

Dr. Josef Stefan

I.

Rechanik

I. S. 90/91 Grmoluchovskas

$$\begin{array}{r} 9.4 \\ 1.4 \\ \hline 8 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9.4 \\ 18.4 \\ 10.4 \end{array} \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 9.4 \\ 8 \end{array}$$

~~$$8 : 9 =$$~~

$$\frac{9.4}{8} = 1.2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 24 \end{array} \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} 14$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 18.8 \end{array} \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} 5.2$$

$$14 : 5.2 = 2.8$$

$$46^L$$

$$53.902 : 50.75 = \underline{1.0621}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3152 \\ 107 \\ 6 \end{array}$$

$$4.30 \quad 4.59 : 4.30 = \underline{1.067}$$

$$29$$

$$4.59$$

$$3$$

$$53.92 : 50.75 = 1.062$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 317 \\ 18 \\ 3 \end{array}$$

$$5 : x = 9 : 1 \text{ BJ}$$

2)

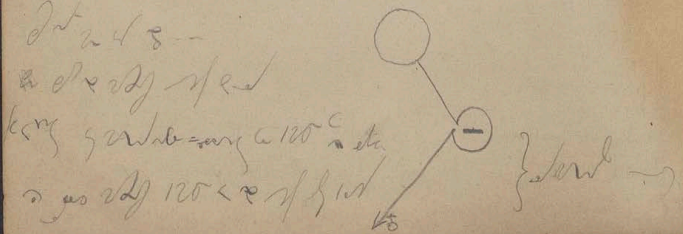
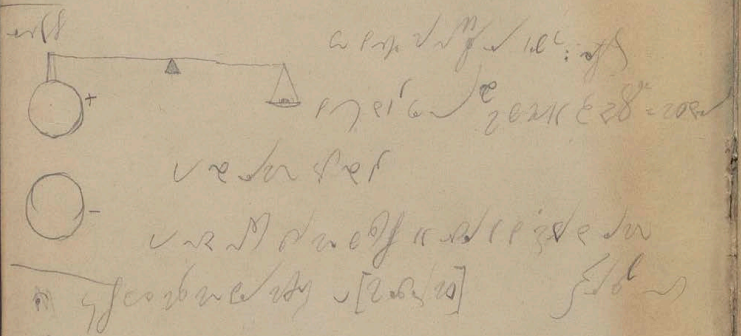
$$x = 5 : 9 = 0.5555$$

16/10

$\times 20$ etc
 long 10^2 10^3 10^4 10^5 10^6 10^7 10^8 10^9 10^{10}
 10^3 10^4 10^5 10^6 10^7 10^8 10^9 10^{10}
~~etc~~
 etc 10^2 10^3 10^4 10^5 10^6 10^7 10^8 10^9 10^{10}

etc = caloric = $\times 10^6$ etc
 10^2 10^3 10^4 10^5 10^6 10^7 10^8 10^9 10^{10}

etc
 etc 10^2 10^3 10^4 10^5 10^6 10^7 10^8 10^9 10^{10}
 etc 10^2 10^3 10^4 10^5 10^6 10^7 10^8 10^9 10^{10}
 etc 10^2 10^3 10^4 10^5 10^6 10^7 10^8 10^9 10^{10}



Statik & Dynamik

T^{er}

4 e 100; 100 e 1000's 1000's 1000's

Differential-Dr. von Newton & Leibnitz

Yang [1000's 1000's]

Discussion Yang:

$$s = at^2 + bt + c \quad \text{w. } \frac{ds}{dt} = v$$

$$s = a \int v dt \quad \text{w. } \frac{ds}{dt} = v$$

$$v = \frac{ds}{dt} \quad \text{w. } ds = v dt$$

$$s = \int v dt$$

Yang

$$v = \frac{ds}{dt} \quad \text{w. } ds = v dt$$

Yang

$$s = \int v dt$$

$$v = at$$

$$\int ds = \int v dt$$

Kinematik [Geometrie d. Weges] $\vec{v} = \dot{\vec{r}}$
 $\vec{v} = \dot{r} \vec{e}_r + r \dot{\varphi} \vec{e}_\varphi$

- 1. \vec{v}
- 2. \vec{a}
- 3. \vec{L}

$\vec{v} = \dot{r} \vec{e}_r + r \dot{\varphi} \vec{e}_\varphi$ / centrip. $\vec{v} = -v \vec{e}_\varphi$ 13/11
 $\vec{v} = \dot{r} \vec{e}_r + r \dot{\varphi} \vec{e}_\varphi$ & Projekt.

3 Kepler'schen!

\vec{L} & Centralkraft
 $\vec{a} \sim$ Gravitations! in Kepler'schen! 18/11

$\vec{v} = \dot{r} \vec{e}_r + r \dot{\varphi} \vec{e}_\varphi$

$\vec{v} = \dot{r} \vec{e}_r + r \dot{\varphi} \vec{e}_\varphi$ / $\vec{a} = -\frac{\mu}{r^2} \vec{e}_r$ / $\vec{L} = m r^2 \dot{\varphi} \vec{e}_\varphi$ / $\vec{v} \perp \vec{L}$
 $\vec{v} = \dot{r} \vec{e}_r + r \dot{\varphi} \vec{e}_\varphi$ / $\vec{a} = -\frac{\mu}{r^2} \vec{e}_r$ / $\vec{L} = m r^2 \dot{\varphi} \vec{e}_\varphi$ / $\vec{v} \perp \vec{L}$

$\vec{v} = \dot{r} \vec{e}_r + r \dot{\varphi} \vec{e}_\varphi$ / $\vec{a} = -\frac{\mu}{r^2} \vec{e}_r$ / $\vec{L} = m r^2 \dot{\varphi} \vec{e}_\varphi$ / $\vec{v} \perp \vec{L}$ Saarbr. 2/11
 $\vec{v} = \dot{r} \vec{e}_r + r \dot{\varphi} \vec{e}_\varphi$ / $\vec{a} = -\frac{\mu}{r^2} \vec{e}_r$ / $\vec{L} = m r^2 \dot{\varphi} \vec{e}_\varphi$ / $\vec{v} \perp \vec{L}$

Polar-Koordinaten.

$\vec{v} = \dot{r} \vec{e}_r + r \dot{\varphi} \vec{e}_\varphi$ / $\vec{a} = -\frac{\mu}{r^2} \vec{e}_r$ / $\vec{L} = m r^2 \dot{\varphi} \vec{e}_\varphi$ / $\vec{v} \perp \vec{L}$ RV. 2/11

$\vec{a} \sim$ Gravitations! in Kepler'schen! = Odessaord.

26/11/02 ... $\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1+x}{1-x}$...
... $\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1+x}{1-x}$...

... $\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1+x}{1-x}$...
... $\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1+x}{1-x}$...

I. \sqrt{y}

II $\sqrt{y} \sqrt{1-y} \sqrt{1-ky^2}$... $E_0^2 \approx 2^{10}$

27/11 a). Hypoth. $f(u) = u$ } $\sqrt{1-y^2} \approx \sqrt{1-ky^2}$
b). - $f(u) = u^2$

28/11 \sqrt{y} ; $\delta_1, \delta_2, \gamma, \dots$ etc. $u \in \mathbb{R}$

... $\mathbb{R} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ v. a). Hyp. $f(u) = u$; \sqrt{y} etc.

2/12 v). Hyp. $f(u) = u^2$; maxim. $\sqrt{y} \approx \sqrt{1-ky^2}$

3/12 } de R. S. in Newton'schen Grav. I [Polarcoord]

4/12 } Brunsowen $e \sim \dots$ - Ell - Hyp - Par

const. $e \in \mathbb{R} \parallel \sqrt{y}$

1/2 Kraftfunktion

$$U(r) = \frac{1}{2} k r^2$$

potentielle & kinetische Energie, (Energie)

$$10/12 \text{ } \dots$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} k r^2$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

$$12/12 \text{ } \dots$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

$$16/12 \text{ } \dots$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} k r^2$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} k r^2$$

$$17/12 \text{ } \dots$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} k r^2$$

die ...

$$7/12 \text{ } \dots$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} k r^2$$

$$9/12 \text{ } \dots$$

$$11/12 \text{ } \dots$$

$$13/12 \text{ } \dots$$

14/1 21.1.1 2/2 280th

28/1 21.1.1

21.1.1 21.1.1

15/1 21.1.1 = 28/1

16/1 21.1.1 21.1.1

21.1.1; 21.1.1 (2v); 21.1.1 | 21.1.1, 21.1.1

20/1 21.1.1 21.1.1

21.1.1 21.1.1

21/1 21.1.1 21.1.1 21.1.1; 21.1.1

22/1 21.1.1

21.1.1

23/1 21.1.1 21.1.1

(6000)

21.1.1

27/1 21.1.1

28/1

29/1 21.1.1

30/1 21.1.1, 21.1.1, 21.1.1

31/2 21.1.1, 21.1.1, 21.1.1

32/2 21.1.1

33/2 21.1.1

34/2 21.1.1, 21.1.1, 21.1.1

21.1.1

35/2 21.1.1 [21.1.1, 21.1.1, 21.1.1] 21.1.1

17 1/2 Penna, LK ~ Tern

18 1/2 W. G. Woodpecker, mid-w's

19 1/2 W. W.

20 1/2 W. W. Woodpecker [W] S. P. W.

21 1/2 W. W.

22 1/2 W. W.

Co. W. W. ~ W. W.

26 1/2 Co.

