf$$

$$\theta = 0: \quad \begin{array}{l} u = 0 \\ v = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\theta = 2\pi$$

$$\begin{array}{l} u = 0 \\ v = -4\pi x \end{array}$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}: \quad \begin{array}{l} u = \pi y \\ v = y \end{array}$$



$$u = 2 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} y$$

$$v = -2\phi = 2x \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = \frac{\sin \theta_1}{r_1} - \frac{\sin \theta_2}{r_2}$$

$$\theta = \frac{2 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2y}{2x}}{\operatorname{arctg} \frac{2y}{2x} + \operatorname{arctg} \frac{2y}{2x}}$$

$$\operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{\frac{2}{(x+iy)}} = \alpha + i\beta$$

$$\frac{1}{1+2^2} \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial \beta}{\partial x} = \dots$$

$$\mu = 4 \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x}$$

$$\xi = -4 \frac{\partial \beta}{\partial x}$$

$$y = \operatorname{ctg} \beta$$

$$= \frac{\cos \beta}{\sin \beta}$$

$$\frac{dy}{d\beta} = \frac{-\sin \beta}{\sin^2 \beta} = -\frac{1}{\sin \beta}$$

$$= -1 - dy^2$$

$$\frac{d\beta}{dy} = \frac{1}{1-y^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+x^2-y^2+2ixy}$$

$$\frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x} = \frac{1+x^2-y^2}{(1+x^2-y^2)^2 - 4xy^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \beta}{\partial x} = \frac{-2xy}{(1+x^2-y^2)^2 - 4xy^2}$$



$$x=0: u=0$$

$$v = -2\phi = -\frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2}$$

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

$$\theta_2 = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$-2\phi = -\frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2}$$

$$y=0$$

$$u=0$$

$$v=1$$

$$y = \operatorname{ctg} \beta$$

$$= \frac{\cos \beta}{\sin \beta}$$

$$\frac{dy}{d\beta} = \frac{-\sin \beta}{\sin^2 \beta} = -\frac{1}{\sin \beta}$$

$$= -1 - y^2$$

$$\frac{d\beta}{dy} = \frac{1}{y^2-1}$$

$$v = -2 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{y}{1-y} + \frac{1}{1-y} - \frac{1}{1+y}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{2}{1+y^2} + \frac{2y}{1-y^2} = 2 \frac{-1+y}{1-y^2} = -\frac{2}{1+y}$$

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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$$= -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left[-\sqrt{r-x} - \frac{y}{\sqrt{r+x}} \right] = \frac{y + 2\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2} \sqrt{r+x}}$$

$$= \frac{y}{\sqrt{2} \sqrt{r+x}}$$

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

$$= \frac{\sqrt{r-x} (r-x)}{\sqrt{8} \cdot r^2} \left[-\frac{x}{r} - \frac{3}{2} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{r^2} \frac{\sqrt{(r+x)(r-x)^2}}{8} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{r\sqrt{8}} \frac{\frac{y}{2} (r-x)^2 + 2(r^2-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\sqrt{(r+x)(r-x)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{y}{\sqrt{8} r^2} \frac{(r+x)(r-x)^2 - \frac{1}{2} r [\frac{y}{2} (r-x) + 2(r^2-x^2)]}{\sqrt{(r+x)(r-x)^2}}$$

$$2r^2 - 2x^2 - r(3r+x) = \frac{-r^2 - rx - 2x^2}{2\sqrt{r+x}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{8} r^2} \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{r-x} (r-x) \left[x + \frac{3}{2} r \right] 2\sqrt{r+x} + (r^2 + rx + 2x^2) y}{2\sqrt{r+x}} \right\}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1+2} \right) = \frac{1}{1+2} + \frac{1}{1+2} = \frac{1}{1+2} + \frac{1}{1+2} = \frac{2}{1+2} = \frac{2}{3}$$

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

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\frac{x}{2} \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right] \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left[\cos \theta \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2} + 3 \sin \theta \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \right]$$

~~for~~

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

$$\sin \theta \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{2} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} \quad \left| \cos \theta = \frac{x}{2} \right.$$

$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{2^2}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{y}{2}$$

$$-\sin \theta \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} = -\frac{y}{2^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{2^2}$$

$$+ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left[\frac{y}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + \sqrt{2} \left[2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2} \right] \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\cos \theta \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + \left[2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2} \right] \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \left[2 \cos \theta \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2} - 4 \sin \theta \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin \theta \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} - \right.$$

$$\left. - 2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \theta + \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \theta \right]$$

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

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{2\sqrt{2}} \left[2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + 2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \right] + \frac{\sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta}{\sqrt{2}} \left[2 \cos^3 \frac{\theta}{2} - 4 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} + 2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \right] \frac{\sin \theta}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \left\{ \cancel{2} \cos \theta \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \theta + \cancel{2} \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \theta + \cancel{2} \cos^3 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \theta - \cancel{4} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \theta + \cancel{2} \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \theta \right.$$

$$\left. - \cancel{2} \cos \theta \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} - 2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \theta + \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \theta \right\}$$

$$\cos \theta \left\{ 2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos^3 \frac{\theta}{2} + \cancel{2} \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - \cancel{2} \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} + 2 \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2} \right\} + \cos \theta$$

Puzyrnaya

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$$H = -G = \frac{1}{8} \left\{ z \operatorname{arcsinh} z - \sqrt{1+z^2} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \left\{ (x+iy)(\rho+i\phi) - \sqrt{1+(x+iy)^2} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \left\{ \rho x + \phi y + i(\rho y - \phi x) - \sqrt{1+x^2-y^2+2ixy} \right\}$$

$$= \sqrt{R} (\cos \frac{\theta}{2} + i \sin \frac{\theta}{2})$$

$$= \sqrt{R} \left\{ \sqrt{\frac{1+\cos \theta}{2}} + i \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos \theta}{2}} \right\}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left[\sqrt{(1+x^2-y^2)^2 + 4x^2y^2} + 1+x^2-y^2 \right]} + i \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left[\sqrt{(1+x^2-y^2)^2 + 4x^2y^2} - (1+x^2-y^2) \right]}$$

$$u = \frac{x\rho - \phi y}{4} - \frac{\rho x + \phi y}{4} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left[\sqrt{(1+x^2-y^2)^2 + 4x^2y^2} + 1+x^2-y^2 \right]}$$

$$v = \frac{\rho y + \phi x}{4} - \frac{\rho y - \phi x}{4} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left[\sqrt{(1+x^2-y^2)^2 + 4x^2y^2} - (1+x^2-y^2) \right]}$$

$$\begin{cases} x=0 & \text{for } y < 1 \\ + \sqrt{1-y^2} & \text{for } y > 1 \\ \text{respect } \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(-\sqrt{1-y^2} + \sqrt{1-y^2})} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y < 1 \\ = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}[(1-y) - (1-y)]} = 0 \\ y > 1 \\ v = \sqrt{y^2 - 1} \end{cases}$$

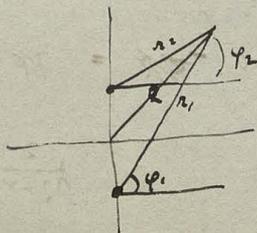
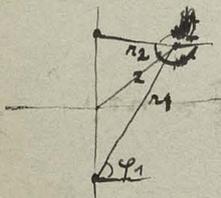
$$\sqrt{z^2+1} = \sqrt{z+i} \sqrt{z-i} = \sqrt{r_1} (\cos \frac{\phi_1}{2} + i \sin \frac{\phi_1}{2}) \sqrt{r_2} (\cos \frac{\phi_2}{2} + i \sin \frac{\phi_2}{2})$$

$$= \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \left\{ \left[\cos \frac{\phi_1}{2} \cos \frac{\phi_2}{2} - \sin \frac{\phi_1}{2} \sin \frac{\phi_2}{2} \right] + i \left[\sin \frac{\phi_1}{2} \cos \frac{\phi_2}{2} + \cos \frac{\phi_1}{2} \sin \frac{\phi_2}{2} \right] \right\}$$

$$\mathcal{R}(\sqrt{z^2+1}) \Big|_{y < 1}^{x=0} = \sqrt{\frac{r_1 r_2}{2}}$$

$$y > 1 = -\sqrt{\dots}$$

$$\mathcal{I}(\sqrt{z^2+1}) \Big|_{x=0} = 0$$



$$\int i \operatorname{arcsin} \frac{x+iy}{2}$$

$$F = \int i \operatorname{arcsin} \frac{z}{2} dz = \int \operatorname{arcsin} \frac{z}{2} d\left(\frac{z}{2}\right)$$

$$= \operatorname{arcsin} \frac{z}{2} \cdot \frac{z}{2} - \int \frac{z}{2} \frac{dz}{\sqrt{1+z^2}}$$

$$= -\frac{z}{2} \operatorname{arcsin} \frac{z}{2} - \sqrt{1+z^2}$$

$$\operatorname{Re} F = \operatorname{Re} \left\{ -\frac{z}{2} \operatorname{arcsin} \frac{z}{2} - \sqrt{1+z^2} \right\} = x\psi + y\xi - \operatorname{Re} \sqrt{1+z^2}$$

$$\operatorname{Im} F = -x\xi + \psi y - \operatorname{Im} \sqrt{1+z^2}$$

$$f = \frac{F}{2}$$

$$u = \frac{x\psi}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \sqrt{1+z^2}$$

$$v = x\xi - \frac{\psi y}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Im} \sqrt{1+z^2}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x=0 \\ =0 \\ -\frac{\psi y}{2} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\frac{e^{\psi-i\xi} - e^{-\psi+i\xi}}{2} = \frac{e^{\psi} (e^{-i\xi} - e^{i\xi}) - e^{-\psi} (e^{i\xi} - e^{-i\xi})}{2}$$

$$= \frac{e^{\psi} (e^{-i\xi} - e^{i\xi}) - i \sin \xi \frac{e^{\psi} + e^{-\psi}}{2}}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{z}{2}$$

$$f = 0 \quad X$$

$$y = -\frac{z}{2}$$

$$x + iy = \sinh(\rho + i\phi)$$

$$x = \sinh \rho \cos \phi$$

$$y = \sinh \rho \sin \phi$$

$$\rho + i\phi = \operatorname{arcsinh}(x + iy)$$

$$\rho X' = \operatorname{arcsinh} z$$

$$2X' = H - G'$$

$$H - G = \frac{1}{2} \int \operatorname{arcsinh} z \, dz$$

$$\int \operatorname{arcsinh} z \, dz = F(z)$$

$$\operatorname{arcsinh} z = F'(z)$$

$$z = \sinh[F'(z)] = \frac{e^{F'(z)} - e^{-F'(z)}}{2}$$

$$z = \Phi[\operatorname{arcsinh} z]$$

$$1 = \operatorname{arcsinh} z \cdot \Phi'[\operatorname{arcsinh} z]$$

$$\frac{d}{dF}[\Phi(F)] = \frac{1}{\operatorname{arcsinh} z} = \frac{2}{e^z - e^{-z}} = \frac{2}{e^{\Phi} - e^{-\Phi}}$$

$$[e^{\Phi} - e^{-\Phi}] d\Phi = 2 dF$$

$$e^{\Phi} + e^{-\Phi} = 2F + \text{const}$$

$$\operatorname{arcsinh} z = \frac{dF}{d\Phi} = \frac{dF}{dz}$$

$$z = \sinh \frac{dF}{dz}$$

$$\int \operatorname{arcsin} x = x \operatorname{arcsin} x + \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$F(z) = i \int \operatorname{arcsin} \frac{z}{i} \, dz = \int \operatorname{arcsin} \frac{z}{i} \, dz$$

$$= -\frac{z}{2} \operatorname{arcsin} \frac{z}{i} + \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{z}{i}\right)^2} = z \operatorname{arcsinh} z - \sqrt{1+z^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2r^3} - \frac{3x^2}{2r^5} = -\frac{9x^2}{2r^5} + \frac{15x^4}{2r^7}$$

$$\frac{1}{2r^3} - \frac{3y^2}{2r^5} = -\frac{3x^2}{2r^5} + \frac{15x^4y^2}{2r^7}$$

$$\frac{1}{2r^3} - \frac{3z^2}{2r^5} = -\frac{3x^2}{2r^5} + \frac{15x^4z^2}{2r^7}$$

$$-\frac{3x}{2r^5} - \frac{6x}{2r^5} + \frac{15x^3}{2r^7}$$

$$-\frac{9x}{2r^5} + \frac{15x^3}{2r^7}$$

$$\Delta^2 \frac{x^3}{r^5} = \frac{3x^2}{r^5} - \frac{15x^4}{r^7} - \frac{5x^3y}{r^7}$$

$$\frac{6x}{r^5} - \frac{15x^3}{r^7} - \frac{20x^3}{r^7} + \frac{35x^5}{r^9}$$

$$-\frac{5x^3}{r^7} + \frac{35x^3y^2}{r^7} = \frac{6x}{r^5} - \frac{10x^3}{r^7}$$

$$-\frac{5x^3}{r^7} + \frac{35x^3z^2}{r^7}$$

$$\Delta^2 \frac{x^4}{r^5} = \frac{2x^4}{r^5} - \frac{5x^4y}{r^7} = \frac{x^4}{r^5} - \frac{5x^4z^2}{r^7}$$

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

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

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

$$-\frac{5x^2y}{r^7} + \frac{35x^2y^3}{r^7} = \frac{3y}{r^5} - \frac{15x^2y}{r^7}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{z^2+1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-z^2}} \quad \left| \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-z^2}} \right.$$

$$H^1 - G^1 \cdot z \, dz = \frac{z}{\sqrt{z^2+1}} \quad \left. \frac{-z}{\sqrt{1-z^2}} \right.$$

$$H^1 - G^1 = \log(z + \sqrt{1+z^2}) \quad \left. \arcsin z \right.$$

$$= \log(z + \sqrt{(z+i)(z-i)})$$

$$= \log\left[2 + \sqrt{r_1 r_2} e^{i \frac{(\theta_1 + \theta_2)}{2}}\right]$$

$$= \log\left[x + \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} + i\left\{y + \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}\right\}\right]$$

$$\sqrt{r_1 r_2} \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{r_1 r_2 (1 + \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2))}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{r_1 r_2 + x_1 x_2 - y_1 y_2}$$

$$\sqrt{r_1 r_2} \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{r_1 r_2 - y_1 x_2 - y_2 x_1}$$

$$\frac{1}{x+iy+i} + \frac{1}{x+iy-i} = \frac{2z}{z^2+1}$$

$$\frac{1}{2+i} + \frac{1}{2-i} = \frac{2z}{z^2+1} = \int H^1 - G^1 \cdot z \, dz$$

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

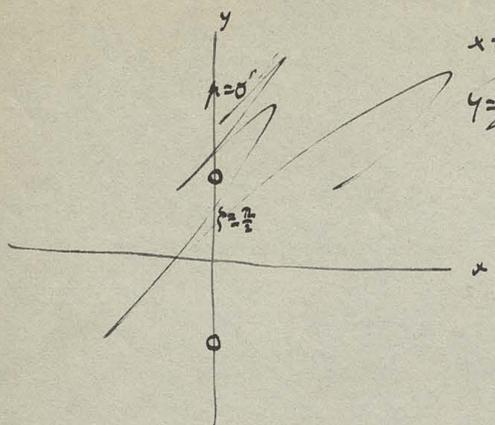
$$\int H^1 - G^1 \cdot z \, dz = \frac{1}{z+i} + \frac{1}{z-i}$$

$$H^1 - G^1 = \frac{2}{z^2+1}$$

$r \cos \theta$

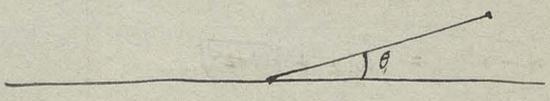
$$\arcsin z = \alpha + i\beta$$

$$\sqrt{z+i} \sqrt{z-i} = \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \left[\cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} + i \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \right]$$



$$x = \sin(\theta + \pi/4)$$

$$y = -\cos(\theta + \pi/4)$$



$$u = -\frac{2y}{\sqrt{2}} \sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2} + \pi\right) = \frac{2y}{\sqrt{2}} \sin\frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$v = \frac{2x}{\sqrt{2}} \sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2} + \pi\right) = -\frac{2x}{\sqrt{2}} \sin\frac{\theta}{2}$$

