

9394

Bibl. Jap.

II

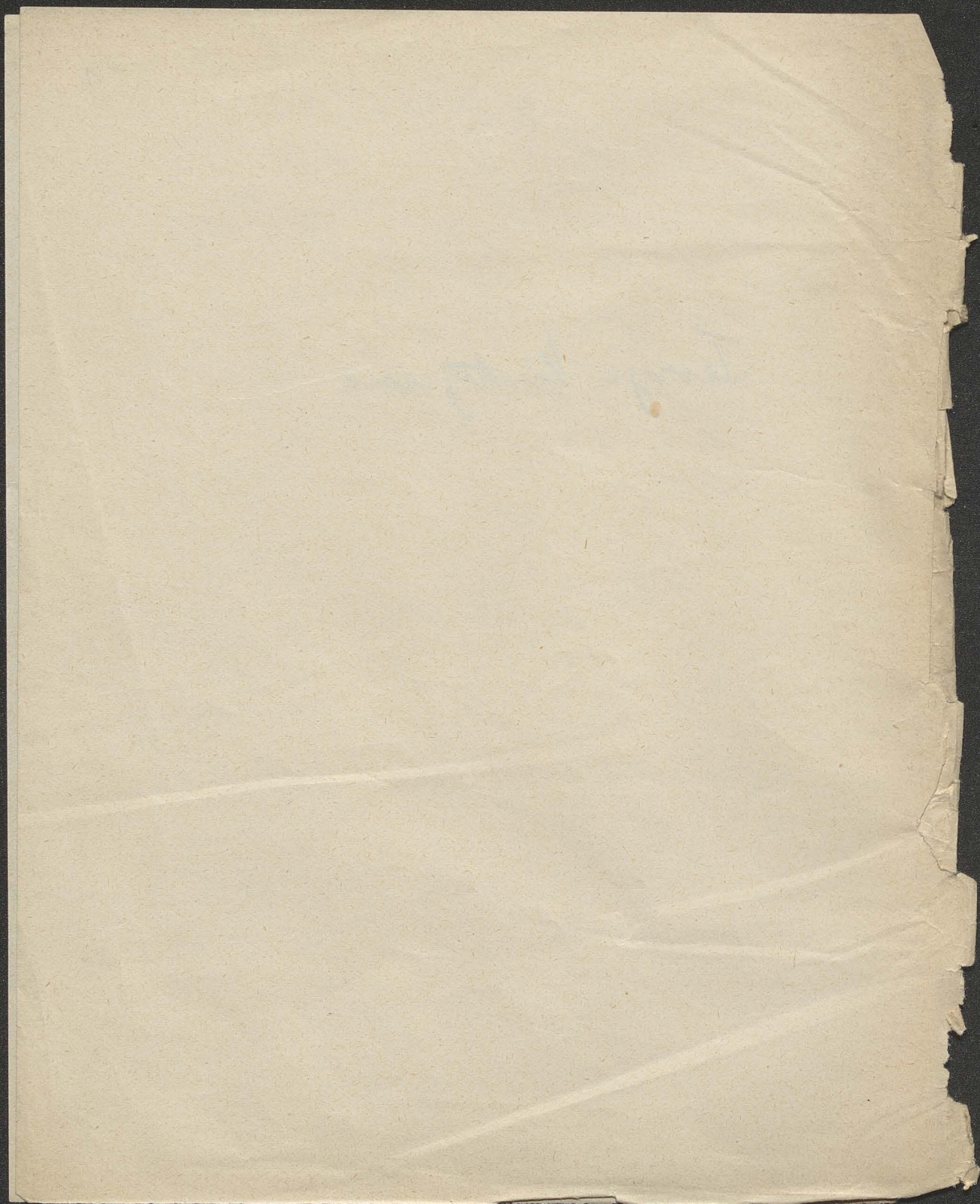




W 6

1

Teorya kintyana

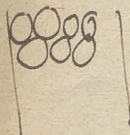


OE rays $\eta = 0.30967 \rho \Omega \lambda$
 Courant

$$\lambda = \frac{\rho c^2}{\rho} = \frac{\rho \rho \Omega^2}{\rho}$$

$$\Omega = \frac{\rho \rho}{\rho} \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{3\rho}}$$

Lorenz 1865



1: $\frac{2\pi \rho^3}{6}$ ~~length~~ = $\alpha = \rho_p \cdot \rho_e$

$$\delta = 6\sqrt{2} \alpha \lambda$$

	μ	χ
H ₂	0.000084	0.0000178
CH ₄	106	80
O ₂	191	102
N ₂	167	95
CO ₂	145	65
Cl ₂	128	46

10^{26}

3.06 \times

1.81

1.57

1.76

1.62

1.17

6 v. d. v.

10^{28}

0.40

0.80

0.63

classical result

$$k = \frac{1 + \frac{2\rho}{1-\rho}}{1-\rho} \text{ Dorn}$$

0.44

0.23

0.16

0.78

~~4.00~~
~~1.00~~
~~1.00~~
~~1.00~~

4.81

OE rays $G = 2 \cdot 10^8$

$$N = 64 \cdot 10^{19}$$

Jans Albertine

1) Thom $3.6 \cdot 10^{-19}$

HAWitza 40

Tommas 41

$40 \cdot 10^{19}$

	$\frac{1}{2} 6 \cdot 10^8$ Dorn	Witt.
H ₂	1.015	1.02
CH ₄		
O ₂		1.40
N ₂	1.56	1.45
CO ₂	1.50	1.74
Cl ₂		2.06

$$\frac{9540 \cdot 3 \cdot 10^{10}}{3 \cdot 10^{10}}$$

$$= 954 \cdot 10^{23} \quad || 1.82 \text{ H}_2$$

$$\frac{954 \cdot 10^{23} \cdot 0.00009}{2}$$

Terri $3.17 \cdot 10^{19}$

Wittka 267

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blone pod przymianu.

$$dp = -n(\Delta - \sigma)g dy \varphi$$

$$\lambda = \frac{n}{V} HT \quad \frac{dn}{n} =$$

$$\lambda = \frac{RT}{V}$$

$$= \frac{nHT}{V} = \frac{nH}{V} RT = n \Delta \varphi RT$$

assum to, same might vaim v rosl pastu? ^{miszowanie}

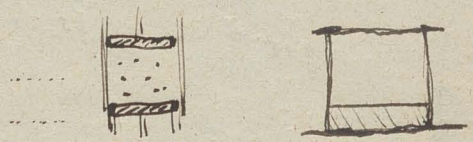
$$\int \frac{d\varphi}{\varphi} = -k \frac{\Delta - \sigma}{\Delta} \rho \frac{y}{RT}$$

$$-\frac{\Delta - \sigma}{\Delta} \frac{y}{RT}$$

$$\varphi = p_0 e$$

$$R = \frac{H}{\mu}$$

Tak, same tu same by dla part!



~~$$dp_1 = -(p_1 + p)g dy$$~~

~~$$dp_2 = -(p_2 - p)g dy$$~~

~~$$dp_1 = + p g dy$$~~

~~$$dp_2 = - p g dy$$~~

$$p = p_1 + p_2$$

$$dp_1 = v_1 (p_1 - p)$$

$$p_1 < p < p_2$$

~~$$p_1 = p$$~~

$$\frac{p_1}{p} = c$$

$$\lambda = p_1 + p_2$$

$$= R_1 p_1 \theta + R_2 p_2 \theta$$

$$p = p_1 + p_2$$

to ichy jednakże ciem $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2$

$\frac{p_1}{p} = c_1$ mol
 $\frac{p_2}{p} = c_2$

$$dp_1 = [-p_1 + \frac{p_1}{\lambda} p] g dy$$

$$= -p_1 + \frac{R_1 p_1 (p_1 + p_2)}{R_1 p_1 + R_2 p_2}$$

$$= \frac{(R_1 - R_2) p_1 p_2}{R_1 p_1 + R_2 p_2} g dy = R_1 dp_1$$

$$dp_2 = [-p_2 + \frac{p_2}{\lambda} p] g dy$$

$$dp_2 = 0$$

Debitur	1850	7880	} 6μ	rested $a = 0.52\mu$	Summe 1.205	$\rho = 1.063$
	940	995				
	530	528				
	305	280				

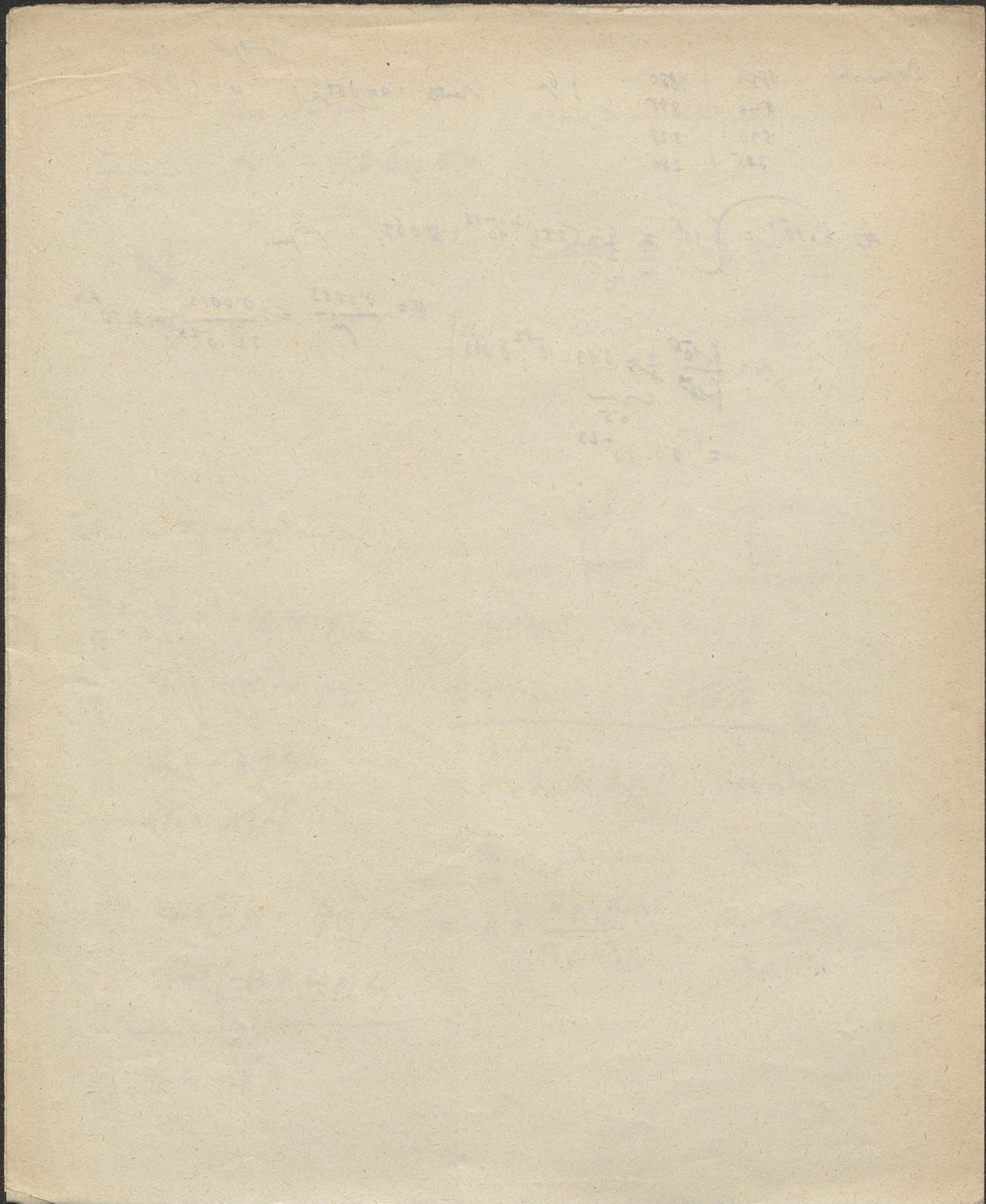
$$\frac{1}{3} 6 \cdot 10^{-4} : 0 \cdot 10^5 = \frac{4}{3} \pi (0.52)^3 \cdot 10^{-12} \cdot 0.063 : \mu_{\text{rest}}$$

$$\mu = \frac{6 \cdot 10^{-9}}{0.063} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi \cdot 0.13 \cdot 10^{-72} \cdot 0.063$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{0.5}$

$$= 3.3 \cdot 10^{-23}$$

$$N = \frac{0.0013}{\mu} = \frac{0.0013}{3.3 \cdot 10^{-23}} = 3.70^{+19}$$



Wykham wstępy 2 tryb kwadr.

2 warunku punkt w dnu.

I Złuba: rozmowy czystości i atomów



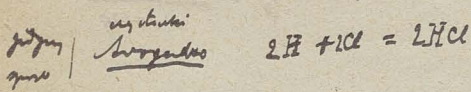
~~Co jest~~ Ze jawnie które to twój ofiarę, no dnoś

Róznice katety 1). rozważmy ten przyp.

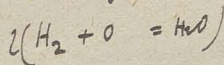
2). krytyczna prędkość $\frac{v}{c} + \frac{v}{c} + \frac{v}{c} = 1$

3). Dalton

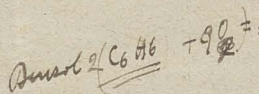
Co czystości, co atom



2H₂ + O = H₂O



$\frac{m_1}{m} = \frac{T_1 - T_0}{\Delta T}$



Przebieg równowagi termodynamicznej



masa 0,4

$M \ddot{x} = m \ddot{x} = P$

$\sum M \Delta C = \sum m \Delta C = \int P dx = R \theta \rho$

$= 2m n \frac{1}{2} \bar{v}^2 = m n \bar{v}^2$

$= \frac{m n \bar{v}^2}{3} = \frac{p \bar{v}^2}{3} = R \theta \rho$

$\bar{v}^2 = 3 R \theta$

toż samo V dnu $p + \frac{p}{\beta} = \frac{R \theta}{v} \quad \left\| \frac{p}{\beta} = 4n \frac{1}{2} m \bar{v}^2 \right.$

toż samo ciepła właściwe $C_v = n \frac{m \bar{v}^2}{2} (1 + \beta) = p \frac{v}{2} (1 + \beta) = \frac{3}{2} R \theta \rho (1 + \beta)$

$C_v = \frac{\partial U}{\partial t} = \frac{3}{2} R (1 + \beta)$

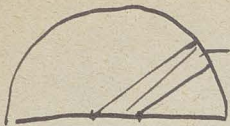
$C_p = C_v + R = C_v (b-1)$

Wzrost dalsze możliwości fizyczne dnu: oś miedzi

Nieobracalne pęd

$\lambda = \frac{1}{2 \sqrt{2} \cdot 26}$

przy wyznaczeniu = algebra potęgowa $\frac{m \cdot \Delta}{100} \frac{24}{24}$



$$\frac{\int \sin y \cdot r \cdot y \, dy}{\int r \, dy} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$e - \frac{r \cdot y}{r^2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$- \frac{r \cdot y}{r^2} = e - \frac{1}{3} = - \frac{2}{3}$$

$$y = \frac{2r}{y} \cdot \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= \frac{76.136}{0.00129} \cdot 0.694$$

$$= 8000 \cdot 0.694$$

$$\underline{\underline{5550 \text{ m}}}$$

$$0.90103 \cdot 2.306$$

$$\underline{60206}$$

$$903$$

$$\underline{18}$$

$$0.6941$$

$$R_0 = \frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{76.136 \cdot 8}{0.00129}$$

Ultraviolet

$$K = \frac{1+2g}{1-g}$$

5

Rayleigh $n > 7 \cdot 10^{18}$

$$n = \frac{32\pi^3 (n-1)^2}{4\pi\lambda^2} = \frac{32}{3} \pi^3 N^2 \frac{\lambda^2}{\lambda^4}$$

$$g = \frac{k-1}{k+2}$$

Don	10^{-8}	16 Air
		14 H_2
H_2SO_4		6.9
CH_4		2.3

b. Don $\sigma = 8 \cdot 10^{-8}$

CO_2	6.3
H_2	4.0

Transparency $\lambda = \frac{1.255}{\sqrt{2\pi N \sigma^2}}$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu &= 0.350 \text{ p.c.l} \\ \kappa &= 1.6027 \text{ cm} \\ D &= 1.34 \frac{\mu}{\rho} \end{aligned}$$

Rank $g = 4.69 \cdot 10^{-10}$
 $n = 2.76 \cdot 10^{19}$

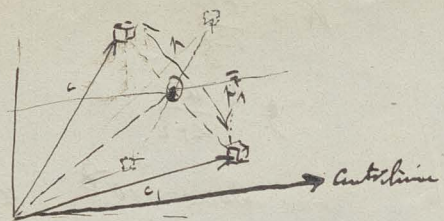
#. mic design $\epsilon = \begin{matrix} 3.4 \\ 3.1 \\ 3.0 \end{matrix} \cdot 10^{10} \text{ (2.17)}$

$$\frac{96540 \cdot 0.00008952 \cdot 10^{-1} \cdot 3 \cdot 10^{10}}{32 \cdot 10^{-10}} \neq \frac{2.76 \cdot 10^{20}}{0.8 \cdot 10^{20}}$$

$$n = 4.0 \cdot 10^{19}$$

$$n = \frac{(N\sigma)^3}{(N\sigma)^2} \left(\frac{\lambda}{b} \right)^3$$

$b =$	air	H_2	H_2	H_2O	A	CO_2	CH_3Cl	CCl_4
	2.84	2.03	1.81	3.39	2.79	3.36	4.68	4.11



první újji $f = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi n}} e^{-\frac{(x-m)^2}{2n}}$

$f(2h) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi n}} e^{-\frac{2h^2}{n}}$

$f(h) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi n}} e^{-\frac{h^2}{2n}}$

~~dx~~

$\frac{h}{n} = x$
 $\frac{h}{n} = dx$

$\sum_{h=0}^{\infty} f(h) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi n}} \sum_{h=0}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{h^2}{2n}}$

$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi n}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{nx^2}{2}} dx$

$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-ax^2} dx = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}}$

$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi n}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{n}} = 1$ *norma*

$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi n}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{nx^2}{2}} x dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n}}$ *odbyl. středni*

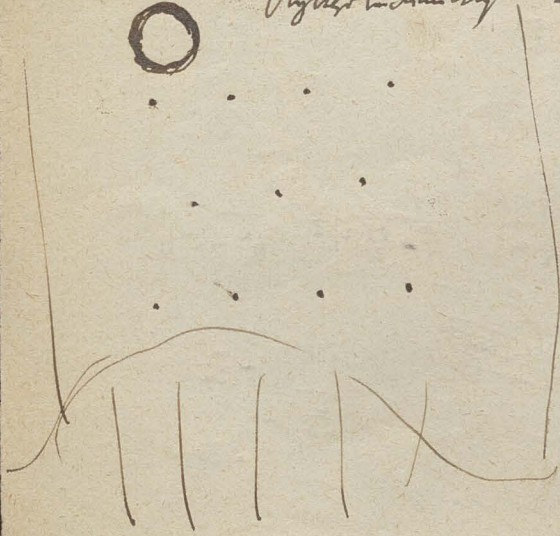
$\sum_{\alpha=0}^n \frac{n!}{\alpha!(n-\alpha)!} = 2^n = \sum_{\alpha=0}^n \frac{n!}{\alpha!(n-\alpha)!}$

$(1+1)^n = 1^n + \binom{n}{1} + \binom{n}{2} + \dots + \binom{n}{\alpha} + \dots + 1^n$

$= \frac{n!}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot \dots \cdot \alpha} \dots \frac{n!}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot \dots \cdot (n-\alpha)}$



Průběh funkce



$$\log N \dots = \frac{n+m}{2} \left[\log n + \log \left(1 + \frac{m}{n} \right) \right] + \frac{n-m}{2} \left[\log n + \log \left(1 - \frac{m}{n} \right) \right]$$

$$= n \log n + \frac{1}{2} \left[\log \left(1 + \frac{m}{n} \right) + \log \left(1 - \frac{m}{n} \right) \right] + \frac{m}{2} \left[\log \left(1 + \frac{m}{n} \right) - \log \left(1 - \frac{m}{n} \right) \right]$$

$$\lambda(m) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sqrt{\frac{n}{n^2 - m^2}}$$

$$-\frac{m^2}{2n} \quad \log \alpha! = \left(\alpha + \frac{1}{2} \right) \log \alpha - \alpha + \frac{1}{2} \log(2\pi)$$

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

$$- n \log 2$$

$$\bar{m} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_0^n m \rho(m) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n}} \sum_{m=0}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{n}{m} \right)^2 - 1}}$$

$$\frac{m}{n} = x$$

$$\frac{2}{n} = dx$$

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

$$\alpha = \frac{n}{2} + h \quad \beta = \frac{n}{2} - h$$

$$\alpha! = \left(\frac{\alpha}{2} \right)! \sqrt{2\alpha n}$$

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

$$= \frac{n^n}{\left(\frac{n}{2} + h \right)^{\frac{n}{2} + h} \left(\frac{n}{2} - h \right)^{\frac{n}{2} - h}} \frac{\sqrt{2n\alpha}}{\sqrt{h^2 + h^2} \cdot n} \frac{1}{2^n} = \left(\frac{n-h}{n+h} \right)^h \frac{1}{\left[1 + \left(\frac{2h}{n} \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{n}{2}}} \sqrt{\frac{2n}{(h^2 - 4h^2)n}}$$

$$= \left[\frac{1 - \frac{2h}{n}}{1 + \frac{2h}{n}} \right]^h \frac{1}{\left[1 - \left(\frac{2h}{n} \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{n}{2}}} \sqrt{\frac{2n}{(n^2 - 4h^2)n}} \neq \left[\frac{1 - \frac{2h}{n}}{1 + \frac{2h}{n}} \right]^h \frac{1}{\left[1 - \left(\frac{2h}{n} \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{n}{2}}} \sqrt{\frac{2n}{(n^2 - 4h^2)n}}$$

$$= \left[1 - \frac{4h^2}{n} \right]^{\frac{n}{2}} \left[1 + \frac{2h}{n} \right]^{\frac{n}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{2}{n^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{n^2}} e^{-\frac{2h^2}{n}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{n^2}} e^{-\frac{m^2}{2n}}$$

$$\frac{4h^2}{n^2} = \frac{2h^2}{n}$$

Notatki termodynamiki, fenomenologiczne, Rank, Ostwald, Ostern

Atomistyka, Leucius, Dunderkrofta, Augustinus

Dalton 1805 Avogadro 1811 i Avogadro Zachowanie ciepła

Clausius Maxwell przedpokładuje Ostern

zła przypuszczenia

Praca wirtualna robota: praca wirtualna i wirtualna ma być odpowiednio kładzie odległość między
wzrosty tyle czy ile oparte punkty.