27 1/2 W. W. Woodpecker

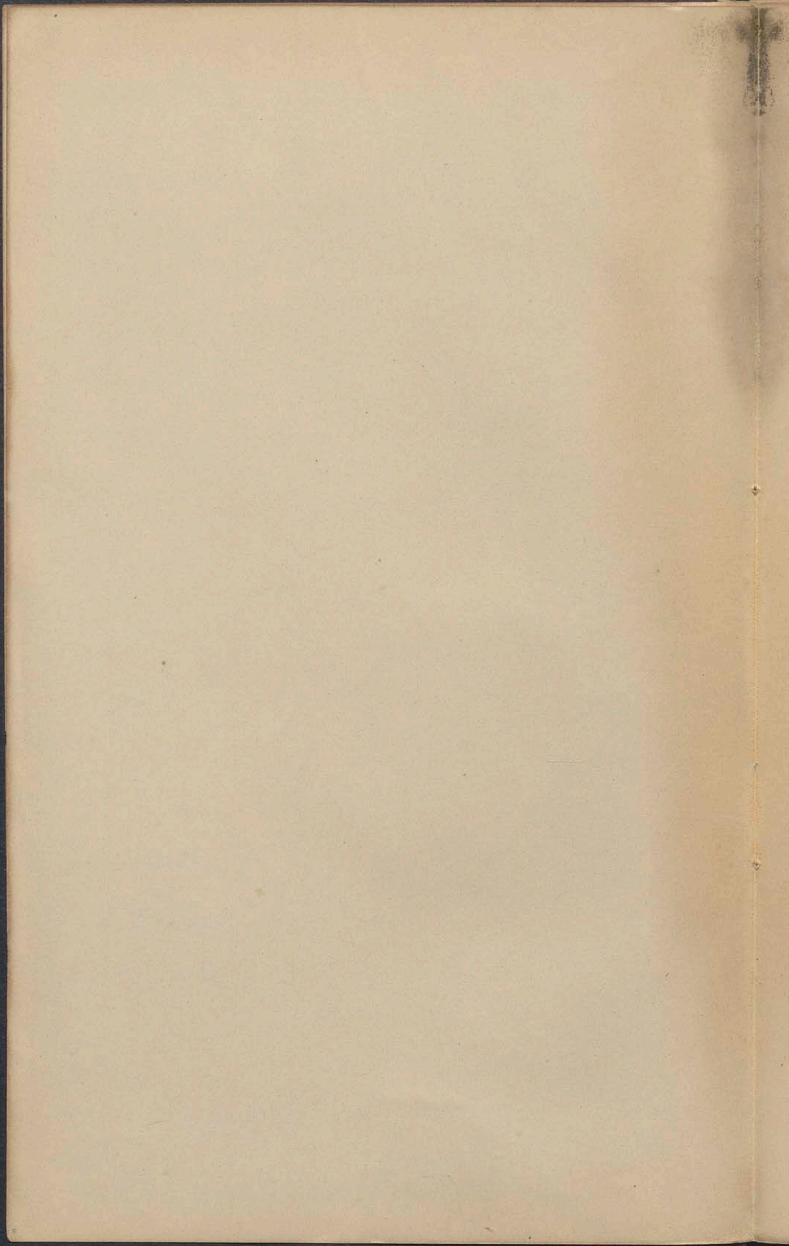
W. W. W.