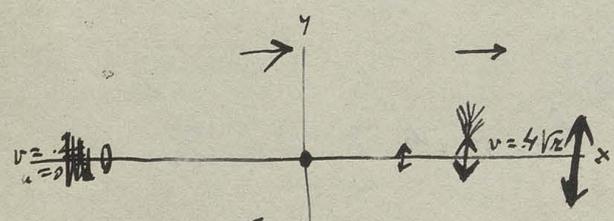
$$\theta = \pi$$

$$u = -\sqrt{2}$$

$$v =$$

$$u = +\frac{2y}{\sqrt{2}} \sin\frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$v = -\frac{2x}{\sqrt{2}} \sin\frac{\theta}{2} + 2\sqrt{2} \cos\frac{\theta}{2}$$

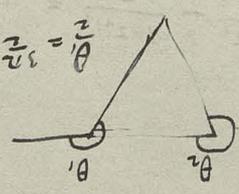


$$\theta_1 = 3\pi - \theta_2$$

$$\theta_1 - \pi + \theta_2 - \pi = 2\pi$$

$$\cos\theta_1 = \cos(3\pi - \theta_2) = -\cos\theta_2$$

$$\sin\theta_1 = \sin(3\pi - \theta_2) = -\sin\theta_2$$



$$= m\alpha [\sin^2\alpha - 2\sin^2\alpha]$$

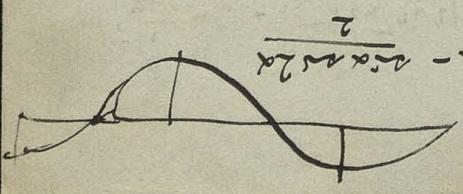
$$m^3\alpha + m\alpha \cos^2\alpha - 2m\alpha \sin^2\alpha - m^3\alpha$$

$$(m^2\alpha + m\alpha) (\cos^2\alpha - \sin^2\alpha) - m^2\alpha \cos^2\alpha = (\cos^2\alpha + \sin^2\alpha) \cos 2\alpha - \cos^2\alpha \cos 2\alpha$$

$$(m^2\alpha + m\alpha)^2 (\cos^2\alpha - \sin^2\alpha) - m^2\alpha \cos^2\alpha$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cos^2\theta$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \sin^2\theta$$



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

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -2 \sin 2\theta \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} = \frac{\cos \theta}{2}$$

$$\Sigma \dots = \frac{1}{2} \left[+4 \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta - 4 \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta \right] = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} &= +2 \sin 2\theta \frac{\sin \theta}{2} + 2(\cos 2\theta + 1) \frac{\cos \theta}{2} \\ &= \frac{4 \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta + 4 \cos^3 \theta}{2} = \frac{4 \cos \theta}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$+ \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{r^2} - \frac{\cos \theta \cdot x}{r^3}$$

$$\frac{y^2 - x^2}{r^4}$$

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

$$\frac{4xy}{r^4} - \frac{4x^3y}{r^6} + \frac{4xy^3}{r^6} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{4y^2}{r^4} - \frac{4x^2y^2}{r^6} - \frac{x^2}{r^4} + \frac{4x^2y^2}{r^6}$$

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

$$\frac{2 \sin^2 \theta}{r^2}$$

$$\frac{y^2}{r^4} - \frac{4x^2y^2}{r^6} - \frac{4y^4}{r^6} = 0$$

$$\frac{t^2}{2^3} + \frac{5^2}{x^6} -$$

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

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

$$\frac{2^2}{2^4}$$

$$\frac{2^2}{2^4}$$

$$\frac{2^2}{2^4}$$

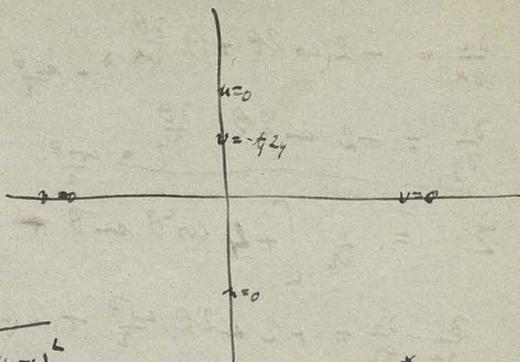
$$\frac{5}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{2^2}{2^5} \right) \frac{4^2}{2} = 9 \frac{2^2}{2^4} = 2 \frac{2^2}{2^4}$$

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

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

$$\frac{x-1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} + \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}$$

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



$$u + iv = \log \frac{z-1}{z+1} \quad v = \log \frac{u}{u+1}$$

$$x + iy = \log \frac{v+iu-1}{v+iu+1}$$

$$x = \log \sqrt{\frac{v^2+(u-1)^2}{v^2+(u+1)^2}}$$

$$\frac{u-1}{u+1} = e^x$$

$$y = \arctan \frac{u}{u-1} - \arctan \frac{v}{u+1}$$

$$x = u \cos v \quad y = u \sin v$$

$$x=0 \quad v = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \arcsin y \\ -\frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases} \quad u = 0$$

$$y = \frac{e^u - e^{-u}}{2}$$

$$y=0 \quad v=0 \quad u = \arccos x$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \underbrace{[-y - ix]}_{f_2(x+iy)} + \int_{z=\beta} (H^u - S^u) z dz + f(\alpha) = u - iv$$

$$\frac{f(\alpha)}{2} + \int_{z=\beta} (H^u - S^u) z dz + f(\alpha) = 0$$

the ~~form~~ ~~is~~ ~~the~~ ~~same~~
only top f do ~~reverse~~!

$$u = \rho X'(\alpha) + \alpha X'(\beta) + \frac{S(\alpha) - S(\beta)}{i}$$

$$v = i[\rho X'(\alpha) - \alpha X'(\beta)] + H(\alpha) + H(\beta)$$

$$f_z = H'(\alpha) + H'(\beta) - S(\alpha) - S(\beta) = 2i[X'(\alpha) - X'(\beta)] = -4JX'$$

$$2[X'(\alpha) + X'(\beta)] = -\left\{\frac{S(\alpha) - S(\beta)}{i} + i[H'(\alpha) - H'(\beta)]\right\}$$

$$i\{H'(\alpha) - H'(\beta) - S(\alpha) + S(\beta)\} = +2R[X'(\alpha) + X'(\beta)] = +4RX'$$

WRW

$$4X'(\alpha) = i\{-2H'(\beta) + 2S(\beta)\}$$

immotiv

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{4} \left\{ 1 + x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + 1 + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + x \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right\} + S'(\alpha) + S'(\beta) +$$

$$\underbrace{H'(\alpha) + H'(\beta)}$$

$$2R(S' - H')$$

$$-4RX'$$

$$= -\frac{R}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{y \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + 1 + x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + 1 + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}}{4}$$

$$+ 2i[H'(\alpha) - H'(\beta)] - 2i[S'(\alpha) - S'(\beta)]$$

$$2[-JH'(\alpha) + JS'(\alpha)]$$

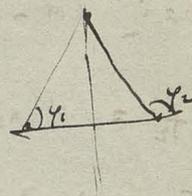
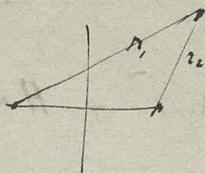
$$= -4J(X')$$

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

= 5

Indici funkcije $(x+iy)$ takog orily

$$R \frac{f(x+iy)}{x=0} = \begin{cases} y \frac{\pi}{4} & y > 0 \\ -y \frac{\pi}{4} & y < 0 \end{cases}$$



$$\sqrt{z^2 - 1} = \sqrt{(z+1)(z-1)} = \sqrt{r_1 r_2 (\cos \frac{\varphi_1}{2} + i \sin \frac{\varphi_1}{2}) (\cos \frac{\varphi_2}{2} + i \sin \frac{\varphi_2}{2})}$$

$$R = \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \left[\cos \frac{\varphi_1}{2} \cos \frac{\varphi_2}{2} - \sin \frac{\varphi_1}{2} \sin \frac{\varphi_2}{2} \right]$$

$$R|_{x=0} = 0$$

$$e^{i(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2)} - e^{-i(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2)}$$

$$\arcsin z = u = x + i\beta$$

$$z = \sin u = x + iy = \frac{e^{iu} - e^{-iu}}{2i} = \frac{\cos \beta \frac{e^{-\beta} + e^{\beta}}{2} + i \sin \beta \frac{e^{-\beta} - e^{\beta}}{2}}{2i}$$

$$(x+iy)(\log r + i\theta) = x \log r - y\theta + i[y \log r + x\theta]$$

$$R(2 \log r) = x \log \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - y\theta$$

$$x = r \cos \beta = r \frac{e^{-\beta} + e^{\beta}}{2} = r \cosh \beta$$

$$y = r \sin \beta = r \frac{e^{\beta} - e^{-\beta}}{2} = r \sinh \beta$$

$$\frac{3}{16}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{9}{4}$$

$$z^2 = (x+iy) e^{i(\log r + i\theta)}$$

$$= r e^{i \log r} \left[\cos \theta - y \sin \theta \right] + i e^{i \log r} \left[y \cos \theta + x \sin \theta \right]$$

$$-\frac{27}{2} - \frac{9}{2}$$

$$x \log r = -y \sin \theta$$

$$-\frac{27}{2} - \frac{9}{2}$$

$$r_1 = \frac{27}{16} \left[\frac{1}{324} - \frac{2x^2}{2^6} + \frac{x^4}{2^8} \right]$$

$$4(4-2-1) \quad 8(8-10-1) \quad 6(6-6-1)$$

$$F = 2y z^2$$

$$z^2 = e^{\frac{F}{2}}$$

Ans: $z^2 = \frac{e^F - e^{-F}}{2} = \sinh F$

$$= e^{\frac{R+iJ}{2}} + e^{\frac{-R-iJ}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{(e^{R+iJ} + e^{-R-iJ})}{2}$$

$$= \frac{(e^R \cos J + i e^R \sin J) + (e^{-R} \cos J - i e^{-R} \sin J)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{e^R + e^{-R}}{2} \cos J + i \frac{e^R - e^{-R}}{2} \sin J$$

$$2z = \frac{2 \log z^2}{\log 2}$$

$$= \frac{2 \log e^{\frac{F}{2}}}{\log 2}$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot \frac{F}{2}}{\log 2} = \frac{F}{\log 2}$$

$$= \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{5}{18} - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{5 - 9}{18}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{-4}{18}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2} \cdot 18}{-4} = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$-\frac{1}{5} + \frac{3}{8} - \frac{2}{24}$$

$$-\frac{4}{26} + \frac{24x^2}{28}$$

$$-\frac{4x}{26}$$

$$-\frac{12}{26} + \frac{24}{26} = +\frac{12}{26}$$

$$x^7 + \frac{10x^{12}}{2^{12}} - \frac{10x^{12}}{2^{10}} + \frac{x^7}{2^{10}}$$

$$5x^7 - \frac{10x^6}{2^{12}} + \frac{10x^6}{2^{10}}$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} 5x^7 \\ - \frac{10x^6}{2^{12}} \\ + \frac{10x^6}{2^{10}} \end{matrix} \right\} - \frac{2}{8}$$

$$\frac{27}{2} + \frac{10x^{12}}{2^{12}}$$

$$\frac{80x^6}{2^{12}} + \frac{80x^4}{2^{12}} + \frac{80x^2}{2^{12}} + \frac{80x^2}{2^{12}}$$

$$-\frac{8x^4}{2^{10}} + \frac{8x^4}{2^{10}} - \frac{8x^4}{2^{10}} + \frac{8x^4}{2^{10}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{12x^2}{28} - \frac{8x^4}{2^{10}} \right) \frac{1}{8}$$

$$27x^2 - \frac{18x^4}{2^{10}}$$

$$6(6-4-1)$$



$$8(8-8-1)$$

$$n=1, m=3$$

$$n=0, m=1$$

$$\Delta^2 \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$\Delta^2 \frac{1}{x^2} = 0$$

$$-8x^4 \frac{1}{2^{10}}$$

$$\frac{36x^3}{72x^5} - \frac{4x^3}{28} - \frac{8x^5}{2^{10}}$$

$$\frac{108x^2}{428}$$

$$\Delta^2 \left(\frac{9x^4}{428} \right)$$

$$f = \frac{x}{r^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{r^3} - \frac{3x^2}{r^5} = \Delta^2 u$$

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

$$u = \frac{x^2}{2r^3} + \frac{x}{r} + \frac{mx}{r^3}$$

$$u = \frac{x^2}{2r^3} + \frac{1}{2r}$$

$$\Delta^2 \frac{x^2}{r^3} =$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \left(\frac{x^2}{r^3} - \frac{3x^3}{r^5} \right) = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \left(\frac{3x^4}{r^5} - \frac{3x^2 r^2}{r^5} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \left(\frac{x^2}{r^3} - \frac{6x^3}{r^5} + \frac{9x^4}{r^5} + \frac{15x^2 r^2}{r^5} - \frac{3x^2}{r^5} + \frac{15x^4}{r^5} - \frac{3x^2}{r^5} + \frac{15x^2 r^2}{r^5} \right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{r^3} - \frac{6x^2}{r^5}$$

$$\Delta^2 u = \frac{\delta}{\partial x^2} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right)$$

$$v = \frac{x^4}{2r^3}$$

$$w = \frac{x^2}{2r^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} = \frac{x}{r^3} - \frac{3x^3}{2r^5} + \frac{x}{2r^3} - \frac{3x^4}{2r^5} + \frac{x}{2r^3} - \frac{3x^2 r^2}{2r^5} - \frac{x}{2r^3}$$

$$= \frac{2x}{r^3} - \frac{3x}{2r^3} - \frac{x}{2r^3} = 0$$

rotor mawlaq system xonavi:

$$u = \frac{x^2}{2r^3} + \frac{1}{2r}$$

$$v = \frac{x^4}{2r^3}$$

$$w = \frac{x^2}{2r^3}$$

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

$$v = \frac{4}{2r^3} - \frac{3x^4}{2r^5}$$

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

$$u_i = \frac{4x^2 r^2 dx}{r^4} = 2x^2 r$$

$$u_i = 2x^2 r$$

$$u_i = \frac{4x^2 r^2 dx}{r^4} = 4x^2 r$$

$$u_i = 6x^2 r$$

$$u_i = 6x^2 \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{x^2}{r^3} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \left(\frac{x^4}{r^3} \right) = \frac{4}{r^3} - \frac{3x^4}{r^5} - \frac{3x^4}{r^5} - \frac{6x^4}{r^5} + \frac{15x^4}{r^7} - \frac{3x^4}{r^5} - \frac{6x^4}{r^5} + \frac{15x^4}{r^7} - \frac{3x^4}{r^5} + \frac{15x^4}{r^7} + \frac{15x^4}{r^7} - \frac{3x^4}{r^5}$$

$$= -\frac{6x^4}{r^5}$$

$4(4-8) = -4$

$H = \frac{x^4}{r^4}$

$\Delta^2 \frac{x^4}{r^4} = -\frac{4x^4}{r^6}$

$$f = \frac{x}{r^3} + \frac{3x^3}{r^5}$$

$$u = \frac{3x^3}{2r^5} \quad (\text{strukt!})$$

$$v = \frac{3x^4}{2r^5} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \} = 0 \text{ da } x=0 \\ \frac{v}{u} = \frac{4}{x} \end{array} \right\}$$

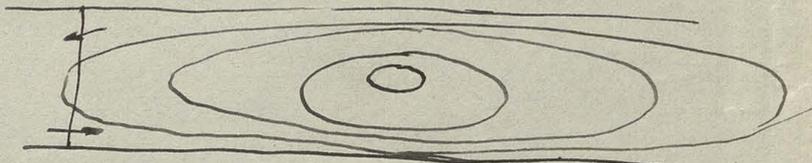
$$w = \frac{3x^2}{2r^5}$$

protolinijay
uytuzma
shu

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = \mu \nabla^2 \psi$$

$$0 = \nabla^2 \text{curl } \mathbf{v}$$

$$\nabla^2 \xi = \nabla^2 \eta = \nabla^2 \zeta = 0$$



$q = \text{przekrój koła} = 2 \text{ kulę}$

gdzie $\lim_{\infty} q = \text{stała}$

aby ~~uzyskać~~ pole \mathbf{v} w tym obszarze musimy być ~~zadowolonymi~~
z tego stała.