Katki $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{5}{6}$ $p + q = 1$

Pracownik kładzie: 1 2 3 4 5 6
jednym razem $\sum \frac{n}{6} = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{2}{6} + \frac{3}{6} + \frac{4}{6} + \frac{5}{6} + \frac{6}{6} = 3.5$
 $a = 3.5 \cdot n$

Pracownik. jedyn albo drugi z dwóch pożywa uśred.

$$\frac{n_a}{n} + \frac{n_b}{n} = \frac{n_a + n_b}{n}$$

przy i drugim

Pracownik: praca pierwszy raz 1 drugim raz 1

to samo co 1 2
1 3
- -

Wtedy reszta stała na to co nie uśred

wzrosty wiec $n \cdot n \cdot n \cdot n \cdot n = (\frac{1}{2})^5$

Tak samo uśred. jak $n \cdot n \cdot n \cdot n \cdot n =$

at b kład u średnie

$$\frac{a}{atb} \quad \frac{b}{atb}$$

brak albo uśred $\frac{atb}{atb}$

Pracownik kładzie $(\frac{atb}{atb})^n$
u $(\frac{b}{atb})$

$$b \cdot a \cdot \frac{a}{atb} \cdot \frac{b}{atb}$$
$$u \cdot b \cdot \frac{b \cdot a}{atb}$$

drugi uśred $\frac{a}{atb} \quad \frac{d}{atb}$ uśrednie

~~11~~ ~~21~~ ~~31~~ ~~41~~ ~~51~~ ~~61~~ ⁷
~~71~~ ~~72~~ ~~32~~
~~13~~ ~~23~~
~~14~~

36 miltage

summa by 6 n

$\frac{6}{n}$ (n-1) wils 7

$\frac{6}{n}$ (13-n) od 7

muerta wital:

$$\frac{1}{36} \left[\sum_{n=1}^7 n(n-1) + \sum_{n=8}^{12} n(13-n) \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \frac{7}{2} n^2 - \frac{7}{2} n \quad \downarrow \quad 13-n=m \\
 \frac{12}{8} n^2 - \frac{12}{8} n \quad \downarrow \quad n=13-m \\
 \frac{1}{5} (13-m) m
 \end{array}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^7 n^2 - \sum_{n=1}^7 n + \sum_{n=8}^{12} n^2 - \sum_{n=8}^{12} n + \frac{1}{5} 13m - \frac{1}{5} m^2$$

$$6^2 + 7^2 - 7 + 13 \frac{5 \cdot 6}{2} - \frac{7 \cdot 8}{2} + \dots$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 36 \quad 13 \cdot 13 \\
 39 \quad 45 \\
 17.5 \\
 \hline
 260 \\
 - 28 \\
 \hline
 232 = \frac{58}{9} \\
 \hline
 36
 \end{array}$$

Every number under is proportion of 36 3

$$\frac{1}{6} \frac{5}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{6} + \frac{5}{6} \frac{1}{6} = \frac{11}{36}$$

~~1~~ a b masy ; jadrakowa prawda

42

8

jak wyśta

+++++
++++-
+ - + + +
+ + - + +
- + + + +
+ + + - +

+	-
++	-+
+-	--
+++	-++
++-	-+-
+ - +	--+
+ - -	---

I
II
III

liczba przegranych możliwych ~~2~~ 2^n

tożsamość jest prawdziwa $\alpha + \beta$ wszystkie

jeżeli $\alpha + \beta$ rozkładem, mogą tworzyć $(\alpha + \beta)!$ i permutacje ; o ile jednak wszystkie α rozkładu między siebie ; wszystkie β między siebie w dowolnej kolejności, które w innych

konkretnie będzie
$$\frac{(\alpha + \beta)!}{\alpha! \beta!}$$

nie prawda. leży ~~$\frac{(\alpha + \beta)!}{\alpha! \beta!}$~~ $\alpha - \beta$:

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

boże $\alpha ; \beta$ dwie

$$\alpha! = \alpha^{\alpha + \frac{1}{2}} e^{-\alpha} \sqrt{2\pi}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = n$$

$$\alpha = \frac{n+m}{2} = \frac{n}{2}$$

$$\alpha - \beta = m$$

$$\beta = \frac{n-m}{2}$$

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

$$m = n(1 + \delta)$$

$$\frac{n}{2} m \delta \quad m = \varepsilon n$$

$$= \frac{n^{\frac{n}{2}} \sqrt{2n\pi} e^{-n}}{\left(\frac{n+m}{2}\right)^{\frac{n+m}{2}} \left(\frac{n-m}{2}\right)^{\frac{n-m}{2}} e^{-\frac{n+m}{2} - \frac{n-m}{2}} \sqrt{(2n)^{\frac{n^2-m^2}{2}}} \frac{1}{2^n}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left[y \int_{\frac{a}{\sqrt{2y}}}^{\infty} e^{-z^2} dz - \int_0^{\frac{a}{\sqrt{2y}}} y \frac{a}{2\sqrt{2y^3}} e^{-\frac{a^2}{2y}} dy \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left\{ n \int_{\frac{a}{\sqrt{2n}}}^{\infty} e^{-z^2} dz - \int_0^{\frac{a}{\sqrt{2n}}} \frac{a}{2\sqrt{2y}} e^{-\frac{a^2}{2y}} dy \right\}$$

$$\frac{\frac{a^2}{2}}{\frac{a}{\sqrt{2n}}} = \frac{\frac{a^2}{2}}{\frac{a}{\sqrt{2n}}} dz$$

$$\frac{a}{\sqrt{2y}} = \sqrt{2z}$$

$$-\frac{a}{2\sqrt{2y^3}} dy = \frac{dz}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{dz \sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\frac{a}{2\sqrt{y}} dy = \frac{dz}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{y} = \frac{\sqrt{2} dz}{a^2}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{n\pi}} e^{-\frac{m^2}{2n}}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = n$$

$$\alpha - \beta = m$$



$$\sqrt{\frac{2}{n\pi}} \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{m^2}{2n}}$$

$$\frac{m}{n} = x$$

$$e^{-\frac{x^2 n}{2}}$$

$$\sum f(x_i) (x_2 - x_1) + f(x_3) (x_4 - x_3) + \dots$$

$$= \Delta x \sum f(x_i) = \int f(x) dx$$

~~$$\sqrt{\frac{2}{n\pi}} \sum e^{-\frac{m^2}{2n}}$$~~

$$m = 2\mu$$

$$= \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{2\mu^2}{n}} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{2x^2}{n}} dx = \sqrt{\frac{n}{2\pi}}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{2}{n\pi}} \sqrt{\frac{n}{2\pi}} = 1$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{2}{n\pi}} \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2n}}{2}} e^{-\frac{2x^2}{n}} dx$$

$$V = p A_1 + p A_2 + \dots$$

$$\frac{\partial W}{\partial x} = 0$$

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

$$a_1 - x = 4$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi(A_i)}{\partial x} = \frac{d\varphi(A_i)}{dA_i} \frac{\partial A_i}{\partial x}$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{=-1}$

$$x = \frac{e_1 + a_1 + f_{a_1}}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\varphi(A_i)} \frac{d\varphi(A_i)}{dA_i} + \dots = 0$$

$$2x = a_1 + \dots + a_n = A_1 + p A_2 + \dots + A_n$$

$$f(A_i) + f(A_j) - f(A_k) = 0$$

$$A_1 + A_2 + \dots = 0$$

$$A_n = -[A_1 + \dots + A_{n-1}]$$

$$f(A_i) + \dots + f(A_1 - A_2 - \dots - A_{n-1}) = 0$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{A_n}$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial A_i}$$

$$\frac{d f(A_i)}{d A_i} + \frac{d f(A_n)}{d A_n} \frac{\partial A_n}{\partial A_i} = 0$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{=-1}$

$$\frac{d\varphi(A_i)}{d(A_i)} = \dots$$

$$f'(A_i) = f'(A_1) = f'(A_2) = \dots = \text{const}$$

$$f(A_i) = C A_i + b$$

$$f(A_1) = C A_1 + b$$

$$f(A_2) = C A_2 + b$$

⋮

$$C A_n + b = 0$$

hw 98

Extract : $p = \frac{5}{90} = \frac{1}{18}$

$\frac{14}{18}$

$\sigma = \frac{5}{18} = \frac{1}{3.6}$

$n=90$

$n=5$

k

10

$\frac{\binom{n}{k}}{\binom{n}{k}}$

Nominat 2: ~~...~~

~~$\frac{1}{90} + \frac{1}{80} + \frac{1}{70} + \frac{1}{60} + \frac{1}{50}$~~

~~$\frac{84}{90}$~~

Nominat $\frac{1}{90}$ 67

$\sigma = \frac{23}{90} \neq \frac{1}{4}$

Subo solo wile kombinaci 5 up 2

$\binom{90}{5}$

jedna leba v jedny karkony:

no 5 nuta pro topic

~~$\frac{1}{90} \cdot \frac{89}{90} \cdot \frac{88}{90} \cdot \frac{87}{90} \cdot \frac{86}{90}$~~
 ~~$\frac{5!}{2!3!} \neq \frac{5 \cdot 4}{1 \cdot 2} \cdot \frac{1}{90} \cdot \frac{1}{90} = \frac{1}{8100}$~~
 $= \frac{1}{1020}$

albo toho tak:

dra z wika maschine in nominat

2 karkony

$\frac{1}{400 \cdot 5}$

$\frac{100}{400}$

$\left(\frac{1}{18}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{324}$

$\frac{1}{304}$

~~$\frac{1}{304}$~~
 $\frac{1}{367}$

Wano

$\left(\frac{1}{18}\right)^3 =$

~~...~~

$W = \frac{1}{11748}$

18.1

$\frac{381.18}{3428}$
 $\frac{7239}{9200}$
 $\frac{2438}{2438}$

$\sigma = \frac{2439}{7239} + \frac{1}{3}$

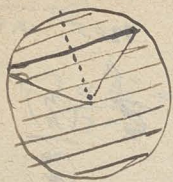
$\frac{89.132}{267}$
 $\frac{179}{11748}$

Arith. post $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n} = 5$
 $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} = 25$

$S' = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$

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

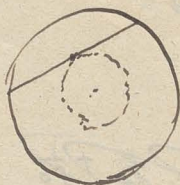
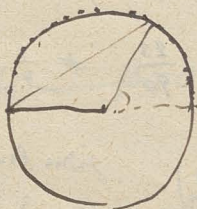
Arctant



$\frac{1}{2}$



$\frac{1}{3}$



$\frac{1}{4}$

Schwartz, Ludwig etc. Gelsen.

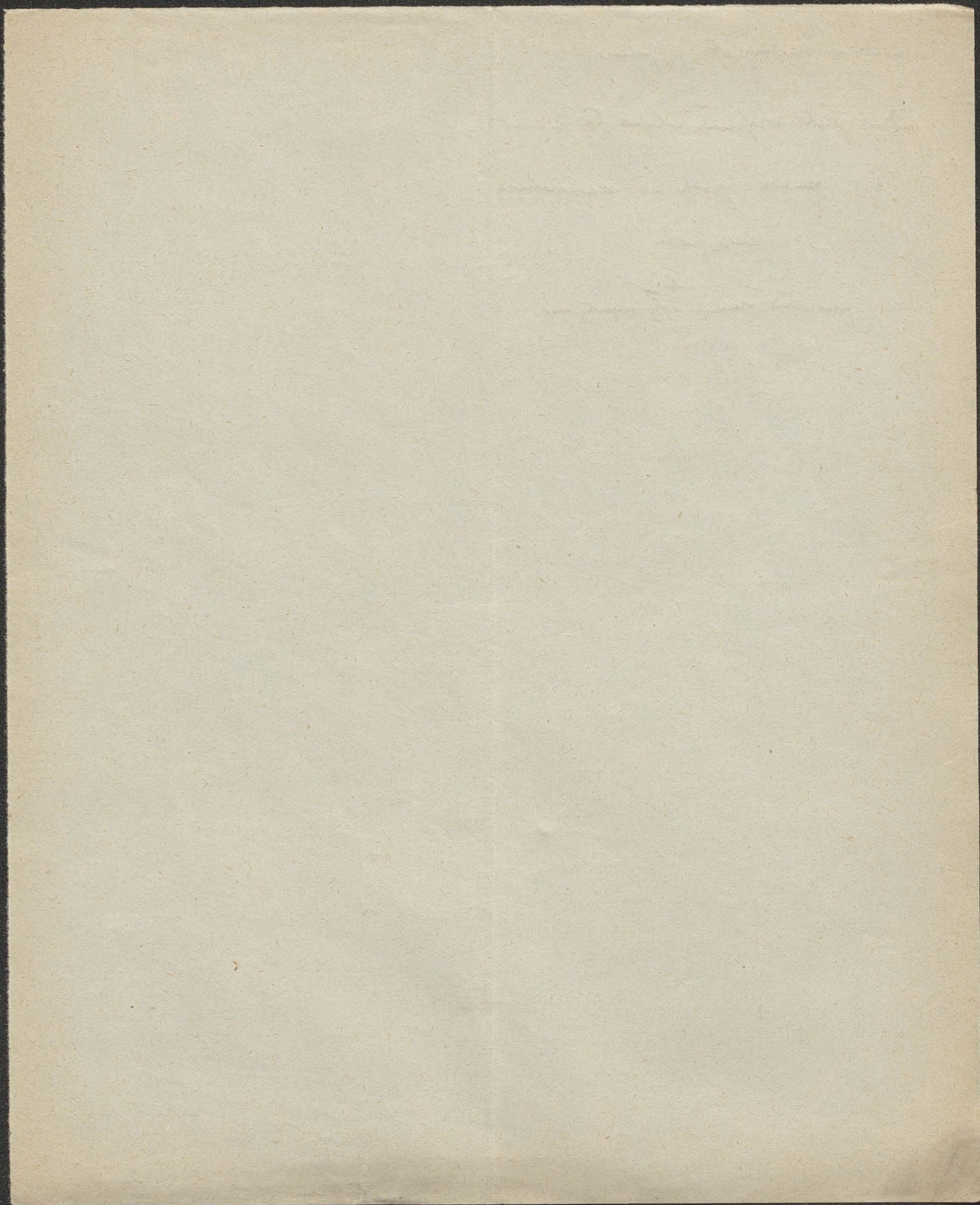
11

jedak žubi. vrijeme ulice to in a us

u f. mačić prok na zachovineq

Kupe prochu

procranie: mačić ^u i f y upatylene



Składowy dowód:

$$M \frac{dQ}{dt} = -P + q_1 + q_2 + \dots$$

$$\frac{M(C_1 - C_0)}{T} = -P + \frac{1}{T} \sum_0^T q dt$$

całkujemy obie strony

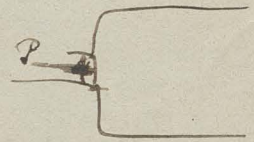
przeistniemy przy równowadze:

$$P = \frac{1}{T} \sum \int_0^T q dt$$

$$m \frac{d\xi}{dt} = -q$$

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_1+\tau} q dt = m \left[\xi \right]_{t_1+\tau}^{t_1} = m \xi - (m \xi) = 2m \xi$$

$$= \frac{1}{T} \left[\int_{t_1}^{t_1+\tau} + \int_{t_2}^{t_2+\tau} + \dots \right]$$



$$P = \frac{2}{T} \sum m \xi$$

Wiele uderzeń w jednostkę czasu? | Nie wszystkie uderzenia w jednostkę czasu. Tylko uderzenia przyłożone



~~Wszystkie uderzenia w jednostkę czasu~~
 Wykonalni otrzymujemy z obrotu, tych ξ wchodzi w rachubę
 Potrzebujemy według typu ξ na katyżycy

$$P = \frac{2}{T} m [v_1 \xi_1 + v_2 \xi_2 + \dots]$$

Próbujemy uderzenia w jednostkę czasu = powierzchnia uderzenia

$$v_1 = \frac{N_1}{\omega} = \xi_1 \omega \cdot V$$

$$P = m \frac{\omega}{V} [\xi_1^2 N_1 + \xi_2^2 N_2 + \dots]$$

Obrotowe jako $\omega = 1 \text{ cm}^{-2}$:

$$P \cdot V = m N m \bar{\xi}^2 \quad \left\| N_1 \bar{\xi}_1^2 + \dots = N \bar{\xi} \right.$$

$$c_1^2 = \xi_1^2 + \eta_1^2 + \zeta_1^2$$

$$c_2^2 = -$$

$$p V = \frac{1}{3} n m \bar{c}^2$$

$$p = \frac{1}{3} \rho \bar{c}^2$$

$$p v = \frac{1}{3} n m c^2 = \frac{1}{3} \rho c^2$$

$$p = \frac{1}{3} n m c^2$$

$$c = \sqrt{3} \sqrt{\frac{p}{\rho}}$$

prędkość : 485 m

ω_1 : 1844

ω_2 : 392

$$R \theta = \frac{c^2}{3}$$

$$c_1 : c_2 = \sqrt{\frac{\rho_1}{\rho_2}}$$

podobny wielkości jak prędkość gazu

Jedną liczbę ilorazów prędkości

$$p = \frac{n_1 m_1 c_1^2}{3} + \frac{n_2 m_2 c_2^2}{3} + \dots$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (\rho_1 c_1^2 + \rho_2 c_2^2 + \dots)$$

Prawo Daltona

Prędkość masy kin. staje się węższą dla węższych

$$m u + M U = m u' + M U'$$

$$m \frac{u^2}{2} + M \frac{U^2}{2} = m \frac{u'^2}{2} + M \frac{U'^2}{2}$$

$$m(u-u') = M(U'-U)$$

$$m \left(\frac{u^2 - u'^2}{2} \right) = M \left(\frac{U'^2 - U^2}{2} \right)$$

$$u + u' = U + U'$$

$$u' = \frac{m(u-u) + M(u+u')}{2M}$$

$$2M U' = \frac{M-m}{2} u' + \frac{M+m}{2} u = 2[u + u' - U] M$$

$$\frac{M u^2}{2} + \frac{m u'^2}{2} = \frac{M U^2}{2} + \frac{m U'^2}{2}$$

$$u' = \frac{(m-M)u + 2UM}{m+M}$$

$$U' = \frac{M-m}{m+M} U + \frac{2m u}{m+M}$$

2.2. 26 3

$$c_1 c_2 b_1 b_2$$

$$c_2 c_1 b_1 b_2$$

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

$$c_1 c_1 b_2 b_1$$

$$c_2 c_1 b_2 b_1$$

$$c_1 b_1 c_2 b_2$$

$$c_1 b_1 b_2 c_2$$

$$c_1 b_2 c_2 b_1$$

$$c_1 b_2 b_1 c_2$$

224

kait = ~~typ~~ ~~isami~~ ~~malta~~ ; ~~for~~ ~~the~~ ~~same~~ ~~number~~ ~~of~~ ~~letters~~ ~~in~~ ~~each~~ ~~word~~

~~c1 c2 c1 c2~~

panjang dan derang kombinasinya = ~~24~~

~~(24/2!2!)~~

mendefinisikan

~~$$c = b$$~~

$$\frac{1}{m}$$

isami panjangnya 22 : c c b b

$$c b c b$$

$$c b b c$$

$$b c c b$$

$$\frac{4!}{2!2!} = \frac{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4}{4} = 6$$

$$b c b c$$

$$b b c c$$

$$f = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2}} du$$

~~$$c^2 = \frac{1}{2} a^2 = 3R\theta$$~~

~~$$c^2 = 2R\theta$$~~

~~$$2^2 = 3R\theta$$~~

~~$$\int -\frac{u^2}{2\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2}} du = -\frac{4R\theta^2}{2\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{u^2}{2}}$$~~

$$-\frac{3}{2} \log 2 - \frac{1}{2} \log(3R\theta) - 3R\theta$$

$$(k=1) \cdot AR$$

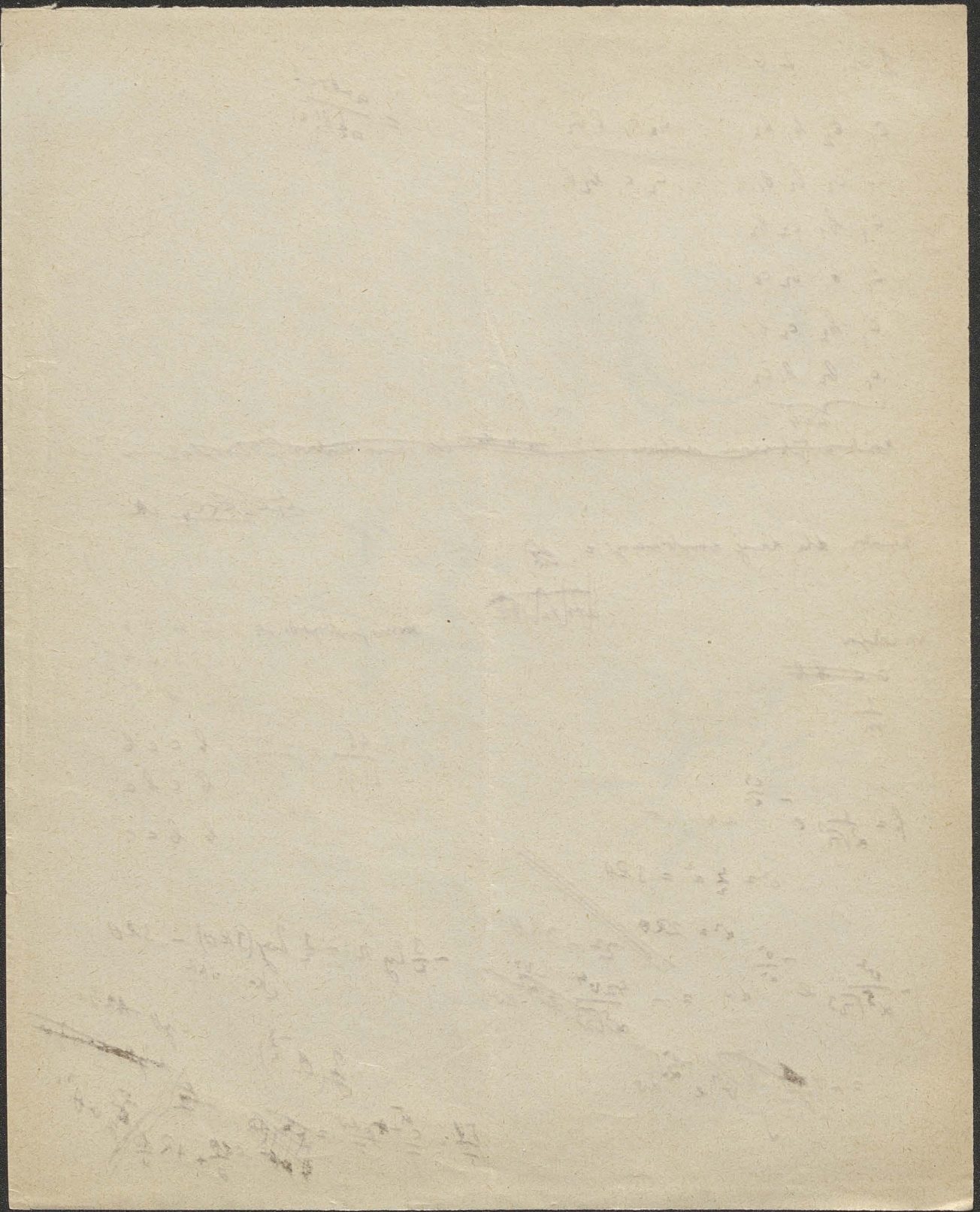
~~$$= -\frac{4}{2\sqrt{\pi}} \int u^2 e^{-\frac{u^2}{2}} du$$~~

$$\log\left(\theta^{-\frac{3}{2}}\right)$$

~~c1 c2 c1 c2~~

~~$$\frac{f(u)}{T} = \frac{c^2 + R\theta}{T} = \dots$$~~

~~$$\frac{c^2}{\theta} + 4R \frac{d\theta}{\theta}$$~~



$$\varphi = \log t -$$

$$\varphi + \Phi_1 - \varphi - \Phi_1 = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \xi - \eta - \xi' + \eta' &= 0 \\ \xi + \xi_1 - \xi' - \xi_1 &= 0 \\ \} \\ \} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \xi} + 2A\xi + B \right] d\xi + \left[\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \eta} + 2A\eta + C \right] d\eta -$$

$$+ \left[\frac{\partial \Phi_1}{\partial \xi_1} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \xi} + 2A\xi + B = \frac{\partial \Phi_1}{\partial \xi_1} + 2A\xi_1 + C = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\partial \Phi_1}{\partial \xi_1} = 2A(\xi_1 - \xi)$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \eta} - \frac{\partial \Phi_1}{\partial \eta_1} = 2A(\eta_1 - \eta)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\partial \Phi_1}{\partial \xi_1} \right) (\eta_1 - \eta) = \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \eta} - \frac{\partial \Phi_1}{\partial \eta_1} \right) (\xi_1 - \xi)$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \eta_1}{\partial \eta} (\eta_1 - \eta) = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \eta} (\xi_1 - \xi)$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \eta} = 0 = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \xi} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \xi_1}$$

$$\varphi = h(\xi) + k(\eta) + l(\xi_1)$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \xi} \quad \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \xi_1} (\eta_1 - \eta) = -\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \xi_1}$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \xi_1} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \xi_1} = \text{const to separate variables}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial q} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \dots = - \frac{z}{\alpha^2}$$

$$\varphi = - \frac{z^2 + y^2}{\alpha^2}$$

also $\varphi =$

$$(x-u)^2 + (y-v)^2 + (z-w)^2 + A$$

$$\varphi = a e^{-\frac{z^2 + y^2}{\alpha^2}}$$

$$\varphi = a e^{-\frac{(x-u)^2 + (y-v)^2 + (z-w)^2}{\alpha^2}}$$

$$\bar{z} = \frac{\int z f d\omega}{\int f d\omega}$$

$$f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\alpha \sqrt{x}} e^{-\frac{x}{\alpha}} dx$$