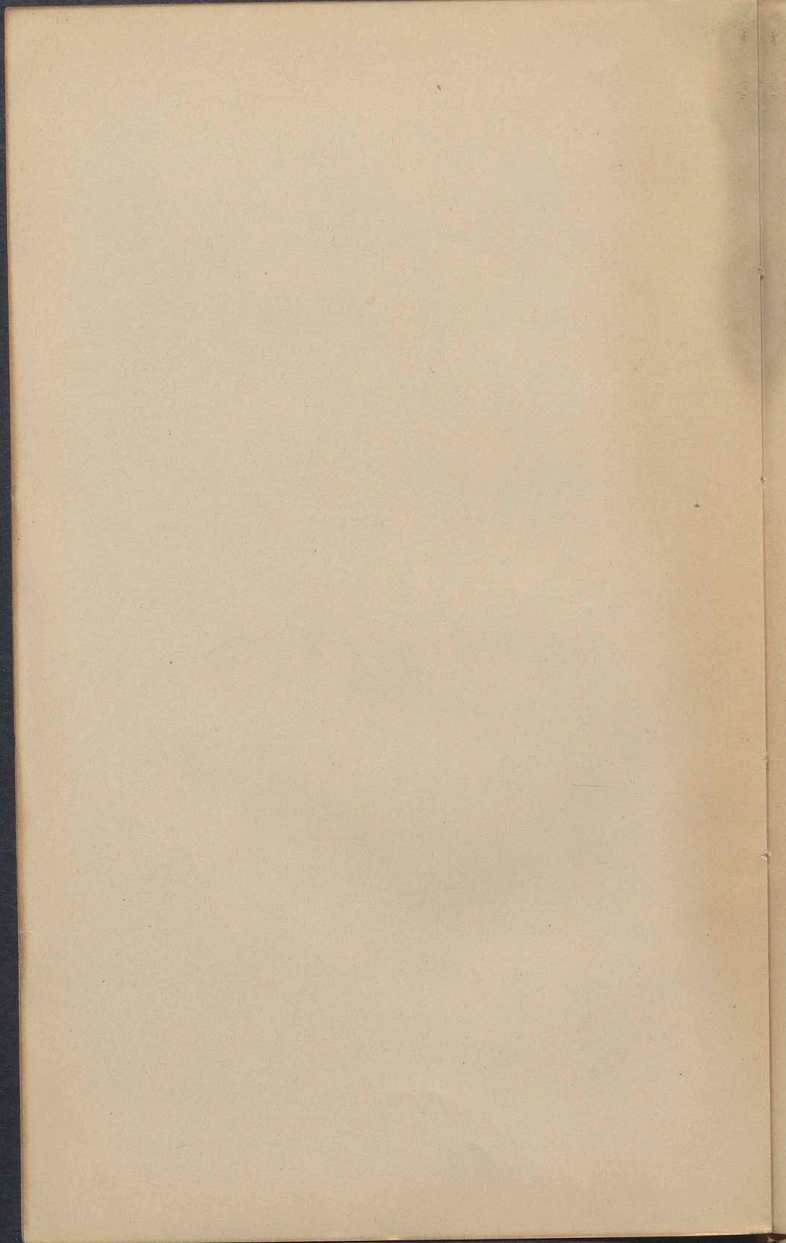
3 1/3 W. W. Woodpecker

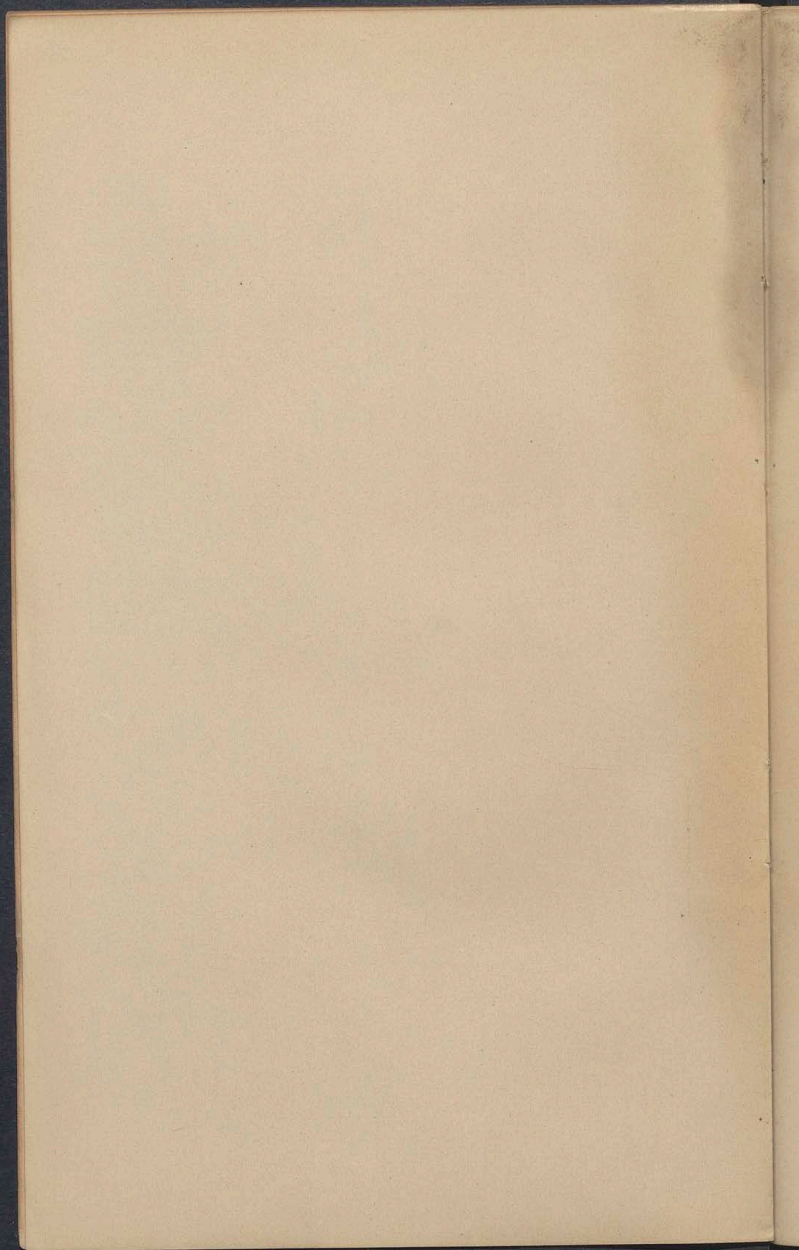
LK

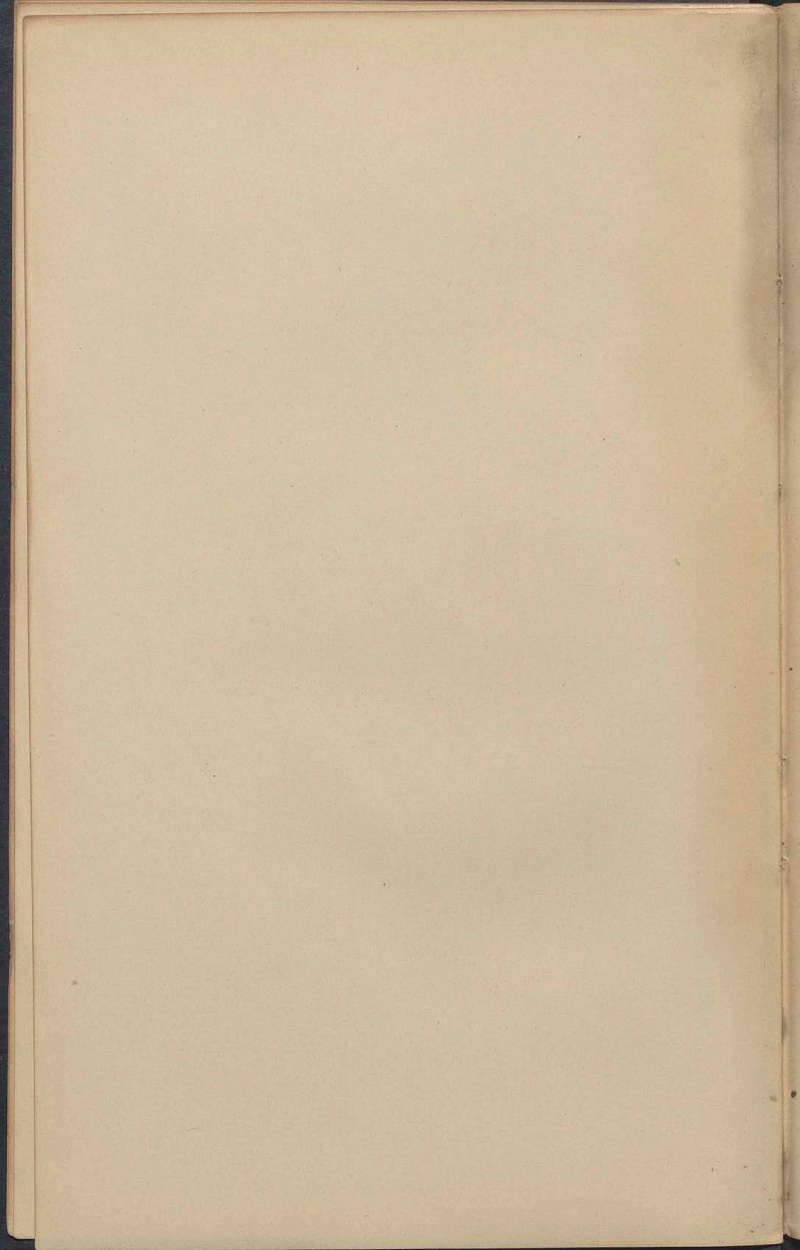
W. W. Woodpecker

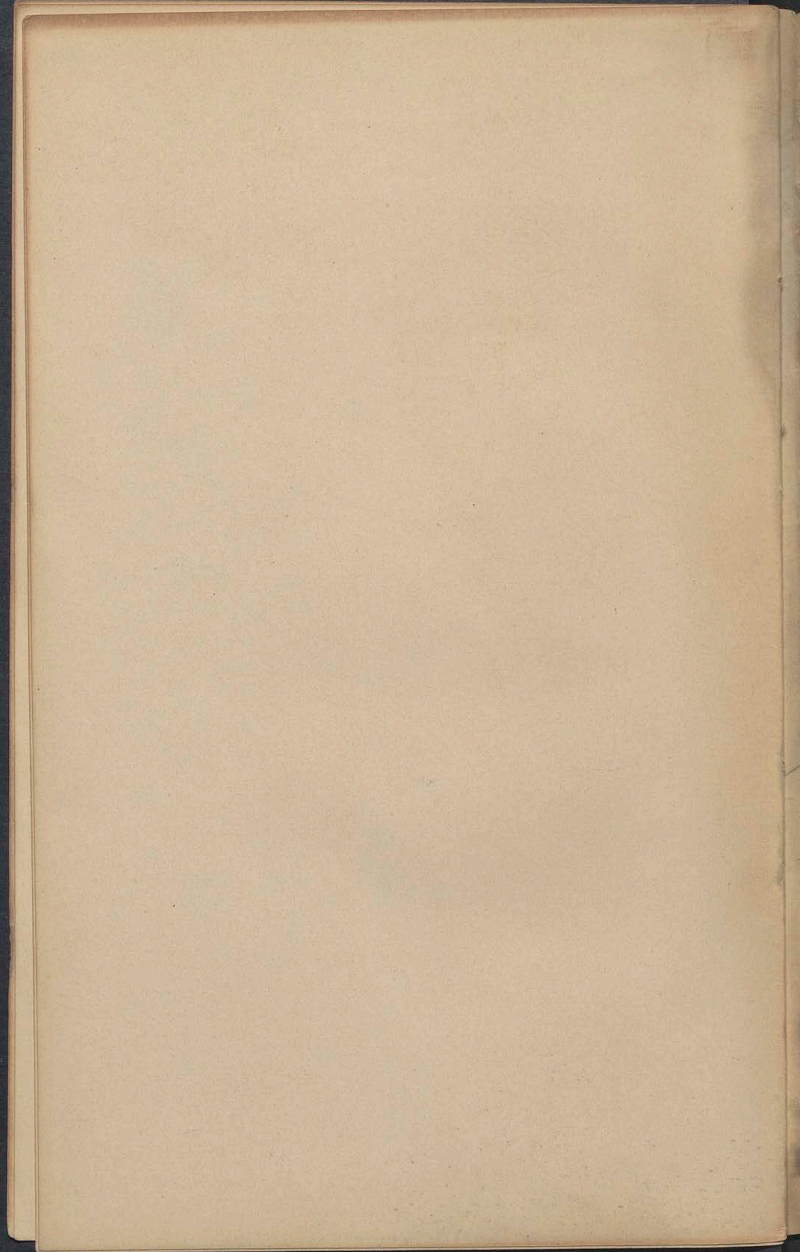
4 1/3 W.











W = 1 m

per 10 L ~ 210 000

ce 9 ml ce 2 8 cm 2 1/2 cm, on 1 1/2 cm 2 1/2 cm

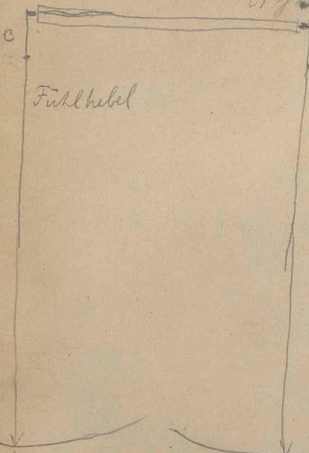
$\frac{210000}{1000000} = m$ 2 1/2 cm - 2 1/2 cm

su 400 7 1/2 2 1/2 1/2

443" 296 1/2 cm = 1 m

0 1/2 m

(Pt) 2 1/2 cm 2 1/2 cm 2 1/2 cm; 2 1/2 cm 2 1/2 cm 2 1/2 cm

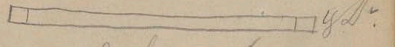


0 1/2 cm 2 1/2 cm 2 1/2 cm 2 1/2 cm

2 1/2 cm 2 1/2 cm 2 1/2 cm

2 1/2 cm 2 1/2 cm 2 1/2 cm

2 1/2 cm 2 1/2 cm 2 1/2 cm



2 1/2 cm 2 1/2 cm 2 1/2 cm

←
2 1/2 cm 2 1/2 cm 2 1/2 cm

2 mm 2 mm 2 mm [2 1/2 cm]

2 1/2 cm 2 1/2 cm 2 1/2 cm

2 1/2 cm 2 1/2 cm 2 1/2 cm [2 1/2 cm 2 1/2 cm]

in p. 101 / the case of Mars, or very near to it.

Der Seite 101 / the value of the correction

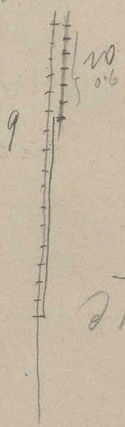
17/10

Strom

2. Strom der ...

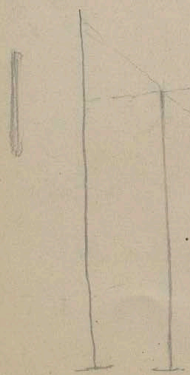
ab ...

Let Nonius



...
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 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...

Der ...

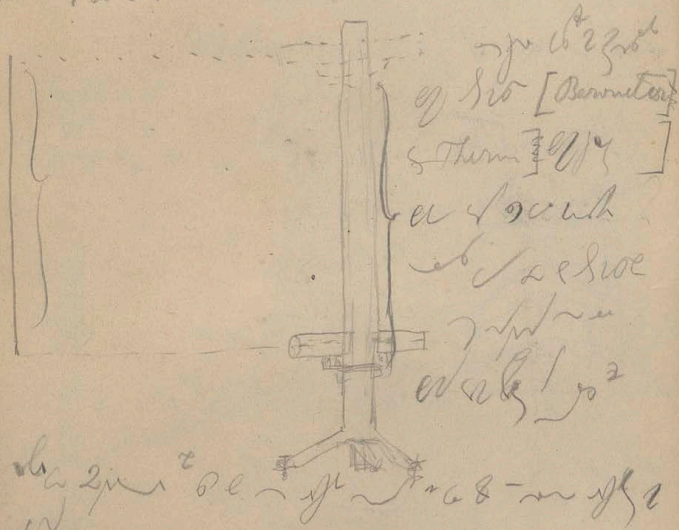


...
 ...
 ...
 ...

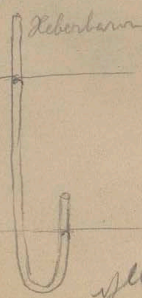
...
 ...
 ...