ale $\lim_{\infty} \Phi = \text{stała}$.

$$\text{czy} - \int \Phi \, d\omega \text{ młk.}$$

Wzyc $\lim_{\infty} q$ musimy mieć stałą!

$$\lim_{\infty} f(x) = 0$$

~~$$\lim_{\infty} f'(x) = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f'(y)}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f'(y)}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f'(y)}{y}$$~~

$$\nabla^2 \chi = 0$$

czy możemy mieć χ stałą w ∞ i pewną punkcie?



$$\lim \int (v_n) r^2 \, d\omega = \text{stała}$$

$$r^2 \int (v_n) \, d\omega$$

$$u_0 \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x} + v_0 \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \mu \Delta \tilde{u}$$

$$u_0 \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial x} + v_0 \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \mu \Delta \tilde{v}$$

$$= -\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \mu \Delta \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}$$

$$= -\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \mu \Delta \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}$$

$$-\Delta \tilde{f} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (u_0 \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x} + \dots) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\dots)$$

$$\Delta(\Delta \psi) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (u_0 \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial x} + v_0 \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial y}) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (u_0 \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x} + v_0 \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial y})$$
$$= (\mu \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \nu \frac{\partial}{\partial y}) \{$$

$$f(x) = e^{\frac{x}{c}}$$

$$e^{\frac{x}{c}(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)} = e^{\frac{x}{c} \cos \theta} [\cos \frac{x}{c} \theta + i \sin \frac{x}{c} \theta]$$

$$u = (\alpha - \beta) (e^{\frac{x}{c}} - e^{\frac{\beta}{c}})$$

$$= e^{\frac{x}{c}} [\cos \frac{x}{c} + i \sin \frac{x}{c}]$$

$$v = \frac{1}{i} [2 (e^{\frac{x}{c}} - e^{\frac{\beta}{c}}) + (\alpha - \beta) (e^{\frac{x}{c}} + e^{\frac{\beta}{c}})]$$

$$u = -\frac{4}{c} e^{\frac{x}{c}} \sin \frac{x}{c}$$

$$f = \frac{\rho}{c} e^{\frac{x}{c}} \sin \frac{x}{c}$$

$$v = -4 e^{\frac{x}{c}} \sin \frac{x}{c} + \frac{4x}{c} e^{\frac{x}{c}} \cos \frac{x}{c}$$

$$p = \frac{\rho}{c} e^{\frac{x}{c}} \cos \frac{x}{c}$$

$$u = \dots \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

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

$$f(x) = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}^3}$$

$$= \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} (\sin \frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{3\theta}{2})$$

$$u = i [2 (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}^3})] = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}^3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}^3})$$

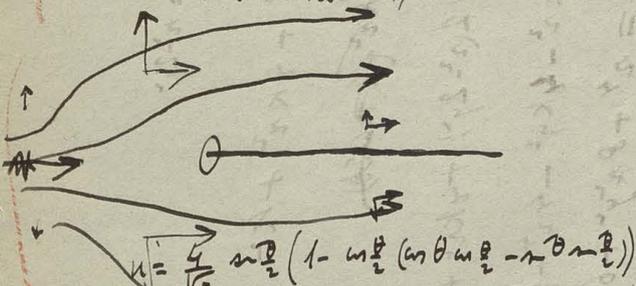
$$= +\frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{2y}{\sqrt{2}^3} \cos \frac{3\theta}{2}$$

$$v = +4iy [\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}^3} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}^3}]$$

$$= \frac{2y}{\sqrt{2}^3} \sin \frac{3\theta}{2} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \sin \frac{3\theta}{2}$$

$$f = -\frac{4}{2\sqrt{2}^3} \cos \frac{3\theta}{2}$$

$$p = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}^3} \sin \frac{3\theta}{2}$$



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

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

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

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

$$v = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} [3 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} - \sin \frac{\theta}{2}] = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} [4 \cos \frac{\theta}{2} - 1]$$

Integriert man
kontinuierlich
taxis u punkte 0
nicht, nichtkommutativ
(Doppelquelle)

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial x}$$

$$x^2 - y^2 = x^2 - 2y^2$$

$$5x^4 + (k-2x^2)2x^2 \cos 2\theta + 4ky^2 + k^2$$

$$= 5x^4 + (k-2x^2)2x^2 \cos 2\theta + 4ky^2 + k^2$$

$$= 5x^4 + (k-2x^2)2(x^2-2y^2) + 4ky^2 + k^2$$

$$= 5x^4 + 6kx^2 - 4ky^2 - 4x^4 + 8xy^2 + 4ky^2 + k^2$$

$$= x^4 + 8xy^2 + 6kx^2 - 4ky^2 + k^2$$

$$2 + \cos 2\theta = 2 \cos 2\theta$$

$$(a+b-c)(a-b-c)$$

$$4 \left[\begin{array}{l} 8y^2x^2 + k^2 - 2kx^2 + x^4 \\ - 4ky^2 + \cancel{4ky^2} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{c} a^2 \\ + + - \\ - - + \\ - - + \end{array}$$

$$[5 + 4 \cos 2\theta] - k^2 + 2kx^2 [2 \cos 2\theta + \cos 2\theta] = 0$$

$$+ 5x^4 + 4x^2(x^2 - 2y^2) + k^2 + 4kx^2 + 2k(x^2 - 2y^2) = 0$$

$$x^4 + 8xy^2 + k^2 - 4ky^2 + 2kx^2 + 4ky^2$$

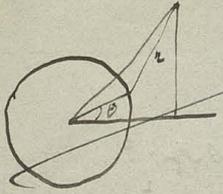
$$f(x) = \frac{2y\alpha}{x}$$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{2y\alpha}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$u = 2iy \left[\frac{1}{x^2} \sin 2\theta - \frac{\theta \cos 2\theta - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta}{x^2} \right]$$

$$\frac{2y(2+i\theta)(\cos 2\theta - i \sin 2\theta)}{x^2}$$

v =



$$f = \int f(\theta) \frac{1}{r} r d\theta$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} = f$$

$$\frac{xy}{2\sqrt{xy}} + \text{const} \frac{y}{x} = c$$

$$\left[\frac{y}{2x} - \frac{x^2 y}{2r^3} - \frac{y}{2x} \right] \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{a}{2r} - \frac{xy}{2r^3} = \frac{x}{r^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = \int \int \log \frac{1}{r} \omega(x,y) d\theta + \int \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \log \frac{1}{r} d\omega$$

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{d\psi}{dx} = \frac{3}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} = \int \int \log \frac{1}{r} d\theta + \int \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} \log \frac{1}{r} d\omega$$

$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} = +\cos \theta \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} + \frac{\sin \theta \omega}{r^2} = \frac{2 \sin 2\theta}{r^2} = 4 \frac{xy}{r^4}$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial s} = \int \int \log \frac{1}{r} d\theta + \int \frac{\partial f}{\partial s} \log \frac{1}{r} d\omega$$

ψ beschreibt aber nicht eindeutig z mit $\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}$

$$\nabla^2 \left(\sqrt{z} - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right) \psi = 0$$

$$\nabla^2 - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi_i = 0$$

$$\psi = \psi_1 + \psi_2$$

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

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

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

$$\psi = \frac{1}{2} \left[\alpha \sqrt{\alpha^2-1} - \beta \sqrt{\alpha^2-1} \right] + \log(\alpha + \sqrt{\alpha^2-1})$$

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

$$\sin \theta = \frac{x}{r}$$

$$-\cos \theta \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{r} - \frac{x^2}{r^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} = -\frac{\sin \theta}{x} = -\frac{1}{r} \sin^2 \theta$$

$$= \frac{r - \mu}{r^2}$$

$$\neq \frac{xy}{r^4}$$

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

da $\sin \theta = r$

$$\sqrt{1-r^2} = \sin \varphi$$

$$r = \cos \varphi$$

$$= \frac{xy}{r^2} + \theta = c = \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} + \theta$$

$$\theta_1 = \pi, \theta_2 = 0$$

$$y = r \sqrt{1-r^2} \frac{-1}{+1} \frac{\theta=0}{\theta=\pi} + \arcsin \left(\frac{\sqrt{1-r^2}}{\sqrt{1+r^2}} \right)$$

$$\theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta = 2c$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{2c + 2\theta}{\sin 2\theta}$$

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

Spredženo valj Lamba = Stokes.

$$\psi = \sin \omega t f(x, y)$$

$$-\gamma^2 f = \nabla^2 f \quad \# \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}$$

$$-\gamma^2 f \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} (-\gamma^2 f^2) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)^2$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (-\gamma^2 f^2) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)^2$$

$$f = \alpha \varphi(x) + \beta \varphi(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = [\alpha \varphi''(x) + \beta \varphi''(y)]$$

$$2\alpha \varphi(x) \varphi''(x) + 2\beta \varphi(y) \varphi''(y) + 2\alpha \varphi(x) \varphi''(y) + 2\beta \varphi(y) \varphi''(x)$$

$$(2\nabla^2 - \frac{\partial}{\partial t}) \varphi = 0$$

$$\varphi = e^{\alpha x + \beta t}$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} = \nu \nabla^2 \varphi$$

$$\nu \alpha^2 - \beta = 0$$

$$\varphi = e^{\alpha x + \nu \alpha^2 t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} \varphi_2$$

$$\nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \quad \parallel \quad \text{Sup. } \frac{\partial}{\partial t} = 0$$

$$\nu \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \right) \varphi = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t}$$

$$\varphi = \sum f_n(x) e^{\dots}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} \right)$$

$$\nu \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} \right) = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t}$$

$$(\nu \nabla^2 - \frac{\partial}{\partial t}) (\nabla^2 \varphi) = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \right) \varphi = 0$$

$$\text{li } 2 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x^2} = c$$

$$\varphi = a \ln x + b = \left[\nu \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right] \varphi$$

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

$$a+b-c=0$$

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

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

$$(A+i0) \left(\cos \frac{\theta_1+\theta_2}{2} - i \sin \frac{\theta_1+\theta_2}{2} \right)$$

$$r_1 r_2 \left(\cos \frac{\theta_1+\theta_2}{2} + i \sin \frac{\theta_1+\theta_2}{2} \right) (A+i0)$$

$$b-c = \sqrt{y^2-1}$$

$$a+b-c=0$$

$$v = \frac{1}{2i} \left[\int \sqrt{\dots} dz - \int \dots d\rho \right]$$

$$v = \frac{1}{2i} [\sqrt{\dots} - \sqrt{\rho}]$$

$$\Delta \psi = \frac{1}{2i} \left[-\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}} + \frac{\rho}{\sqrt{1+\rho^2}} \right] = \xi$$

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

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

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

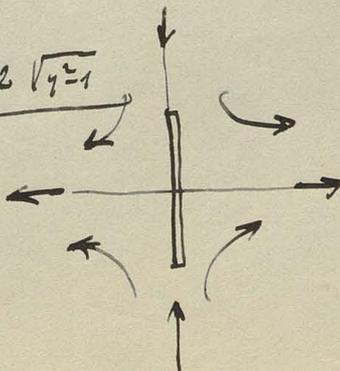
$$-u = \frac{1}{2} \left[\sqrt{\alpha^2+1} + \sqrt{\rho^2+1} - \frac{\alpha\rho}{\sqrt{\alpha^2+1}} - \frac{\rho\alpha}{\sqrt{\rho^2+1}} - \frac{\alpha^2}{\sqrt{\alpha^2+1}} - \frac{\rho^2}{\sqrt{\rho^2+1}} \right] = -\frac{r_2}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \left[\cos \frac{\theta_1+\theta_2}{2} + \cos \left(2\theta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

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

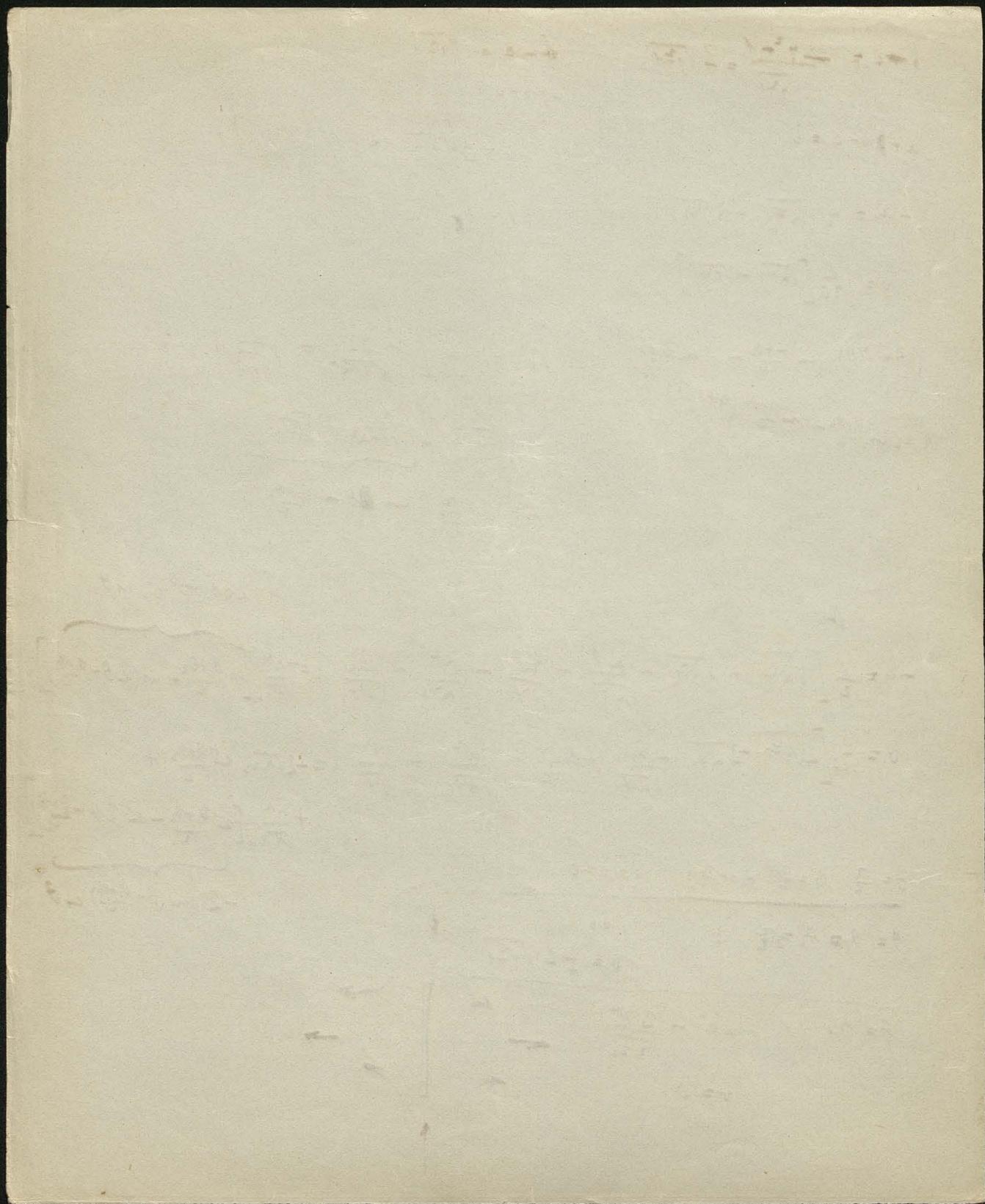
$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}, \theta_1 = \frac{\pi}{2}, \theta_2 = -\frac{\pi}{2}: \quad u=v=0$$

$$\theta = \theta_1 = \theta_2 = \frac{\pi}{2}: \quad u=0, \quad v = \frac{2}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \sqrt{y^2-1}$$

$$\theta = 0: \quad -u = -\frac{2r_2}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}}, \quad v=0$$



$$-2 \sin \left(\theta - \frac{\theta_1+\theta_2}{2} \right) \cos \theta$$



~~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 te warunki jednocześnie 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 funkcję rzeczywistą, albo urojone
ale nie stroną!~~

~~Np. $f(\alpha) = \frac{\alpha^2}{2}$ $\psi = \frac{\alpha^2 \beta + \beta^2 \alpha}{2} + \frac{\alpha^3 + \beta^3}{6} = \frac{(\alpha + \beta)^3}{6} = x^3 \cdot \frac{4}{3}$~~