Näherung $\sigma = \alpha$

30/03

~~4715~~

29857

0'05246

$$\frac{L}{\sqrt{n}} = \frac{726}{1728}$$

$$\bar{v} = \frac{2\alpha}{\sqrt{\pi}}$$

$$\bar{v} = \frac{3}{2}\alpha^2$$

$$f(x) dx = \frac{4x^2}{\alpha^3 \sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{2x^2}{\alpha^2}} dx$$

$\alpha^2 = 2R\theta$

$$f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\alpha^2}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\alpha^2}} dx$$

$$f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\alpha^2}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\alpha^2}}$$

$$\int_0^x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\alpha^2}} dx$$

$$\int x^{-2} e^{-x^2} dx = \int \frac{x}{2} 2x e^{-x^2} dx = -\frac{x}{2} e^{-x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \int e^{-x^2} dx$$

$$\int_0^x e^{-x^2} dx \dots = \frac{x}{1} - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} \dots$$

$$\int_0^x e^{-x^2} dx \approx \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} - \frac{1}{2\alpha^2} e^{-x^2} \left[1 - \frac{1}{2x^2} + \frac{1.3}{(2x)^2} - \frac{1.3.5}{(2x)^3} \dots \right]$$

$$\sigma_2 = \frac{\rho = 0.0014291}{\alpha = 376.6}$$

$$\sqrt{c_2} = 461.2 \frac{m}{s}$$

0-100	1.3
1-200	8.2
2-300	16.7
3-400	21.5
4-500	20.3
5-600	15.2
6-700	9.1
>700	7.7

$$L = \frac{2m c^2}{2\rho} = \frac{c^2}{2} = \frac{3}{2} R\theta$$

$$\frac{\delta L}{\delta \theta} = \frac{3}{2} R = c_v$$

$$c_p - c_v = R$$

$$c_p = \frac{5}{2} R \quad \frac{c_p}{c_v} = \frac{5}{3} = 1.66$$

$$\mu = HT \nu$$

$$\frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} = -HT \frac{\partial \nu}{\partial x}$$

$$\nu = -\frac{\mu}{6\pi\eta r} \frac{1}{rN} HT \frac{\partial \nu}{\partial x}$$

$$\nu \nu = -D \frac{\partial \nu}{\partial x}$$

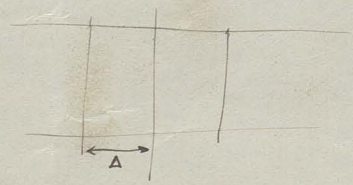
$$D = \frac{HT}{N 6\pi\eta r}$$

$$r = 10^{-4}$$

$$m = \frac{4}{3}\pi \frac{1}{8} 10^{-12}$$

$$m_L = \frac{0.0013}{4 \cdot 10^{19}} = 3 \cdot 10^{-23}$$

$$\frac{\mu}{m} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{10^{-11}}{1 \cdot 10^{-23} \cdot 30} = \frac{1}{2} 10^{12}$$



$$\Delta \frac{(\nu_1 - \nu_2)}{2} = -\frac{\Delta^2}{2} \frac{\partial^2 \nu}{\partial x^2} \quad \text{v rasi } \tau$$

$$D = \frac{\Delta^2}{2\tau}$$

$$\Delta = \sqrt{2D\tau}$$

$$D = \sqrt{\frac{HT}{N \cdot 3\pi\eta r}} \sqrt{\tau}$$

$$H = 81.3 \cdot 10^7$$

$$\nu = \frac{4 \cdot 10^{19} \cdot 29}{0.0013}$$

$$V = C e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \quad \tau = \frac{M}{6\pi\eta r}$$

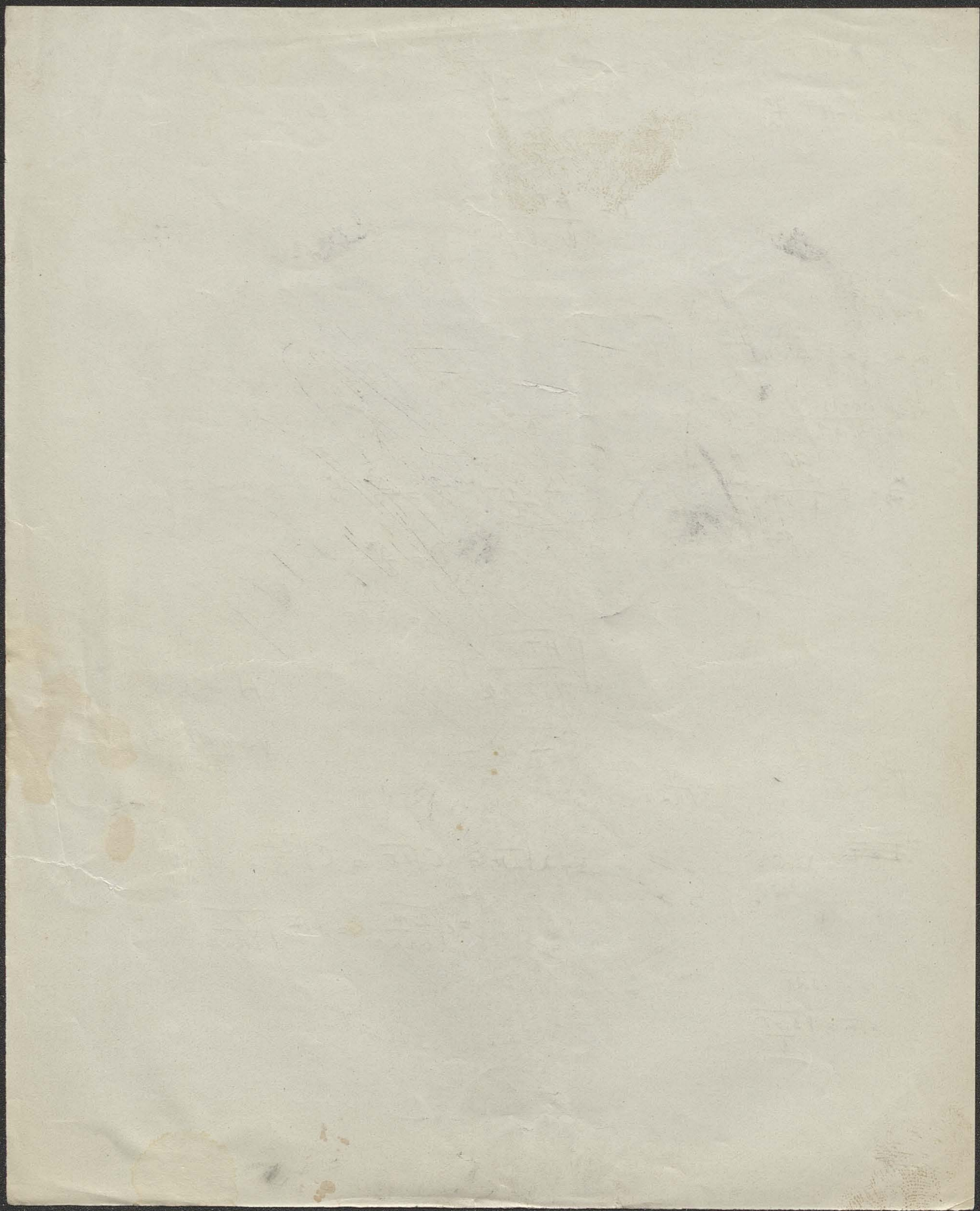
$$\lambda = C \tau$$

$$\lambda = 2\sqrt{2D\tau} = C\sqrt{2\tau} = C\sqrt{\frac{2M}{S}} = C\sqrt{\frac{2m}{S}}$$

$$= C\sqrt{\frac{2m}{6\pi\eta r}} = C\sqrt{m} \sqrt{\frac{1}{3\pi\eta r}}$$

$$C = \sqrt{3RT}$$

$$C\sqrt{m} = \sqrt{\frac{3HT}{N}}$$



$$W = \frac{a}{v}$$

$$= \cancel{m_1} v_{12} + \cancel{m_2} v_{13} + \cancel{m_3} v_{23} + \dots$$

$$W_1 = \cancel{m_1} v_{12} + \cancel{m_2} v_{13} + \dots \quad \Bigg\| \quad W = \frac{m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2 + \dots}{2}$$

$$v_g = \frac{2W}{n v}$$

(num v)

$$w_{\pm} = \frac{2am}{v} \dots$$

$$b = \left(\frac{2\pi \sigma^3}{3m} \right) = \frac{2\pi \sigma^3}{3} \frac{n v}{\dots}$$

$$m_g: m_f = \left(1 - \frac{2b}{v_f} \right) e^{-h v_f} : \left(v_f - \frac{2b}{v_f} \right) e^{-h v_f}$$

$$h = \frac{1}{m R \theta}$$

$$m m_f \left(1 - \frac{2b}{v_f} \right) e^{-h v_f} = m_g (\dots)$$

$$v_g - 2b = (v_f - 2b) e^{-2(v_f - v_g)}$$

$$\frac{1}{m R \theta} \frac{2am}{v} = \frac{2a}{R \theta v_f}$$

$$\frac{R \theta}{R \theta} = \gamma \left(\frac{v_g - 2b}{v_f - 2b} \right) = \gamma \frac{v_f}{v_f} + \gamma \frac{1 - \frac{2b}{v_f}}{1 - \frac{2b}{v_f}} - \frac{2b}{v_f} - \frac{1}{v_f} \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{v_f} - \frac{1}{v_g} = \frac{R \theta}{2a} \left[\gamma \frac{v_f}{v_f} - 2b \left(\frac{1}{v_f} - \frac{1}{v_f} \right) \right]$$

$$\dots = \frac{R \theta}{2} \left(\gamma \frac{v_f}{v_f} - 2v \dots \right)$$

$$R(v_g - v_f) = \int_{v_f}^{v_g} \gamma ds$$

$$R(v_g - v_f) = R \theta \gamma \frac{v_f - b}{v_f - b} + a \left(\frac{1}{v_g} - \frac{1}{v_f} \right) = -\frac{a}{v_f - b} R \theta \left(\frac{1}{v_g - b} - \frac{1}{v_f - b} \right)$$

my previous page:

$$\alpha(\rho - \rho') + \mu(v' - v) = z$$

$$v' = 1600$$

$$v = 10^6$$

$$z = 537.42 \cdot 10^7 - 1600 \cdot 10^6$$

$$= \frac{2148}{10^07}$$

$$2249 \cdot 10^7$$

$$\text{Stm } 90.42 \cdot 10^7$$

$$380 \cdot 10^7$$

$$- \frac{33}{}$$

$$350 \cdot 10^7 = 3.5 \text{ stm}$$

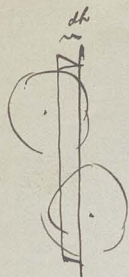
$$390 \cdot 10^6$$

$$\alpha \cdot \text{Stm} \cdot r^2 = \mu \cdot R$$

$$\mu = \frac{\rho}{n} = \rho \frac{4}{3} n R^3$$

$$\alpha \cdot \text{Stm} \cdot r^2 = \frac{4}{3} \rho R^3$$

$$r = \frac{\alpha}{4\rho R} = \frac{80}{4 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{10}} = 10^{-9}$$

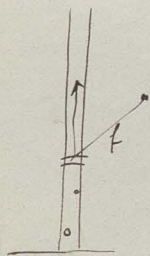


$$V = \frac{4\pi}{3} (a+b)^3$$

~~$$\Omega_{\text{cyl}} \left[1 - \frac{4\pi}{3} \frac{(a-b)^3}{V} \right]$$~~

$$\Omega_{\text{cyl}} \left[1 - \frac{2\pi}{3} \frac{(a-b)^3}{V} \right]$$

$$f_{\text{cyl}} = \frac{V - \frac{4\pi}{3} (a-b)^3}{\Omega_{\text{cyl}} \left[1 - \frac{2\pi}{3} \frac{(a-b)^3}{V} \right]} = \frac{\Omega_{\text{cyl}}}{V - D} \quad D = \frac{2\pi b^3}{3}$$



$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\rho_m^2}{m^2} ds dx \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x+y) \frac{x}{\sqrt{\dots}} 2\pi y dy dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \rho = \infty \\ & \text{is unphysical} \\ & v = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4\pi} b \end{aligned}$$

$$1 + \frac{a}{v} = \frac{R\theta}{v} \left[1 + \frac{1}{v} + \frac{5}{8} \frac{b^2}{v^2} \right] + \left[\frac{1283}{8960} + \frac{0.287}{0.1437} \right] \frac{1}{v^3}$$

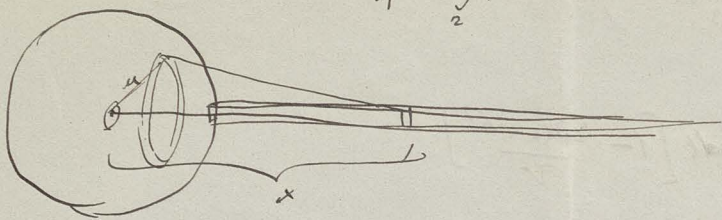
$$1 + \frac{a}{v} = \frac{R\theta v^2}{(v - \frac{b}{4})^2}$$

$$\text{Rayleigh } 1 + \frac{a}{v} = T \varphi(v)$$

Rayleigh density of eq. (1)

$$f = \frac{RT}{v} + \frac{RT b e^{\frac{1}{v}} - A T^2}{v^2}$$

$$\chi(r) = \int_2^{\infty} f dr$$



$$dF = \int 2\pi u^2 z \theta du d\theta \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial x} dx \rho^2$$

$$= -2\pi \rho^2 dx \int_0^b u du \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial x} \chi \cdot u z \theta d\theta$$

$$r^2 = u^2 + x^2 - 2ux \cos \theta$$

$$r dr = ux \sin \theta d\theta$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \chi u z \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{x} [\psi(x-u) - \psi(x+u)]$$

$$\psi = \int_2^{\infty} r \chi dr$$

$$\int_b^{\infty} dx \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial x} \frac{1}{x} [\psi(x-u) - \psi(x+u)] = \frac{1}{b} [\psi(b-u) - \psi(b+u)] - \frac{1}{b} [\psi(b-u) - \psi(b+u)]$$

$$dF = \frac{2\pi \rho^2 dx}{b} \int_0^b u du \psi(b-u)$$

$$b-u = z$$

$$u = b-z$$

$$= \int_0^b (b-z) \psi(z) dz = b \int_0^b \psi(z) dz - \int_0^b z \psi(z) dz$$

$$= b \int_0^{\infty} \psi(z) dz - \int_0^{\infty} z \psi(z) dz$$

$$= 2\pi \rho^2 - \frac{2\alpha \rho^2}{b}$$



$$P = \frac{n!}{n_1! n_2! n_3! \dots}$$

$$n = n_1 + n_2 + n_3 + \dots$$

$$n! = \sqrt{2\pi n} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n$$

$$ZyP = \sum n_1 y_1^{n_1} + n_2 y_2^{n_2} - n -$$

$$ZyP = n_1 y_1^{n_1} - n - \left(\sum n_k y_1^{n_k} - \sum n_k \right)$$

Max P ... Min $\sum n_k y_1^{n_k}$

$$\int f Zy f dx$$

Opisuje pewnego minimum theorem

metry adresowe

paradygmaty i te: nielocalne

Formule - Poincaré

Skąd to jest? to jest zestawienie niekwestii jakim molekularny wprowadzić

niekonwencji i teni w ogóle i pozostanie paradygmaty i te

Tenże metoda:

Paradygmaty: opisywa dla gęstości i symetrycznych

Maxwella uogólnienie

$$\delta\Phi = \frac{3}{2} R dT + R \ln d\left(\frac{T}{p}\right)$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} R dT + R \ln d\left(\frac{T}{p}\right)$$

$$\int f \ln f dx =$$

$$\int \frac{\delta\Phi}{T} = \frac{k}{\mu} R \ln \left(\frac{T^{3/2} (1+p)}{p} \right)$$

~~list~~
 kule 2 urny (kolejność 2 parowań) ;
 u2 u2 u2 b u2 u2
 u2 u2 b b u2 b
 u2 b u2 b b u2
~~u2 b b~~ b b b

trzy urny
 trzy urny
 u2 u2 u2 u2
 u2 u2 u2 b
 u2 u2


$$3 = \frac{(2+1)!}{2! 1!}$$

prawdy. 3 urny $\frac{1}{8}$
 2 u 1 b $\frac{3}{8}$

stosunki liczby kombinacji

prawdy. α . β γ
 β urny
 γ ~~urny~~
 mieszki.

$(a+b+c)!$ ~~nie~~
 $a!$
 $b!$
 $c!$

i jedna mieszka toka : 

dane kombinacje b b b u u u u n n

Winnie prawo, jak karta ma b b b b b b b b

ale jedyne nam mi chodzi o porządek : kombinacje i ich permutacje ~~b b b u u u u n n~~

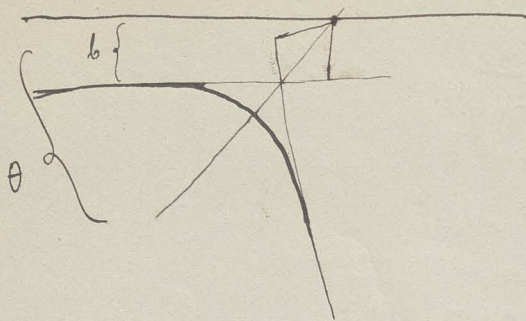
b b b u u u n n

liczba kombinacji $\alpha + \beta + \gamma$ przedmiotów

$$\frac{\alpha + \beta + \gamma!}{\alpha! \beta! \gamma!}$$

$b_1 b_2 b_3 u_1 u_2 u_3 u_4 n_1 n_2$
 — — — $u_1 u_2 u_3 u_4 n_1 n_2$

$b_1 b_2 b_3 u_1 u_2 u_3 n_1 n_2 u_4$
 $u_1 u_2 u_3 u_4$



Julius' rule $\psi(r) = \frac{K}{r^{n+1}}$

to obtain $\alpha = \frac{db}{d\psi} \left[\frac{\psi^2}{K} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$$\psi = \int \frac{d\psi}{\sqrt{1 - \rho^2 - \frac{2}{n} \left(\frac{\rho}{a} \right)^n}}$$

$$\xi' = \xi + (\xi_1 - \xi) \cos \theta + \sqrt{(y_1 - y)^2 + (x_1 - x)^2} \sin \theta \cos \epsilon$$

$$\eta' =$$

$$\xi' =$$

$$\xi' = \xi + (\xi_1 - \xi) \cos \theta + \sqrt{\dots}$$

$$f = A e^{-h(\xi + \eta + \zeta)} [1 + a\xi + b\xi(\xi^2 + \eta^2 + \zeta^2)]$$

$$\int \sin 2\theta \cos \theta \, b \, db \, d\epsilon = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-hx}}{h} \, dx$$

$$H = \left(\frac{2K}{m} \right)^{\frac{2}{n}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \underbrace{e^{-\theta} \cos \theta \, d\alpha}_{\dots}$$

wie per momentenverteilung unter g. j. 1894

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-hx} \, dx = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{h}}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x e^{-hx} \, dx = 0$$

$$g = m \cdot \alpha$$

$$\alpha = \text{konstanta } \alpha = \frac{\text{širka dróti}_1}{\text{širka dróti}_{1+2}}$$

21

~~masa~~

$$n \alpha = \text{širka dróti}_1$$

$$m \alpha = \text{širka dróti}_{1+2}$$

$$\Gamma = \frac{\lambda c}{3} \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial z}$$

V

$$\frac{\sin \theta \cos \theta}{\cos \theta} \cdot c \cos \theta \cdot \lambda \left(n_0 + \lambda' \cos^2 \frac{\partial n}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \cos \theta \cdot c \lambda \frac{\partial n}{\partial z} = \frac{c \lambda}{3} \frac{\partial n}{\partial z}$$

$$D = \frac{\mu}{\rho}$$

$$m = \frac{0.001}{10^9} = 10^{-22} \text{ g}$$

Difrakční síť mikroskopu

$$d = \frac{\lambda}{2\alpha}$$

$$\alpha < 1.5$$

$$\begin{aligned} \theta &= 5 \cdot 10^8 \text{ cm} \\ N &= 10^{19} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\lambda}{3} = \frac{0.00004}{3} \text{ cm} = 10^{-5}$$

Sítětyp s Zigmundy

$$4 - 15 \mu\text{m}$$

$$0.0000004 = 4 \cdot 10^{-7}$$

ultramikroskop

Faraday

Au

$$\frac{\lambda}{100}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10^{-6}$$

Brom

$$\frac{m_p}{3 \cdot 10^6}$$

$$= 3 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ g}$$

Na

Kelvin

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline G & 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\text{limit tloušťky} \rightarrow \frac{10^{-6} \text{ mm}}{30} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 10^{-8}$$

Berbek

||pt

Platanovka baktériumok mérete 10^{-4} mm $\rho_{\text{platanovka}} = 5 \cdot 10^{-6}$ cm = range of molec. forces