Katthetermeter für 200 mm

~ 1/2 Zoll - mit 1/2 Zoll - Durchmesser
 für 200 mm - Länge
 an 200 mm - Länge
 1 Zoll = 25 mm



Die Kathetermeter sind für 200 mm
 Länge



Die Kathetermeter sind für 200 mm
 Länge
 2 Zoll = 50 mm
 1 Zoll = 25 mm

Inkrommeting etc etc

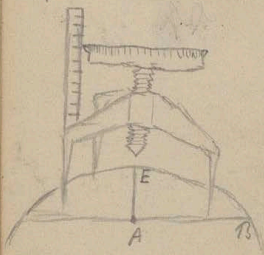
De l en l' is een l en l' - l en l' - l

De l en l' is een l en l' - l en l' - l

De l en l'

De l en l' is een l en l' - l en l' - l

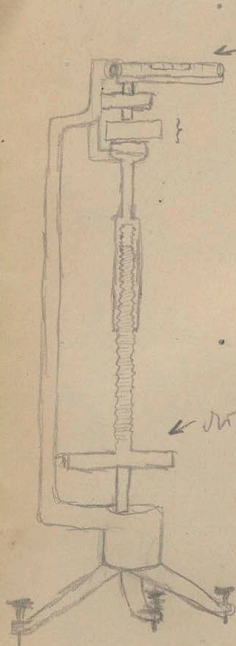
Hydrometer of zeewater of de l en l' - l en l' - l



De l en l' is een l en l' - l en l' - l
 De l en l' is een l en l' - l en l' - l
 De l en l' is een l en l' - l en l' - l

De l en l' is een l en l' - l en l' - l
 De l en l' is een l en l' - l en l' - l
 De l en l' is een l en l' - l en l' - l

20 20 Sphärometers [2 Niblet]



← L. Niblet

← pro of the

long & thin of 10 1/2 in

1 L. Niblet 2 1/2 in

as a 1/2 in of

← Sphärometers 1 1/2 in 1/2 in 1/2 in

21/10

$$l_0 = 1 \text{ m } \underline{v = 0.0}$$

$$[v = 20 \text{ m/s } \underline{v = 12 \text{ R}}]$$

and $\alpha = \dots$

$$l_t = l_0 (1 + \alpha t)$$

$$\frac{l_t}{l_0} = n$$

$$l_t = l_0 [1 + \alpha t]$$

$$\frac{l_t}{l_0 [1 + \alpha t]} = n$$

$$\frac{l_t}{l_0} = n [1 + \alpha t]$$

$$l_t = l_0 [1 + \beta t]$$

$$l_0 = \frac{l_t}{1 + \beta t} =$$

$$= n l_0 \frac{[1 + \alpha t]}{[1 + \beta t]}$$

$$\alpha = \dots$$

$$L = 1.125 \text{ m}$$

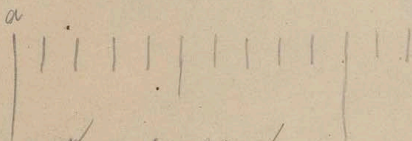
$$\alpha = \dots$$

$$\beta = \dots$$

1877

1877. 10. 18. 1877. 10. 18. 1877.

g² / ~ g² f² - 2² a² - ...
... in ...



g² c² sp. 10, en ...

g² g² ...

de de

... 10. 18. 1877.

... 10. 18. 1877.

10. 18. 1877. [- ...]

g² ...

... 10. 18. 1877.

... 10. 18. 1877.

Thermometer ...

... 10. 18. 1877.



de [1 ab. v. Remontoir Whren]

v all the kind of defects wh [6th Jan]
De 2nd exp^t / Menge f^{ur} die 2^{te} v^{er}such
w^{er}de 1000 g^{es}amt v^{er}braucht f^{ur} 2000 g^{es}amt
2^{te} v^{er}such 11, 6 g^{es}amt

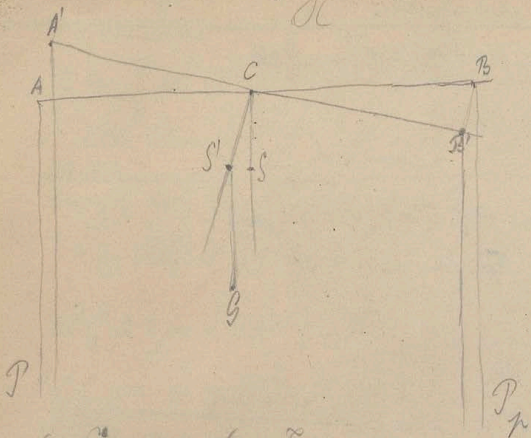
Massen- u. Gewicht

11 g = 11 cm³ d^{er} v^{er} 4°C = 1 g

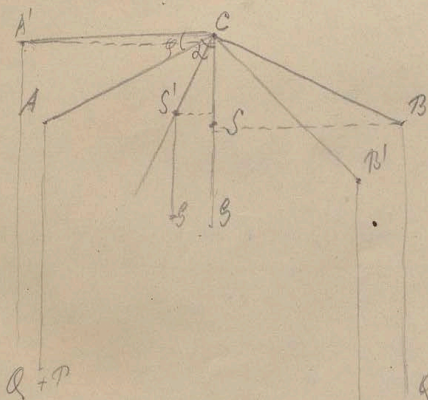
De 2^{te} v^{er}such - g^{es}amt 1000 g^{es}amt v^{er}such

1000 g^{es}amt / 1000 g^{es}amt = 1
kg w^{er}

De 2^{te} v^{er}such v^{er}such v^{er}such v^{er}such
v^{er}such v^{er}such [5^{te} v^{er}such]



CS v E x ~ u p l' n z
 auf P gehen & p l m' C A l + 1/16 etc.



$CA S = \alpha$
 $S' C S = \varphi = A' C A$
 $AC = BC = A' C = B' C = l$
 $CS' = CS = r$

$[P+Q] l \sin(\alpha+\varphi) + S r \sin \varphi = [P+q+n] l \sin(\alpha-\varphi)$
 $[P+Q] \sin \alpha \cos \varphi + [P+Q] \cos \alpha \sin \varphi + S r \sin \varphi = [P+q+n] l \sin \alpha \cos \varphi - [P+q+n] l \cos \alpha \sin \varphi$
 $2[P+Q] l \cos \alpha \sin \varphi + S r \sin \varphi = n l \sin \alpha \cos \varphi - n l \cos \alpha \sin \varphi$

$\varphi = ?$

$$t_{gq} = \frac{pl \sin \alpha}{g_w + [2[\sigma + \varphi] - pl] \cos \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{pl \sin \alpha}{g_w + [2\sigma + 2\varphi - pl] \cos \alpha}$$

o 2ul = t_g proporțional cu

o fⁿ + c_g = 1 + 2ϕ

$$\frac{t_{gq}}{r} = g \cos \alpha = \frac{l \sin \alpha}{g_w + [2\sigma + 2\varphi - pl] \cos \alpha}$$

și să se știe, că $\alpha = 90^\circ$ și se vede
 că $\cos \alpha = 0$ și $\sin \alpha = 1$ și se vede

ca:

$$\frac{t_{gq}}{r} = \frac{l}{g_w}$$

o c_g și c_g sunt constante
 și, deoarece pentru
 un lucru înclinat și
 constant.

etc. etc.

o c_g și c_g sunt constante și
 și, deoarece pentru un lucru înclinat și constant.



Agelton

some other things...
some other things...
some other things...

some other things...
some other things...
some other things...

some other things...
some other things...
some other things...

some other things...
some other things...
some other things...

some other things...
some other things...
some other things...

$$\Sigma = 200$$

100	50	20	10	10	5	2	1	1	1
	a	b	c_1	c_2	d	e	f_1	f_2	f_3
						2 2 1			

~ 100 R.B. mag es 7/21
 + 01284y

$$100 = a + \underbrace{b + c_1 + c_2 + d + e + f_1 + f_2 + f_3 + \alpha}$$

$$a = b + c_1 + \dots + f_3 + \beta$$

$$100 - a = a + 2 - \beta$$

$$100 - a + \beta = 2a$$

$$a = 50 - \frac{2 - \beta}{2}$$

$$50 - \frac{2 - \beta}{2}$$

$$b + c_1 + c_2 + d + e + f_1 + f_2 + f_3 = A$$

$$b = c_1 + c_2 + \beta$$

$$b = c_1 + d + e + f_1 + f_2 + f_3 + \beta$$

$$b = c_2 + \dots + f_3 + \beta$$

8 b, c₁, c₂, [e, f₁, f₂, f₃], 5 n 0 1 p

$$d + e + f_1 + f_2 + f_3 = B$$

$$d = e + f_1 + f_2 + f_3 + \eta$$

$$2d - \eta = B$$

$$d = \frac{B + \eta}{2} \text{ etc.}$$

1. f. e.:

5 2 2 1
d e, l₂ f

$$e_1 + e_2 + f = C$$

$$e_1 = e_2 + \lambda$$

$$\frac{e_1 + e_2 + f = C}{e_1 = e_2 + \lambda}$$

er 2 2 m e. f 2 2 2 2 [E-copie
mader]
203. ~ e

$$e_1 + e_2 + f = C$$

$$e_1 = e_2 + \lambda$$

$$e_1 = 2f + \mu$$

etc.