~~$g(\alpha) = \frac{\alpha^3}{6}$~~

~~$u = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} = 0$~~

~~$v = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = 4x^2$~~

~~$\Phi_1 = \beta^2 + \beta \alpha + \frac{\alpha^2}{2} = \frac{(\alpha + \beta)^2}{2} = 2x^2$~~

~~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 urojona część: $J[x f(\alpha) + h(\alpha)] = 0$~~

~~to znaczy $x f(\alpha)$ musi być urojone części $f(x+iy)$~~

~~czy musi zadziałać równanie $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} = 0$ 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

$$s_{1,2} = -1 \pm j$$

The system is underdamped because the roots are complex conjugates.

$$s_1 = -1 + j, \quad s_2 = -1 - j$$

$$s_1 = -1 + j, \quad s_2 = -1 - j$$

$$s_1 = -1 + j, \quad s_2 = -1 - j$$

$$\Phi(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 2s + 1} = \frac{1}{(s+1)^2}$$

$$\Phi(s) = \frac{1}{(s+1)^2} = \frac{K_1}{s+1} + \frac{K_2}{(s+1)^2}$$

$$\Phi(s) = \frac{1}{(s+1)^2} = \frac{K_1}{s+1} + \frac{K_2}{(s+1)^2}$$

$$1 = K_1(s+1) + K_2$$

Equating coefficients, we get

$$0 = K_1 + 0 \Rightarrow K_1 = 0$$

$$1 = 0 + K_2 \Rightarrow K_2 = 1$$

Therefore, the partial fraction expansion is

$$\Phi(s) = \frac{1}{(s+1)^2}$$

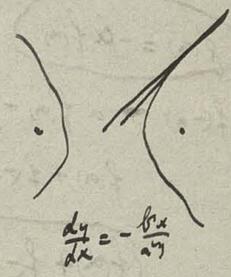
orthogonale Trajektorien des ψ

$$\begin{aligned} u &= -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} \\ v &= \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \end{aligned} \quad \left\| \quad \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} &= -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \end{aligned} \right. = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

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

$$0 = \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}\right) \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}\right) = \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}\right) \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}\right) = 0$$

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



$$\frac{da}{\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}} = \frac{d\beta}{\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}}$$

$$u^2 + v^2 = 4 \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial H}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial H}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{d\phi}{dt} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial \phi}$$

$$\dot{\phi} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial \phi}$$

$$H = \dot{\phi} \frac{\partial H}{\partial \dot{\phi}} + \dots$$

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - 2\alpha\beta = c = 0$$

$$f(\alpha) = \alpha b$$

$$g(\alpha) = \alpha^2$$

$$\psi = \alpha^2 + \beta^2 + 2\alpha\beta b$$

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

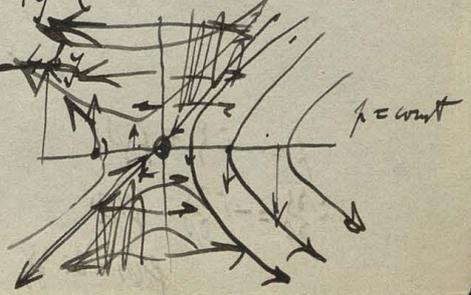
$$= x^2(1+2b) + y^2(2b-1) = x^2(1+2b) - y^2(1-2b)$$

$$x = i [2b(2\beta) + (\alpha - \beta)2b] = i(\alpha - \beta)4b = \dots$$

$$v = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = -2x(1+2b)$$

$$u = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} = 2y(2b-1) = -2y(1-2b)$$

$$\sqrt{u^2 + v^2} = \sqrt{4x^2(1+2b)^2 + 4y^2(1-2b)^2}$$



$x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ normale Kurve
 $(\alpha^2 + \alpha^2) = a^2$
 $\alpha^2 = a^2$

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

$f(\alpha) + f(-\alpha) + \alpha f'(\alpha) + g(\alpha) = 0$
 $f(\alpha) + f(-\alpha) + 2g(\alpha) = 0$

$f(\alpha) + f(-\alpha) = 2\alpha f'(\alpha)$

$\alpha^2 + \alpha^2 = 2\alpha \cdot 2\alpha$

$\alpha - \alpha = 2\alpha \cdot 1$

$(\varphi + i\psi)(x+iy)$ ||
 $Rf + xRf' - yJf' + Rg' = 0$
 $xJf' - yRf' + Jg' = 0$

$f(\alpha) = F(\alpha) + i\Phi(\alpha)$
 $= m(x,y) + i n(x,y) + i\mu(x,y) - \nu(x,y)$

$f(-\alpha) =$

$f(\alpha) = \sqrt{\alpha-1}$	$u = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{\alpha-1}} = \frac{\theta_1}{2}$
$f(\alpha) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha-1}}$	$v = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\theta_1}{2} + \frac{\alpha}{2\sqrt{\alpha-1}} \cos \frac{\theta_1}{2}$

~~$f = \sqrt{\alpha^2 - a} + \alpha$~~
 ~~$2f = 2\alpha \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\alpha^2 + 1}$~~

~~$\psi = f(\alpha + i\beta)$~~
~~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

~~$$\begin{aligned}
 b_0 + \frac{a_1}{c} &= 0 \\
 a_0 + \frac{b_1}{c} + \frac{a_1}{c^2} &= 0 \\
 \frac{a_1}{c} + \frac{b_2}{c^2} + \frac{a_2}{c^3} &= 0 \\
 \frac{2a_2}{c^2} + \frac{b_3}{c^3} + \frac{a_3}{c^4} &= 0 \\
 \frac{3a_3}{c^3} + \frac{b_4}{c^4} + \frac{a_4}{c^5} &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$~~

~~$$\begin{aligned}
 a_0 + \frac{b_1}{c} + \frac{a_1}{c^2} &= 0 \\
 \frac{a_1}{c} + \frac{b_2}{c^2} + \frac{a_2}{c^3} &= 0 \\
 \frac{2a_2}{c^2} + \frac{b_3}{c^3} + \frac{a_3}{c^4} &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$~~

~~$$\begin{aligned}
 a_2 = a_3 = a_4 = \dots &= 0 \\
 b_3 = b_4 = \dots &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$~~

~~$$\begin{cases}
 a_1 + b_0 c = 0 \\
 a_0 c + b_1 = 0 \\
 a_1 c + b_2 = 0
 \end{cases}$$~~

~~$$R = -\frac{a_1}{c} + \frac{a_1}{2} + \omega \theta \left[a_0 \pm \frac{a_0 c}{2} \right] + \sin 2\theta \left[\frac{a_1}{2} \mp \frac{a_1 c}{2} \right]$$~~

już



$R = V \cos \theta$

~~$$S = -\sin \theta \left[a_0 - \frac{a_0 c}{2} \right] + \sin 2\theta \left[-\frac{a_1}{2} + \frac{a_1 c}{2} \right]$$~~

$S = -V \sin \theta$

~~$$a_0 = V$$~~

~~$$a_1 = 0$$~~

~~$$R = \omega \theta \left[1 - \frac{c}{2} \right] a_0$$~~

~~$$S = -\omega \theta \left[1 - \frac{c}{2} \right] a_0$$~~

~~Rz n wst
S = -3a^2 sin theta~~

Ogólnie:

~~$$\begin{aligned}
 R &= \sum [a_n r^n \cos(n-1)\theta] - b_n r^n \sin(n\theta) \\
 S &= \sum [-a_n r^n \sin(n+1)\theta] + b_n r^n \sin(n\theta)
 \end{aligned}$$~~

już $\lim_{\infty} R$

skolnowe:

Dla ujemnych n:

~~$$\begin{aligned}
 R &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[-\frac{a_n}{r^n} \cos(n+1)\theta - \frac{b_n}{r^n} \sin(n\theta) \right] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \cos \theta \left[\frac{b_n}{r^n} - \frac{a_{n+1}}{r^{n+1}} \right] + b_0 \\
 S &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[-\frac{a_n}{r^n} \sin(n+1)\theta - \frac{b_n}{r^n} \sin(n\theta) \right] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} -\sin \theta \left[\frac{b_n}{r^n} + \frac{(n-1)a_{n-1}}{r^{n-1}} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$~~

Dla kół r=c:

~~$$\begin{array}{l}
 b_0 = 0 \\
 b_1 = a_0 c \quad b_1 = a_0 c \\
 b_2 = 2a_1 c \quad b_2 = 0 \\
 b_3 = 3a_2 c \quad b_3 = -a_2 c \\
 \vdots
 \end{array}$$~~

~~$$R = -a_0 \omega \theta + \frac{a_0 c}{2} \omega \theta = -a_0 \omega \theta \left[1 - \frac{c}{2} \right]$$~~

~~$$S = +a_0 \sin \theta - \frac{a_0 c}{2} \sin \theta = a_0 \sin \theta \left[1 - \frac{c}{2} \right]$$~~

~~$$u = R \cos \theta - S \sin \theta = -a_0 \left[1 - \frac{c}{2} \right]$$~~

~~$$v = R \sin \theta + S \cos \theta = 0$$~~

~~$$v = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\alpha}{\beta} - \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \right] a_1 + \frac{b_1}{2} (2\gamma \alpha - 2\gamma \beta)$$~~

~~$$u = -\frac{2\gamma}{\beta} = a_1 \left\{ \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} - \frac{\beta}{\alpha} - \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \right\} + b_1 \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{\beta} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \{ a_1 (\cos \theta - \cos 3\theta) + b_1 \cos \theta \}$$~~

~~$$v = \frac{2\gamma}{\alpha} = \frac{a_1}{2} \left\{ \frac{1}{\beta} - \frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{\beta}{\alpha} - \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \right\} + \frac{b_1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{\beta} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \{ a_1 (\sin \theta - \sin 3\theta) + b_1 \sin \theta \}$$~~

~~$$R = \frac{1}{2} \{ a_1 [\frac{\sin \theta - \sin 3\theta}{-\cos 3\theta \cos \theta + \sin 3\theta \sin \theta}] + b_1 (\cos 2\theta - \sin 2\theta) \} = \frac{1}{2} \{ a_1 \left(\frac{-\cos 2\theta}{1 - \cos 2\theta} \right) + b_1 \cos 2\theta \} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{b_1 2a_1}{2} \cos 2\theta$$~~

~~$$S = \frac{1}{2} \{ a_1 (\cos 3\theta \sin \theta - \sin 3\theta \cos \theta) - b_1 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \} = \frac{1}{2} \{ a_1 \sin 2\theta - b_1 \sin 2\theta \} = -\frac{b_1 + a_1}{2} \sin 2\theta$$~~

Pod zębami warkana

~~W~~ wólkach pędzłochi Np u otworu Krawca

być u nasadziwym od rodojz naku u otlyłochi

Alto pod zębami warkana maia endia dmas datotawani moty kade Krawca

u ~~nie~~ nika odtywai ni bndni u spob

$$u = \sqrt{x} \dots$$

?

$$v = \sqrt{x} \dots$$

$$(v \nabla^2 - \frac{\partial}{\partial t}) \nabla^2 \psi = 0$$

$$\nabla^2 [(v \nabla^2 - \frac{\partial}{\partial t}) \psi] = 0$$

$$\nabla^2 \psi = 0$$

$$[(v \nabla^2 - \frac{\partial}{\partial t}) \psi] = \varphi(x,y,z,t)$$

$$\psi = \psi_1 + \psi_2$$

$$(v \nabla^2 - \frac{\partial}{\partial t}) \psi_1 = 0$$

$$(v \nabla^2 - \frac{\partial}{\partial t}) \psi_2 = \varphi(x,y,z,t)$$

zwróć się ψ_2 tak oznaczać: \rightarrow

to oznaczać: $(\nabla^2) \nabla^2 \psi_2 = 0$

czyli funkcje ψ_1 zwrócić; tak jest funkcje ψ_2 zwrócić zgodnie 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 $\nabla^2 \nabla^2 \psi_2 = 0$ można sobie wyobrazić postać jako graniczny przypadek dywansu odpowiedniego (z reszta dywansu i amplitudę niekoniecznie), więc jako limit dywansu kół równowagi, zatem jako limit wzniesienia wzdłuż

$$(v \nabla^2 - \frac{\partial}{\partial t}) \psi_1 = 0 \quad \text{[bez } \psi_2$$

zatem można odnieść stajniał ψ przez superpozycję $(v \nabla^2 - \frac{\partial}{\partial t}) \psi_1 = 0$ i $\lim \psi_1$

N.p. kula dywansu w X i równoważnie postępuje się wzajemnie w X

[to może być sprzeczność kula odpowiedniej podłożny ruch wchodzą w X z amplitudą $\begin{matrix} a, T_1 \\ b, T_2 \end{matrix}$]

Czy to nie dziwne że równanie ψ może się sprawdzić na równaniu 2-go ruchu?

~~Ruch potężny zmienny~~
 ~~$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + v \Delta^2 \psi$~~
 ~~$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = -\psi$~~

$\Delta^2 \psi = 0$ W granicznym przypadku gdzie $\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = 0$
 mamy ψ potężny, ale powoli przylegani do
 dwóch punktów $\psi = 0$; z drugiej strony jednak wstępu
 amplitudę ∞

$$x + \xi = r \cos \varphi = \frac{y}{\sin \varphi}$$

$$y = r \sin \varphi$$

$$d\xi = \frac{y}{\cos^2 \varphi} d\varphi$$

$$r = \frac{y}{\sin \varphi}$$

$$V = y^3 \int \frac{\sqrt{\frac{y}{\sin \varphi} - x}}{y^4} \frac{y}{\cos^2 \varphi} d\varphi \sin^4 \varphi$$

$$\sin^2 \varphi = 1 - \cos^2 \varphi$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{1+u^2} = \frac{u^2}{1+u^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin \varphi} = z$$

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

$$-\frac{dz}{z^2} = du$$

$$dz = -\frac{du}{u^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin \varphi} = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$= \int \sqrt{\frac{y}{2} - x} dz \left(\frac{z^2}{1+z^2}\right)^2 = \int \sqrt{y \alpha - x} \frac{du}{u^2} \left(\frac{1}{1+u^2}\right)^2 \quad \frac{1}{\cos^2 \varphi} \frac{d\theta}{dx} = -\frac{y}{x^2} = -\frac{y\theta}{x}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sin \varphi} = \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

$$\varphi = \frac{1}{\alpha} \left(\frac{x}{y} - \frac{1}{\alpha} \right) = \sin 2\theta - 2\theta$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = 2 \left(\cos 2\theta \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} \right) = -\frac{2 \cos 2\theta}{2x} \cos 2\theta$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = \frac{\cos 2\theta}{x}$$

$$V = \int (\sin 2\theta - 2\theta) \sqrt{\xi} d\xi = 2 \int \frac{\sin 2\theta}{x} y - \text{ant}$$

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

$$u = \frac{1}{2} [f(\rho) - f(\alpha) + \beta f(\alpha) - \alpha f(\rho)] \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} + Rg + Jh \\ - Jg + Rh \end{array} \right. \quad r^2 = \frac{f(\alpha) - f(\rho)}{i}$$

$$v = f(\rho) + f(\alpha) + \beta f(\alpha) + \alpha f(\rho) \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} + Rg + Jh \\ - Jg + Rh \end{array} \right.$$

$$f = \sqrt{1-\alpha^2} = \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \left[\cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} + i \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \right]$$

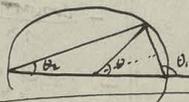
$$f' = \frac{-\alpha}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}} = -\frac{r^2}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}}$$

$$u = \frac{1}{2} \left[\sqrt{r_1 r_2} \left[-i \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \right] + \frac{r^2}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \right] = \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \left[-\sqrt{r_1 r_2} + \frac{r^2}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \right]$$

$$v = \sqrt{r_1 r_2} \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} + \frac{r^2}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} = \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \left[\sqrt{r_1 r_2} + \frac{r^2}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \right]$$

Scian: $r^2 = r_1 r_2$ numerative przez $r=0$

~~$r \sin \theta = y$~~ punkty ± 1 : $u=v=0$
 ~~$r \cos \theta = x$~~



$$\theta_1 = \pi - (\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\theta}{2}) = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\theta}{2}$$