Sohncke

Dunó csomó baktériumok $\delta = 17 \cdot 10^5$ mm = $1.7 \cdot 10^6$ cm

Reinhold baktériumok mérete $1.2 \cdot 10^5$ mm = $1.2 \cdot 10^6$ cm

Fischer növényi szövetek $\delta = 5 \cdot 10^{-6}$ mm = $5 \cdot 10^{-7}$ cm

Röntgen

Jégen $2 \cdot \frac{4\pi r^3}{3}$

$$\delta_0 = 4\pi (2 - \sqrt[3]{4}) r^2$$

$$\delta W = \alpha 4\pi (2 - \sqrt[3]{4}) r^2 = 2 \frac{m c^2}{2}$$

$$m = \frac{4\pi r^3 \rho}{3}$$

$$r = \frac{3 (2 - \sqrt[3]{4}) \alpha}{\rho c^2} = 5 \cdot 10^{-8}$$

$$\frac{\rho c^2}{3} = \rho$$
$$\frac{80}{(50000)^2} = \frac{80}{25 \cdot 10^8}$$
$$= 4 \cdot 10^{-8}$$

$$\alpha = 80$$

P-t

Thomson $\Delta p = \frac{\alpha \rho d}{\rho_f - \rho_d} \left(\frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} \right)$



$$\Delta p = \rho d \left(\frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} \right)$$

$$r = \frac{80 \cdot 10^{-3}}{\frac{80}{2} \cdot 10^6 \cdot \frac{4}{700}} =$$

$$K = r^2$$

$$v = \frac{K_1 - 1}{K_1 r} = \frac{r^2 - 1}{4 r^2}$$

$$1 \text{ rad } f \text{ e } \text{Ma } \xi : 4\pi n^2 N = N\pi b^2$$

$$\sqrt{f} \text{ f } \text{Ma } \xi : N\pi b^2 \alpha$$

$$\text{immer } \text{Ma } \xi : L$$

$$N\pi b^2 = \frac{L}{\alpha}$$

$$= \frac{540.42 \cdot 10^7}{80} = 28 \cdot 10^7$$

$$\lambda = 0.00001 \text{ cm}$$

$$= \frac{1}{N\pi b^2 \sqrt{2}}$$

$$N\pi b^2 = \frac{10^5}{\sqrt{2}}$$

22

Optik Theorie zur Elektrodynamik: Problem 10.10
 Dispersion eines Lichtwellenpakets

$$\left(\mu + \frac{\alpha}{v}\right)(v-b) = RT$$

$$b = 4 \text{ rad.} = 4 \frac{N\pi b^3}{6}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} N\pi b^2}$$

$$b \lambda = \frac{2}{3\sqrt{2}} b$$

$$b = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} b \lambda$$

pos.	$b = 0.00387$	$5 \cdot 10^{-8}$	λ 10^{-5}
H₂	0.00232	3.8	1
CO ₂	0.00078	0.8	0.68
H ₂	0.00318	8.8	

$$\lambda \quad n \quad \text{Stokes (1872)} \quad (n-1)\lambda \text{ const.}$$

$$\text{Clairaut - Biot's}$$

$$K = \frac{1+2\alpha}{1-\alpha}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{K-1}{K+2}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} N\pi b^2}$$

$$\alpha = 4\pi b^3 \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\alpha \lambda = \frac{6}{\sqrt{2} b \sqrt{2}}$$

$$b = 6\sqrt{2} \cdot \alpha \lambda$$

$$= 6\sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{K-1}{K+2}$$

$$= 6\sqrt{2} \frac{K-1}{K+2}$$

→ Dom (181)

(1855) Fresnel

Lorentz HA 1880
 Lorenz 1880

	K	n	Don 6 =	Sum
par.	1.000590	1.000294	$1.6 \cdot 10^{-8}$	1.7
CO ₂	1.000946	449	1.8	
H ₂	264	138	1.4	
CH ₄	944	443	2.3	

$e^{-3 \cdot 10^{-10}}$
 ionidaj $N = 4 \cdot 10^{19}$

$$\sqrt[3]{10^{19}} = \sqrt[3]{10 \cdot 10^6}$$

$$\delta = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt[3]{10^6} \text{ cm}$$

$$= 5 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ cm}$$

Spreng - Pacyfik 1/4 - 1/2 - 1/4

1. graniczne wartości
 2. Ciężka kolumna wodorowa, kolumna gazowa
 Kolumny: forma destylacji

nie są kuliste 1) $\frac{C}{z}$

- 1) wartościowe dane dysocjacji Ostianam
- 2) krytycznego ~~temperatury~~ punktu w sumy systemu azotowo węgla

4) w tym etapie

Kolumny chłodzący i ogrzewający
 He

1) Faworyzacja Anizot $\delta = 5 \cdot 10^{-7}$

2) Wzrost płaszczyzny kolumny $5 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ cm}$ Średnica Reaktor x Reaktor 10^{-6} cm
~~Prędkość~~
 Średnica $5 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ cm}$ M6 R L 6R kolumny, 1/4

3) Kolumna ~~wodowa~~ Hüllowgen x Wilson 1896

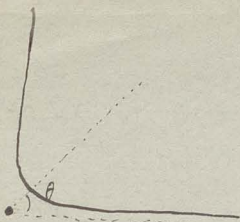
$$P = P - \frac{\alpha \cdot \text{Don}}{d \cdot z} \quad (\text{Thomson})$$

$$\frac{P}{\delta} = RT = \frac{\alpha}{d \cdot z}$$

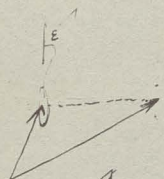
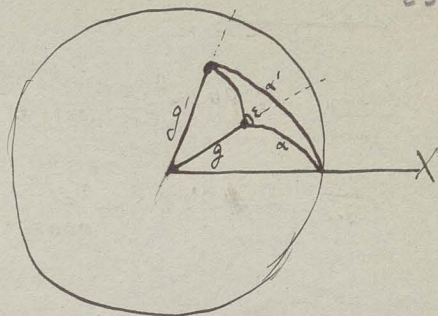
$$z = \frac{\alpha}{d \cdot RT} = \frac{80 \cdot 0.0013 \cdot 0.6}{10^6} = 8 \cdot 10^{-8}$$

$$\frac{P \cdot V}{z} = \frac{V \cdot z}{8 \cdot d \cdot z} = \frac{V}{8 \cdot d}$$

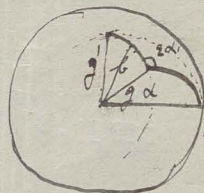
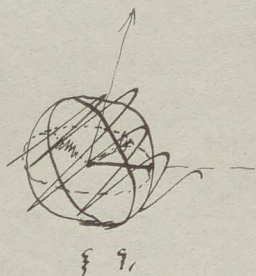
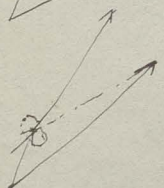
$$d = 10^8 \text{ cm} \quad (1972)$$



$$\xi' = \xi$$



~~$$\xi' = \xi \cos 2\theta + \sqrt{g^2 - (g - \xi)^2} \sin 2\theta \cos \epsilon$$~~



$$\cos \alpha' = \cos \alpha \cos 2\theta + \sin \alpha \sin 2\theta \cos \epsilon$$

$$-g \cos \alpha' = g \cos \alpha \cos 2\theta + g \sin \alpha \sin 2\theta \cos \epsilon$$

~~$$\xi' - \xi = (\xi_1 - \xi) \cos 2\theta + \sqrt{(g - \xi_1)^2 + (\xi - \xi_1)^2} \sin 2\theta \cos \epsilon$$~~

$$\xi' + \xi_1 = \xi + \xi_1$$

$$2\xi' = \xi_1 \underbrace{(1 + \cos 2\theta)}_{2 \cos^2 \theta} + \xi \underbrace{(1 - \cos 2\theta)}_{2 \sin^2 \theta} + \sqrt{\quad} \sin 2\theta \cos \epsilon$$

$$\xi' = \xi_1 \cos^2 \theta + \xi \sin^2 \theta + \sqrt{\quad}$$

$$\xi' = \xi \cos^2 \theta + (\xi_1 - \xi) \cos^2 \theta + \sqrt{\quad} \sin 2\theta \cos \epsilon$$

~~$$\xi' = \xi$$~~

~~4.04 gr. H₂~~

$$\frac{1 \text{ liter}}{\text{min}} \cdot 6.96 \text{ cm}^3 = 0.000696 \text{ g}$$

~~4.04 gr. H₂~~

06996
93554

$$\frac{1 \text{ liter}}{\text{sec}} = 0.0116 \text{ m}^3 = 0.000089873$$

$$0.00000010 \text{ # } 3 \text{ gr.}$$

8621

$$\frac{e}{m} = 96513$$

$$1 \text{ cm}^3 = \frac{1}{0.0116} \text{ Coul.} = 8.62 \text{ Coul.} = 25.86 \cdot 10^9 \text{ (etc.)}$$

$$N = \frac{25.86 \cdot 10^9}{6 \cdot 10^{10}} = 4.3 \cdot 10^{19}$$

$$\frac{5}{8} \frac{m A b}{k^3} \left(\frac{\pi}{k}\right)^{3/2} = k \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} = \frac{5}{16} \frac{m}{H} k^3 \frac{\partial k}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{1}{2k} = R\theta$$

$$= \frac{5}{4} \frac{m R^2 \theta \partial \theta}{k}$$

$$\int e^{-k^2} dk = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{k}$$

$$\int e^{-k^2} dk = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{k^3}}$$

$$f = m \int \int \int A e^{-L(\xi^2 + \eta^2 + \zeta^2)} d\xi d\eta d\zeta = \frac{Am}{2} \frac{\pi}{R^2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{k}}$$

$$\rho = m \int e^{-k^2} dk = m \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{k}}^3$$



$$f = \frac{1}{2k} \rho$$

$$\frac{f}{\rho} = \frac{1}{2k} = R\theta$$

$$\left(\frac{5}{3} - 1\right) c = R$$
$$c = \frac{3R}{2}$$



$$L = AT \frac{d\phi}{dt}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \oint \vec{\phi} &= \int \rho_4 n r^2 dr - \int A \alpha d(4\pi r^2) \\ &= \int \rho_4 n r^2 dr - 8\pi A \alpha r dr \end{aligned}$$

≈ 0 juiti

~~re~~ ~~Wpr~~

$$\int \rho_4 r = 2 A \alpha$$

$$\begin{aligned} r &= \frac{2.80}{40 \cdot 10^6 \cdot 500} \\ &= \frac{4}{5} \cdot 10^{-8} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mu \frac{d\phi}{dt} = \frac{2.80 \alpha}{\rho_4 r} + \rho_4 \alpha = 80$$

$$\frac{\rho_4}{\rho_8} = \frac{1}{0.6 \cdot 0.0013}$$

$$\rho_4 = 10^6$$

$$\text{for } \rho_4 = 10^6$$

study numeric

$$r = \frac{2.80 \cdot 0.6 \cdot 0.0013}{10^6}$$

$$= 1.3 \cdot 10^{-7}$$

$$\mu = n H \theta \rho$$

$$\frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{6 \pi n_0 a n}{\frac{2}{3} \pi \rho a^3 n} = \frac{\frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} D} = \frac{\mu}{\rho D} = \frac{\rho}{2} \frac{\mu}{\rho a^2}$$

$$a = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{\rho}{2} \frac{\mu}{\rho} D \rho}{\rho}}$$

$$\frac{\rho}{\mu} = \frac{\rho_0}{\mu_0} \frac{342}{14}$$

$$= \frac{0.0013}{10^6} \frac{342}{14}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\frac{\rho}{2} \frac{0.018}{1.6} 4 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot \frac{342}{14} \cdot \frac{0.0013}{10^6}}{\rho}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{18 \cdot 342}{14 \cdot 1.6} \cdot 1.8 \cdot 10^{-15}}$$

$$= \sqrt{18 \cdot 342 \cdot 10^{-8}} = \sqrt{10^8} = 10^4$$

positiv

$$a = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{\rho}{2} \cdot \frac{0.0013}{10^6} \cdot 0.16}{\rho}} = 3 \cdot 10^5 \sqrt{\frac{1.7 \cdot 0.16 \cdot 0.0013}{2}} = 10^{-6} \sqrt{0.8 \cdot 0.16 \cdot 1.2} = 0.4 \cdot 10^6 = 4 \cdot 10^5$$

Elektr.: ^{dänindes}
 Oberbeck nibe elektron. Pt polygrafiam inne mitoh -- $1-2 \cdot 10^{-7}$

Kontott elektr. Kelvin $\delta > \frac{1}{30} 10^{-7}$

$a = 0.0023$
 $b = 0.0020$
 $0.002 \cdot 10^6 = 2000 \text{ da}$

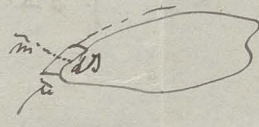
$N_{\text{H}_2} \quad 1300$
 $N_{\text{H}_2} \quad 2300$
 $\text{CS}_2 \quad 2990$
 $\text{H}_2\text{O} \quad 10500$



$$\delta V = dl_1 \left(1 + \frac{v}{r_1}\right) dl_2 \left(1 + \frac{v}{r_2}\right) - dl_1 dl_2$$

$$\int \left(\frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2}\right) d\Omega \cdot v$$

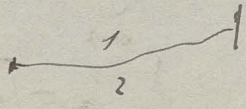
$$v = \epsilon \cos \alpha$$



$$\int v ds = \int \epsilon \cos \alpha ds$$

$$\delta U = \int \rho z dv = \int g z \epsilon \cos \alpha d\Omega$$

$$\delta V = \int \epsilon \cos \alpha d\Omega = 0$$



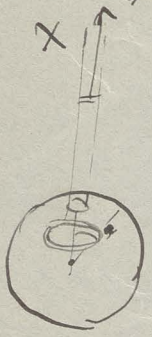
$$\int \epsilon \cos \alpha \cdot \left\{ \alpha \left(\frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2}\right) + g(\rho_1 - \rho_2) z \right\} = 0$$

$$\alpha \left(\frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2}\right) + g(\rho_1 - \rho_2) z = 0$$

jini: $\rho_1 = \rho_2$ atau $g=0$ / Kuda Kropke
 bobotnya sama / beki
 bu aprius... ↑

z dalam gravitasi :
 Minimum / $\left(\frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2}\right) = 0$

mm' $F(l)$ A



$$\int_c^{\infty} F(l) dl = \chi(l)$$

$$\int_c^{\infty} \rho \chi(l) dl = \psi(l)$$

$$\rho 2\pi r^2 \sin^2 \theta dr d\theta$$

$$2\pi \rho^2 do dx r^2 \sin^2 \theta dr d\theta \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial x}$$

$$\delta \Phi = 2\pi \rho^2 do \int_0^a r^2 dr \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 \theta d\theta \int_0^{\infty} \chi \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial x} dx$$

$$l^2 = x^2 + x'^2 - 2xx' \cos \theta$$

$$l dl = + r x \sin \theta d\theta$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \chi \sin^2 \theta dl = \frac{1}{x} \int_{x-r}^{x+r} l \chi dl = \frac{1}{x} [\psi(x-r) - \psi(x+r)]$$

$$\lim_{\substack{0 \rightarrow a \\ b \rightarrow \infty}} \psi(B \pm u) = \int_0^A \dots = \frac{1}{A} [\psi(A-r) - \psi(A+r)] - \frac{1}{a} [\psi(a-r) - \psi(a+r)] = -\frac{1}{a} \psi(a-r)$$

$$\delta \Phi = \frac{2\pi \rho^2 do}{a} \int_0^a r \psi(a-r) dr = \frac{2\pi \rho^2 do}{a} \int_0^a (a-r) \psi(r) dr \neq \frac{2\pi \rho^2 do}{a} \int_0^{\infty} \dots =$$

$$\frac{\delta \Phi}{do} = 2\rho^2 - \frac{2}{3} \frac{\rho^2}{a}$$

$$\frac{v}{v_k} = \omega \quad \frac{A}{\rho_k} = a \quad \frac{I}{T_k} = \nu$$

$$\pi = \frac{\delta c}{\gamma \omega - 1} - \frac{3}{\omega^2}$$

$$\int p dv = p(v_1 - v_2) \quad p = \frac{RT}{v-b} - \frac{a}{v^2}$$

$$p(v_g - v_f) = RT \ln \frac{v_g - b}{v_f - b} + a \left(\frac{1}{v_g} - \frac{1}{v_f} \right)$$

Answer: $p = RT \left(\frac{1}{v} + \frac{b}{v^2} + \frac{5b^2}{8v^3} \right) - \frac{a}{v^2}$

$$p(v_g - v_f) = RT \left[\ln \frac{v_g}{v_f} - b \left(\frac{1}{v_g} - \frac{1}{v_f} \right) - \frac{5b^2}{16} \left(\frac{1}{v_g^2} - \frac{1}{v_f^2} \right) \right] + a \left(\frac{1}{v_g} - \frac{1}{v_f} \right)$$

$$p v_g = \frac{RT}{1 - \frac{b}{v_g}} - \frac{a}{v_g^2}$$

$$p v_f = \frac{RT}{1 - \frac{b}{v_f}} - \frac{a}{v_f^2}$$

$$2k - m =$$

$$\frac{\int c dt \cos \vartheta \left(1 - \frac{2\pi(N-1)b^3}{3V}\right)}{V \left(1 - \frac{4a}{V}\right)} \neq \frac{\int c dt \cos \vartheta}{V - B} \quad D = \frac{2\pi(N-1)b^3}{3}$$

$$\Sigma \rightarrow (2mc \cos \vartheta) \cdot \frac{2\pi \sin \vartheta d\vartheta}{4\pi} = \frac{nm \int c}{V - B} \frac{c^2}{3}$$

$$p = p_0 + p_1$$

1). Poprawki v b

ofolnia $p + \frac{a}{v} = RT \chi(v)$
 dla jekowystego

2). $\frac{a}{v}$ wina tytko v rozni dwinj splyw nlt dwinj Bolkon.
 " smol.

$$(p + \frac{a}{v})(v - b) = RT$$

3 pism.

$$\text{wina jekowystego } \frac{\partial p}{\partial v} = 0$$

$$pv + \frac{a}{v} - pb - \frac{cb}{v^2} = RT$$

$$v^3 \neq \frac{RT}{p} + b \quad \left(\frac{RT}{p} + b \right) v^2 + \frac{a}{p} v - \frac{cb}{p} = 0$$

p konst.

$$3v_k = \frac{RT_k + b}{p_k}$$

$$3v_k^2 = \frac{a}{p_k}$$

$$v_k^3 = \frac{cb}{p_k}$$

$$v_k = 3b$$

$$v_k = \frac{3RT_k}{8p_k}$$

$$p_k = \frac{9}{27} b^2$$

$$T_k = \frac{8a}{27Rb}$$

$$(v - b) \left(\frac{p}{p} - \frac{2a}{v^3} \right) + p + \frac{a}{v} = 0$$

$$\frac{2ab}{v^3} - \frac{a}{v^2} + p + \frac{a}{v} + \frac{\partial p}{\partial v} (v - b) = 0$$

Kinet & Wabig	dekrumst logar. par.		h ₂		CO ₂
750 m	0.0580	750	0.0283	750	0.0468
2.4 m	0.0587	20	0.0281	2.4	0.0467

Pulvis

par. $\eta = \eta_0 T^{0.72}$

CO₂ $\eta_0 T^{0.92}$

H₂ $\eta_0 T_0^{0.69}$

$$V = \frac{\pi}{8\mu} (p_1 - p_2) \frac{R^2 t}{L} \quad \text{radiusa } r_0 \text{ ist } \frac{1.172}{2}$$

Stufen umlagerung 6 } (7)

Maxwell für T

nichtok. Beding. " spez. edys (8)

$$G = \frac{m c^2}{2} (1+p) \quad (9) \quad \Gamma = \frac{\lambda c}{3} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y}$$

$$= \frac{m \lambda c}{2} R \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} (1+p)$$

$$= \frac{\lambda c p}{2} R \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} (1+p)$$

$\frac{c^2}{3} = RT$

$$c_v = \frac{3R}{2} (1+p) \quad \longrightarrow \quad \Gamma = \frac{\lambda c p}{3} \underbrace{c_v}_{\kappa} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y}$$

0.000171 0.169

$c_{v, par} = 0.169$

0.0000289

0.000056

$$g = m a$$

$$\frac{\Sigma m \xi}{M} = \ddot{u}$$

$$d\ddot{u} = \frac{\Gamma \dot{\varphi} dt}{M}$$

$$M \frac{d\ddot{u}}{dt} = \Gamma \dot{\varphi} = k n \lambda c m \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$$

$$= \underbrace{k \rho \lambda c}_{\mu} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$$

$$\mu = 0.000191 \text{ (pari)}$$

$$(I) \quad \lambda = 0.0001 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{panjang getas } 4800 \cdot 10^6 \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_{H_2} &= 0.000186 \text{ m} \\ \omega_2 &= 0.0000068 \\ c_2 &= 0.000047 \end{aligned}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \pi n b^2}$$

$$\frac{\pi b^3 n}{6} = \frac{\pi}{6} \cdot n b^3 = \frac{\pi}{6} \mu \alpha$$

$$(3) \quad \lambda \sim \frac{1}{\mu} \\ \alpha = n b^3$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{1000}$$

$$\lambda \alpha = \frac{6}{\sqrt{2} \pi}$$

$$b = 10^{-5} \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot \sqrt{2}$$

$$= 5 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ cm}$$

$$n = \frac{10^{-3}}{125 \cdot 10^{-24}} = \frac{10^{21}}{125} \approx 10^{19} \quad (4)$$

$$\mu = \frac{k \rho c}{\sqrt{2} \pi n b^2} = \frac{k m c}{\sqrt{2} \pi b^2}$$

misalnya di getas (5)

$$c \sim \sqrt{T} \quad (6) \quad \frac{c_1}{c_2} = \sqrt{\frac{T_1}{T_2}}$$

perbedaan geometri

jadi c bukan efek dari getas saja ke kawat

$$\frac{t_1}{t_2} = \sqrt{\frac{T_2}{T_1}}$$

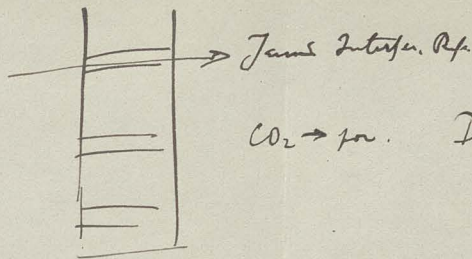
atau moment per luas penampang $\sqrt{\frac{T_1}{T_2}}$

$$\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 f_1}{\partial x^2}$$

Lourens 1870

Waite 1882

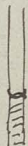
28



CO₂ → par. Densimeter, column 10 cm. (Rymer)

4%

Stufen eines parosammi



$$f(x, t) = \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_0(x) e^{-\frac{\beta^2(x-x')^2}{t}} dx$$

$$f(t) = \frac{4}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left(\frac{\beta}{\sqrt{t}}\right)^3 \int_0^{\infty} \psi(r) e^{-\frac{\beta^2 r^2}{t^2}} r^2 dr$$

$$\beta = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4cl}}$$

$$\beta = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{D}}$$

$$f_0(x) = \frac{1}{2x} \sqrt{\frac{3}{\pi t}} e^{-\frac{3x^2}{4\pi t^2}}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{\beta} \sqrt{\frac{t}{\pi}} = \sqrt{\frac{4cl}{3\pi}} \sqrt{t}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} -\frac{2\beta^2}{t} (x-x') f_0(x') e^{-\frac{\beta^2(x-x')^2}{t}} dx'$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \frac{-2\beta^3}{\sqrt{\pi t^3}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_0(x') e^{-\frac{\beta^2(x-x')^2}{t}} dx' + \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{4\beta^4}{t^2} (x-x')^2 e^{-\frac{\beta^2(x-x')^2}{t}} f_0(x') dx' \right]$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int \dots \dots \dots \right]$$

Sutherland $\eta = \frac{AT^{3/2}}{T+C}$

$f = \frac{5}{2} \nu$ frequency

Sturman

$\eta = \eta_0 \sqrt{1 + \beta T}$ Z_{11}

Barus (1899) $0.0 - 2.3000 !$ Z_{11}, H_2 ~~η~~ $\sim T^{2/3}$

$\sum c \cos \theta \sin \theta \frac{2\pi \sin^2 \theta}{4\pi} = n(z+\xi) \frac{2\pi \sin^2 \theta}{4\pi}$
 $= n(z) + \frac{\partial n}{\partial z} \cos \theta \frac{\partial z}{\partial z}$

$\frac{c}{3 n 2 \sigma^2 \sqrt{2}} = \left(\frac{c}{\rho} \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$\frac{\partial n}{\partial z} \sum c l \frac{\cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta d\theta}{2} = \frac{\partial n}{\partial z} \frac{c \lambda}{3}$