24/10

In a 100 gms solution of 1%

1. at a concentration of 1% in water

2. at a concentration of 1%

in water; at a concentration of 1% in water

A $\frac{C}{B}$ $\frac{4}{10}$ $\frac{1}{10}$

of 1% in water; at a concentration of 1% in water

200

at a concentration of 1% in water

at a concentration of 1% in water

at a concentration of 1% in water

200

at a concentration of 1% in water

200

10

1kg

at a concentration of 1% in water

200

1293 g

at a concentration of 1% in water

$\frac{1293}{8.2}$ g

2. 4. 1/8. 1/8
 5. 1/2. 1/2
 P

A. 1/2. 1/2

$$P - v \lambda = A - v \lambda$$

$$v = \frac{P}{S} \quad v = \frac{A}{S}$$

$$P - \frac{P \lambda}{S} = A - \frac{A \lambda}{S}$$

$$P \left[1 - \frac{\lambda}{S} \right] = A \left[1 - \frac{\lambda}{S} \right]$$

$$P = A \frac{1 - \frac{\lambda}{S}}{1 - \frac{\lambda}{S}}$$

$$\lambda = 0.001293 \quad \text{Luft} = \frac{1}{770}$$

Luft bei 0° & 760 mm

$$\lambda = 1 \text{ bei } 0^\circ \text{ & } 760 \text{ mm}$$

$$\lambda' \text{ bei } t' \quad \lambda' = \frac{l'}{760} \lambda \quad [v = 0^\circ]$$

$$\lambda' = \frac{l'}{760} \lambda \frac{1}{[1 + \alpha t]}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{273}$$

D. 1/2. 1/2

$$= 0.000366$$

P. 1/2. 1/2

$$3 \text{ d. e. } \dots \dots \dots$$

$$S(1 - \frac{\lambda}{j}) + V[S - \lambda] = A''[1 - \frac{\lambda}{a}]$$

$$V[S - \lambda] = [A' - A][1 - \frac{\lambda}{a}]$$

$$V[S - \lambda] = [A'' - A][1 - \frac{\lambda}{a}]$$

$$\frac{S - \lambda}{S - \lambda} = \frac{A'' - A}{A' - A}$$

2 eq. 1'

2 eq. 2B. eq. 1' & 2 eq. 1'

$$S = \lambda + [1 - \lambda] 13.6$$

$$\lambda = 0.00129.126$$

258

774

$$0.016254$$

$$S = 13.6 - 0.0163$$

for eq

2 eq. 2B. 51/ 0.001

28/10

$$\frac{S}{S'} = \frac{S-d}{S'-d} = \text{exp. 3. [einfache Umkehrung des Lehrs]}$$

De Σ

$$a = \text{exp. 3. e. 1. } \delta'$$

1. hydrost. Waage

$$P = \rho \Sigma / (1 - a) \text{ von } \rho$$

$$P - v \lambda = A \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{a}\right)$$

$$P - v S = B \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{a}\right)$$

$$P - v S' = C \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{a}\right)$$

$$v(S-d) = (A-B) \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{a}\right)$$

$$v(S'-d) = (A-C) \left(1 - \frac{\lambda}{a}\right)$$

$$\frac{S-d}{S'-d} = \frac{A-B}{A-C} = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{1. } \lambda \text{ } \delta' \\ \text{2. } \lambda \text{ } \delta' \end{array} \right\}$$

da v exp. 3. δ'

$$P - v \lambda (1-a) A \leftarrow$$

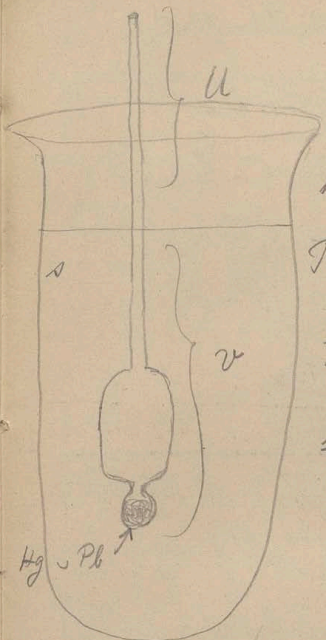
$$P - v S' = C(1-a)$$

$$v(S'-d) = (A-C)(1-a)$$

$$P = v \Sigma$$

$$v(\Sigma - \lambda) = A(1-a)$$

$$\frac{\Sigma - \lambda}{S' - d} = \frac{A}{A - C}$$



$\rho = \frac{P}{V}$

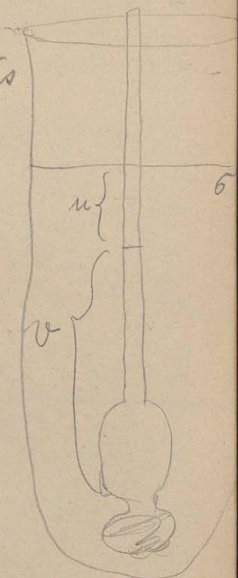
$P = \rho \cdot v \cdot \sigma$

... $\rho \cdot \sigma$:

$P = (v + u) \sigma$

$\frac{\sigma}{\rho} = \frac{v}{v + u}$

$\frac{\rho}{\sigma} = \frac{v + u}{v}$



... $\rho \cdot \sigma$...

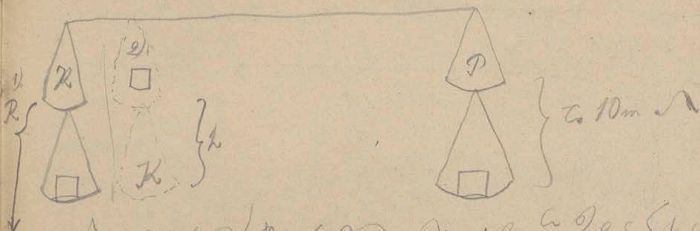


... $(p_1 - p_2)$

... $\rho \cdot g \cdot h$...

... $\rho \cdot g \cdot h$...

... $\rho \cdot g \cdot h$...



Spitz der 2. und 3. < ... in der Höhe ...

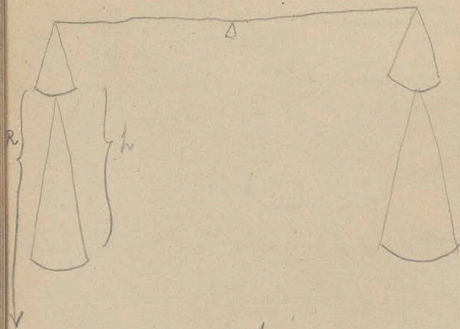
oder P 2 e } red:

$$A' - A = \pi \cdot r^2$$

$$A' : A = \frac{1}{R^2} : \frac{1}{(R+h)^2} \quad \text{oder } \dots$$

oder Tolly der ...

29/10



$$A : A' = \frac{1}{R^2} : \frac{1}{(R-h)^2}$$

$$A' = \frac{AR^2}{(R-h)^2} = A \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{h}{R}\right)^2} = \cancel{A} A \left(1 - \frac{h}{R}\right)^{-2}$$

$$= A \left(1 + \frac{2h}{R}\right)$$

$$A' - A = A \frac{2h}{R} = \text{for 1' ev 1 g e. 21'}$$

$$A' - A = A \frac{2h \frac{\pi}{2}}{\pi \frac{R}{2}} = A \frac{\pi h}{10^7}$$

$$\text{for } h = 1 \text{ m}$$

$$A = 1 \text{ kg}$$

$$A' - A = \frac{\pi}{10^7} = \frac{0.314 \cdot \pi}{10^6}$$

$$= 0.314 \text{ mg}$$

299 m kg de 100 kg

1/2 Dolly $h = 20 \text{ m}$

$$A = 5 \text{ kg}$$

$$A' - A = \frac{5 \cdot 20 \cdot 0.314}{10^6}$$

$$= \frac{314}{10^6} = 314 \text{ mg}$$

1/2 Dolly $h = 20 \text{ m}$ $A = 5 \text{ kg}$ $A' - A = \frac{5 \cdot 20 \cdot 0.314}{10^6} = \frac{314}{10^6} = 314 \text{ mg}$

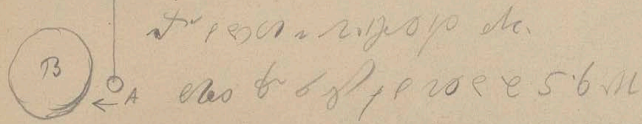
2. 5. 21 P. 7 et 8. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23.

2. 5. 21 P. 7 et 8. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23.

Cavendish

99 A O (B) $\frac{1}{2}$ m. 1' 2' 3' 4' 5' 6' 7' 8' 9' 10' 11' 12' 13' 14' 15' 16' 17' 18' 19' 20' 21' 22' 23'

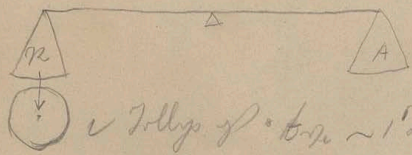
ist [Torsionskoeffizient]



Paris 1791 L. Cornu

2. 5. 21 P. 7 et 8. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23.

ist 2. 5. 21 P. 7 et 8. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23.



$$\frac{M_{R2}}{R2} = \frac{m_{A}}{A} = K: p$$

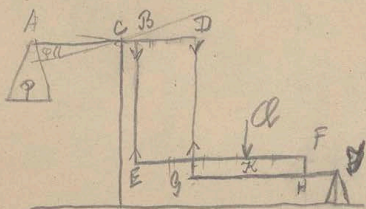
ist 2. 5. 21 P. 7 et 8. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23.

ist 2. 5. 21 P. 7 et 8. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23.

$$p = \frac{1}{2} m g$$

ist 2. 5. 21 P. 7 et 8. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23.

W. S. S. S.



ex 92

B ψ ψ ψ ψ ψ ψ

E ψ ψ ψ ψ ψ ψ

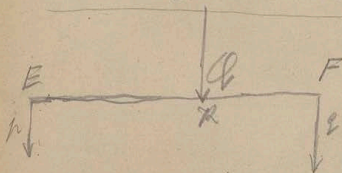
ex 92 ψ ψ ψ ψ ψ ψ [de ψ ψ]

$$P_{AC} = n_{CB} + n'_{CD}$$

$$P_{AC} = q \frac{KF}{EF} CB + q \frac{HY}{GT} CD$$

$$= q \frac{KF}{EF} CB + q \frac{HY}{GT} CD - q \frac{KF}{EF} \frac{HY}{GT} CD$$

no 2 ψ ψ ψ ψ ψ ψ



no 2 ψ ψ ψ ψ ψ ψ

$$Q = p + q$$

$$n_{KE} = q \frac{KE}{EF}$$

$$n_{KE} = (Q - p) \frac{KE}{EF}$$

$$n_{EF} = \frac{Q \frac{KF}{EF}}{\cancel{EF}}$$

no 2 ψ ψ ψ ψ ψ ψ

$$n'_{GT} = q \frac{HY}{GT}$$

$\frac{KF}{EF} [CB - \frac{HJ}{BJ} CD] = 0$ in $\triangle KFC$
 $\frac{KF}{EF} [CB - \frac{HJ}{BJ} CD] = 0$ in $\triangle KFC$