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

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

$$f = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \left[\cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} + i \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \right]$$

$$\beta f(\alpha) = \frac{+\alpha\beta}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}^3} = \frac{r^2}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}^3} \left[\cos \frac{3(\theta_1 + \theta_2)}{2} - i \sin \frac{3(\theta_1 + \theta_2)}{2} \right]$$

$$u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} - \frac{r^2}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}^3} \sin \frac{3(\theta_1 + \theta_2)}{2}$$

$$v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} + \frac{r^2}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}^3} \cos \frac{3(\theta_1 + \theta_2)}{2}$$

$$f = \sqrt{\frac{1+\alpha}{1-\alpha}} = \sqrt{\frac{r_2}{r_1}} \left[\cos \frac{\theta_2 - \theta_1}{2} + i \sin \frac{\theta_2 - \theta_1}{2} \right]$$

$$f' = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1-\alpha}{1+\alpha}} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{1-\alpha} + \frac{1+\alpha}{(1-\alpha)^2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1-\alpha}{1+\alpha}} \cdot \frac{2}{(1-\alpha)^2} = \frac{1}{(1-\alpha)\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}} = \frac{1}{r_1 \sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \left[\cos \left(\theta_1 + \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \right) - i \sin \left(\theta_1 + \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \right) \right]$$

Jżeli $f(\alpha)$ ma punkt ~~skrajny~~ ^{niekierownikowy} w skrajności, to także $f(\alpha)$ musi tam mieć niekierownik. (Dzielnik p.130)

Zatem u ^{musi tam być 0}
 (wobec $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$)

Wiz: jeżeli α skrajnie to można rozwinąć $f(\alpha)$ w trynomyjale degree się rozwinąć

$$f(\alpha) = a + \frac{b_1}{\alpha} + \frac{b_2}{\alpha^2} + \dots - \frac{b_n}{\alpha^n} + b_1 \alpha + b_2 \alpha^2 + \dots - b_n \alpha^n \quad \left[\text{Mf. } \sqrt{\frac{f(\alpha)}{1-\alpha^2}} \right]$$

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

czy jeżeli są punkty względem α ^{musi wtedy być} α ^{porównanie}

$$\text{Mf. } \arctg \alpha =$$

$$R = (n-1) r^n \cos(n-1)\theta$$

$$S = -(n-1) r^n \sin(n-1)\theta$$

$$\frac{dS}{dr} + \frac{S}{r} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial (R_r)}{\partial \theta} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^n) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{R}{r} \right)$$

$$\left[-(n+1)^2 \sin(n-1)\theta + (n-1)^2 \sin(n-1)\theta \right] r^{n-1} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left[\sin(n-1)\theta \cdot r^{n-1} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left[\sin(n-1)\theta \cdot r^{n-1} \right] = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left[\frac{r^n}{n} \right] = \frac{r^{n-1}}{n}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & -r^n \cos(n+1)\theta \\ & + r^n \sin(n+1)\theta \\ & (n+1) \sin(n+1)\theta \rightarrow (n+1) r^{n-1} \sin(n+1)\theta \end{aligned}$$

Dla ugiętych n:

$$\begin{aligned} R &= -\frac{(n+1)}{r^n} \cos(n+1)\theta & \left| \begin{array}{l} -\frac{\cos(n+1)\theta}{r^n} \\ -\frac{\sin(n-1)\theta}{r^n} \end{array} \right. \\ S &= -\frac{(n-1)}{r^n} \sin(n+1)\theta \end{aligned}$$

Dla strony 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 strony 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 strony -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 powyżej

Wzrosty $b_n = -(n+1)a_n$

$$R = \sum \frac{1}{r^n} \left[-a_n(n+1) \cos(n+1)\theta + a_n(n+1) \cos(n-1)\theta \right] = \sum \frac{a_n}{r^n} \left[\cos(n-1)\theta - \cos(n+1)\theta \right] = \sum \frac{a_n(n+1)}{r^n} 2 \sin n\theta \sin \theta$$

$$S = \sum \frac{1}{r^n} \left[-a_n(n-1) \sin(n+1)\theta + a_n(n+1) \sin(n-1)\theta \right] = \sum \frac{a_n}{r^n} \left[n \left[\sin(n-1)\theta - \sin(n+1)\theta \right] + \dots \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \sum \frac{2a_n}{r^n} \left[n \left(\sin n\theta \cos \theta + \cos n\theta \sin \theta \right) \right] \\ &= \sum \frac{2a_n}{r^n} \left[n \sin(n+1)\theta + \dots \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\psi = \frac{1}{2} [\alpha f(\theta) + \beta f(\alpha) + g(x) + g(\beta)]$$

podstawiamy te funkcje do równania

$$f(\alpha) = \alpha^n$$

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

$$-\frac{u}{r} = + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} = \alpha^n + \beta^n - n(\beta \alpha^{n-1} + \alpha \beta^{n-1}) \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} + nk(\alpha^{n-1} + \beta^{n-1}) \\ + nk(\alpha^{n-1} - \beta^{n-1}) \end{array} \right.$$

$$-\frac{v}{r} = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} [\beta^n - \alpha^n + n(\alpha \beta^{n-1} - \beta \alpha^{n-1})] \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} + r^n \cos n\theta \\ + r^n \sin n\theta \end{array} \right.$$

$$u \cos \theta + v \sin \theta = -r^n (\cos n\theta \cos \theta + \sin n\theta \sin \theta) + n r^n (\cos(n-1)\theta \cos \theta - \sin(n-1)\theta \sin \theta) = r^n [(n-1) \cos(n-1)\theta]$$

$$v \cos \theta - u \sin \theta = r^n [\sin n\theta \cos \theta - \cos n\theta \sin \theta] + n r^n (\sin(n-1)\theta \cos \theta + \cos(n-1)\theta \sin \theta) = -r^n [(n-1) \sin(n-1)\theta]$$

uważam dla każdego z wykładników $n=0$

$$\begin{aligned} & \cos n\theta \cos \theta - \sin n\theta \sin \theta \\ &= \cos(n+1)\theta \\ & \sin n\theta \cos \theta + \cos n\theta \sin \theta \\ &= \sin(n+1)\theta \end{aligned}$$

ogólnie:

$$R = \sum a_n r^n [\cos(n+1)\theta - n \cos(n-1)\theta] + \sum b_n r^n \cos n\theta$$

$$S = -\sum a_n r^n [\sin(n+1)\theta + n \sin(n-1)\theta] + \sum b_n r^n \sin n\theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} & a_0 \cos \theta + b_0 \\ & + \frac{a_1}{r} + \frac{a_1 \cos 2\theta + b_1 \cos \theta}{r} \\ & + \frac{a_2}{r^2} \cos \theta + \frac{2a_2 \cos 3\theta + b_2 \cos 2\theta}{r^2} \\ & + \frac{a_3}{r^3} \cos 2\theta + \frac{3a_3 \cos 4\theta + b_3 \cos 3\theta}{r^3} \end{aligned}$$

Do rozwiązania $X=0$ i $Y=0$ mamy:

$$R = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{a_n}{r^n} [\cos(n-1)\theta + n \cos(n+1)\theta] + \frac{b_n}{r^n} \cos n\theta \right\} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \cos n\theta \left[\frac{a_{n+1}}{r^{n+1}} + \frac{a_{n-1}(n-1)}{r^{n-1}} + \frac{b_n}{r^n} \right]$$

$$S = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{a_n}{r^n} [\sin(n-1)\theta - n \sin(n+1)\theta] - \frac{b_n}{r^n} \sin n\theta \right\} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin n\theta \left[\frac{a_{n+1}}{r^{n+1}} - \frac{(n-1)a_{n-1}}{r^{n-1}} - \frac{b_n}{r^n} \right]$$

Do rozwiązania $Y=0$:

$$\sum \frac{a_n^{(1+n)} + b_n}{r^n} = 0 \quad \text{czyli } a_n \text{ dowolne, } b_n \text{ dane}$$

$$R = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{r^n} \left\{ \cos(n-1)\theta + n \cos(n+1)\theta - \cos n\theta - n \cos n\theta \right\} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2a_n}{r^n} \left\{ \sin(n+\frac{1}{2})\theta \sin \frac{\theta}{2} + n \sin(n+\frac{1}{2})\theta \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \right\}$$

Do rozwiązania $X=0$:

$$\frac{a_n}{r^n} \left[\cos(n\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}) + n \cos(n\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}) \right] = \frac{a_n}{r^n} [1-n, 0, -1+n, 0, \dots]$$

$$= \frac{a_1}{r} (1-1) - \frac{a_3}{r^3} (1-3) + \frac{a_5}{r^5} (1-5) - \frac{a_7}{r^7} (1-7) + \dots$$

$$= \frac{2a_3}{r^3} - \frac{4a_5}{r^5} + \frac{6a_7}{r^7} - \frac{8a_9}{r^9} + \frac{6a_{11}}{r^{11}} - \frac{4a_{13}}{r^{13}} + \frac{2a_{15}}{r^{15}} = 0$$

$a_3 = a_5 = \dots = 0$ a_1 dowolny

$$R = \sum_1^{\infty} \cos n\theta \left[-\frac{b_{n+1}}{2^{n+1}} - n \frac{a_{n-1}}{2^{n-1}} \right] - \frac{b_1}{2} - b_0 \cos \theta$$

$$S = \sum_1^{\infty} \sin n\theta \left[-\frac{b_{n+1}}{2^{n+1}} - (n-2) \frac{a_{n-1}}{2^{n-1}} \right] + b_0 \sin \theta$$

$$b_0 = -a_0$$

$$b_1 = 0$$

$$-b_0 - \frac{b_2}{2^2} - a_0 = 0$$

$$b_0 - \frac{b_2}{2^2} + \frac{a_0}{2} = 0$$

$$-\frac{b_3}{2^3} - 2 \frac{a_1}{2} = 0$$

$$-\frac{b_3}{2^3} = 0$$

$$-\frac{b_4}{2^4} - 3 \frac{a_2}{2^2} = 0$$

$$-\frac{b_4}{2^4} - \frac{a_2}{2^2} = 0$$

$$\cancel{a_0 = \frac{b_0}{2}}$$

$$\cancel{b_2 = -a_0}$$

$$R = -a_0 \cos \theta + a_0 \frac{c^2}{2} \cos \theta$$

$$= a_0 \cos \theta \left[-1 + \frac{c^2}{2} \right]$$

$$S = a_0 \sin \theta + a_0 \frac{c^2}{2} \sin \theta$$

$$= a_0 \sin \theta \left[1 + \frac{c^2}{2} \right]$$

$$u = R \cos \theta - S \sin \theta = -a_0 + a_0 \frac{c^2}{2} \cos^2 \theta$$

$$u = a_0 \cos 2\theta \left[-1 + \frac{c^2}{2} \right] \quad \left[-1 + \frac{c^2}{2} \right] \left(\frac{\rho}{\rho} + \frac{\rho}{\rho} \right)$$

$$v = R \sin \theta + S \cos \theta = a_0 \frac{c^2}{2} \sin 2\theta$$

$$v = a_0 \left[-1 + \frac{c^2}{2} \right] \sin 2\theta \quad \left[-1 + \frac{c^2}{2} \right] \left(\frac{\rho}{\rho} - \frac{\rho}{\rho} \right)$$

$$\frac{v}{u} = \frac{1}{2} \tan 2\theta$$

$$u = (x^2 - y^2) \left(\frac{c^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$u = \left[\frac{\rho}{\rho} + \frac{\rho}{\rho} \right] + c^2 \left[\frac{1}{\rho} + \frac{1}{\rho} \right]$$

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

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

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{\rho} + \frac{\rho}{\rho} - \frac{2c^2}{\rho^3} \quad \left| \quad i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{\rho} - \frac{\rho}{\rho} + \frac{2c^2}{\rho^3} \right.$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{\rho} + \frac{\rho}{\rho} - \frac{2c^2}{\rho^3} \quad \left| \quad i \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{\rho} + \frac{\rho}{\rho} - \frac{2c^2}{\rho^3} \right.$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -\left(\frac{1}{\rho} + \frac{\rho}{\rho} \right) + \frac{2c^2}{\rho^3} + \frac{2c^2}{\rho^3} \quad \left| \quad \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = -\left(\frac{1}{\rho} + \frac{\rho}{\rho} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{\rho} + \frac{\rho}{\rho} \right) + \frac{2c^2}{\rho^3} + \frac{2c^2}{\rho^3} \right.$$

$$R = -a_0 \cos \theta + b_1 \cos \theta = 0$$

$$S = +a_0 \sin \theta - a_1 \sin \theta = 0$$

$$V = 2y^3 \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{z^2 dz}{[y^2 + (x+z^2)]^2} = 2y^3 \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{z^2 dz}{(y^2 + x^2 + 2xz^2 + z^4)^2}$$

$$\lambda = 4(y+x) - 4x^2 = 4y^2$$

$$= \frac{2xz + 2z^3}{8y^2 u} - \frac{2x}{2y^2} \int \frac{dx}{u} + \frac{1}{4y^2} \int \frac{x^2 dx}{u}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{dx}{u} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{c(2b+k^2)}} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2b+k^2}} = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{(y+x)(2x+2\sqrt{y+x})}}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{x^2 dx}{u} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{c(2b+k^2)}} \int x^2 = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2x+2\sqrt{y+x}}}$$

$$V = \left[-\frac{xy}{2} \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{y+x}} + \frac{y}{4} \right] \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2(x+\sqrt{y+x})}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi y}{4\sqrt{2}\sqrt{x+x}} \left[1 - \frac{x}{2} \right] = \frac{\pi \sqrt{x}}{4\sqrt{2}} \frac{\sin \theta}{\sqrt{1+\cos \theta}} [1 - \cos \theta]$$

$$= \frac{\pi \sqrt{x}}{4\sqrt{2}} \frac{2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}}{\sqrt{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}} \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}}{\sqrt{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}} = \sqrt{2} \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$u = 4x^2 + i \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \left(-\frac{\partial y}{\partial y} - i \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right)$$

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

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = f''(x) + f'(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial y} = \frac{i[f''(x) - f'(x)]}{i}$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = -\frac{f''(x) + f'(x)}{i}$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial y} = i(f''(x) + f'(x))$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = i f'$$

$$V = y^3 \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{f(\xi)}{[y^2 + (x+\xi)^2]^2} d\xi$$

$$U = y^2 \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{f(\xi)(x+\xi)}{[y^2 + (x+\xi)^2]^2} d\xi$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = y^2 \int \frac{f(\xi) d\xi}{[\quad]^2} \frac{1 - 4(x+\xi)^2}{[\quad]}$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial y} = y^2 \int \frac{f(\xi) d\xi}{[\quad]^2} \left[3 \frac{-4y^2}{[\quad]} \right]$$

$$p+i\varphi = f_1(x+iy) \sin \alpha t + f_2(x+iy) \sin 2\alpha t + \dots$$

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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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to the ... of ...

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial x} + \nu \nabla^2 u$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial y} + \nu \nabla^2 v$$

$$\lambda = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0$$

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

$$v = -\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}$$

$$-\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x \partial t} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y \partial t} = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x \partial t} + \nu \nabla^2 \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}$$

$$\nabla^2 \psi = -\frac{1}{\nu} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t}$$

$$u + i v = f(x + iy, t)$$

W rzeczywistym przypadku mamy:

~~u = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}~~

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

$$v = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}$$

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

$$u = f(x, y, t)$$

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

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

$$\frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(-\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + \nu \nabla^2 \psi \right) = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(-\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} + \nu \nabla^2 \psi \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x}$$

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

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x \partial t} = 0$$

$$\Phi = f(x) + g(y)$$

$$\Phi = \nu \nabla^2 \psi - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t}$$

$$\nu \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = f(x) + g(y)$$

~~Stokes~~: Stokes Lab.