$\frac{c \lambda}{3} = D$

λ is wavelength

$= \frac{\mu}{\rho}$

$\frac{0.00017}{0.0013} = 0.13$

1870 $CO_2 \rightarrow air$ 0.142

Obelungen

N - 0 0.179

CO - 0 0.187

H - ~~0~~ 0.666

O - CO₂ 0.136

CO₂ - N₂O 0.092

$D = D_0 \theta^n$

$CO_2 \rightarrow air$ $n = \frac{1.97}{0.142}$

$H_2 \rightarrow O_2$ $\frac{1.76}{0.176}$

$CO_2 - N_2O$ 2.050

$\lambda_1 = \frac{1}{2 \left[\left(\frac{\sigma_1 + \sigma_2}{2} \right)^2 n_2 \sqrt{\frac{m_1 + m_2}{n_2}} + \sigma_1^2 n_1 \sqrt{2} \right]}$

$T = \frac{uT}{T} = \frac{u}{T}$

$$\mu = U - TS + A p v$$

$$\frac{dU + A p dv = dS}{T}$$

$$T \frac{\partial S}{\partial p} = \frac{\partial U}{\partial p} + A p \frac{\partial v}{\partial p}$$

$$\frac{d\mu}{dp} = \left[\frac{dU}{dp} - T \frac{dS}{dp} + A v + A p \frac{dv}{dp} \right] dp$$

$$T \frac{\partial S}{\partial T} = \frac{\partial U}{\partial T} + A p \frac{\partial v}{\partial T}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mu}{\partial p} = A v$$

$$\frac{\partial \mu}{\partial T} = \frac{\partial U}{\partial T} - S - T \frac{\partial S}{\partial T} + A p \frac{\partial v}{\partial T}$$

$$d\mu = A v dp - S dT$$

$$\psi = U - TS$$

$$T \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial U}{\partial v} + A p$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial U}{\partial v} - T \frac{\partial S}{\partial v} = -A p$$

$$-v \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} - \int p dv = p v$$

0
0
0

$$dx = -\pi b^2 n dx \cdot w = e^{-\alpha x}$$

$$w = C e^{-\pi b^2 n x} = e^{-\alpha x}$$

$$w_0 = C = 1$$

~~$$\int_0^\infty dx = 1 = \frac{1}{\lambda} C$$~~

$$\int x dx = \int x e^{-\alpha x} dx =$$

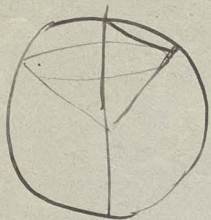
$$= \frac{x e^{-\alpha x}}{-\alpha} - \frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{\alpha^2}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{\pi b^2 n}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

$$w = e^{-\frac{x}{\lambda}}$$

90	82	72	61	57	14	5	2	1
0.11	0.2	0.333	0.5	1	2	3	4	4.6



$$g^2 = 2u^2(1 - \cos\theta)$$

$$g = 2u \sin\frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\frac{\int 2u \sin\frac{\theta}{2} \cdot 2u \sin\theta \cdot 2\pi \, d\theta}{4\pi u^2} = \int_0^\pi 2 \sin^2\frac{\theta}{2} \cos\frac{\theta}{2} \, d\frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$= \frac{4 \cos^3\frac{\theta}{2}}{3} \Big|_0^\pi = \frac{4}{3} u$$

Clausius $\lambda = \frac{3}{4 N n b^2}$

Maxwell $\lambda = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2} n b^2}$

$$\frac{3}{4} = 0.75$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 0.707$$



isotropic material = $N n b^2 l$

$$N n b^2 \lambda = 1$$

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{g}$$

$$N n b^2 c = 1$$

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{g} = \frac{1}{\frac{g}{c}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2} n b^2}}$$



$$\frac{[G(\lambda + \lambda') - \lambda \lambda']}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{2\pi \sin\theta \, d\theta}{4\pi} \cdot c \sin\theta \cdot A \, dN$$

$$\Sigma \left[G(\lambda) + \lambda' \cos\theta \frac{\partial G}{\partial \lambda} \right]$$

$$\Gamma = 2 \frac{\partial G}{\partial \lambda} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot c \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^2\theta \cos^2\theta \, d\theta}{2}$$

$$\Sigma \lambda' = \lambda \, dN$$

$$\Gamma = \frac{2}{3} \lambda c \frac{\partial G}{\partial \lambda}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \dots 0.35071 \leftarrow$$

Maxwell's Order - Tail

Przy porównaniu:

$$\frac{1}{2} \int [N\delta + \frac{\partial \delta}{\partial z} \cos \theta \leq l] \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{cN\delta}{4} + \frac{\partial \delta}{\partial z} \frac{c\lambda N}{3}$$

$$- [\frac{cN\delta}{4} - \frac{\partial \delta}{\partial z} \frac{c\lambda N}{3}]$$

~~Asymmetria~~

$$\frac{1}{2} \beta c n m u = \frac{c \lambda n m}{3} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$$

$$\beta \neq u = \lambda \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$$

$$u = \mu \lambda \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$$

obliczenia są jeszcze

niezakończony prop. $\frac{1}{\rho}$

$$F = \frac{u c \lambda}{3} \frac{\partial \delta}{\partial z} \quad \delta = \frac{u}{n}$$

$$= \frac{c \lambda}{3} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{\mu}{\rho} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{\mu}{\rho n} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z}$$

$$\Gamma_m = \frac{\mu}{\rho} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z} = \mu \frac{\partial (\frac{\rho}{\rho})}{\partial z} = \mu \frac{\partial \ln \rho}{\partial z}$$

0.955 0.142 0.080

prop. do rozkładu koncentracji

Spektroskopik dyfuzji: $\frac{\mu}{\rho}$

$$0.000425 \cdot 0.001293 = 0.136$$

$$= \mu \left(\frac{1}{\rho} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$= \mu \cdot \theta$$

Dyfuzja w powietrzu
"in situ" metoda

Formuła ogólna
 $\delta = \mu \cdot \theta \cdot c_0$

$$k = c_0 \mu$$

porówn. z tabelą: obł.

metody: ~~standardowa~~ Pflüger,
Krumm & Warkny, H. Scheller

Tabela współczynników

uśrednienia energii w powietrzu

porówn. do tabeli

$$O_2 - CO_2 \quad 0.161$$

$$CO - O_2 \quad 0.180$$

$$CO - CO_2 \quad 0.160$$

$$CH_4 - CO_2 \quad 0.159$$

$$por. - CO_2 \quad 0.142$$

$$H_2 - O_2 \quad 0.722$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) = \lambda c$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(2\pi r \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \quad / \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (u) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(2\pi r \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) = r \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial x} = \frac{r \cdot \lambda}{l}$$

↑

$$\frac{2\pi r \theta \lambda}{4\pi} = \underbrace{S(h, r)}_{m u} = \left[S(h) + \lambda \omega \theta \frac{\partial S}{\partial x} \right] +$$

$$\int \dots \theta \lambda \rightarrow \theta \lambda$$

$$r u = c$$

$$\lambda (R^2 - r^2) f(u) = c$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(r \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$

$$= f(u)$$

$$\dots$$

rodok masy $x = \frac{\sum m_i}{M}$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{\sum m \frac{d^i}{dt^i}}{M} = \frac{\sum m u}{M}$$

to je, umiemoj polnos lxx. $\mu \frac{du}{dt}$ $\int (M \frac{dx}{dt}) = \mu \frac{du}{dt}$

zaten tok same jak polny dvatel' eta $\mu x_2 = \mu \frac{du}{dt} =$ tozic vanytand

$$\mu = \frac{m u d e}{3} = \frac{\rho \lambda c}{3} \quad \text{Abb}$$

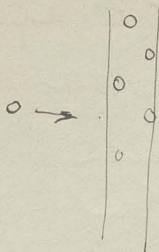
Dla poverca 150 C : $\mu = 0.00019$ $\lambda = 0.000010 \text{ cm}$
 $\epsilon_{150} = 462 \cdot \frac{m}{\mu}$

Thoz' ^{kaadid' d'ost'ing} spotheri po sec. : $\frac{462.00}{0.10} = 4600 \cdot 10^6$

Vistand'ej' vavt'ii $\lambda = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{2.6^2 \cdot 2}$ $\mu = \frac{m c}{\sqrt{2} 6^2 \cdot 2}$ zaten m'erdizis od ^{spotheri}

Maxwell otr'ezud' p'erny' roz' tem' vyznik' z' v'elkom' z'v'oz'om'

N_2	-194	⁵ 0.85	-196	34
O_2	-182	1.12	-119	51



$$dJ = -J$$

$$dJ = -J \frac{N \cdot dx \cdot \sigma}{A}$$

$$J = J_0 e^{-N\sigma x}$$

ie nie nastopi nitiha ni do dna
Pravdy je vsak v dnu $f(x) = e^{-N\sigma x}$ | pravica z poravnanim

~~Iskimo dani Najpogostejši dani~~

Iskimo:

Pravdy je, ie nastopi nitiha med x -- $x+dx$:

$$= dJ = J_0 \cdot N\sigma e^{-N\sigma x} dx$$

Preverimo deljivost dani $\lambda = \frac{\sum x dJ}{\sum dJ} = \frac{J_0 N\sigma \int_0^{\infty} x e^{-N\sigma x} dx}{J_0} \quad N\sigma = \alpha$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} \alpha x e^{-\alpha x} dx = -x e^{-\alpha x} \Big|_0^{\infty} + \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\alpha x} dx = -\frac{1}{\alpha} e^{-\alpha x} \Big|_0^{\infty} = \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{\alpha} = \frac{1}{N\sigma}$$

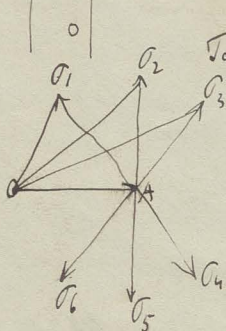
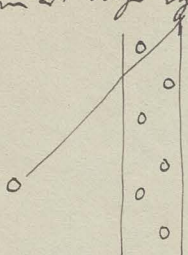
x	J	x	J
0	100	0.5	61
0.012	99	1	37
0.02	98	2	14
0.1	90	3	5
0.2	82	4	2
0.25	78	4.6	1
0.333	72		

Pravdy je, ie dani dani nitiha nitiha
nie nitiha

Jedli Nap. vsychnu duby a iony plynu pomyt si nedat to noia vho
 zamiat toje vytkali ie one v optoji de punkt puzerov plynu do jiny zate

vlykne puzerov to vavtve puzerov v f kuzerov

v stozku $\frac{1}{\cos \theta}$ poziskovne



Tak v optoji poziskovne v stozku $\frac{OO_1}{OA}$, $\frac{OO_2}{OA}$ at.

Opticna zata

$$\frac{\int_0^{\pi} 2r \sin \theta d\theta \cdot 2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2}}{\int_0^{\pi} 2r \sin \theta d\theta \cdot 1} = \frac{2 \int_0^{\pi} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} d\theta}{2 \int_0^{\pi} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} d\theta}$$

$$= \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\text{zate } \lambda = \frac{3}{4 n v^2}$$

Urady davyje puzerov Rovilla jiny vlykne kuzerov, resulto: $\lambda = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} n v^2}$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 0.707$$

$$n_2 = 0.75$$

iloi optoji kazdy duby pro se: $\frac{c}{\lambda}$

$$\rho = \frac{n m \bar{c}^2}{3}$$

Jaki dobrego wzrosty wdrożone gwieżdżone
 $m \bar{c}^2$ równo, wto przy tym samym n i T .

przejmiesz że albo lepiej $m \bar{c}^2 = \text{przy } T \text{ temp.}$, zatem przy danym T, ρ : n musi być równe

Prace Avogadro. Dużych dni i toż samemu jakim się obliczamy.

Tępy wyrost
 $\frac{2}{3}$

Impulsy

$$F = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -m \frac{d^2\xi}{dt^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{m \bar{c}^2}{2} &= \alpha T \\ \rho &= n \frac{m}{m} \frac{m \bar{c}^2}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \frac{\rho}{m} \alpha T = R \rho T \\ R &= \frac{2}{3} \frac{\alpha}{m} \end{aligned}$$

Podsumujmy od

$$\int_0^T F dt = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -n (\xi - \xi) \quad \text{jaki przysięga}$$

$$= -2m \xi$$

Podsumujmy od

$$\int_0^T F dt = \int_{\xi_1}^{\xi_2} + \int_{\xi_2}^{\xi_3} + \dots$$

$$\int_0^T F dt = 2 N m \xi$$

$$N = \text{ilość masek} = \frac{n \xi}{2l} T$$

Pracę wykonaną = $\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T F dt = n m \xi^2 = p v$

Jaki dobrego wzrosty wdrożone gwieżdżone

$$\rho = \frac{n_1 m_1 \bar{c}_1^2}{3} + \frac{n_2 m_2 \bar{c}_2^2}{3} + \dots$$

$$\rho = \frac{\rho_1 \bar{c}_1^2 + \rho_2 \bar{c}_2^2 + \dots}{3} = \rho_1 R_1 T + \dots$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \left[\frac{\rho_1}{m_1} \frac{m_1 \bar{c}_1^2}{2} + \dots \right] = \frac{\rho_1}{m_1} n_1 T + \dots = \rho_1 R_1 T + \dots = \rho_1 + \rho_2$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \left[\frac{\rho_1}{m_1} \alpha T + \frac{\rho_2}{m_2} \alpha T + \dots \right] = \rho_1 R_1 T + \rho_2 R_2 T + \dots$$

Dalton

$$\rho = n m \bar{v}^2$$

$$\rho = n m \bar{v}^2$$

$$\bar{v}^2 + \bar{v}_y^2 + \bar{v}_z^2 = \bar{c}^2$$

Szybko zmieniają się z kierunkiem

$$\bar{v}^2 + \bar{v}_y^2 + \bar{v}_z^2 = \bar{c}^2$$

Powinno być kwadratowa prędkość

ale w rzeczywistości przyjmuje wartość

$$\bar{v}^2 = \frac{\bar{c}^2}{3}$$

to wychłonie i to właśnie bierze się do wartości

$$\rho = n m \frac{\bar{c}^2}{3}$$

W ten sposób 1) porównujemy rozmiar kulki do: σ $t = \frac{2l}{v}$

σ

2) porównujemy wpływ zderzeń kulki między sobą, ten jednak nie ma

znaczącego wpływu, ich udział w powrocie do drogi jest niewielki.

Sądzimy więc, że prędkość porównamy

$$n m = \rho$$

$$\rho \sigma = \frac{\bar{c}^2}{3}$$

$$\text{prawo Druy. - Bkanta: } \frac{\bar{c}^2}{3} = RT$$

$$\frac{m \bar{c}^2}{2} = \frac{3}{2} n RT$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} n T$$

$$\bar{c} = \sqrt{\frac{3p}{\rho}} = \sqrt{3RT}$$

podstawiamy $\sqrt{\frac{3 \cdot 10^6}{0.001293}}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6.47712 \\ 0.11160 - 3 \\ \hline 9.36552 \\ 4.68276 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{c_1}{c_2} = \sqrt{\frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1}}$$

Niektórzy uważają to za dowód
prawo Druy - Bkanta

$$\frac{482 \text{ m}}{\text{sec}}$$

$$\text{Londre } 1827$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11160 \\ 95361 \\ \hline 11580 \end{array}$$

3773

$$\begin{array}{r} 05790 \\ 6828 \\ \hline 5.2618 \end{array}$$

$$\text{CO}_2: \frac{32}{44} \cdot 2 = \sqrt{22} = 1.3424$$

$$0.6712$$

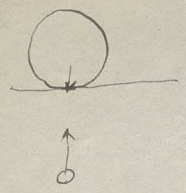
390

$$\begin{array}{r} 6712 \\ 4.5906 \end{array}$$

mniej więcej podobnie jest, co też rozważałem

$$m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = F$$

$$\int F dt = m \frac{dx}{dt}$$



$$C = c + 2m' \frac{c-c}{m+m'}$$

$$C = -c \text{ jika}$$

$$-c = m' \frac{c-c}{m+m'}$$

$$+m c = +m' c = m g \frac{t}{2}$$

~~...~~

$$= \frac{F t}{2}$$

$$F = \frac{2M m c}{t} \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{ketika benda akan} \\ \text{maka akan kembali} \\ \text{ke titik } \frac{1}{3} L \end{array} \right) \frac{m m c^2}{3} \text{ per sek.}$$

Temperature = energy kind. pressure = volume energy.

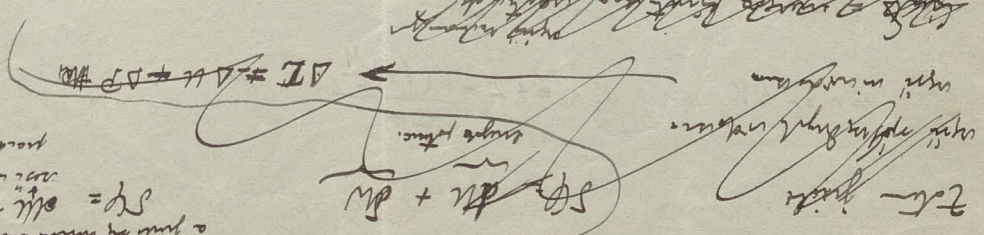
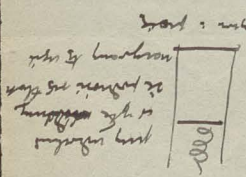
Energy = volume energy. pressure = volume energy. Temperature = energy kind. pressure = volume energy.

Energy = volume energy. pressure = volume energy. Temperature = energy kind. pressure = volume energy.

Energy = volume energy. pressure = volume energy. Temperature = energy kind. pressure = volume energy.

Energy = volume energy. pressure = volume energy. Temperature = energy kind. pressure = volume energy.

Energy = volume energy. pressure = volume energy. Temperature = energy kind. pressure = volume energy.



Energy = volume energy. pressure = volume energy. Temperature = energy kind. pressure = volume energy.

$$V_1 = V + 2 \frac{m}{m+M} \frac{V-v}{2}$$

$$v_1 = v + 2M \frac{v-V}{m+M}$$

$$\frac{m v_1^2}{2} - \frac{M V_1^2}{2} =$$

$$m V^2 - m v^2$$

$$4 \frac{(V-v)^2 m - M^2}{(m+M)^2}$$

$$8 \frac{m}{m+M} \frac{c-c}{(m+M)}$$

$$\frac{m p^2}{2} - \frac{m' p'^2}{2} = \left[\frac{8 m m'}{(m+m')^2} - 1 \right] \left[\frac{m' p'^2}{2} - \frac{m p^2}{2} \right] + \frac{4 m m' (m-m') p p'}{(m+m')^2}$$

~~8 m m'~~

$$\frac{8(1+\delta)}{(2+\delta)^2} - 1 = \frac{2(1+\delta) \frac{(1+\sqrt{2})^2}{(2+\delta)^2}}{(2+\delta)^2}$$

$$\frac{8+8\delta-4-4\delta-\delta^2}{(2+\delta)^2} = \frac{4+4\delta-\delta^2}{(2+\delta)^2} = \left(\frac{2-\delta}{2+\delta} \right)^2$$

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

Now we can take into account the velocity of the center of mass.

by the principle of conservation

velocity $v_i = -V$ $V \left(1 + \frac{m}{m+M} \right) = \frac{2m}{m+M} v_0$

$$m v = -M V$$

$$V_1 = V + 2 \frac{m}{m+M} \frac{V(1 + \frac{M}{m})}{2}$$

$$m v + M V = m v' + M V'$$

$$m(v - v') = M(V' - V) \quad | \cdot 2 \quad - \quad 35$$

$$m \frac{v^2}{2} + M \frac{V^2}{2} = m \frac{v'^2}{2} + M \frac{V'^2}{2}$$

$$v + v' = V' + V \quad | \cdot 2 \quad \text{für } M$$

$$v' = \frac{2MV + v(m-M)}{m+M}$$

$$2mv + 2M \frac{Mv - v}{m+M} = mv + Mv + \frac{2Mv - 2Mv}{m+M} = 3mv - Mv$$

$$v' = v + \frac{2M}{m+M}(V-v)$$

$$V' = V + 2m \frac{v-V}{m+M} = \frac{MV + v - 2mv}{m+M}$$

$$-mv + Mv + mv' + Mv' = 2MV$$

$$v' = \frac{2MV + Mv - Mv}{m+M} = v - \frac{2Mv}{m+M} + \frac{2MV}{m+M}$$

$$v' = v + \frac{2M}{m+M}(V-v)$$

$$V = -\frac{mv}{M}$$

$$v' = v + \frac{2M}{m+M} \left(\frac{m}{M} + 1 \right) v = -v$$

↑ ungewöhnlich - sollte in die negative

$$mv = MV = M g \frac{t}{2} = F \frac{t}{2}$$

zwick

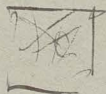
$$F = \frac{2mv}{t}$$

$$t = \frac{2l}{v}$$

$$F = \frac{mv^2}{l}$$



$$p = \frac{nm \xi^2}{3}$$



become shadow
bei wagen

$$v' = v + 2M \frac{V-v}{m+M} = v \left[1 - \frac{2M}{m+M} \right] + \frac{2MV}{m+M}$$

$$V' = V + 2m \frac{v-V}{m+M} = V \left[1 - \frac{2m}{m+M} \right] + \frac{2mv}{m+M}$$

$$\frac{M V'^2}{2} - \frac{m v'^2}{2} = \frac{M V^2}{2} - \frac{m v^2}{2} + \frac{2}{(m+M)^2} \left[M m^2 (v-V)^2 + m M^2 (V-v)^2 \right] + \frac{4mM}{m+M} (vV - V^2 - v^2 + v^2)$$

~~the~~

$$M V^2 \left[1 - \frac{4m}{m+M} + \frac{4m^2}{(m+M)^2} \right] + \frac{4m^2 M v^2}{(m+M)^2} + \frac{4m M V v}{m+M} \left(1 - \frac{2m}{m+M} \right) - \left\{ m v^2 \left[1 - \frac{4M}{m+M} + \frac{4M^2}{(m+M)^2} \right] + \frac{4M^2 m V^2}{\dots} + \frac{4m M V v}{\dots} \left(1 - \frac{2M}{m+M} \right) \right\}$$

$$= M V^2 \left[1 - \frac{4m}{m+M} + \frac{4m^2}{(m+M)^2} - \frac{4Mm}{(m+M)^2} \right] - m v^2 \left[\dots \right]$$

$$+ \frac{4mM V v}{m+M} \left[\dots \right] \frac{2(M-m)}{m+M}$$

$$= M V^2 \left[1 - \frac{8m}{m+M} + \frac{4m}{m+M} \right] M V^2 \left[1 - \frac{8mM}{(m+M)^2} \right] - \dots$$

$$= \left(\frac{M V^2}{2} - \frac{m v^2}{2} \right) \left(1 - \frac{8mM}{(m+M)^2} \right) + \frac{4mM \cdot vV (m-M)}{(m+M)^2}$$

Rachunek Maxwella

doswiadczenia: $\kappa, \mu \propto \theta$ $D \propto \theta^2$ miesz. od ciśnień

Pragnęła się nie trzymać o to czy
czy umiemy przeliczyć? raczej
pragnęła, o czym faktycznie dzieło

↓
mętk. $\sim \theta^{\frac{2}{3}} - \theta$ $\theta^{1.7} - \theta^2$

Wzrostanie się przynosiłoby większe podziału komórek [
Sutherland: przeliczenie $\frac{c}{2^4}$ $\eta = \eta_0 \frac{1 + \alpha c}{1 + \frac{c}{\theta}}$ $\sqrt{1 + \alpha \theta}$

Opis: ci mowa wyc. drzewa: ich imago roduje, wyc. nie mowa się zgodności izolacji
sposobu dla wrażeń powietrza. Co najgorzej dla jednego stemowca. Wzrost stemu
Elektrycz. - do

de o cetero mechanizm ten drzew zgodna się izolacji.
Istota dachu nie uderzenie mowa chy wina w - wzniesienia

Wp. skok temper. || Ony wpływ rozrzedzenia!
Wojło przy dachu ~~oprowadzi~~ wykończeniu roduńców

Stemus in rousped fossis
Thermal transpiration

Wzrostanie wyjmęch w dół. Soby d. dnie w powietrzu do nocy: i do słońca.