$$\frac{KF}{EF} [CB - \frac{HJ}{BJ} CD] = 0 \text{ in } \triangle KFC$$

$$CB = \frac{HJ}{BJ} CD$$

$$\frac{CB}{CD} = \frac{HJ}{BJ}$$

$$CB : CD = HJ : BJ$$

and

in $\triangle BCD$

$$PAC = \frac{HJ}{BJ} CD = CB$$

in $\triangle BCD$ $CB : CD = HJ : BJ$

in $\triangle BCD$ $CB : CD = 1 : 10$ or $CB = \frac{1}{10} CD$

in $\triangle BCD$ $CB : CD = 1 : 10$ or $CB = \frac{1}{10} CD$

in $\triangle BCD$

$$AA' = AC$$

$$FF' = \frac{HJ}{BJ} CD$$

$$BB' = CB$$

$$FF' = CB = EE'$$

$$DD' = CD$$

in $\triangle BCD$

$$EE' = BB' = CB$$

in $\triangle BCD$

$$GG' = DD' = CD$$

$$PAA' = \frac{HJ}{BJ} CD = KK'$$

$$HH' = \frac{HJ}{BJ} GG'$$

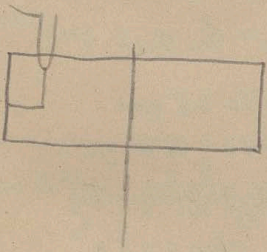
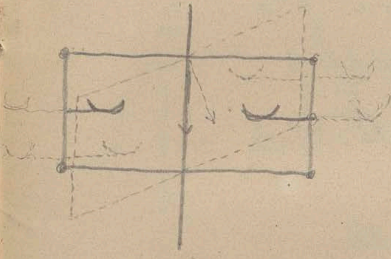
$$PAA' = KK'$$

$$FF' = HH' = \frac{HJ}{BJ} GG'$$

etc.

Die 2te in 2te obel auf Punkte $a \sim d \sim e$
 $a \sim b \sim c \sim d \sim e$
 Die Ord. $a \sim d \sim e$ an $a \sim d \sim e$ ist
 $a \sim b \sim c \sim d \sim e$ $a \sim b \sim c \sim d \sim e$
 f $a \sim d$ Quintenz in Strassburg imstr. 1825

- 22 Schönermann
- 22 Bobowal'sche Parallelogramm



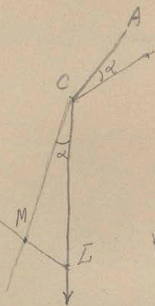
$$P_{CA} \cos(\beta - \alpha) = (g'CB + GCE - GCF \sin \beta - S.CA \sin \beta) \sin \alpha$$

$$P = K \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos(\beta - \alpha)}$$

Case 2: $\beta < \alpha$ \Rightarrow $\beta - \alpha < 0$; $\beta > \alpha$ \Rightarrow $\beta - \alpha > 0$

Case 3: $\beta = \alpha$ \Rightarrow $\beta - \alpha = 0$

Case 4: $\beta > \alpha$ \Rightarrow $\beta - \alpha > 0$



Case 1: $\beta < \alpha$ \Rightarrow $\beta - \alpha < 0$; $\beta > \alpha$ \Rightarrow $\beta - \alpha > 0$

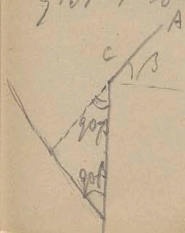
$$\triangle LCM: CL = \sin \alpha; \cos(\beta - \alpha)$$

$$\cos(\beta - \alpha) = \sin(90 + \beta - \alpha)$$

$$90 + \beta - \alpha = \angle CML$$

$$\angle CLM = 180 - \angle CML - \alpha$$

Case 2: $\beta < \alpha$ \Rightarrow $\beta - \alpha < 0$; $\beta > \alpha$ \Rightarrow $\beta - \alpha > 0$



Case 3: $\beta = \alpha$ \Rightarrow $\beta - \alpha = 0$

Statik u. Dynamik -

Bestimmung

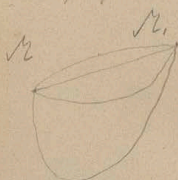
Stärken

fuß

Balken

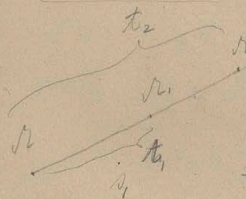
Balken

... ..



... ..

... ..



... ..

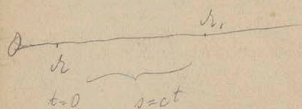
$$\begin{matrix} s_1 & t_1 \\ s_2 & t_2 \end{matrix} \quad \frac{s_2 - t_2}{t_2 - t_1} = \frac{s_1}{t_1} = \frac{s_2}{t_2} = 1/2$$

$$\frac{s}{t} = c$$

$$s = ct$$

$$0M_1 = 0M + MM_1$$

$$s = a + ct \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{er} \\ \text{fr} \end{array} \right.$$



supp. von:

erw. f. d. er. / w

~~erw. f. d. er. / w~~

0 A₁ A A₂ B

erw. f. d. er. / w [erw. f. d. er. / w]

erw. f. d. er. / w [erw. f. d. er. / w]

erw. f. d. er. / w $\frac{OB - OA}{t' - t}$ erw. f. d. er. / w

continierlich erw. f. d. er. / w [erw. f. d. er. / w]

$$s = f(t)$$

$$s' = f(t')$$

$$\frac{s' - s}{t' - t} = \frac{f(t') - f(t)}{t' - t}$$

$$t' - t = \tau$$

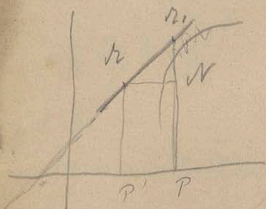
$$\frac{s' - s}{\tau} = \frac{f(t + \tau) - f(t)}{\tau}$$

$$v = \lim_{\tau \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(t + \tau) - f(t)}{\tau}$$

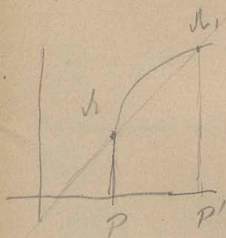
$$s = at^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} v = \frac{ds}{dt} &= \lim_{\tau} \frac{a(t+\tau)^2 - at^2}{\tau} \\ &= \lim_{\tau} \frac{at^2 + 2at\tau + a\tau^2 - at^2}{\tau} = \lim_{\tau} (2at + a\tau) \\ &= 2at \end{aligned}$$

§ 2. Flussrechnung - Differential R. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.



$$\frac{NP - MP'}{PP'} = \tau \alpha$$



$$\frac{NP' - NP}{PP'} \quad | \quad N' \approx \tau \alpha \approx N$$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= f(x) \\ y' &= f(x + \xi) \end{aligned}$$

$$\tau \alpha = \lim_{\xi} \frac{f(x+\xi) - f(x)}{\xi} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{2. f. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.} \\ \text{Lect. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.} \\ \text{1. Diff. R. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.} \end{array} \right.$$

$$f'(t) = \lim_{\tau \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(t+\tau) - f(t)}{\tau}$$

$$= \frac{df(t)}{dt} = \frac{ds}{dt}$$

$$t'x = \frac{df(x)}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$s = ct$$

$$s = at^2$$

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = 2at = u$$

$$u_1 = 2at_1$$

$$u_2 = 2at_2$$

$$u_2 - u_1 = 2a(t_2 - t_1)$$

$$\frac{u_2 - u_1}{t_2 - t_1} = 2a = \text{average } [a, t_2 - t_1 = 1s]$$

= average; infer - $\sqrt{2}$ and
 from a of 1015 - approx
 Δ infer used $\frac{u_2 - u_1}{t_2 - t_1}$ etc.

$$f = \frac{du}{dt} = 2a$$

$$s = f(t)$$

$$u = \frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{df(t)}{dt} = f'(t)$$

$$u_1 = f'(t_1)$$

$$u_2 = f'(t_2)$$

$$\frac{u_2 - u_1}{t_2 - t_1} = \frac{f'(t_2) - f'(t_1)}{t_2 - t_1}$$

at your / approx
 for s - u - f - f'
 use $\frac{u_2 - u_1}{t_2 - t_1}$

$$\frac{f(t_1 + \tau) - f(t_1)}{\tau} = \frac{f'(t_1 + \tau) - f'(t_1)}{\tau}$$

$$= \lim_{\tau} \frac{f'(t_1 + \tau) - f'(t_1)}{\tau}$$

f' ist stetig in t_1

$$\frac{d}{dt} f(t) = \frac{du}{dt} = \frac{d^2 s}{dt^2}$$

conventionelles
Zeichen

$$= \frac{d}{dt} \cdot \frac{ds}{dt}$$

Beispiel: $s = at^2 + bt + c$

$$s = at^2 + bt + c \quad \text{falls } a, b, c$$

$$t=0$$

$$s_0 = c$$

$$u = \frac{ds}{dt} = 2at + b$$

$$t=0$$

$$u_0 = b$$

$$f = \frac{du}{dt} = 2a$$

$a \cdot c^{-2}$ ist ein $f'(t=0)$ - Wert, es ist c und a
 $(u_0 \cdot f'(t=0))$ →

$$wb = 0 \text{ (ygd) } \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$$

$$s = at^2 - \beta t$$

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = 2at - \beta$$

at β 0 102 $\beta = 2at$ 0 2 P
 ygd = 0 a 0 + ex b ygd

$$t_1 = \frac{\beta}{2a}$$

$$0 = 2at_1 - \beta$$

$$t_1 = \frac{\beta}{2a}$$

$$s_1 = a \frac{\beta^2}{4a^2} - \beta \frac{\beta}{2a} = -\frac{\beta^2}{4a}$$

$$wa = ?$$

Avva

$$s = -at^2 + bt$$

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = -2at + b$$

$$t=0 \quad s=0$$

$$u = b$$

$$t_1 = \frac{b}{2a}$$

$$s = 0$$

[s, v, t, u, s]

$$s = 0$$

$$-at_2^2 + bt_2 = 0$$

$$t_2 = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$t_2 = 0$$

$$u_2 = -2a \frac{b}{2a} + b = -b$$

$$\Rightarrow -b$$

$$s = a \sin \omega t$$

$$t = 0 |$$

$$s = 0$$

$$\omega t_1 = \frac{\pi}{2} |$$

$$s = a$$

$$\omega t_2 = \pi |$$

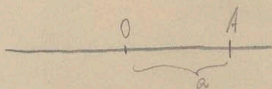
$$s = 0$$

$$\omega t_3 = \frac{3\pi}{2} |$$

$$s = -a$$

$$\omega t_4 = 2\pi |$$

$$s = 0$$



} give work

$$t_4 = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \text{period}$$

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = \omega a \cos \omega t = v$$