~~$\nu \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = 0$~~

~~Stokes~~

$$\psi = \psi_1 + \psi_2$$

$$(\nabla^2) \psi_1 = 0$$

$$(\nu \nabla^2 - \frac{\partial}{\partial t}) \psi_2 = 0$$

$$\Delta^2 \psi_1 = 0$$

$$\nabla^2 (\nu \nabla^2 - \frac{\partial}{\partial t}) (\psi_1 + \psi_2) = 0$$

$$\nabla^2 \psi_2 + \nu \frac{\partial \psi_2}{\partial t} = 0$$

głównie mi chodzi o to, że nie ma najprostszej metody rozwiązania to to

$$\text{dzięki} \quad (\nu \nabla^2 - \frac{\partial}{\partial t}) \nabla^2 \psi_2 = 0$$

$$X = v = x\chi - 2\varphi$$

$$\begin{matrix} 1 & 9 & 2 \\ 8 & 1 & 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$L = \sum (X^2 - 2\varphi)$$

$$= \sum v^2 = \sum 2x\chi - 2^2\varphi$$

$$= 2 \sum 2x - 1 \sum 2^2$$

$$- 2 \sum y^2 + 9 \int 2^2$$

$$2 = x \sin x \quad \frac{dx}{dx} = \sin x + x \cos x \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{dx}{dx} ?$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin(x)}{x} = 0 \quad \frac{dx}{dx} = \frac{2-x}{x^2}$$

Gay

judge was wrong

job must finish 100%

job value p... pay increase

p... u d's

$$\int x dx = \left(x + \frac{dx}{dx} \right)$$

must = 0 due to $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} = \infty$

$$u \text{ mandatory } x^n \quad n = \frac{1}{2}$$

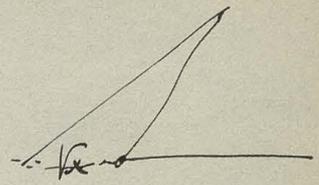
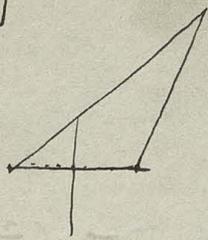
~~$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{x} &= x^{-1} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} x^{-1} = -1 x^{-2} = -\frac{1}{x^2} \\ \frac{1}{x^2} &= x^{-2} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} x^{-2} = -2 x^{-3} = -\frac{2}{x^3} \\ \frac{1}{x^3} &= x^{-3} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} x^{-3} = -3 x^{-4} = -\frac{3}{x^4} \\ \frac{1}{x^4} &= x^{-4} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} x^{-4} = -4 x^{-5} = -\frac{4}{x^5} \end{aligned}$$~~

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{x} &= x^{-1} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} x^{-1} = -1 x^{-2} = -\frac{1}{x^2} \\ \frac{1}{x^2} &= x^{-2} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} x^{-2} = -2 x^{-3} = -\frac{2}{x^3} \\ \frac{1}{x^3} &= x^{-3} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} x^{-3} = -3 x^{-4} = -\frac{3}{x^4} \\ \frac{1}{x^4} &= x^{-4} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} x^{-4} = -4 x^{-5} = -\frac{4}{x^5} \end{aligned}$$

$$v = -\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

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

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



$$V = \int_{-1}^{+1} y^3 \frac{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}}{[y^2+(x-\xi)^2]^2} d\xi$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}}{[y^2+(x-\xi)^2]^2} d\xi = -\frac{1}{2y} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\int_{-1}^{+1} \frac{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}}{y^2+(x-\xi)^2} d\xi \right]$$

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

$$V = y^3 \int_0^{\sqrt{\xi}} \frac{\sqrt{\xi}}{[y^2+(x+\xi)^2]^2} d\xi = 2y^3 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{z^2 dz}{[y^2+(x+z)^2]^2}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{z+x} dx = \int \frac{1}{1+\frac{x}{z}} \frac{dx}{z}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{\xi} &= z \\ \xi &= z^2 \\ d\xi &= 2z dz \end{aligned}$$

$$= 2y^3 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{z^2 dz}{y^2+(x+z)^2}$$

~~$$\frac{1}{y^2+(x+z)^2} = \frac{-1}{y+i(x+z)} + \frac{1+i}{y-i(x+z)}$$~~

~~$$= \frac{1}{y} \left[\frac{iy+x}{iy+x+i^2} - \frac{iy+x}{iy+x-i^2} \right]$$~~

$$= \frac{1}{y} \left[\frac{(y+ix)}{\sqrt{y+ix}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{z}{\sqrt{y+ix}} \right] = \frac{1}{y} \left[\frac{iy-x}{\sqrt{iy+x}} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{z}{\sqrt{iy+x}} - \frac{iy+x}{\sqrt{iy-x}} \right] y$$

$$f(\alpha) = \sqrt{\alpha(1-\alpha)}$$

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

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

$$p = \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \left[\sqrt{\frac{r_1}{r_2}} - \sqrt{\frac{r_2}{r_1}} \right]$$

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}} - \frac{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}}{\alpha^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \left\{ -\cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} + i \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} \right\}$$

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

$$u = my \left\{ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}}{r_2^2} \sin\left(\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} - 2\theta\right) \right\}$$

$$v = -\frac{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}}{r_2} \sin\left(\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} - \theta\right) + y \left\{ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}}{r_2^2} \cos\left(\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} - 2\theta\right) \right\}$$

$$\theta_1 = \theta_2 = \theta = 0$$

$$u = v = 0$$

$$\frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} = \frac{r_2}{r_2} = \theta$$

$$u = y \left(-\frac{1}{r_2} - \frac{r_1}{r_2^2} \right) = -\frac{y}{y^2} \frac{(y^2 - y^2 - 1)}{\sqrt{y^2 + 1}} = \frac{1}{y \sqrt{y^2 + 1}}$$

$$v = 0$$

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

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

Puynjunge $f = \alpha^n \quad g(\alpha) = k\alpha^m$

$$\psi = \frac{1}{i} [\alpha\beta^n - \beta\alpha^n + k(\alpha^m - \beta^m)]$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{1}{i} [\beta^n - n\beta\alpha^{n-1} + m k \alpha^{m-1}]$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \beta} = \frac{1}{i} [n\alpha\beta^{n-1} - \alpha^n - m k \beta^{m-1}]$$

$$- \alpha^n \beta^n - n^2 \alpha^n \beta^n - m^2 k^2 \alpha^{m-1} \beta^{m-1} + n \alpha \beta^{2n-1} + n m k \alpha^{n-1} \beta^m + \dots - m k \alpha^{m+n-1} \\ + n \alpha^{2n-1} \beta + m n k \alpha^m \beta^{n-1} - m k \beta^{m+n-1} = 0$$

$$-(\alpha\beta)^n (1+n^2) - m^2 k^2 (\alpha\beta)^{m-1} + n \alpha \beta (\alpha^{2n-2} + \beta^{2n-2}) + m n k (\alpha\beta)^m (\alpha^{n-m-1} + \beta^{n-m-1}) \\ - m k (\alpha^{m+n-1} + \beta^{m+n-1}) = 0$$

$$-(1+n^2) r^{2n} - m^2 k^2 r^{2m-2} + 2n r^{2n} \cos(2n-2)\theta + 2m n k r^{n+m-1} \cos(n-m-1)\theta \\ - 2m k r^{m+n-1} \cos(m+n-1)\theta = 0$$

$$r^{2n} [(1+n^2) + 2n \cos(2n-2)\theta] - m^2 k^2 r^{2m-2} + 2m k r^{m+n-1} [n \cos(n-m-1)\theta - \cos(m+n-1)\theta] = 0$$

$n=1 \quad k=\frac{4}{b} \quad m=2$

$$r^2 [2+2] - \frac{4}{b^2} r^2 + \frac{4}{b} r^2 [\cos 2\theta] = 0$$

stimmt

$r=0$

$$\frac{[(1+n^2) + 2n \cos(2n-2)\theta] - m^2 k^2 r^{2m-2n-2} + 2m k r^{m-n-1} [n \cos(n-m-1)\theta - \cos(m+n-1)\theta]}{m k r^{m-n-1} = R} \Bigg| \frac{R^2 - 2R [n \cos(n-m-1)\theta - \cos(m+n-1)\theta]}{[1+n^2 + 2n \cos(2n-2)\theta]} = 0$$

Equation for $\frac{dy}{dx}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{2xy}$$

$$\frac{dy}{y^2 - x^2} = \frac{dx}{2xy}$$

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 :

$$4v^2 m \theta^2 > v^2(v-m)^2 \theta^2 + 4v^2 \theta^2 (v+1)$$

$$4m > (v-m)^2 + 4(v+1)$$

$$4(m-v-1) > (v-m)^2$$

$$0 > (v-m)^2 - 4(v-m) + 4$$

$$0 > [v-m-2]^2$$

niezwolnie!
 2 wyjątkiem $v = m+2$
 $n = m+3$

$$[n \cos 2\theta - \cos(2n-4)\theta]^2$$

~~$$n \cos 2\theta + \cos 2n$$~~

$$[n \cos \varphi - \cos(n-2)\varphi]^2 + 2n \cos(n-1)\varphi - n^2 - 1 =$$

~~$$n \cos \varphi - \cos(n-1)\varphi \sin \varphi + \sin$$~~

$$n^2 \cos^2 \varphi + \cos^2(n-2)\varphi - 2n \cos \varphi \cos(n-2)\varphi + 2n \cos(n-1)\varphi - n^2 - 1 =$$

~~$$-2n \cos \varphi \cos(n-1)\varphi + 2n \cos(n-2)\varphi \cos \varphi - 2n \sin(n-2)\varphi \sin \varphi - n^2 \sin^2 \varphi - \sin^2(n-2)\varphi$$~~

$$= -[n \sin \varphi + \sin(n-2)\varphi]^2$$

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. $n=2$

$$R = m k r^{m-3}$$

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

~~$m=2$~~

~~$R^2 - 2R [2 \cos \theta + \cos 3\theta]$~~

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

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

$$= 2 + \cos 2\theta \pm \sqrt{1 + \cos^2 2\theta}$$

$$R = 2 + \cos 2\theta \pm i \sin 2\theta$$

$$f = \alpha^2$$

$$g = k \alpha$$

$$\psi = \frac{1}{i} [\alpha \beta^2 - \beta \alpha^2 + k(\alpha - \beta)] = \frac{\alpha - \beta}{i} [k - \alpha \beta]$$

$$= \text{Im} 2y (k - x^2)$$

$$u = -2(k - x^2) + 4y^2$$

$$v = -4yx$$

$$u^2 + v^2 = 16y^2 x^2 + 4(k - x^2)^2 - 16(k - x^2)y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{1}{i} [k - \alpha \beta - \beta(\alpha - \beta)] = \frac{1}{i} [k - 2\alpha \beta + \beta^2] \quad \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \alpha} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \beta} = \frac{\beta - \alpha}{i} = \frac{4yx}{i}$$

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

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \alpha} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \beta} = [\alpha \beta^2 + 4\alpha y^2 + k^2 + 2\alpha \beta (\alpha^2 + \beta^2) + k(\alpha^2 + \beta^2) + 4k\alpha \beta]$$

$$= 5\alpha^2 \beta^2 + (\alpha^2 + \beta^2)(k - 2\alpha \beta) + 4k\alpha \beta + k^2$$

$$= 2^4 + 8x^2 y^2 + 2kx^2 - 4ky^2 + k^2$$

$$f = \sqrt{\alpha^2 - 1} \quad f' = \frac{\alpha}{2} (\alpha^2 - 1)^{-3/2}$$

$$u = -2 \frac{y}{r_1 r_2} \sin[\theta - \frac{1}{4}(\theta_1 + \theta_2)]$$

$$v = -4 (r_1 r_2)^{1/4} \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{4} + 2 \frac{y}{r_1 r_2} \cos[\theta - \frac{1}{4}(\theta_1 + \theta_2)]$$

$$f = (\alpha^2 - 1)^m \quad f' = 2m\alpha(\alpha^2 - 1)^{m-1}$$

$$u = -2y r^m (r_1 r_2)^{m-1} \sin[\theta + (m-1)(\theta_1 + \theta_2)]$$

$$v = -(r_1 r_2)^m \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2)^m + 4y m r (r_1 r_2)^{m-1} \cos[\theta + (m-1)(\theta_1 + \theta_2)]$$

$$u^2 + v^2 = (r_1 r_2)^{2m} \sin^2(\theta_1 + \theta_2)^m + 4y^2 m^2 r^2 (r_1 r_2)^{2m-2} - 4y m r (r_1 r_2)^{2m-1} \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2)^m \cos[\theta + (m-1)(\theta_1 + \theta_2)]$$

$$\sin^2 m(\theta_1 + \theta_2) + 4m^2 y^2 = 4m y$$

$$\sin^2 m(\theta_1 + \theta_2) + 4m \frac{y^2 r^2}{(r_1 r_2)^2} = 4m y \frac{r}{r_1 r_2} \sin m(\theta_1 + \theta_2) \cos[\theta + (m-1)(\theta_1 + \theta_2)]$$

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

$$\xi = \frac{1}{i} [f'(\beta) - f'(\alpha)]$$

$$f'(\alpha) + f'(\beta) = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} = -f'(\alpha) - f'(\beta)$$

$$r = f'(\alpha) + f'(\beta)$$

$$\alpha = \varphi(\xi + i\eta)$$

$$\beta = \varphi(\xi - i\eta)$$

$$r = \cancel{f'(\alpha)} + f'(\varphi(\xi)) + f'(\varphi(\eta))$$

$$\psi = \frac{1}{i} [\varphi(\xi) f'(\varphi(\eta)) - \varphi(\eta) f'(\varphi(\xi)) + g(\varphi(\xi)) - g(\varphi(\eta))]$$

Naturlich $\xi = \xi_0 : \psi = 0$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \eta} = 0$$

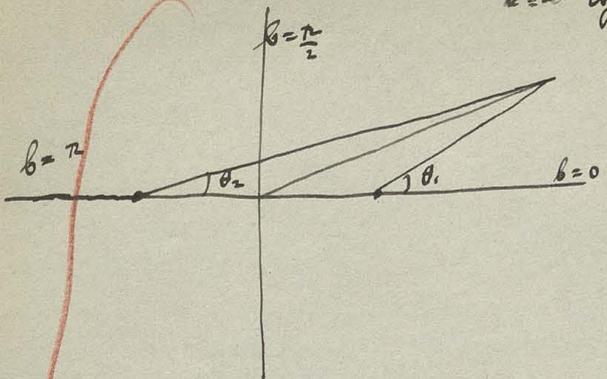
~~$$\varphi(\xi) f'(\varphi(\eta))$$~~

$$\varphi(\xi_0 + i\eta) f'(\varphi(\xi_0 - i\eta)) + g(\varphi(\xi_0 + i\eta)) = \varphi(\xi_0 - i\eta) f'(\varphi(\xi_0 + i\eta))$$

$$\varphi'$$

$\log(a + \sqrt{a^2 - 1}) = \alpha + i\beta$

$e^{a \cos \theta} = r \cos \theta + \sqrt{r^2 - 1} \sin \theta$
 $e^{a \sin \theta} = r \sin \theta + \sqrt{r^2 - 1} \cos \theta$



$f(x) = e^{\frac{x}{c}} = e^{\frac{x}{c}} \left[\cos \frac{x}{c} + i \sin \frac{x}{c} \right]$

$f'(x) = \frac{1}{c} e^{\frac{x}{c}}$
 $\psi = \alpha e^{\frac{x}{c}}$
 $\rho = \delta e^{-\frac{x}{c}} \cos \frac{x}{c}$
 $\varphi = \delta e^{-\frac{x}{c}} \sin \frac{x}{c}$

$u = -4 e^{\frac{x}{c}} \sin \frac{x}{c} - 4 \frac{x}{c} e^{\frac{x}{c}} \cos \frac{x}{c}$
 $v = 4 \frac{x}{c} e^{\frac{x}{c}} \sin \frac{x}{c}$



$u = 4 e^{-\frac{x}{c}} \sin \frac{x}{c} + 4 \frac{x}{c} e^{-\frac{x}{c}} \cos \frac{x}{c}$
 $v = 4 \frac{x}{c} e^{-\frac{x}{c}} \sin \frac{x}{c}$

$u = 4 e^{-\frac{x}{c}} (\sin \frac{x}{c} + \frac{x}{c} \cos \frac{x}{c})$
 $v = 4 e^{-\frac{x}{c}} \frac{x}{c} \sin \frac{x}{c}$

$f(x) + f(x) + g'(x) + g(x) + \alpha f(x) + \beta f(x)$

$g'(x) = -\alpha f(x) - f(x)$
 $= -\left(\frac{\alpha}{c} + 1\right) e^{\frac{x}{c}}$

$g(x) = -(\alpha + c) e^{\frac{x}{c}}$
 $g(x) = -\int e^{\frac{x}{c}} \left(\frac{x}{c} + 1\right) dx = -e^{\frac{x}{c}} (\alpha + c) + \frac{\int e^{\frac{x}{c}} dx}{c e^{\frac{x}{c}}}$
 $= -e^{\frac{x}{c}} \cdot x$