Mechanizm parowy dla para skomplikowane.

Wzrostanie gęstości roduńców: nie jest termodynamicznie idealny
Atj. drogi protoplazmiczne samobranie sły sły.

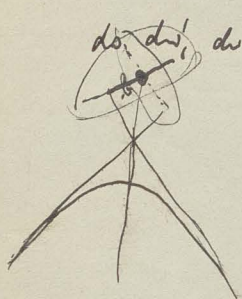
Filmki roduńców i sły pępek i sły pępek.

Główny: spójność = sły pępek



[Faint, illegible handwriting on aged, yellowed paper. The text is mirrored across a central vertical crease, suggesting bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The ink is very light and the paper shows signs of wear and discoloration.]

dvůrcelnou křivkou vzhledem k tomu, že vodorovně
 ilozie této křivky je nulová



$da, da', da'' \quad d\epsilon, d\epsilon', d\epsilon'' \quad f_1, f_1', f_1'' \quad g, g', g'' \quad b, b', b'' \quad d\epsilon, d\epsilon', d\epsilon''$

oily obzvy' tudy by vypravit
 vzhledem jeha fu (899 -)

$b = b'$

$g = g'$

$d\epsilon = d\epsilon'$

zůstává to tyžka prostačel výhledy - točivost

z toho cely prostačel $\iiint (f_1' f_2' - f_1 f_2) g b \, d\epsilon, d\epsilon', d\epsilon''$

Zatem rovnani otáčivost:

$\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial t} + \left\{ \frac{\partial f_1'}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} \right\} + \left\{ \frac{\partial f_1''}{\partial z} \right\} = \iiint \int \int (f_1' f_2' - f_1 f_2) g b \, d\epsilon, d\epsilon', d\epsilon''$

Zatem jeha vzhledem k tomu, že vodorovně $f_1' f_2' = f_1 f_2$

což je vzhledem k tomu, že $e^{-b\epsilon}$

z toho tyžka křivka je to křivka vzhledem k tomu, že vodorovně

z toho je z jeha b, křivka vzhledem k tomu, že vodorovně $H = \text{Th}$

$\sum \text{vzhledem k } f \text{ křivky vzhledem k } H = \sum f \, d\epsilon = \iiint f \, d\epsilon, d\epsilon', d\epsilon''$

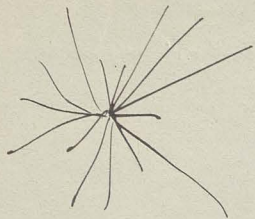
$\frac{\partial H}{\partial t} = \iiint \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \iiint \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \, d\epsilon, d\epsilon', d\epsilon'' = \iiint (f_1' f_2' - f_1 f_2) \, d\epsilon, d\epsilon', d\epsilon''$

$H = \iiint f_1' f_2' \, d\epsilon, d\epsilon', d\epsilon''$

$\frac{\partial H}{\partial t} = \iiint (f_1' f_2' - f_1 f_2) \, d\epsilon, d\epsilon', d\epsilon''$

$\frac{dH}{dt} = -\frac{1}{4} \iiint (f_1 - f_1') [2y f_1 - 2y f_1'] \, d\epsilon, d\epsilon', d\epsilon''$

Grześem przedstawiamy punktowi; tyle punktów ile drobin w



iluzji drobin przedziś, zych się w do 1 procektorych

punktowi $d \} - - - \} dw$
 dx

$$dw = f(x, y, z, t) dx dy dz dt$$

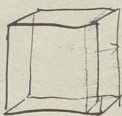
za czas $t+dt$: $dw' = f(x, y, z, t+dt)$

$$dw' - dw = \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} dx dy dz dt$$

to zmiana
to pochodna

1). Wędrówka drobin to które leżą w do i posiadają ξ wzniosły się w kierunku x
 podczas czasu dt tyle ile leżą w objętości $dy dz \xi dt$

~~to jest~~



t.j. $dy dz \xi dt f(x, y, z, t) dx$

A wartość $\xi f(x, y, z, t) dy dz dz dt$

W całym wycie $-\left(\xi \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \eta \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \zeta \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}\right) dx dy dz dt$

2). ~~Wzrost~~ Spothamie i

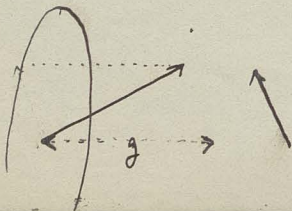
Wiele spothamie między drobinami: ξ, η, ζ i ξ_2, η_2, ζ_2
 to jest $f_2 - f_1 = f_2$

Spothamie: wtedy gdy drobin wyleciał < 6

Wystąpiamy sobie punktowi względem g w do kierunku i w kierunku
 i stonogom E_1 potęgung 2 punkt 1

Krzysz 6

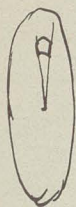
Wtedy spothamie jeżeli taki drugi punkt przednie punktowi w kierunku



dokument pow. w tym miejscu

b najwazniejsza wlasnosc do ktorej by powiazano

b db dz



podnosz sam dt to powiazano powiazano o g dt
wzrost obrotu przestawia „wynikiem” przez to dokument

b g db dz dt

A tak dla kazdego z tych punktow 1 zotem w calosci

$\Sigma dw = f_1 do dw, g b db dz dt$

zotem w tej obrotu gdzie linie punktow 2 :

$f_1 f_2 g b do dw, dz db dz dt$

Zotem ilosci calkowite $do dw, dz dt \int_0^b b db \int_0^{z_2} dz f_1 f_2$

~~zotem~~ Zotem ilosci calkowite z otoczenia punktow ξ_1, η_1, ζ_1 z innymi :

$do dw, dt \iiint \int_0^{\xi_1} \int_0^{\eta_1} \int_0^{\zeta_1}$

a powiazano to wyznaczenie ~~z~~ kierunku i punktow ξ_1, η_1, ζ_1 w otoczeniu

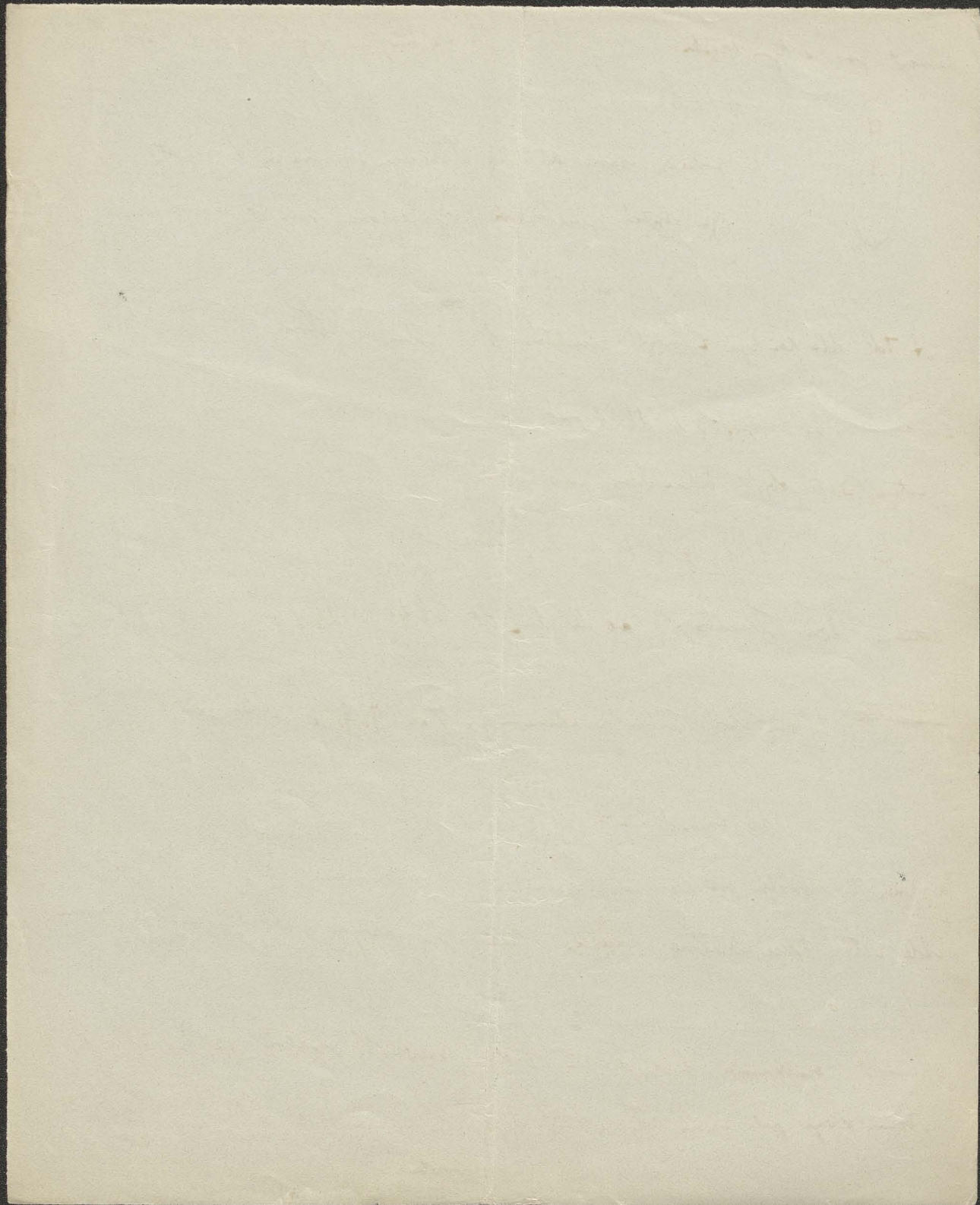
Alte zotem tobie odnotowane z otoczenia: taki powiazano ktorej linie punktow powiazano inne

a otoczenie ξ_2, η_2, ζ_2

tamte spotkania $f_1 do dw - b dz$ z otoczenia punktow 1, 2, za inne 1', 2'

Moze obrotu jeli z otoczenia $\xi_1, \eta_1, \zeta_1, \xi_2, \eta_2, \zeta_2 b' dz' = f_2 (\xi_1, \eta_1, \zeta_1, \xi_2, \eta_2, \zeta_2 do dz)$

z otoczenia



a a a a
 a a

Ada sama pautnya. jik

a a a b

a a b a

a b a a

b a a a

prinsip 4 urutan

a a b b

a b a b

b a a b

b b a a

b a b a

a b b a

$$\frac{4!}{2!2!} = \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4}{2 \cdot 2} = 6$$

bo wafle mntrogh 4! permutasi; da 2 tye permutasi belye wafle a b
 i remang wafle a b nic kiny si joko wafle, wafle permutasi tye : -

o ang punggukta $\frac{20!}{10!10!}$

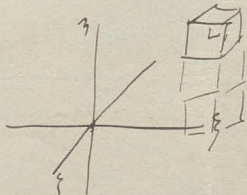
Ada sama jikl w wafle a b c belye wafle a b c

tapaw

$$= \frac{(a+b+c)!}{a!b!c!}$$

da panti sangh...

Prinsip pengaliran



metode pengaliran & komposisi w

~~metode pengaliran & komposisi w~~

Prinsip pengaliran adalah bahwa metode pengaliran ini adalah sama pada jik a b c a b c
 jikl rata $n_1 + n_2 + n_3$ maka to pada, is n_1 lery & pinyu n_2 wafle - - -

$$p = \frac{(n_1 + n_2 + n_3)!}{(n_1!) (n_2!)}$$

da pada is metode pengaliran

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{dH}{dt} &= \iiint \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \gamma f \, d\omega \, d\omega' = \iiint \gamma f [f'_{t_1} - f_{t_1}] \, d\omega \, d\omega' \, dt \\
 &= \iiint \gamma f_1 [f'_{t_1} - f_{t_1}] \, d\omega \, d\omega' \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \iiint \gamma (f'_{t_1} - f_{t_1}) [f'_{t_1} - f_{t_1}] \, d\omega \, d\omega' \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \iiint \gamma f'_{t_1} [f_{t_1} - f'_{t_1}] \, d\omega \, d\omega' \\
 &= -\frac{1}{4} \iiint [\gamma f'_{t_1} - \gamma f_{t_1}] [f'_{t_1} - f_{t_1}] \, d\omega \, d\omega'
 \end{aligned}$$

parowoi γ x wstę wimie z wosnem x $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x}$
 to jinde $x_1 > x_2$ toki $\gamma x_1 > \gamma x_2$ $x_1 - x_2 > 0$ $\gamma x_1 - \gamma x_2 > 0$
 $x_1 < x_2$ $\gamma x_1 < \gamma x_2$ $x_1 - x_2 < 0$ $\gamma x_1 - \gamma x_2 < 0$
 ilony same > 0

wstę wstę wstę wstę $\iiint > 0$ wstę $\frac{dH}{dt} < 0$

Wielka ilość kuli węgla i białej

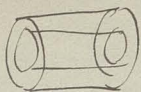
20 kugole podany wyrażenie 10 białej 10 węgla stronka permutacyj.

sama sama

a_1, a_2, b_1, b_2	a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4	a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4
a_2, a_1, b_1, b_2	a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4	a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4
a_1, a_2, b_2, b_1	a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4	a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4
a_2, a_1, b_2, b_1	a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4	a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4
a_1, b_1, a_2, b_2	a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4	a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4

$\rightarrow n! \frac{n!}{2} \frac{n!}{2}$

$\frac{10}{10} \frac{10}{10}$
~~$aaa bbb$
 $aab abb$
 $aba aab$
 $baa aab$~~



$$2\pi r dr \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} l = 2\pi l r \left(r \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) dr$$

40

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial r^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$

$$p_1 u_1 = p_2 u_2$$

$$\frac{\partial (p u)}{\partial x} = 0 = u \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + p \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\underline{p u = f(x)}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) = f(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) = 2 f(x)$$

$$r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \frac{r^2}{2} f(x) + C_1$$

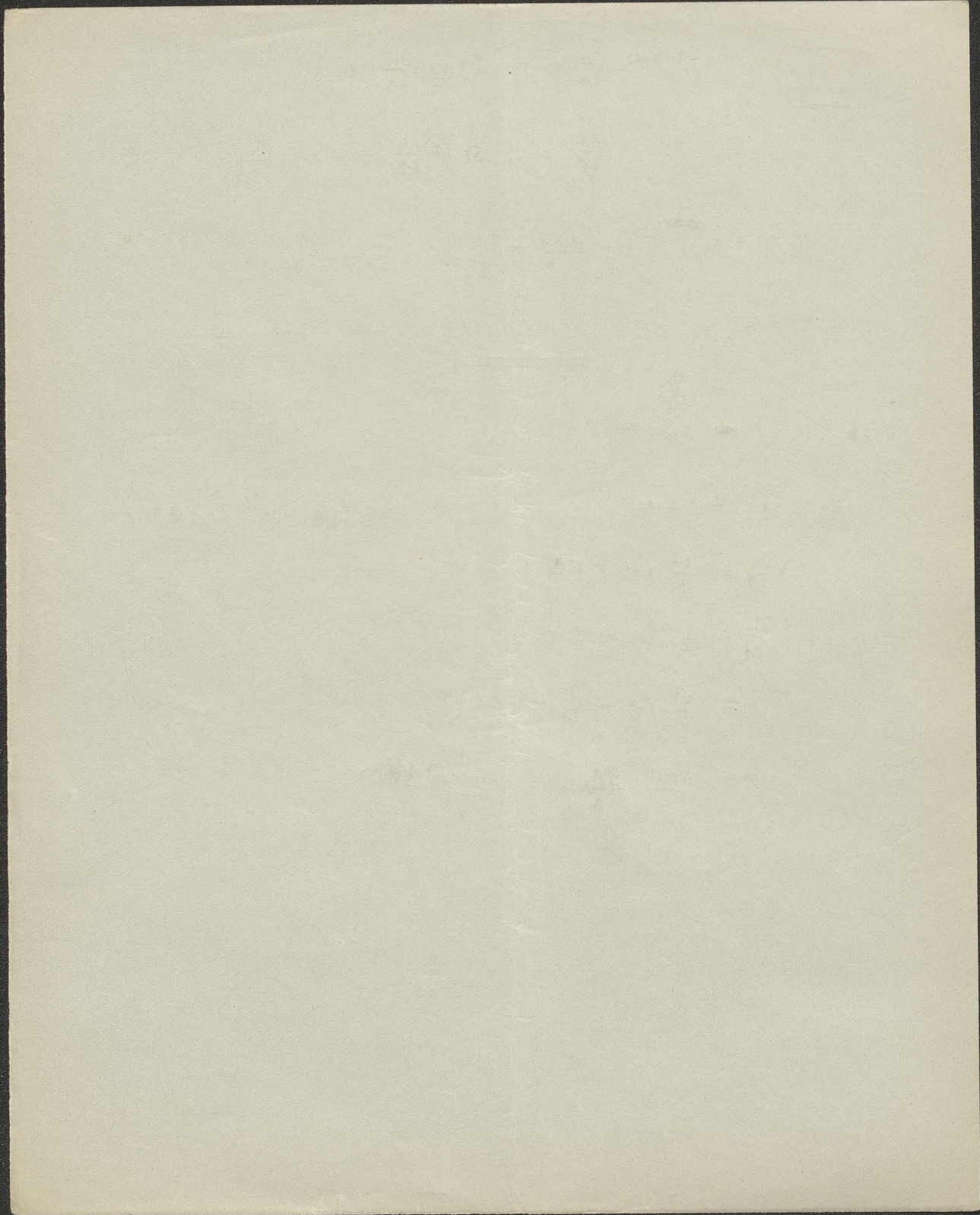
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \frac{r}{2} f(x) + \frac{1}{2} C_1$$

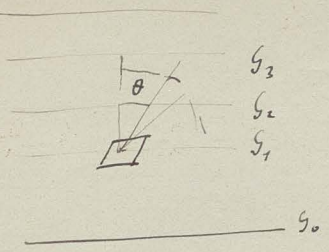
$$u = \frac{r^2}{4} f(x) + \frac{1}{2} C_1 r + C_2$$

$$u = \frac{r^2 - \delta^2}{4} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{r^2 - \delta^2}{4} f$$

$$\frac{r^2 - \delta^2}{4} f(x) = f(x) r$$

$$r = \frac{1}{4} f(x)$$

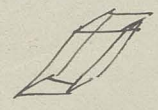




dziwne się
w każdej warstwie drżący powstaje G

$$\frac{2n \sin \theta d \theta}{4n} n = d n \theta$$

zatem pochodzą N promieni



podnos 1 sec:
$$c \frac{\cos \theta n \theta d \theta}{2} n = N$$

każda drżina wywołuje i potężnie
$$G(x) + l \cos \theta \frac{\partial G}{\partial z}$$

zatem wyznaczenie:

$$\begin{aligned} & \cancel{N G + \frac{\partial G}{\partial z} \cos \theta} \\ & \cancel{N G} - \frac{\partial G}{\partial z} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} & \cancel{N G + \frac{\partial G}{\partial z} \cos \theta} \\ & \cancel{N G} - \frac{\partial G}{\partial z} \end{aligned}} \right\}$$

zatem równica:
$$2 \frac{\partial G}{\partial z} \cos \theta \leq N l \quad \sum N l = \lambda N$$

$$2 \frac{\partial G}{\partial z} \cos \theta \lambda N = n \lambda \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \theta r \theta = \frac{n \lambda c}{3} \frac{\partial G}{\partial z}$$

Jakie się mi robi wrażenie że wyznaczenie praktycznie równe: 0.350271
zawsze $\frac{1}{3}$

$N \cdot \mu$ elektryczny ładunek

albo $G = m u$

wtady przez 1 cm² powstaje iloczyn
$$\frac{m n \lambda c}{3} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \mu \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$$

$$\mu = \frac{m n \lambda c}{3}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial a} \sum (y - a - bx - cx^2)^2 = 0$$

$$\sum (y - a - bx - cx^2) = 0 \quad \sum x (y - a - bx - cx^2) = 0$$

$$\sum y + na + b \sum x + c \sum x^2 = \sum y$$

$$\sum x y + a \sum x + b \sum x^2 + c \sum x^3 = \sum x y$$

$$\sum x^2 y + a \sum x^2 + b \sum x^3 + c \sum x^4 = \sum x^2 y$$

$$a = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} \sum y & \sum x & \sum x^2 \\ \sum x y & \sum x^2 & \sum x^3 \\ \sum x^2 y & \sum x^3 & \sum x^4 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} n & \sum x & \sum x^2 \\ \sum x & \sum x^2 & \sum x^3 \\ \sum x^2 & \sum x^3 & \sum x^4 \end{vmatrix}}$$

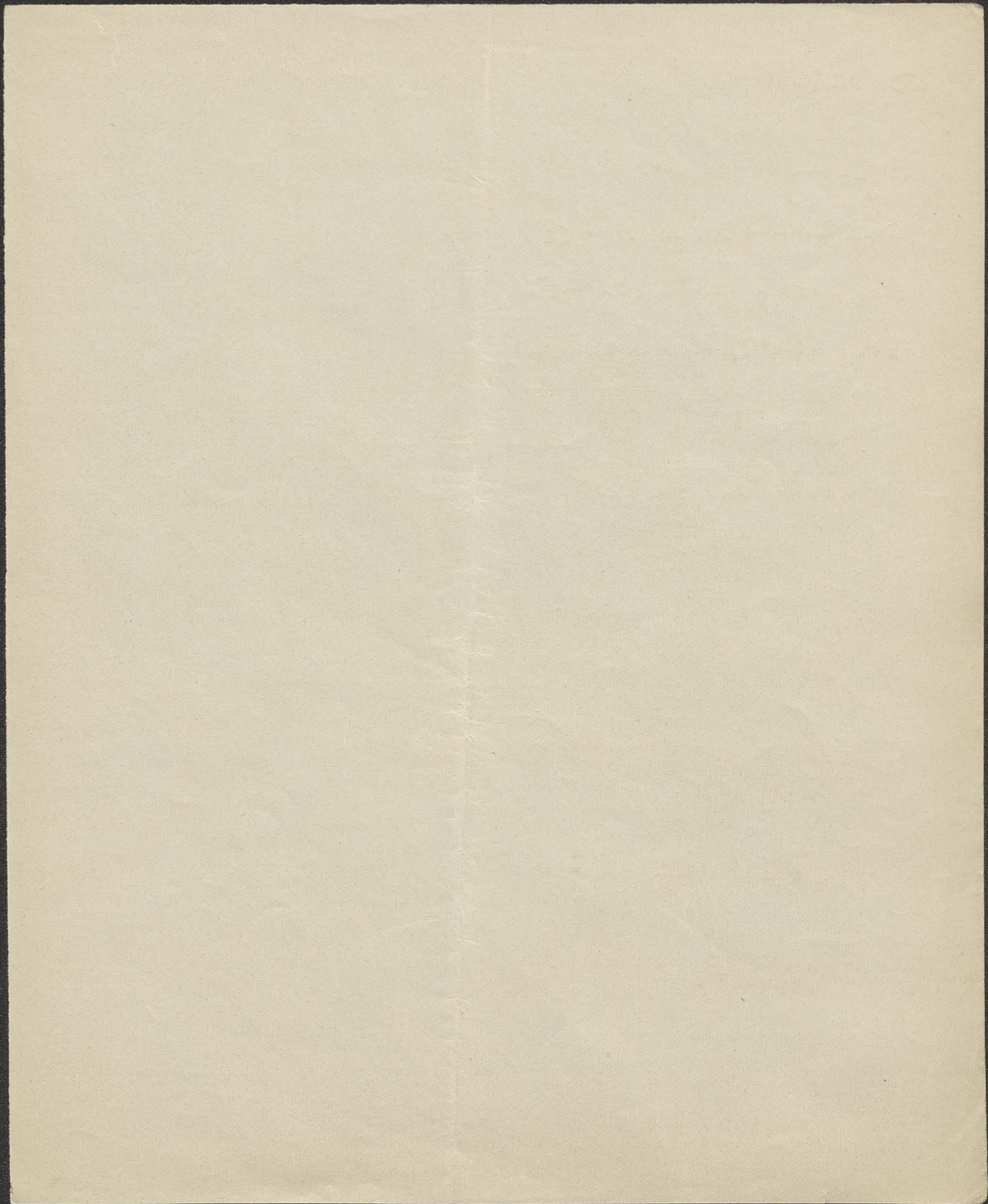
$$a = \frac{124 \cdot a}{\rho c^2}$$

$$\frac{\rho c^2}{3} = \mu$$

$$a = \frac{124 \cdot 10^6}{124} = 10^6 \quad \mu = \frac{15 \cdot 10^{-2}}{4.4} = 0.34$$

$$\frac{124 \cdot 80}{500 \cdot 10^2} = \frac{100}{25 \cdot 10^8} = 4 \cdot 10^{-8}$$

$$\frac{c n m u}{4} + \frac{c \lambda m n}{6} \frac{\partial n}{\partial z}$$



2 ~~strafy~~ 2 Kostki prawdziwej percyj sumy.