~~at~~

$$t_1 \quad v = 0$$

$$t_2 \quad v = -\omega a$$

$$t_3 \quad v = 0$$

$$t_4 \quad v = \omega a$$

$$f = \frac{dv}{dt} = -\omega^2 a \sin \omega t = -\omega^2 s$$

- give work and give period
of v, f, s and []

6/11

$$s = a \sin \alpha t$$

$$u = \frac{ds}{dt} = \alpha a \cos \alpha t = \alpha \sqrt{a^2 - s^2}$$

$$u = \varphi(s)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} t \quad u \\ t' \quad u' \end{array} \quad \left| \quad f = \lim_{t' \rightarrow t} \frac{u' - u}{t' - t} \right.$$

$$t \quad u \quad \dots \quad s$$

$$t' \quad u' \quad \dots \quad s'$$

$$u' - u = \varphi(s') - \varphi(s)$$

$$\frac{u' - u}{t' - t} = \lim_{t' \rightarrow t} \frac{\varphi(s') - \varphi(s)}{t' - t}$$

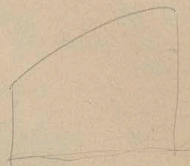
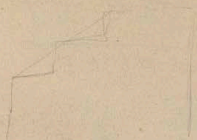
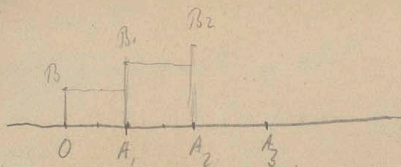
$$= \frac{\varphi(s') - \varphi(s)}{s' - s} \cdot \frac{s' - s}{t' - t}$$

$$f = \frac{du}{dt} = \frac{d\varphi(s)}{ds} \cdot \frac{ds}{dt}$$

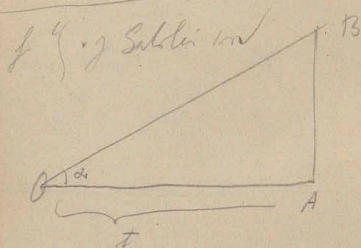
$$\frac{du}{dt} = \frac{du}{ds} \cdot \frac{ds}{dt}$$

$$= u \frac{du}{ds} = \frac{d(u^2)}{ds}$$

$f = f_1 \cdot f_2$
 $f_1 = \frac{du}{ds}$
 $f_2 = \frac{ds}{dt}$

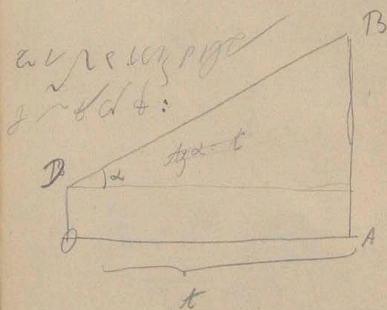


$$s ds = v(t) dt$$



$$S = \frac{OA \cdot AB}{2}$$

$$= \frac{t \cdot gt}{2} = \frac{gt^2}{2}$$



$$= \cancel{OA} \left(\cancel{OD} + \frac{AB}{2} \right)$$

$$= t = OA \cdot OD + \frac{OA \cdot AB}{2}$$

$$u = OD + gt = ct + \frac{gt^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{du}{dt} = g(t)$$

$$du = g(t) dt$$

$$\int du = \int g(t) dt$$

$$u = \int g(t) dt$$

$$u = gt + C$$

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = gt + C$$

$$ds = gt dt + C dt$$

$$s = \int [gt dt + C dt]$$

$$= \frac{gt^2}{2} + ct + a$$

↑
 g = acceleration
 c = initial velocity
 a = initial position

$$\frac{du}{dt} = g$$

$$u = gt + C$$

$$s = \frac{gt^2}{2} + ct + a$$

$$u = \varphi(s)$$

$$\varphi(s) = \frac{ds}{dt}$$

$$ds = \varphi(s) dt$$

$$\frac{ds}{\varphi(s)} = dt$$

$$\int \chi(s) ds = dt$$

~~dt~~

$$\int \chi(s) ds = \int dt \quad \text{6. } \chi(s) \text{ is function of } s$$

$$u = a\sqrt{s}$$

$$ds = a\sqrt{s} dt$$

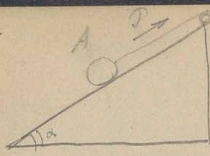
$$\int \frac{ds}{\sqrt{s}} = \int a dt$$

$$\int 2\sqrt{s} = at + b$$

$$t = \frac{2\sqrt{s} - b}{a}$$

$$s = \frac{(at + b)^2}{4} = \frac{a^2 t^2 + 2abt + b^2}{4}$$

$$u = a\sqrt{s} = \frac{a}{2} \sqrt{a^2 t^2 + 2abt + b^2}$$



Handwritten notes in German, partially illegible due to bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.

Handwritten notes, possibly describing the forces or conditions of the ball on the incline.



Handwritten notes, possibly related to the fluid in the glass or a related concept.

Handwritten notes, possibly describing the relationship between the angle and the acceleration.

$$k = g \sin \alpha$$

$$s = g \sin \alpha \frac{t^2}{2}$$

$$12 = 900 \quad | \quad s = g \frac{t^2}{2}$$

$$\alpha = 0^\circ \quad s = 0$$

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = g \sin \alpha t$$

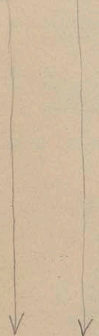
$$\frac{ds}{dt} = gt$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = g \sin \alpha = f$$

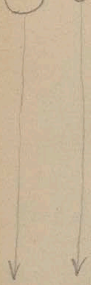
at the end of the string... 35



Two masses are suspended from a point...
 The masses are equal in weight...



The masses are now...
 The string is cut...



The acceleration is...

The force on the masses is...

$$g = \frac{2P}{m}$$

$P = \frac{1}{2} mg$...

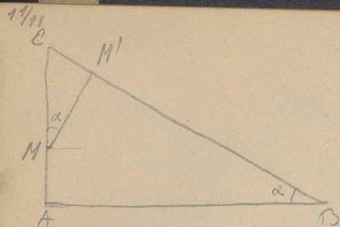
$$P = mg$$

... of the masses...

$$u = gt$$

$$s = g \frac{t^2}{2}$$

$$u^2 = g^2 t^2 = 2g \frac{t^2}{2} = 2gs$$



1/2th:

$$u' = g \sin \alpha t$$

$$s' = g \sin \alpha \frac{t^2}{2}$$

$$u'^2 = 2g \sin \alpha s'$$

$$s : s' = g : g \sin \alpha$$

$$= 1 : \sin \alpha$$

$$s' = s \sin \alpha$$

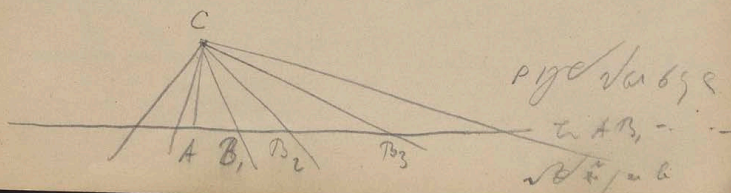
$$CM' = CM \sin \alpha$$

$$s = CA = h$$

$$s' = CB = l$$

$$u^2 = 2gh$$

$$u'^2 = 2gl \sin \alpha = 2gh$$



pipe varies

to AB₁ - - -

$\sqrt{2gh}$ / u

12. $u = u_0 \cos \alpha$; 10 m/s

12. $u = u_0 \cos \alpha$; 10 m/s

$$u_0 = c$$

$$u_t = c - gt$$

$$s = ct - g \frac{t^2}{2}$$

$$u' = c - g \sin \alpha t$$

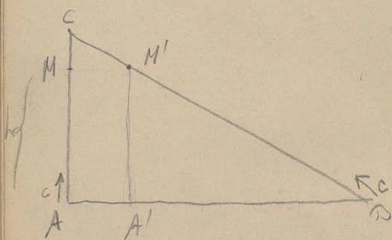
$$s' = ct - g \sin \alpha \frac{t^2}{2}$$

$$gt = c - u$$

$$t = \frac{c-u}{g}$$

$$t_1 = \frac{c}{g} \quad \text{at } u=0 \Rightarrow g^2 \frac{c^2}{g^2} = \frac{c^2}{g^2} \Rightarrow h = \frac{c^2}{2g}$$

$$h = c \frac{c}{g} - \frac{g}{2} \frac{c^2}{g^2} = \frac{c^2}{2g} \quad \Bigg| \quad h = \frac{c^2}{2g \sin \alpha}$$



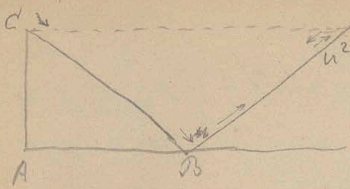
$$h = \frac{c^2}{2g}$$

$$BM' = \frac{c^2}{2g \sin \alpha}$$

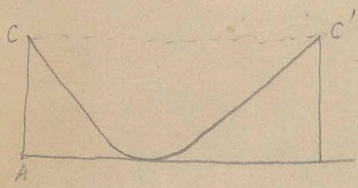
$$BM' \sin \alpha = \frac{c^2}{2g}$$

$$M'A' = \frac{c^2}{2g} = h$$

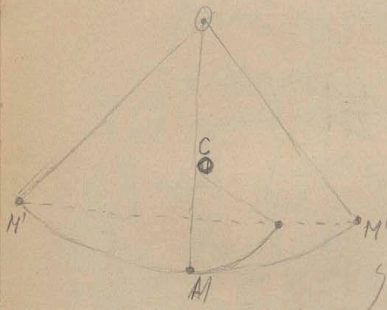
average of vertical velocity $\frac{c}{2}$ \Rightarrow $h = \frac{c^2}{2g}$



Principles of
 eye & eye
 ...