$\psi = \alpha e^{\frac{x}{c}} + \beta e^{\frac{x}{c}} - \alpha e^{\frac{x}{c}} - \beta e^{\frac{x}{c}}$
 $= (\alpha - \beta) (e^{\frac{x}{c}} - e^{\frac{x}{c}}) = -4 \frac{x}{c} e^{\frac{x}{c}} \sin \frac{x}{c}$

$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} (x^2 + y^2) = x \dot{x} + y \dot{y}$
 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} (x^2 + y^2) = x \dot{x} + y \dot{y}$
 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} (x^2 + y^2) = x \dot{x} + y \dot{y}$

$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} (x^2 + y^2) = x \dot{x} + y \dot{y}$
 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} (x^2 + y^2) = x \dot{x} + y \dot{y}$
 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} (x^2 + y^2) = x \dot{x} + y \dot{y}$

$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} (x^2 + y^2) = x \dot{x} + y \dot{y}$
 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} (x^2 + y^2) = x \dot{x} + y \dot{y}$
 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} (x^2 + y^2) = x \dot{x} + y \dot{y}$

$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} (x^2 + y^2) = x \dot{x} + y \dot{y}$
 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} (x^2 + y^2) = x \dot{x} + y \dot{y}$
 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} (x^2 + y^2) = x \dot{x} + y \dot{y}$

$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} (x^2 + y^2) = x \dot{x} + y \dot{y}$
 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} (x^2 + y^2) = x \dot{x} + y \dot{y}$
 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} (x^2 + y^2) = x \dot{x} + y \dot{y}$

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 $\theta = 0$

$$R^2 - 2R \left[r \cos(r-m)\theta + \cos(r-m)\theta - \cos(r+m)\theta \right] = -(1+n^2) + 2n \cos 2r\theta$$

$$= -n^2 - 1 + 2n - 2n(1 - \cos 2r\theta)$$

$$R^2 - 2R \left[r \cos(r-m)\theta + 2 \sin r\theta \sin m\theta \right] = \cancel{-1-1} - 4n \sin^2 r\theta$$

$$= -r^2$$

$$R^2 = 2R \left[1 + 2 \sin^2 \theta \right] = -1 - 8 \sin^2 \theta$$

$$\sqrt{1 + 4 \sin^2 \theta + 4 \sin^4 \theta - 8 \sin^2 \theta} = \sqrt{4 \sin^4 \theta - 4 \sin^2 \theta + 1} = 2 \sin^2 \theta - 1$$

$$R = r \cos(r-m)\theta + 2 \sin r\theta$$

$$R^2 - 2R \left[r (\cos r\theta \cos m\theta + \sin r\theta \sin m\theta) + 2 \sin r\theta \sin m\theta \right] = \dots$$

$$(n-1) \cos r\theta \cos m\theta + (n+1) \sin r\theta \sin m\theta$$

$$= n \cos(r-m)\theta - \cos(r+m)\theta$$

Ng. $n=2$
 $m=2$

$$R^2 - 2R \left[\cos \theta + \underbrace{2 \sin^2 \theta \sin 2\theta}_{4 \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta} \right] = \cancel{-1-1} - 8 \sin^2 \theta$$

$$R = \cos \theta (1 + 4 \sin^2 \theta) \pm \sqrt{-1 - 8 \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta (1 + 8 \sin^2 \theta) + 16 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta}$$

$$\frac{2k}{r} = R = \cos \theta (1 + 4 \sin^2 \theta) \pm \sqrt{16 \cos^2 \theta \sin^4 \theta - \sin^2 \theta (1 + 8 \sin^2 \theta)}$$

$$\pm \sin \sqrt{16 \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta - 8 \sin^2 \theta - 1}$$

$$4k^2 - 4k^2(\cos \theta + 4 \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta) + (1 + 8 \sin^2 \theta)r^2 = 0$$

$$4k^2(x^2+y^2) - 4kx(x^2+y^2+4y^2) + (x^2+y^2+8y^2)(x^2+y^2) = 0$$

Kryjeva 4 stepenica

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad 4k^2 - 4kx \cdot 3\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + 5r^2 = 0$$

$$r^2 - \frac{6\sqrt{2}}{5}kr + \frac{4}{5}k^2 = 0$$

$$r = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{5}k \pm \sqrt{\frac{18}{25}k^2 - \frac{4}{5}k^2}$$

$$\theta = 0: 4k^2 - 4kr + r^2 = 0$$

$$(2k-r)^2 = 0$$

$$r = 2k$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}: 4k^2 - 9r^2 = 0$$

$$r = \frac{2}{3}k$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad r = \text{complex}$$

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

$u = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{\alpha}} \right) - (\alpha^{2/3} + \beta^{2/3}) = \frac{2}{3} r^{2/3} \cos \frac{4\theta}{3} - r^{2/3} \cos \frac{2\theta}{3} + r^{2/3} \cos \frac{2\theta}{3}$

$v = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{\alpha}} \right) - (\alpha^{2/3} - \beta^{2/3}) \right] = \frac{2}{3} r^{2/3} \sin \frac{4\theta}{3} - r^{2/3} \sin \frac{2\theta}{3} + r^{2/3} \sin \frac{2\theta}{3}$

~~$f = \alpha^{2/3}$~~

$\frac{2\theta}{3} = 2\pi$

$\frac{4\theta}{3} = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$\theta = 3\pi$

$\frac{3\pi}{2}$

$f = \alpha^{3/4}$ $f' = \frac{3}{4} \alpha^{-1/4}$

$u = \frac{3}{4} r^{3/4} \cos \frac{5\theta}{4} - r^{3/4} \cos \frac{3\theta}{4}$

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

$v = \frac{3}{4} r^{3/4} \sin \frac{5\theta}{4} - r^{3/4} \sin \frac{3\theta}{4}$

$v = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}$

$\int [p_{xx} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + p_{xy} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}] u + [p_{xy} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + p_{yy} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}] v \, dS$
 $= \int p (lu + mv) + [2\mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}] u + \mu (\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}) [u_x + v_y] + 2\mu \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} v$

$\mu l [2 \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + (\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}) (\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y})]$

$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = \sqrt{\Delta} u$
 $\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} = \int \Delta u \, dx$

~~$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\sqrt{1+x^2}) - \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$~~

~~$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+y^2}}) = -\frac{y}{(1+y^2)^{3/2}}$~~

~~$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}) = -\frac{x}{(1+x^2)^{3/2}}$~~

$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$

$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+y^2}}$

$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{1+y^2}}$

$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{y}{\sqrt{1+y^2}}$

$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{1+y^2}}$

$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$

~~$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{1+y^2}}$~~

$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{1+y^2}}$

Ma kuli:

$$p_{xx} = -p + 2\mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$

$$p_{yz} = \mu \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$p = +\frac{3}{2} \mu U_0 \frac{x}{r^3}$$

$$w = -\frac{3}{4} \frac{U_0}{r^3} x^2 \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$v = -\frac{3}{4} \frac{U_0}{r^3} xy$$

$$\downarrow \frac{9}{2} U_0 \frac{x^2 y^2}{r^5}$$

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?

$$\lim_{\infty} (f = f(\alpha) - f(\beta)) = 0$$

$$= 0$$

$$\iint \Phi dx dy = \iint f dx dy$$

$$\text{zatem w ogólności: } \lim_{\infty} f \approx \frac{1}{r}$$

$f(\alpha)$ nie może mieć punktu (oddzielny) ∞ , dlatego ponieważ $p+i\delta < \text{wart}$
(nie musi $\lim_{\infty} f = 0$)

zatem w każdym razie f istnieje dany \mathbb{R} gdzie $f(\alpha) = a_0 + \frac{a_1}{\alpha} + \frac{a_2}{\alpha^2} + \dots$

Jedną z tych tyłek nie istnieje punktu, wada 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 $n=1$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial r} + \frac{f}{r} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial (rf)}{\partial r} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} rf = c$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} rf = cr$$

$$rf = \frac{cr^2}{2} + a$$

$$f = \frac{cr}{2} + \frac{a}{r} = \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial (rf)}{\partial r} \right]$$

$$\frac{cr^2}{2} + \frac{a}{r} = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} rf$$

$$\frac{cr^2}{2} + a + b = rf$$

$$\frac{cr^3}{2} + ar^2 + br = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (rf)$$

$$\frac{cr^4}{8} + b + \frac{a}{2} r^2 + dr = rf$$

$$f = cr^3 + \frac{b}{r} + dr + ar^2$$

$$f(r) = \frac{a}{r} + br + cr^2 + dr^3$$

$$\frac{df}{dr} = -\frac{a}{r^2} + b + c + 3dr^2$$

$$\frac{d^2f}{dr^2} = \frac{2a}{r^3} + c + 6dr$$

$$\frac{2a}{r^3} + \frac{2b}{r} + \frac{c}{r} + 2dr$$

$$-\frac{2c}{r^3} + \frac{2d}{r} + \frac{1}{r} \left(-\frac{2c}{r^2} + 8d \right)$$

$$f = e$$

$$f' = xf$$

$$f'' = \left(\frac{dx}{dr} + x^2 \right) f$$

$$\frac{dx}{dr} + x^2 + \frac{x}{r} - \frac{n^2}{r^2} = 0$$

$$z = \frac{x}{r} = -\frac{x}{r} + \frac{x}{r} + \frac{x}{r} - \frac{x}{r} = 0$$

particular

$$z = \frac{n}{r} + y$$

$$\int \left(\frac{n}{r} - \frac{1}{\frac{n}{r} + cr^{2n+1}} \right) dr$$

$$f = e$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) - \frac{n^2}{r^2} \right] f = F$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{n^2}{r} \right] f = rF$$

$$\frac{dy}{dr} + \frac{2ny}{r} + y^2 + \frac{y}{r} = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dr} + y^2 + \frac{(2n+1)y}{r} = 0$$

$$y^{-1} = -1 e^{\int \frac{2n+1}{r} dr} \left[C - \int e^{-\int \frac{2n+1}{r} dr} dr \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{y} = -e^{(2n+1) \ln r} \left[\dots \right] = -r^{2n+1} \left[C - \int \frac{dr}{r^{2n+1}} \right]$$

$$= -r^{2n+1} \left[C + \frac{1}{2n r^{2n}} \right] = -r (1 + 2nc r^{2n})$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{\frac{n}{r} + cr^{2n+1}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\frac{n}{r} + cr^{2n+1}} = \frac{1}{\frac{n}{r} + cr^{2n+1}} = \frac{1}{\frac{n}{r} + cr^{2n+1}} = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{d^2}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} - \frac{n^2}{r^2}\right) f = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{d^2}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} - \frac{n^2}{r^2}\right) \varphi = 0$$

$$\varphi_1 = ar^n + \frac{b}{r^n}$$

$$n(n-1) + n - n^2 = 0$$

$$n(n+1) - n - n^2 = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{d^2}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d^2}{d\theta^2}\right) \psi = \sum a_n r^n \sin n\theta + \sum b_n \frac{\sin n\theta}{r^n}$$

$$\psi = \sum A_n \sin n\theta$$

$$\left(\frac{d^2}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} - \frac{n^2}{r^2}\right) A_n = a_n r^n + \frac{b_n}{r^n}$$

$$A_n = r^{n+2} (?)$$

$$(n+2)(n+1) + (n+2) - n^2 = a_n = 4(n+1)$$

$$A_n = \frac{a_n}{4(n+1)}$$

$$(n-2)(n-1) - (n-2) - n^2 = b_n = 4(-n+1)$$

$$A_n = \frac{a_n}{4(n+1)} r^{n+2} + \frac{b_n}{4(1-n)} \frac{1}{r^{n-2}} + C_n r^n + \frac{D_n}{r^n}$$

$$\psi = \sum A_n \sin n\theta$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} = \sum \frac{\partial A_n}{\partial r} \sin n\theta = \sum \left[\frac{n+2}{4(n+1)} a_n r^{n+1} + n C_n r^{n-1} + \frac{n-2}{4(1-n)} b_n \frac{1}{r^{n-1}} - \frac{n D_n}{r^{n+1}} \right] \sin n\theta$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta} = \sum \left[\frac{a_n}{4(n+1)} r^{n+1} + C_n r^{n-1} + \frac{b_n}{4(1-n)} \frac{1}{r^{n-1}} + \frac{D_n}{r^{n+1}} \right] n \cos n\theta$$

$$n=2: A_2 = \frac{a_2}{4 \cdot 3} r^4 - \frac{b_2}{4} \frac{1}{r^0} + C_2 r^2 + \frac{D_2}{r^2}$$

$$C) A_2 = a_2 r^2 + 2 C_2 + \frac{6 D_2}{r^2}$$

$$- \frac{a_2}{3} r^2 - 2 C_2 = \frac{2 D_2}{r^2}$$

$$- \frac{a_2}{3} - 4 C_2 = \frac{4 D_2}{r^2} + \frac{b_2}{r^2}$$

$$= \frac{a_2 r^2}{3} - 4 C_2 + b_2 + \frac{4 D_2}{r^2}$$

$$\frac{2 a_2}{3}$$

$$+ \frac{2 a_2}{3}$$

$$- 4 \frac{a_2}{3} + \dots$$

$$+ 80 \frac{D_2}{r^2}$$

$$- 16$$

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

$$\Delta \psi = f(r \cos \theta) + f(r \sin \theta)$$

$$\Delta \psi = \frac{1}{2} [f(r e^{i\theta}) + f(r e^{-i\theta})]$$

$$= f(r \cos \theta + i r \sin \theta)$$

$$+ f(r \cos \theta - i r \sin \theta)$$

$$= a_0 + a_1 r e^{i\theta} + a_2 r^2 e^{2i\theta} + a_3 r^3 e^{3i\theta} + \dots + b_0 + b_1 r e^{-i\theta} + b_2 r^2 e^{-2i\theta} + \dots$$

$$= a_0 + a_1 r \cos \theta + a_2 r^2 \cos 2\theta + \dots$$

$$+ b_1 \frac{\sin \theta}{r} + b_2 \frac{\sin 2\theta}{r^2} + \dots$$

tożsamość

Stokosa metoda: nie ma problemu z 4 potęgami funkcji mierz. Spróbujmy tutaj z $\Delta \psi = \xi$ dla ξ rzeczywistego i rzeczywistego $\psi = \text{fkt}$

To dobrze i reszta kółka pole nie da się ująć w jedno miejsce

Ay taki rozwiązanie obajni tutaj punkty gdzie $\psi = \dots$

$$2 \text{ wyjątki } A_1 = \dots$$

Zy!

$n=0: \varphi_0 = a_0 \ln r + b_0 = \left(\frac{d^2}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \right) A_0 = \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{dA}{dr} \right)$
 $\int [a_0 r \ln r + b_0] dr = r \frac{dA}{dr} = a_0 \frac{r^2}{2} \ln r - a_0 \frac{r^2}{2} + b_0 \frac{r^2}{2}$

$\frac{dA}{dr} = a_0 r \ln r - b_0 r$
 $A = a_0 r^2 \ln r - b_0 r^2$
 $A_0 = a_0 r^2 \ln r + b_0 \ln r + c_0 + d_0 r^2$

$a_0 r + 2a_0 r \ln r - 2b_0 r$
 $a_0 + 2a_0 \ln r + 2a_0 - 2b_0$
 $a_0 + 2a_0 \quad -2b_0$

$n=1: \varphi_1 = a_1 r + \frac{b_1}{r} = \dots$

~~$A_1 = \frac{a_0}{r} + b_0 r + a_1 r \ln r + d_1 r^3$~~
 $A_1 = a_0 r \ln r + b_0 r + \frac{c_0}{r} + d_0 r^3$

$n=2: \varphi_2 = a_2 r^2 + \frac{b_2}{r^2} = \left(\frac{d^2}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} - \frac{4}{r^2} \right) A_2$

$A_2 = \frac{b}{4} + \dots + \frac{r^4 a_2}{4 \cdot 3}$

$\frac{d^2 x}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{dx}{dr} - \frac{4x}{r^2} - \frac{b}{r^2} = 0$

$\frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{dx}{dr} \right) = \frac{(4x+b)}{r^2}$

$\frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{dx}{dr} \right) = \frac{4x}{r}$

~~$\frac{dx}{dr} = \dots$~~

$A_2 = -\frac{b}{4} + m r - \frac{n}{r} + a_2 r^2 + \frac{b}{r^2} + \dots$

~~$\frac{dx}{dr} = \dots$~~
 $2=2$
 $2 = \frac{1}{r}$

~~\dots~~
 $-\frac{2n}{r^3} + 2a_2 + \frac{6b}{r^4}$
 $+\frac{m}{r} + \frac{n}{r^3} + 2a_2 - \frac{2b}{r^2}$
 $+ b - \frac{4m}{r} + \frac{4n}{r^3} - 4a_2 - \frac{4b}{r^2}$

$-\frac{6m}{r^3} + \frac{36m}{2r^3}$
 $+ \frac{3m}{r^2} - \frac{9m}{r^2}$
 $+ 12 - 12$

$b - \frac{3m}{r} + \frac{3n}{r^3}$

~~$\frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{dx}{dr} \right) = \dots$~~

$A_2 = a_0 r^4 + b_0 r^2 + c_0 + \frac{d_0}{r^2}$

$\varphi = (a_0 r^2 \ln r + b_0 \ln r + c_0 + d_0 r^2) + (a_1 r \ln r + b_1 r + \frac{c_1}{r} + d_1 r^3) \sin \theta + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} [a_n r^{n+2} + b_n r^n + \frac{c_n}{r^{n-2}} + \frac{d_n}{r^n}] \sin n \theta$

isofolge propeller
 Banknoten drehen?