Mozliwe kombinacje : 36

Suma	2	...	1	.	1,	1	$\frac{1}{36}$
	3		2.1	,	1.2	2	$\frac{2}{36}$
	4		2.2	,	1.3,	3	$\frac{3}{36}$
	5		1.4,	2.3,	3.2,	4	$\frac{4}{36}$
	6				4.1	5	$\frac{5}{36}$

Monaco

Roulette $\frac{1}{36}$ wypl. 35 razy rate: prawdziw. wartość $\frac{35}{36}$ składki:

$\frac{\partial}{\partial a} \sum (y - fx)^2 = 0$ sk.

$f(x) = a + bx + cx^2$

~~$\frac{\partial}{\partial a, b, c} [\sum y - a - b \sum x - c \sum x^2]^2 = 0$~~

~~$\sum y - a - b \sum x - c \sum x^2 = 0$~~

$\sum (y - a - bx - cx^2) = 0$

$\sum x (y - a - bx) = 0$

~~$\frac{c}{A} \left(\frac{p_1}{2} + \frac{p_2}{2} + \frac{p_3}{2} + \frac{p_4}{2} \right)$~~ Loteria 90

№ 6 Numerów 2 są wygrani jakiś powod. ze dwa kombinacje (wygrali?)

1 2	2 1	3 1	4 1	
1 3	2 3	3 2		
1 4	2 4	3 4		
1 5	2 5	3 5		
1 6	2 6	3 6		

(2 numerów)
~~(nie wygrał na pewno)~~
~~(nie wygrał na pewno)~~

2 tyje sprzyjających 1 # zatem powod. $\frac{2}{30} = \frac{1}{15} \left(\frac{6}{2} \right) = \frac{6.5}{1.2}$

90 Numerów 5 zoty wygranych
 powod. Quinterno : $\binom{90}{5} = 43,999,268$

powod. ze wyjdzie jak numer : $\frac{5}{90} = \frac{1}{18}$

wyjdzie dwa numery kazda 2 $\binom{90}{2}$ kombinacji rownie mozliwa
 sprzyjajacych takim w ktorym one dwa numery wyjdzie 23
 mozemy przeliczyc wyh. = $\binom{5}{2}$

$$W_2 = \frac{\binom{5}{2}}{\binom{90}{2}} = \frac{10}{4005}$$

$$W_3 = \frac{10}{117,480}$$

$$W_4 = \frac{5}{2,565,190}$$

Korzystając z $\int \frac{dx}{x} = a \ln \frac{x_1}{x_2}$ metoda "Kieryn" umożliwia nie stała
 N.p. dwa granice równi :
~~metoda "Kieryn" umożliwia nie stała~~
 $a \left[\ln \frac{c+d}{c} + \ln \frac{c-d}{c} \right]$
 $= a \left[\ln \left(1 + \frac{d}{c} \right) + \ln \left(1 - \frac{d}{c} \right) \right] = a \left\{ \begin{aligned} & \frac{d}{c} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d}{c} \right)^2 + \dots \\ & - \frac{d}{c} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d}{c} \right)^2 - \dots \end{aligned} \right\} = < 0$

Teoria błędów

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wielka ilość pomiarów, średnia wartość = najprawd.
 błąd pomiaru największy ze średniej wartości = maksym.

$$x_1 - x = \delta_1$$

$$x_2 - x = \delta_2$$

$$x_3 - x = \delta_3$$

$$x_n - x = \delta_n$$

$$-dx = dz_i$$

$$\text{prawd. że } \sum_{i=1}^n \delta_i = f(\delta_n)$$

$$f(\delta_1) f(\delta_2) \dots = W(x)$$

$$\log f(\delta_1) + \log f(\delta_2) \dots = \log W(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial \log W}{\partial x} = 0 = \left[-\frac{\frac{df(\delta_1)}{dx}}{f(\delta_1)} + \frac{1}{k_2} + \frac{1}{k_3} + \dots \right] = 0$$

$$\text{to dla wartości: } x = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots}{n}$$

$$\text{tzn. } (z_1 + z_2 + \dots - z_n) = 0$$

$$z_n = -(z_1 + z_2 + \dots)$$

$$\frac{df}{dz_i} = \varphi(z_i)$$

$$\varphi(z_1) + \varphi(z_2) + \varphi(z_3) + \dots$$

$$\varphi(z_n) = 0$$

$$z_n = -(z_1 + z_2 + \dots - z_{n-1})$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z_k}$$

$$\frac{d\varphi(z_k)}{dz_k} + \frac{d\varphi(z_n)}{dz_n} \frac{\partial z_n}{\partial z_k} = 0$$

$$\text{zatem: } \frac{d\varphi(z_1)}{dz_1} = \frac{d\varphi(z_2)}{dz_2} = \frac{d\varphi(z_3)}{dz_3} = \dots = k$$

$$\varphi(z) = kz + c = \frac{f'}{f}$$

" 0

zatem $z\varphi = 0$

$$\text{zatem } f = e^{kz^2}$$

$$f = a e^{-kz^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-kz^2}$$

- 1). Prandopod. rucenia pierwszy rozem 1 : -- $\frac{1}{6}$
- 2). nie rucenia " 1 : $\frac{5}{6}$

- 3). rucenia drugi rozem 1 : $\frac{1}{6}$
- 4). rucenia nie pierwszy ale drugi : $\frac{5}{36} = \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6}$
- 5). rucenia albo pierwszy albo \uparrow : $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{5}{36} = \frac{11}{36}$

~~Prandopod~~

6 kul między sobą 1 białe

- 1). - białe $\frac{1}{6}$
- 2). -- nie białe $\frac{5}{6}$

- 3). białe wyjęta albo nie $\frac{11}{36}$

Jeżeli się przedkłada wyjęta kulę wypuścić to

prawd. wyjęta drugi rozem ale nie pierwszy = $\frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{6}$

prawd. albo drugi albo pierwszy : $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{12}{36}$

O simulacji etc.

I. Jidli vjaska d'vete m'edline to

pravop. zdavna se zidnye lub drugije = suma pravop. pojdyly'nyh

~~Wyplyve~~ z d'pny'nyh

N.p. pravop. ~~to~~ z'v'ny' 4 d'vina kotkani = $\frac{1}{3}$

[Isti pravop. z'by suma byla = 4 z'p'ny' v'ny!]

pravop. z'v'ny' 4, o'sn'v'ny' v'ny' = 2 // v'ny'.

Jidli Radnia j'k'et' z'v'ny' 2 $\frac{1000}{30} = 33$ os'ob to (ve Lvovu) v'ny' z'd'ny' v'ny' v'ny' / to pravop. jidli v'ny' v'ny' v'ny' to v'ny' to v'ny' z'v'ny'.

II. Ost'ny' v'ny' z'v'ny' : pravop. z'v'ny' z'davna se z'v'ny' d'v'ny' v'ny' = v'ny' pravop.

N.p. d'v'ny' kotkani

v'ny' v'ny' : 4 - $\frac{1}{36}$ v'ny'

$$M u'^2 - m u^2 = M \left[(M-m)^2 u^2 + 4m^2 u^2 + 4m(M-m) u u' \right] - m \left[(M-m)^2 u^2 + 4M^2 u^2 + 4M(M-m) u u' \right] \quad \left(\frac{1}{2+M} \right)^2$$

$$= \underbrace{(M(M-m)^2 - 4mM^2)}_{\left[(M-m)^2 - 4mM \right]} u^2 - \left[m(M-m)^2 - 4Mm^2 \right] u^2 + 8m \frac{M(M-m)}{(m+M)^2} u u'$$

$$\Delta' = \frac{\left[(M-m)^2 - 4mM \right]}{(m+M)^2} \Delta = 1 + \delta$$

$$= \frac{(M+m)^2 - 8mM}{(m+M)^2}$$

$$\sqrt{mM} < \frac{m+M}{2}$$

$$8mM < 2(m+M)^2$$

$$\frac{8mM}{(m+M)^2} - 1 < 1$$

$$M = m(1+\alpha)$$

$$\alpha^2 - 4(1+\alpha) = -\frac{8mM}{m^2} \quad *$$

$$\frac{\alpha^2 - 4(1+\alpha)}{(2+\alpha)^2} = 1 + \delta \quad \varepsilon = \frac{1}{m^2} \left[1 + \alpha - \frac{\alpha^2}{4} \right]$$

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

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

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

$$0 < \delta < 1$$

zatem możemy się wyżyć dostrzeżeniem

$$m_1 c_1^2 = m_2 c_2^2 \text{ etc}$$

$$pV = \frac{m c^2 (N_1 + N_2 + \dots)}{3}$$

$$\text{wyższe przyjmując} \quad \frac{m c^2 N_1}{3} = pV = \frac{m c^2 N_2}{3}$$

wynika prawo Avogadro

Lambert's ..

Widmowa prawa Kirchhoffa fosfor, luminisc, elek et.

Andra odmowa : cięcha (kolon et. lub phosfora. ^{potym} peri-siwitła fosf)

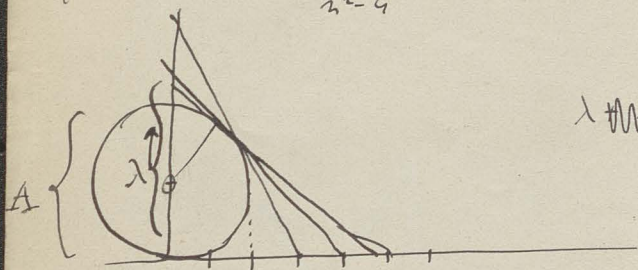
Obwodem pomierzy promień krzywizny tęgła i cęchi widowny. gęstwa tęgła et.

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{A} \left[1 - \frac{a}{n^2} \right]$$

$$A = 3648$$

$$\text{Obmur: } \lambda = A \frac{n^2}{n^2 - 4}$$

$$n = 3 -$$



$$\lambda^2 - a^2 = \left(\frac{n a}{2} \right)^2 + (\lambda + a)^2 = \left(\frac{n a}{2} \right)^2$$

$$\lambda^2 - a^2 : a^2 = (\lambda + a)^2 : \left(\frac{n a}{2} \right)^2$$

$$(\lambda^2 - a^2) \left(\frac{n^2}{4} \right) = (\lambda + a)^2$$

~~$$[(\lambda - a)^2] \frac{n^2}{4} = (\lambda + a)^2$$~~

~~$$(\lambda - a) \frac{n^2}{4} = \lambda + a$$~~

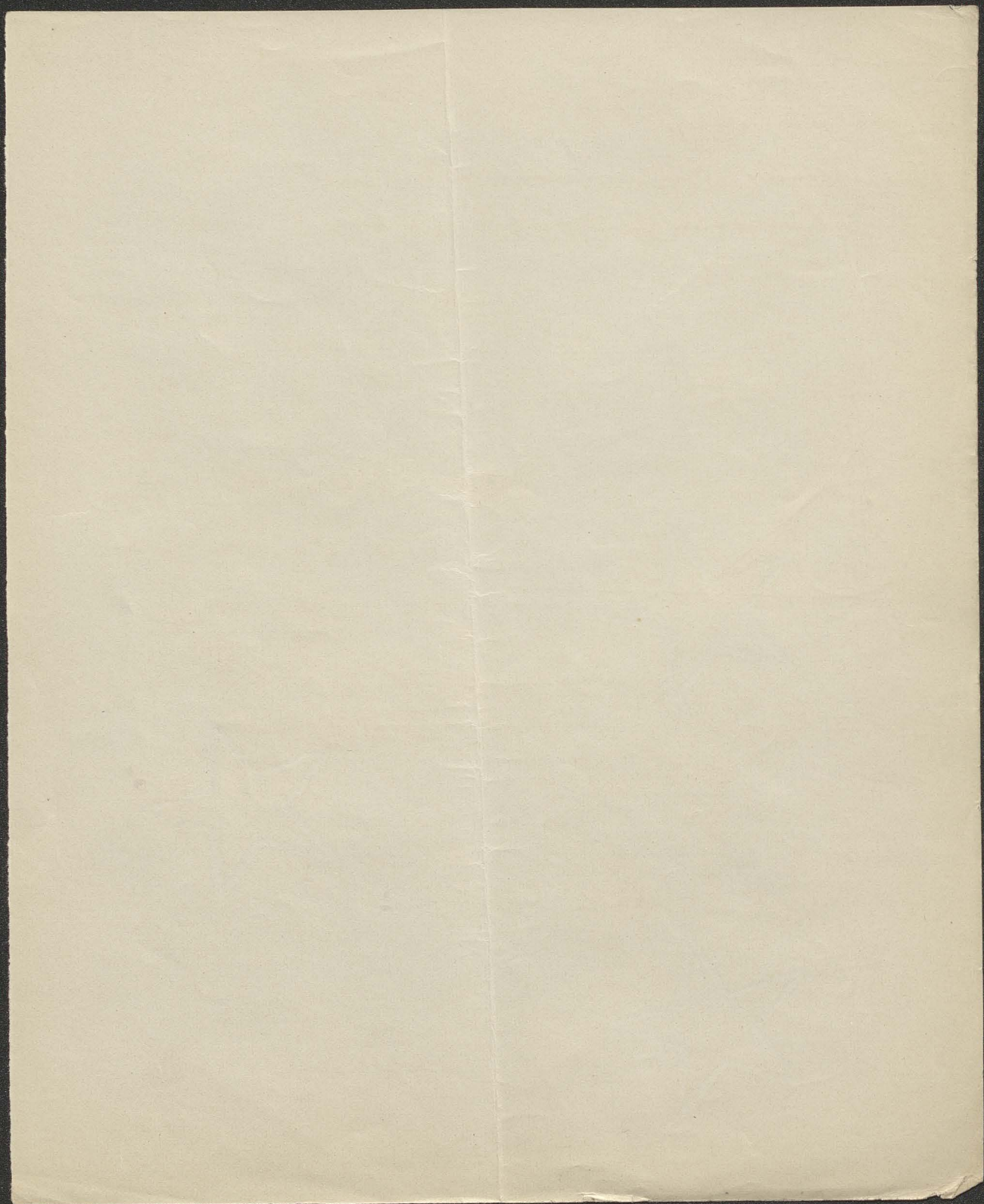
~~$$\lambda = a \frac{4 + \frac{n^2}{4}}{\frac{n^2}{4} - 1}$$~~

$$(\lambda - 2a) \frac{n^2}{4} = \lambda$$

$$\lambda = \frac{2a \frac{n^2}{4}}{\frac{n^2}{4} - 1} = 2a \frac{n^2}{n^2 - 4}$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} = A + \frac{D}{n^2} + \frac{C}{n^4} \quad \text{Kayser Rydz}$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} = A + \frac{D}{(n+a)^2} \quad \text{Rydberg}$$



$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \xi e^{-h^2 \xi^2} d\xi = 0 \quad \text{etc.}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} A e^{-h^2(\xi^2 + \eta^2 + \zeta^2)} d\xi d\eta d\zeta = A \left(\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{h}\right)^3 = N \quad A = \left(\frac{h}{\sqrt{\pi}}\right)^3$$

iloini mgyt.

~~$$N \left(\frac{h}{\sqrt{\pi}}\right)^3 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (\xi^2 + \eta^2 + \zeta^2) e^{-h^2(\xi^2 + \eta^2 + \zeta^2)} d\xi d\eta d\zeta$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \xi^2 e^{-h^2 \xi^2} d\xi = \frac{\xi}{-2h^2} e^{-h^2 \xi^2} + \frac{1}{2h^2} e^{-h^2 \xi^2} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2h^3}$$~~

~~iloini mgyt.~~

iloini mgyt e w pöhr köhök kimmka: $\int_{\text{nad pöhr köhök}} e^{-h^2 c^2} d\xi d\eta d\zeta =$

$$c - dc \quad N 4\pi c^2 dc \left(\frac{h}{\sqrt{\pi}}\right)^3 e^{-h^2 c^2}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} = 4\pi N \frac{h^3}{\sqrt{\pi}^3} \int_0^{\infty} c^2 e^{-h^2 c^2} dc = N$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{4h^3}$$

Clamp. = $\int_0^{\infty} 4\pi c^2 e^{-h^2 c^2} \left(\frac{h}{\sqrt{\pi}}\right)^3$
 $\frac{d}{dc} = 4\pi \left(\frac{h}{\sqrt{\pi}}\right)^3 [1c - 2c^3 h^2] e^{-h^2 c^2}$

Cobnomicom $\bar{\xi}^2 = \frac{N}{N} \left(\frac{h}{\sqrt{\pi}}\right)^3 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \xi^2 e^{-h^2(\xi^2 + \eta^2 + \zeta^2)} d\xi d\eta d\zeta = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \xi^2 e^{-h^2 \xi^2} d\xi$

$$= \left(\frac{h}{\sqrt{\pi}}\right)^3 \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2h^3} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{h} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{h} = \frac{1}{2h^2} = \frac{\bar{c}^2}{3}$$

zöte w pöhr köhök kimmka

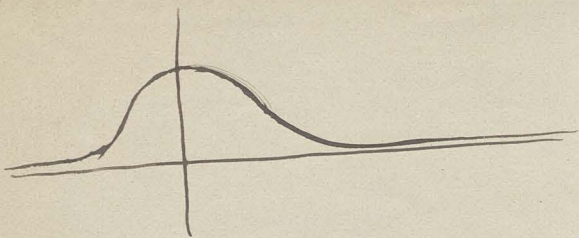
$$h = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\bar{c}} \quad \alpha = \bar{c} \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$pV = \frac{Nmc^2}{3}$$

$$p = \rho \frac{\bar{c}^2}{3} \quad \frac{p}{\rho} = R\theta = \frac{\bar{c}^2}{3} = \bar{\xi}^2 = \frac{1}{2h^2}$$

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 $h = \frac{1}{\alpha} = \frac{1}{\bar{c} \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}}$

$\frac{d}{dc} = 4\pi \left(\frac{h}{\sqrt{\pi}}\right)^3 [1c - 2c^3 h^2] e^{-h^2 c^2}$



$$\frac{h}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{h^2 x^2}{2}}$$



Podobnost v tvorbi gasov:

Kinetični modeli de proučijo prostora pasiditani

previdaj $d\xi \sim e^{-\alpha \xi^2} d\xi$

$$\xi, \eta, \zeta$$

$$\xi + d\xi, \eta + d\eta, \zeta + d\zeta$$

$$A e^{-\alpha(\xi^2 + \eta^2 + \zeta^2)} d\xi d\eta d\zeta$$

Najprevidaj. vertosi dlo ξ :

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} (e^{-\alpha \xi^2}) = -2\alpha \xi e^{-\alpha \xi^2} = 0$$

$$\xi = 0$$

de vtedy me hodiše ravnovesije $\eta, \zeta = 0$

$$u_1 du_1 + u_2 du_2 + \dots = u_1 du_1 + u_2 du_2 + \dots$$

$$u_1 du_1 + u_2 du_2 = u_1 du_1 + u_2 du_2$$

$$u_1 (du_1 - du_1) + \dots$$

$$u_1^2 - u_1^2 + \dots + (u_2^2 - u_2^2) = 0$$

$$u_1 - u_1 = -(u_2 - u_2)$$

$$(u_1 + u_1 + u_2 + u_2) u_2 - u_2$$

$\alpha = \text{nej poudržadi}$

$$\frac{1}{(\pi v^2)^3} e^{-\frac{mv^2}{2kT}} dv_x dv_y dv_z$$

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$$\bar{v} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}}$$

dalším 50

$$\bar{v} = 461 \text{ m}$$

$$\alpha = 377$$



0-100	100-200	200-300	3-400	4-500	5-600	6-700	>700
13	81	166	244	202	151	91	76
1000	1000						

Střední rychlosti vlnové rovnice $\int_0^{\infty} v^2 p dv$

$$\int_0^{\infty} (v_x^2 + v_y^2 + v_z^2) e^{-\frac{mv^2}{2kT}} dv_x dv_y dv_z$$

$$\alpha = \frac{3Rm}{2}$$

$$p^2 = \frac{2}{3} c^2$$

$$\frac{mc^2}{2} = \alpha T$$

$$p^2 = \frac{2}{3} \frac{2\alpha T}{m} = \frac{4}{3} \frac{3Rm}{2} \frac{T}{m} = 2RT$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \frac{mc^2}{3} = p$$

$$\frac{mc^2}{2} \frac{2}{3} \frac{3}{m} = \frac{mc^2}{2} \frac{2}{3} \frac{3}{m} = p$$

$$1 = \frac{2}{3RTm} \frac{mc^2}{2} = \frac{3RTm}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2RT\pi}} e^{-\frac{E_x + E_y + E_z}{2RT}} dv_x dv_y dv_z$$

metoda odvođenja integrala

$$f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \varphi(\frac{1}{2}x + y + z) dx dy dz$$

$$F(x, y, z) = \varphi(y)$$

$$\frac{\varphi'}{\varphi} (\frac{1}{2} dx + dy + dz) = \frac{F'(x)}{F(x)} dx + \frac{F'(y)}{F(y)} dy + \frac{F'(z)}{F(z)} dz$$

metoda integracije

$$\frac{F'(x)}{F(x)} = c \frac{1}{x}$$

$$F(x) = e^{c \frac{1}{2} x}$$

$$F(x) = e^{c(\frac{1}{2}x + y + z)}$$

$$f(0,1) + f(0,2) = f(\Delta_1 + \Delta_2 + \Delta_3) \rightarrow$$

$$f'(0,1) + f'(0,2) \frac{\partial \Delta_1}{\partial \Delta_1} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{f(\Delta_1)} \frac{\partial f(\Delta_1)}{\partial \Delta_1}$$

$$f'(\Delta_1) = f(\Delta_1) \quad f(\Delta_1) = c$$

$$f(\Delta) = c\Delta + a = \frac{\varphi(\Delta)}{\varphi(0)}$$

$$c \frac{\Delta^2}{2} = \int_0^{\Delta} \varphi(x) dx + \text{const}$$

$$\varphi(x) = Ax$$

metoda najmanjih kvadrata

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{\Delta_1^2}{2} + \frac{\Delta_2^2}{2} + \frac{\Delta_3^2}{2} \right] = 0$$

$$\Delta_1 \frac{\partial \Delta_1}{\partial x} + \Delta_2 \frac{\partial \Delta_2}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\Delta_1 + \Delta_2 = 0$$

Jednaci x ovisi S(x, y, z)

studijama do teorije

skupina

matematička
statistika

$$\begin{aligned}
 m_1 \frac{dx_1}{dt} &= F(x_1, x_2) \\
 &= X_1 \\
 m_2 \frac{dy_1}{dt} &= Y_1 \\
 m_1 \frac{dx_2}{dt} &= Z_1
 \end{aligned}$$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} dx_1 \\ dy_1 \\ dx_2 \end{array} \right\}$

$$\frac{m_1}{2} v^2 = c_1 + \int X_1 dx_1$$

$T_1 - T_2 = \text{Praca}$

Jakiś inny konserwatywny: $T + U = C$

$$F(x_2) \frac{x_2 - x_1}{r_{12}} = - \nabla F(x_1, x_2) \frac{\partial r_{12}}{\partial x_1} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \int F(x_1, x_2) dx_{12}$$

Zatem
 Jakiś może znaleźć taką funkcję że $X_1 = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial x_1}$ etc.