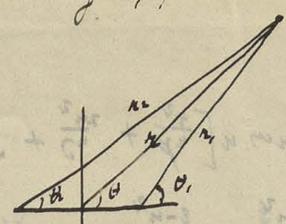
$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} = 2a_0 r \ln r + (a_0 + 2d_0) r + \frac{b_0}{r} + (a_1 \ln r + a_1 + b_1 + \frac{c_1}{r^2} + 3d_1 r^2) \sin \theta + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} [a_n (n+2) r^{n+1} + b_n n r^{n-1} - \frac{(n-2)c_n}{r^{n-3}} - \frac{n d_n}{r^{n+1}}] \sin n \theta$

$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \theta} = (a_1 r \ln r + b_1 r + \frac{c_1}{r} + d_1 r^3) \cos \theta + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} [a_n r^{n+2} + b_n r^n + \frac{c_n}{r^{n-2}} + \frac{d_n}{r^n}] n \cos n \theta$

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

using identity r, θ

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



$$r_1^2 = 1 + r^2 - 2r \cos \theta$$

$$r_2^2 = 1 + r^2 + 2r \cos \theta$$

$$\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2} = \sqrt{1 - \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2)} = \sqrt{1 - \cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 + r \theta_1 r \theta_2}$$

$$r^2 = r_1^2 + 1 + 2r_1 \cos \theta_1 = 2 + r^2 - 2r \cos \theta + 2r_1 \cos \theta_1$$

$$r_1 \cos \theta_1 = r \cos \theta - 1$$

$$(r_1 r_2)^2 = (1+r^2)^2 - 4r^2 \cos^2 \theta$$

$$= (1+r^2)^2 - 4r^2 \cos^2 \theta$$

$$= 1 + 2r^2(1 - 2\cos^2 \theta) + r^4$$

$$= 1 + 2r^2 \cos 2\theta + r^4$$

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

$$R = v_2 = u \cos \theta + v \sin \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \sin \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}$$

$$S = v_1 = -u \sin \theta + v \cos \theta = \frac{r^2}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}\right) + \frac{\cos \theta}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}$$

$$\cos 2\theta = 1 - 2r^2 \cos^2 \theta$$

$$R = \frac{\sin \theta}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2} \cdot 2} \sqrt{1 - \cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2)} = \frac{\sin \theta}{r_1 r_2 \sqrt{2}} \sqrt{r_1 r_2 - [(x+1)(x-1) - y^2]}$$

$$= \frac{\sin \theta}{r_1 r_2 \sqrt{2}} \sqrt{r_1 r_2 - r^2 \cos 2\theta + 1} = \frac{\sin \theta}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{1 - r^2 \cos 2\theta + \sqrt{1 + r^4 - 2r^2 \cos 2\theta}}$$

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

$$= \frac{\sin \theta}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\frac{1 - r^2 \cos 2\theta}{1 + r^4 - 2r^2 \cos 2\theta} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + r^4 - 2r^2 \cos 2\theta}}}$$

$$= \frac{\sin \theta}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1 - r^2 \cos 2\theta}{\alpha}} = \frac{\sin \theta}{\sqrt{2}} \left[1 + \frac{1 - r^2 \cos 2\theta}{2\alpha} - \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{1 - r^2 \cos 2\theta}{\alpha} \right)^2 \dots \right]$$

$$(1 - r^2 \cos 2\theta) (1 + r^4 - 2r^2 \cos 2\theta + r^4)^{-1/2} = (1 - r^2 \cos 2\theta) \sqrt{(1 + r^4) + 2r^2 - 2r^2(1 + \cos 2\theta)}$$

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

$$R = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[-\frac{a_n(n+1)}{2^n} \cos(n+1)\theta - \frac{b_n}{2^n} \cos(n-1)\theta \right] = +\frac{b_1}{2} + b_0 \cos \theta + \sum_1^{\infty} \cos n\theta \left[\frac{n a_{n-1}}{2^{n-1}} + \frac{b_{n+1}}{2^{n+1}} \right]$$

$$S = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[-\frac{a_n(n-1)}{2^n} \sin(n+1)\theta - \frac{b_n}{2^n} \sin(n-1)\theta \right] = -b_0 \sin \theta + \sum_1^{\infty} \sin n\theta \left[(n-2) \frac{a_{n-1}}{2^{n-1}} + \frac{b_{n+1}}{2^{n+1}} \right]$$

Równanie krajowej: $\frac{1}{2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (A_n \cos n\theta + B_n \sin n\theta)$ Symetria względem x

$$\frac{1}{2^n} = \sum (A_{mn} \cos m\theta + B_{kn} \sin k\theta)$$

$$R = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{a_n(n+1) \cos(n+1)\theta + b_n \cos(n-1)\theta}{2^n} \right] \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [A_{mn} \cos m\theta + B_{kn} \sin k\theta] = 0 = \sum M_k \cos k\theta$$

~~$\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos k\theta d\theta$~~
 ~~$\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin n\theta \cos m\theta \cos k\theta d\theta$~~
 $\int_0^{2\pi} \sin n\theta \cos m\theta \cos k\theta d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} [\sin(n+m)\theta + \sin(n-m)\theta] \cos k\theta d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} [\sin(n+m+k)\theta + \sin(n+m-k)\theta + \sin(n-m+k)\theta + \sin(n-m-k)\theta] d\theta$

$\int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 k\theta d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} [1 + \cos 2k\theta] d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi = \pi$ jeśli $k=0$ lub $k=n-n$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 k\theta d\theta = \frac{1}{k} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \quad n+1-m=k$$

~~$M_k = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(n+1) A_{n+1-k, n} + b_n A_{n-1-k, n}$~~
 $2M_k = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(n+1) \frac{A_{k-n-1, n} + A_{n+1-k, n}}{k} + b_n \frac{A_{k-n+1, n} + A_{n-1-k, n}}{k} = 0$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(n+1) \frac{A_{k-n-1, n} + A_{n+1-k, n}}{k} + b_n \frac{A_{k-n+1, n} + A_{n-1-k, n}}{k} = 0$$

$$\left\{ \sum a_n(n+1) \left(\frac{\quad}{k} \right) + b_n \left(\frac{\quad}{k} \right) = 0 \right.$$

$\rightarrow \sum a_n \frac{n}{k} (A_{k-n-1, n} + A_{n+1-k, n}) = 0$ w ten $A_{i, n} =$

Jeżeli $x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n \cos n\theta$

$x^2 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} D_n \cos n\theta$

$$D_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} d\theta \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n \cos n\theta \right)^2 \cos n\theta$$

$$= \sum A_n^2 \cos^2 n\theta \cos n\theta + 2 \sum A_n A_k \cos n\theta \cos k\theta \cos n\theta$$

$$= A_n^2 (1 + \cos 2n\theta) \cos n\theta + \frac{2A_n A_k}{2} [\cos(n+k)\theta + \cos(n-k)\theta] \cos n\theta$$

~~$\sum A_n^2 \cos^2 n\theta = \frac{\pi}{m}$~~

$$D_m = \frac{A_m^2}{2} \frac{1}{2m} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2A_n A_{m-n}}{2m} + \frac{2A_n A_{n-m}}{2m}$$

[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

wzr. wzdłuż linii $\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} u = 0$ wymagalny jest równowagi na powierzchni kole $u = 0$

Wzrost ψ w ∞ :

$b_0 = 0$
 $\frac{c_1}{r^2} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n \left[\frac{c_n}{r^{n-1}} + \frac{d_n}{r^{n+1}} \right] = 0$

$\frac{c_1}{r^2} + \frac{2d_2}{r^3} + 3c_3 + \frac{4c_4}{r} + \frac{5c_5}{r^2} + \frac{6c_6}{r^3} + \dots = 0$
 $+ \frac{2d_2}{r^3} + \frac{3d_3}{r^4} + \frac{4d_4}{r^5} + \dots = 0$

$\pm X:$
 $b_0 = 0$
 $\frac{c_1}{r^2} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n \left[\frac{c_n}{r^{n-1}} + \frac{d_n}{r^{n+1}} \right] (-1)^n = 0$

$\frac{c_1}{r^2} - 3c_3 + \frac{4c_4}{r} - \frac{5c_5}{r^2} + \frac{6c_6}{r^3} + \dots = 0$

$2 \frac{d_2}{r^3} - 3 \frac{d_3}{r^4} + \frac{4d_4}{r^5} + \dots = 0$

$c_3 = c_4 = 0$
 $c_5 = +\frac{c_1}{5} = 0$
 $c_6 = -\frac{2d_2}{6}$
 $c_7 = -\frac{3d_3}{7}$
 \vdots

$b_0 = c_3 = 0 = c_4$

$c_5 = -\frac{c_1}{5}$

$c_6 = \frac{2d_2}{6}$

$c_7 = -\frac{3d_3}{7}$

$c_8 = -\frac{4d_4}{8}$

$c_n = -\frac{(n-4)d_{n-4}}{n}$

~~$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} = -\frac{c_1 \sin \theta}{r^2}$~~

$\psi = \sum_{n=6}^{\infty} \left[-\frac{(n-4)}{n r^{n-2}} \sin n\theta + \frac{1}{r^{n-4}} \sin(n-4)\theta \right] c_n$

$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} = \sum_{n=6}^{\infty} \left[\frac{(n-2)(n-4)}{n r^{n-1}} \sin n\theta - \frac{n-4}{r^{n-3}} \sin(n-4)\theta \right] c_n$

$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta} = \sum_{n=6}^{\infty} \left[-\frac{(n-4)}{r^{n-1}} \cos n\theta + \frac{n-4}{r^{n-3}} \cos(n-4)\theta \right] c_n$

$+Y:$ ~~$\frac{c_1}{r^2}$~~ $-\frac{c_1}{r^2} - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left[\frac{(n-2)c_n}{r^{n-1}} + \frac{n d_n}{r^{n+1}} \right] (-1)^n$

$-\frac{c_1}{r^2} + \frac{c_3}{r^2} + \frac{3d_3}{r^4} - \frac{3c_5}{r^2} - \frac{5d_5}{r^6} + \frac{5c_7}{r^4} + \frac{7d_7}{r^8} + \dots = 0$

$-\frac{2d_2}{r^3} + \left(\frac{c_4}{r} + \frac{d_4}{r^5} \right) 4 - \left(\frac{c_6}{r^3} + \frac{d_6}{r^7} \right) 6 + 8 \left(\frac{c_8}{r^5} + \frac{d_8}{r^9} \right) + \dots = 0$

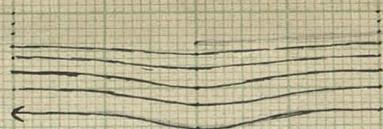
zwrócić uwagę na 2 ostatnie wyrazy

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

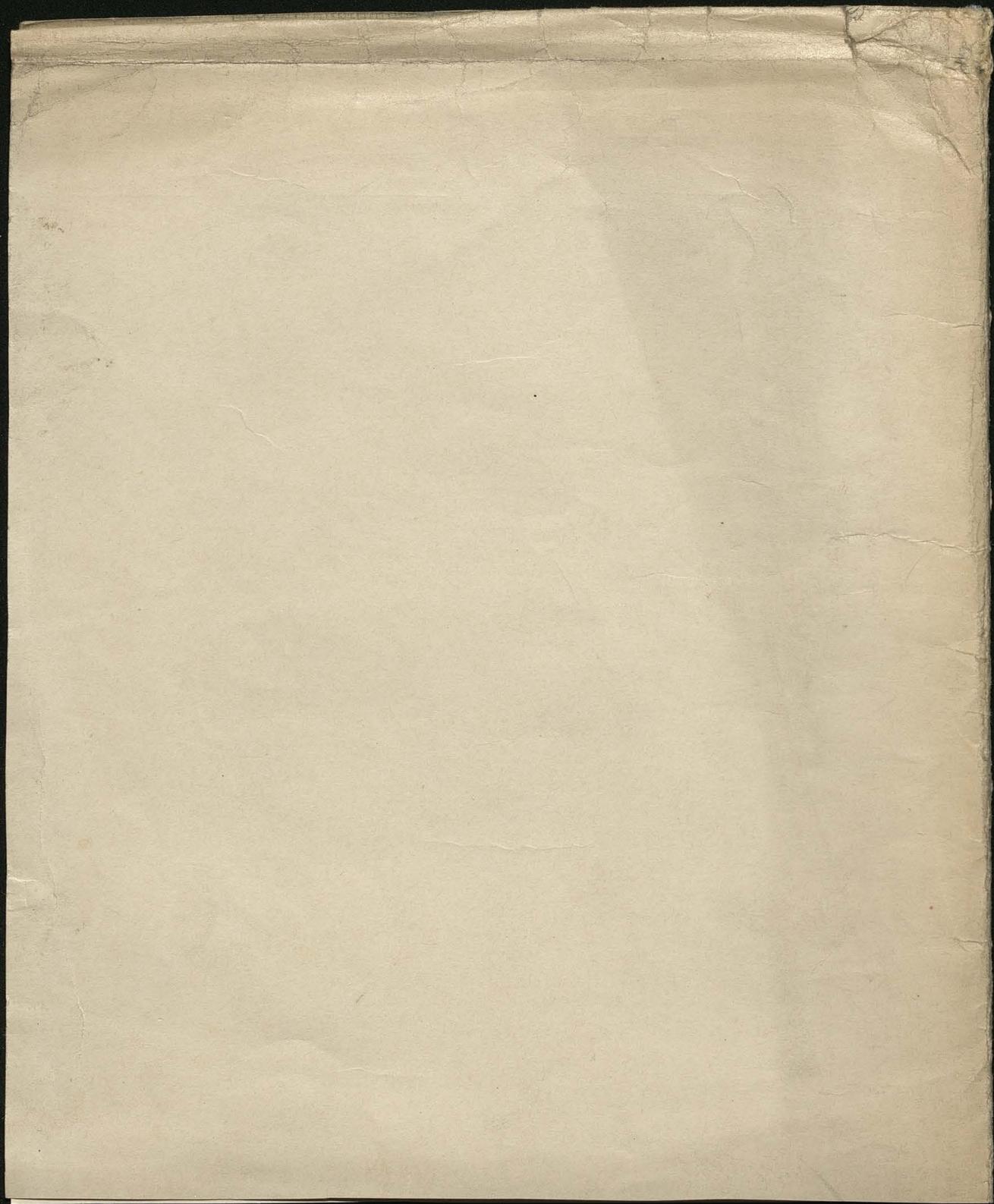
$$S = \frac{r_1^2}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \cos\left(\theta - \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}\right) + \frac{r_2^2}{\sqrt{r_1 r_2}} \cos \frac{\theta_1 + \theta_2}{2}$$

[Faint handwritten notes and diagrams, including a large triangle with vertices labeled X± and Y±, and various mathematical expressions.]

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~~101~~



3.