Ale to nie zawsze możliwe; w każdym razie możliwe jest tylko przy pewnych
 dyktumach

ale nie można znaleźć funkcji...

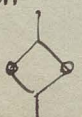
$$\begin{aligned}
 m_1 \frac{dx}{dt} &= X & dx \\
 m_2 \frac{dy}{dt} &= Y & dy \\
 m_1 \frac{dx_2}{dt} &= Z & dx_2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$U + \frac{m_1 v^2}{2} = \text{const}$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} \text{ w przeciwnym razie nie ma}$$

Wzajemny system o krzywej tylko jest konserwatywny: zachowuje energię
 Sprzedawca ~~system~~ pędzący: system bez sił ale z ruchem uogólnionym; (Hertz, Helmholtz)
 Zatem jeśli nie ma sił konserwatywnych
 Jakiś może być konserwatywny jeśli jest od siebie oddzielony

Jakiś może być konserwatywny konstruując mechanizm na podstawie pewnej dynamiki
 reflektor antyrefleksyjny dzięki temu jest sprężysty (Thomson, syntetyczny stal, Winch, stawa)
 Kapsle; wziąć pomysły od sikawki gdy woda przepływa



Kinetyzna teoria ~~gazy~~ materji dotychczas doszła do ilorazów ~
tylko dla gazy.

Zamiast wystawczy wygł. ^{fizyczne} i asis woli (gazy) materji na podstawie mechanizmy
mechanizmu. System mechaniczny

Tęzy systemy dotychczas opracowane : mechaniczny, elektryczny, termodynamiczny.
zakłada się tego wy staramy się wprowadzić odwołanie wygł. i asis do mech. d. ten.

Najdalszy współczesny mechanizmy.

Jego podstawę przynajmniej atomów naczynia m

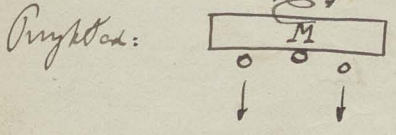
Teoria atomist. znajduje się w różnych filozofii powstawa od Lucretiusa

Wzrosty jednak ścisła nauka walczy L. jako teoria, t. st. | to był tyko
system filoz. nie mechaniczny nie, więc bezobraz i mikroscopowy

Dopiero D. Bernoulli 1752 jako t. fizyka, a atomy w teorii u druziny i potwie

Clausius 1857 i Maxwell 1860 | miało to być dopiero po rozwiniecie termodynam.

Pierwotne zarysy teorii



Czysta fizyka M

W pewnej chwili uderze m każda sprężyna w rozruchu

w chwili chwili zdarzenia nie (actus i reactus)

$$M \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = m \frac{d^2z}{dt^2}$$

jeżeli to trwa krótko czas tyko to $\int dt$

$$M \left(\frac{dx_1}{dt_1} - \frac{dx_0}{dt_0} \right) = m \left(\frac{dz_1}{dt_1} - \frac{dz_0}{dt_0} \right)$$

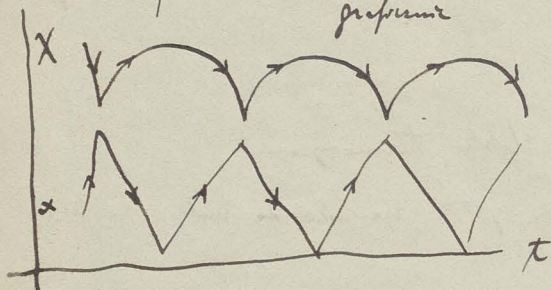
Chcemy teraz mieć tak łatwiej się

$$M(C_1 - C_0) = m(c_1 - c_0)$$

$$M \frac{d^2 X}{dt^2} = P$$

$$M \frac{dX}{dt} = Pt$$

$$P(t_1 - t_0) = \Delta p = mc$$



Jedki tuż tak wygląda w ramie \mathcal{L} i są
prędkości w spoczynku

$$\Delta MC = \Delta mc$$

$$= P \tau$$

$$\tau = \frac{2l}{c}$$

$$P = \frac{2mc}{\tau} = \frac{mc^2}{l}$$

Gdyby tuż było n takich kul to ciśnienie równowazne wynosiłoby $n mc^2$

Organic będą uciążliwe tu musimy użyć masy τ (całkowitej c)

$$\text{slabość: } \frac{1}{2} \frac{P}{M} \left(\frac{\tau}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{P}{M} \left(\frac{l}{c}\right)^2 =$$

względnie cca musimy mieć tu to powiększyć c ---

dygnie nieważne

Cóż jeżeli pod naciskiem?

Dajmy na to $3\bar{c}^3$

Wtedy składowa prędkość wchodzi w rachubę

$$P \approx n (m c^2) = n M m \bar{c}^2$$

$$= n \frac{m c^2}{3}$$

$$n = \dots$$

$$c^2 = \bar{c}^2 + \bar{c}^2 + \bar{c}^2$$

podzielnymi przez 3

$$\text{Prawo } \bar{c}^2 = 3 \bar{c}^2$$

$$n = \dots$$

Z najnowszych badań fizykochemicznych

$$E = n V \frac{m c^2}{2} = M c^2 (1+\beta)$$

$$\frac{m c^2}{3} = RT$$

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$$\frac{c^2}{h} \frac{dE}{dT} = \frac{d(c^2)}{dT} (1+\beta)$$

$$\frac{m c^2}{2} = \frac{3 m c^2}{2} = RT \frac{3n}{2} = n T$$

$$R dT = \frac{d(c^2)}{3}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{3mR}{2}$$

$$c_v = \frac{3R}{2} (1+\beta)$$

$$\int \varphi = c dt + A p dv$$

$$C_p = c_v + R = c_v \left(1 + \frac{2}{3} (1+\beta) \right)$$

$$k = \frac{1 + \frac{2}{3} (1+\beta)}{\frac{3}{2} (1+\beta)} = \frac{5+3\beta}{3+3\beta} = 1 + \frac{2}{3(1+\beta)}$$

$$2L = \alpha_1 q_1^2 + \alpha_2 q_2^2 + \dots + \alpha_n q_n^2$$

$$\frac{\alpha_1 q_1^2}{2} = \frac{\alpha_2 q_2^2}{2} = \dots = \frac{L}{n}$$

$$e^{-L \left(\alpha + \frac{1}{2} (q_1^2 + q_2^2 + \dots + q_n^2) \right)} dq_1 dq_2 \dots dq_n$$

$$\lambda = \frac{3}{2T}$$

$$R \frac{m c^2}{3} \frac{dT}{T} \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial T} = \frac{R}{P}$$

$$\int dv = \int \frac{\partial v}{\partial T} dT$$

$$= R \frac{dT}{T}$$

$$\ln z = 3RT$$

$$f = \frac{n a}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{v^2}{2RT}}$$

$$\int f v dv = \frac{3a}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} - \frac{v^2}{2RT}$$

$$\int f v^2 dv = \frac{3a}{2\sqrt{2\pi}} - \frac{1}{2RT} \bar{v}^2$$

$$n \left[\log a n - \frac{3}{2} \right]$$

$$a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2RT}^3}$$

$$n \log \frac{c}{T^{3/2}}$$

$$\int \frac{c dT + A p dv}{T} = c \log T + \frac{AR}{T} \log v = c \log T - AR \log p$$

$$C_p = c + AR = \frac{5}{2} c$$

$$AR = \frac{2}{3} c$$

$$= \left[\frac{2}{3} \log T - \log p \right] AR$$

$$= AR \frac{T^{2/3}}{p}$$

$$n m \bar{v}^2 = 3p$$

$$\bar{v}^2 = \frac{3p}{nm} = \frac{3p}{\rho} = 3RT$$

$$a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}^3}$$

$$a \sqrt{2\pi}^3 = 1$$

$$c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}^3}$$

$$p = \frac{2}{3} c^2$$

$$p = \frac{RT}{v}$$

$$\log v = \log RT - \log p$$

Energy formula: $U = \frac{N_m \bar{c}^2}{2}$

$\frac{N_m \bar{c}^2}{3} = pV = RT$

$d(\bar{c}^2) = \frac{3RdT}{N_m}$

$p(dV) = pRdT$

$dU = \frac{N_m}{2} d(\bar{c}^2)$

$\frac{dU}{dT} = \frac{3}{2}AR = c_v$

$\frac{dU}{dT} + p \frac{dV}{dT} = \left(\frac{3}{2} + 1\right)R = c_p$

$c_v = \frac{dU}{dT} \quad c_p = \frac{dU + p dV}{dT}$

$c_p - c_v = c_v(k-1) = AR = c_p \left(1 - \frac{1}{k}\right)$

konstante $c_p = 0.238$

$\frac{c_p}{c_v} = \frac{\frac{3}{2} + 1}{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{5}{3}$

- O_2 0.2375
- H_2 0.246
- H_2 3.41
- O_2 0.2175
- N_2 0.2438

Wegung propädiert: $U = U_1 + U_2 = \left(\frac{n}{3}\right)U$

$U = (1+\beta) \frac{N_m \bar{c}^2}{2}$

$c_v = \frac{2}{2} (1+\beta) AR$

$\frac{c_p}{c_v} = 1 + \frac{2}{3(1+\beta)}$

$R = \frac{H}{\omega}$

~~...~~ $\beta = \frac{2}{3}$

$\beta = 1$

$\frac{c_p}{c_v} = 1.4$

$\frac{c_p}{c_v} = 1.33$

Energie dröbnar
~~...~~
 $n = 3 + 2$

$n = 3 + 3$

1.4: $\text{O}_2, \text{N}_2, \text{H}_2, \text{CO}, \text{HCl}, \text{NO}, \text{H}_2$

~~...~~

Cl_2 : 1.33 O_2, F_2 : 1.29

CO_2 $1.28 - 1.31$

H_2O $1.28 - 1.31$

H_2O : 1.28

P_4 (300°): 1.18

C_2H_4 : 1.32

1.20: $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2, \text{Cl}_2$ ~~...~~

C_2H_2 : 1.13

$(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{O}$: 1.03

$$N_{ip} \quad O_2 \quad \rho = 0.0014291$$

$$\bar{c} = 461.2 \text{ m}$$

$$\rho c \quad \alpha = 376.6$$

$$v_c = 4nN \left(\frac{1}{\alpha \sqrt{\pi}} \right)^2 \int_0^{\infty} c^2 e^{-\left(\frac{c}{\bar{c}}\right)^2} dc$$

$$0-100 \text{ m} \quad 1.3 \%$$

$$100-200 \quad 8.2$$

$$200-300 \quad 16.7$$

$$300-400 \quad 21.5$$

$$400-500 \quad 20.3$$

$$500-600 \quad 15.2$$

$$600-700 \quad 9.1$$

$$> 700 \quad 7.7$$

$$\hline 100.0$$

fill in the table using table of $\int e^{-ax} dx$

$$\int_0^x c^2 e^{-c^2} dc = -\frac{c^2}{2} e^{-c^2} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x e^{-c^2} dc$$

$$\int_0^x e^{-x^2} dx = x - \frac{x^3}{1.3} + \frac{x^5}{21.5} - \frac{x^7}{21.7} + \frac{x^9}{4.9}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} - \frac{e^{-x^2}}{2x} \left[1 - \frac{1}{2x^2} + 1.3 \left(\frac{1}{2x^2} \right)^2 - 1.35 \left(\frac{1}{2x^2} \right)^3 \right]$$

$$\int_0^x e^{-x^2} dx = \int_0^{\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}} \frac{e^{-z^2}}{\sqrt{2}} dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} - \frac{e^{-z^2}}{2z} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2z^2} + 1.3 \left(\frac{1}{2z^2} \right)^2 - 1.35 \left(\frac{1}{2z^2} \right)^3 \right) \right]_{z=0}^{z=\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}}$$

$$2\bar{L} = 3pV - \sum xX + yY + zZ$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} m \left[\left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{dz}{dt} \right)^2 \right] \right) = \frac{1}{2} m \left(\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} x + \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} y + \frac{d^2z}{dt^2} z \right) + \dots$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} m \left(x \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + y \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + z \frac{d^2z}{dt^2} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \int (Xx + Yy + Zz) dt$$

system skoliczony

$$2\bar{L} + \sum (xX + yY + zZ) = 0$$

$$= 3pV + \sum (xX + yY + zZ)$$



$$X_1 = f(r_{12}) \frac{x_1 - x_2}{r_{12}} + \dots$$

$$x_1 X_1 = f(r_{12}) \frac{x_1^2 - x_1 x_2}{r_{12}} + \dots$$

$$x_2 X_2 = f(r_{12}) \frac{x_2^2 - x_1 x_2}{r_{12}} + \dots$$

*tylko w kierunku sil
dla sum skoliczonych
wektorow = 0*

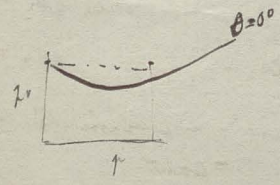
$$f(r_{12}) \left[\frac{(x_1 - x_2)^2}{r_{12}} + \frac{(y_1 - y_2)^2}{r_{12}} + \dots \right]$$

$$= f(r_{12}) r_{12}$$

$$pV = \frac{2}{3} \bar{L} + \frac{1}{3} \sum r f(r)$$

$$L = \frac{3}{2} pV$$

Sty plyn w polu, odpychanie, Van der Waals etc.



$$pV < p_0 v_0$$

$$v < \frac{p_0 v_0}{p}$$

Silindrik

$$m \frac{du}{dt} = X$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (m u x) = m u^2 + m x \frac{du}{dt}$$

$$= m u^2 + x X$$

∫ dt ...

$$m u_2 x_2 - m u_1 x_1 = \int_0^t m u^2 dt + \int_0^t x X dt$$

$$\frac{m u_2 x_2 - m u_1 x_1}{\tau} = m \bar{u}^2 + \bar{x} X$$

Jika sistem konservatif maka $\bar{x} = 0$ dan $\bar{u} = 0$

$$\begin{cases} m_1 \bar{u}_1^2 + x_1 \bar{X}_1 = 0 \\ m_2 \bar{u}_2^2 + x_2 \bar{X}_2 = 0 \\ \dots \end{cases}$$

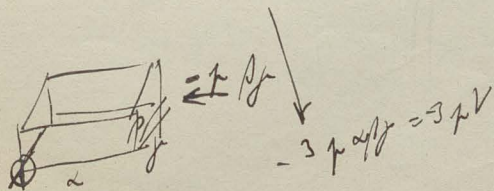
$$\underbrace{\sum m \bar{u}^2}_{2L} + \sum (x X + y Y + z Z) = 0$$

ditinjau optik

$$X_1 = \frac{H_1}{r_{12}} + \frac{x_1 - x_2}{r_{12}} f(r_{12}) + \frac{x_1 - x_3}{r_{13}} f(r_{13}) + \dots$$

$$2L + \sum (x_h \bar{H}_h + y H_h + z_h \bar{Z}_h) + \sum \sum r_{hx} f(r_{hx}) = 0$$

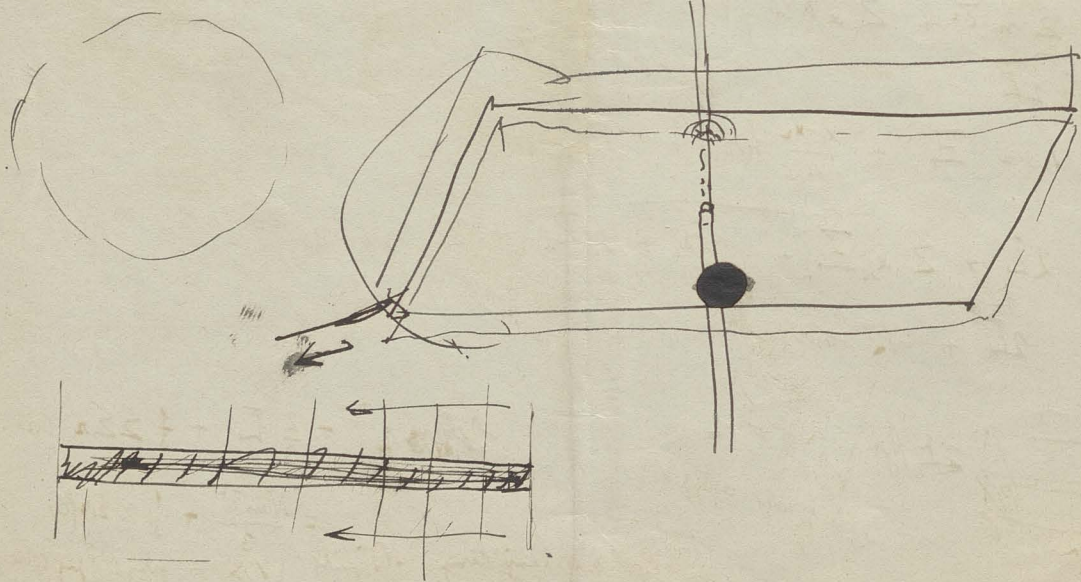
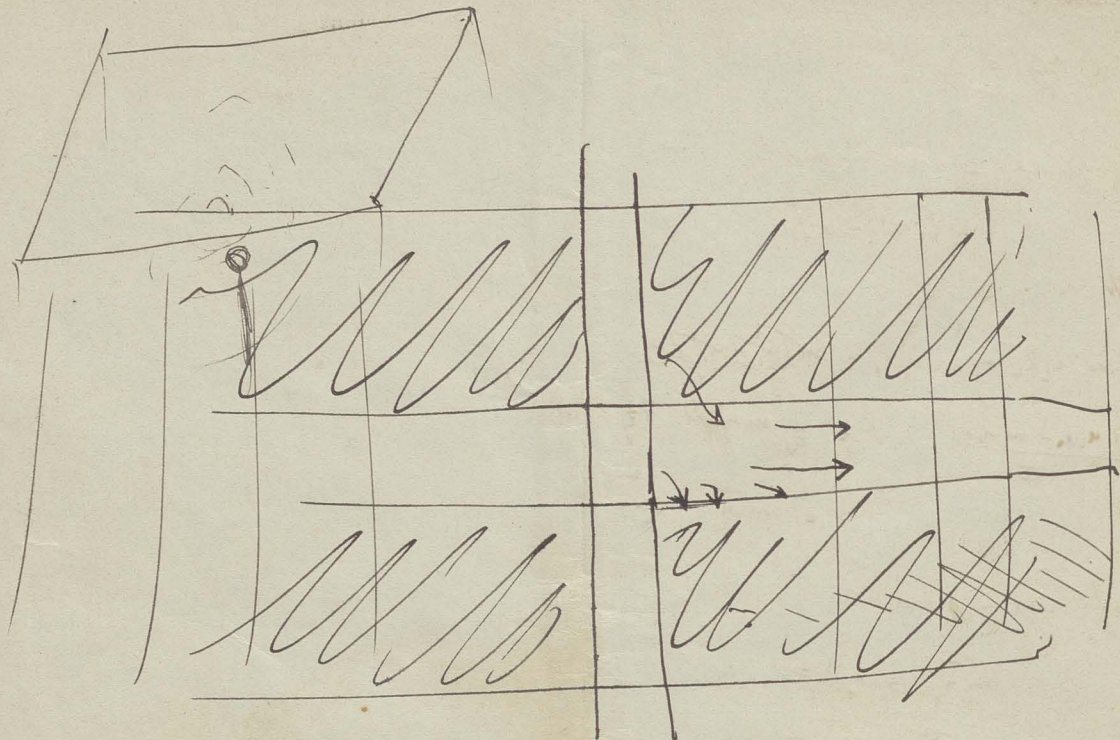
$$2L + W_e + W_i = 0$$



$$V = \frac{2}{3} L + \frac{1}{3} \sum \sum r_{hx} f(r_{hx})$$

$$= \frac{N m \bar{u}^2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \sum \sum r_{hx} f(r_{hx})$$

yang dapat temp. \bar{u} ; jika $\bar{u} > 0$ -- optik [pembiasan]; $\bar{u} < 0$ -- refraksi



dyktando $\frac{v}{m^3}$

Jaka drożyna w obec innych posiada prawdę. licznik w dyktando $b \dots b + d$



$$\frac{4\pi b^2 \delta n v}{v}$$

Trzeci ^{par} drożyna w dyktando $b \dots b + d = \frac{4\pi b^2 n^2 \delta}{2}$

↑
Ścieżka nie była się odpychała

Sily odpycha zmiennego e^{-Lx}

~~Wzrost~~

$$L = \frac{3}{m c^2} = \frac{1}{m v}$$

$$\left| \begin{aligned} n v &= \frac{1}{m} \\ n m &= \frac{1}{v} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$U = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx$$
$$2\pi b^2 n^2 v \int_0^{\infty} dx \quad e^{-Lx} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx$$

$$b = \frac{4}{3} \pi \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^3 \cdot 4 \frac{n v}{m}$$
$$= \frac{2\pi b^3}{3 m}$$

$$= -2\pi b^3 n^2 v \int_0^{\infty} e^{-Lx} dx = \frac{2\pi b^3 n^2 v}{L} = \frac{2\pi b^3 n^2 v m^2 c^2}{3} = b n^2 m^2 c^2 v$$
$$= \frac{b \cdot c^2}{m v}$$

$$p v + \frac{a}{v} = RT \left(1 + \frac{b}{v}\right)$$

~~Wzrost~~

$$c \approx 3RT$$

$$2L = 3\mu V - W \dots$$

$$\nabla^2 \left[a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} y + \dots \right]$$

$$= \nabla^2 x^n \left[n a_0 x^{n-1} + a_1 (n-1) x^{n-2} y + \dots \right]$$

$$\nabla^2 (r^2 x^m) = \nabla^2 (x^{m+2} + x^m z^2 + x^m y^2)$$

$$= (m+2)(m+1) x^m + m(m-1) x^{m-2} z^2 + 2x^m + m(m-1) x^{m-2} y^2 + 2x^m$$

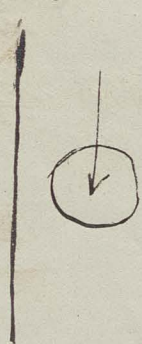
$$= x^m \left[(m+2)(m+1) + 4 \right] + m(m-1) x^{m-2} (z^2 + y^2)$$

$$= x^m \left[(m+2)(m+1) + 4 - m(m-1) \right] + m(m-1) x^{m-2} r^2$$

$$m^2 + 3m + 2 + 4$$

$$-m^2 + m$$

$$(4m+6)$$



$$\tau = 0$$

$$2L = 3rV - \Sigma \dots$$

$$\frac{3rV}{2} = 3rV - bc^2$$

$$rV = \frac{bc^2}{3}$$