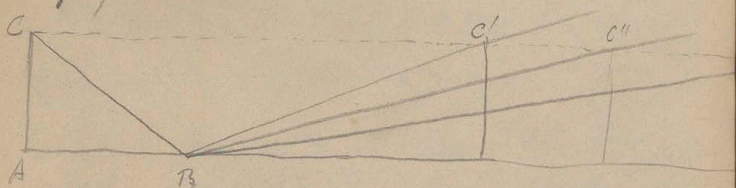


...
 ...



...
 ...
 ...
 ...

...
 ...
 ...



...
 ...

Set:

$y \sim \rho e^{\dots} \dots - \dots +$
cont. \dots

$\sim \rho e - \dots \dots$
 \dots

$\dots [\dots]$

~~$F = mg$~~

$P = Mg$

~~$P = M \frac{du}{dt}$~~ $= M \frac{dv}{dt} [\dots]$

\dots

\dots

\dots

\dots

\dots



\dots

\dots

P

P+M

\dots

in p. 100 v.:

$$m \frac{u^2}{2} - m \frac{u_0^2}{2} = p (s - s_0)$$

$\frac{u^2}{2}$
 $\frac{u_0^2}{2}$

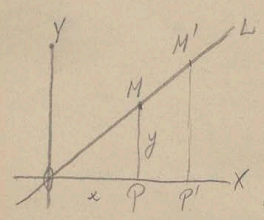
... [wir ...]

...

$$f(s) = \dots$$

...

... [Kinematik]



$$OM = s$$

$$OP = x$$

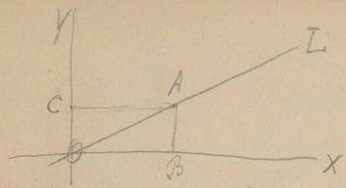
$$x = OM \cos \alpha = s \cos \alpha$$

$$u = \frac{ds}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \dots = \frac{ds}{dt} \cos \alpha = u \cos \alpha$$

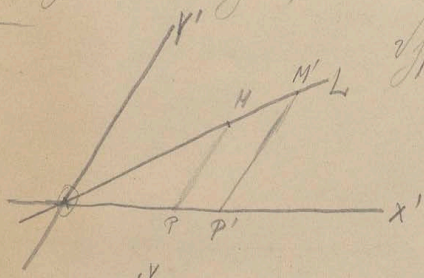
$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \dots = \frac{ds}{dt} \sin \alpha = u \sin \alpha$$

... [further text]

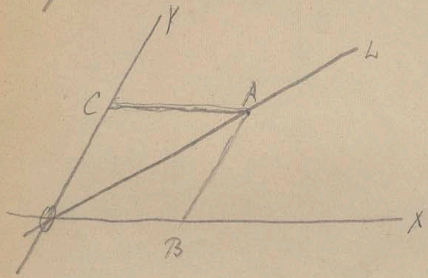


OA = ye
 OB = $e \cos \alpha$
 AB = $e \sin \alpha$ } components

ie ye OA is the sum of $e \cos \alpha$ and $e \sin \alpha$ components



ie $e \cos \alpha$ components



ie $e \sin \alpha$ components

$x = r \cos \alpha$

$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{dr}{dt} \cos \alpha = u \cos \alpha$

$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = \frac{d^2r}{dt^2} \cos \alpha = \frac{du}{dt} \cos \alpha = \text{your } \frac{du}{dt} \cos \alpha$

or we see your $\frac{du}{dt}$ is $\frac{dv}{dt}$ and $\cos \alpha$

Parallelogram & vector kinematics

$$m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = m \frac{du}{dt} \cos \alpha$$

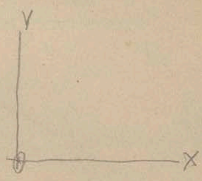
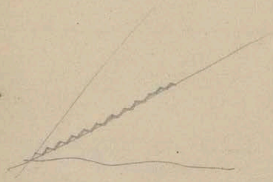
$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_p$

$p = \gamma$

$\frac{d\theta}{dt} \approx \frac{d\alpha}{dt} \approx \frac{d\beta}{dt}$

at the junction of the two cases (1) (2) (3) (4)

Coord. see pt.



$$1 - \cos \alpha = \frac{v^2}{2g}$$

$$1 - \cos \alpha = \frac{d^2x}{2g}$$

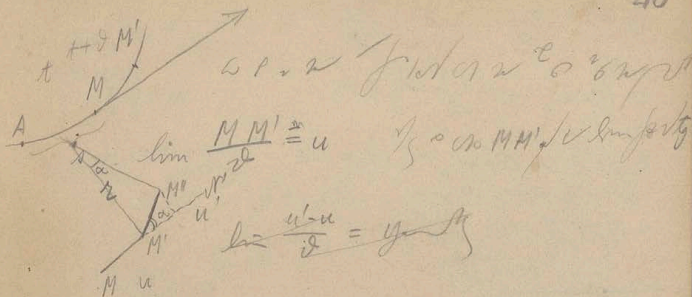
$$\sqrt{1 - \cos \alpha} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{d^2x}{2g}}$$

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

$$1 - \cos \alpha = \frac{v^2}{2g}$$

$$1 - 2\cos \alpha = 1 - 2\frac{d^2x}{2g} = \left(\frac{d^2x}{2g}\right)^2$$

$\sim 2g$



or < size $1/2$ or u' for

$$\lim \frac{u' \cos \alpha - u}{\delta} = y$$

$$1 - \cos \alpha = 2 \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$\cos \alpha = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$= 1 - 2 \frac{\alpha^2}{4}$$

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

$$\frac{du}{dt}$$

$$M'M'' = r \alpha$$

$$M'M'' = u' \delta$$

$$r \alpha = u' \delta$$

$$\alpha = \frac{u' \delta}{r}$$

$$r = r^2 \frac{du}{dt}$$

$$\lim \frac{u' \cos \alpha - u}{\delta} = \frac{u' - u}{\delta} - \frac{u' \alpha^2}{2 \delta} = \frac{du}{dt} + \frac{u' \delta^2}{2 \delta r^2} =$$

$$= \frac{du}{dt} = y \text{ as } \frac{1}{2} \text{ or } MM' \text{ or } \frac{1}{2} u'$$

$$\lim \frac{u' \cos \alpha}{\delta} = y \text{ as } \frac{1}{2} M'O$$

$$\cos \varphi = \sin \psi$$

$$\sin \varphi = \cos \psi$$

$$\varphi = 90^\circ + \psi$$

$$\cos \varphi = -\sin \psi$$

$$\sin \varphi = \cos \psi$$

giving $\pm \psi$ & $\pm \pi$

$$r \, d\psi = ds$$

$$r = \frac{ds}{d\psi}$$

$$d\psi = \frac{ds}{r}$$

$$\frac{u \, d\psi}{dt} = \frac{u \, ds}{r \, dt} = \frac{u \, ds}{r \, dt}$$

$$= \frac{u}{r} \cdot \frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{u^2}{r}$$

if $\psi \approx \cos$:

$$\frac{d\psi}{dt} = u \cos \psi = u \frac{dx}{ds}$$

at $\psi = \cos$, $\frac{d\psi}{dt} = 0$ & $\frac{dx}{ds} = 0$

14/11 ... Entwicklung d. Gravitationsg. aus d. Kepler'schen G.
in rechtw. Koordinaten

I Kepler I

EV

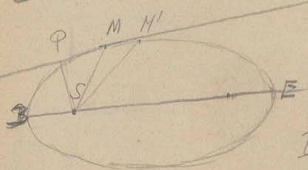
II

ge

III

$$MM'S = \frac{MM' \cdot SP}{2}$$

$$= \frac{ds_p}{2}$$



II. $\frac{ds_p}{2v} = \text{constante } \gamma \text{ an } e \text{ bzw. } \rho_{\text{eff}}$

$$\frac{ds_p}{2v} = c$$

$$\lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{ds_p}{\Delta t} = \frac{ds_p}{dt} = u$$

$$\frac{u}{2} = c$$

$$u = \frac{2c}{\rho}$$

$$c = \frac{rad}{T}$$

oder $c = \frac{2\pi r}{T}$ $\gamma = \frac{2\pi r}{T} \cdot \frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{2\pi r}{T \rho}$

$$\frac{du}{dt} = -\frac{2c}{\rho^2} \frac{d\rho}{dt} = \gamma_{\text{eff}}$$

$\sim \frac{2\pi r}{T} \cdot \frac{1}{\rho} = \gamma_{\text{eff}} = \frac{2\pi r}{T \rho}$

$$f = \frac{u^2}{\rho}$$

$$u = \frac{2c}{\rho}$$

$$f = \frac{4c^2}{\rho (BS)^2}$$

$$DSM = F$$

$$\ln \frac{e}{y} = \frac{dF}{dt} = \text{size} = C$$

$$\underline{y \frac{dx}{dt} - x \frac{dy}{dt} = 2c}$$

$$y \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{dx}{dt} - x \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} - \frac{dx}{dt} \frac{dy}{dt} = 0$$

$$y \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} - x \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = 0$$

est + comp eqn above $\frac{dx}{dt} \sim \text{const}$ & $\frac{dy}{dt} \sim \text{const}$

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = lx \quad \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = ly$$

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = l r \frac{x}{r}$$

$$= l r \cos \alpha$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = l r \sin \alpha$$

comp x & y components of $l r$ & $l r \cos \alpha$

as $\cos \alpha = \frac{x}{r}$ & $\sin \alpha = \frac{y}{r}$

so $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = l x$ & $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = l y$ [or $\frac{1}{2} \pi \sim R$ vector]

consq. of Kepler law [radius $\propto r^3$ & $\omega \propto r^{-3/2}$]

Centralizing $\frac{1}{r^2}$ const ω

9m 280:

D. II

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

$$II \quad y \frac{dx}{dt} - x \frac{dy}{dt} = 2c \quad \left| \frac{y}{b^2} \right| \quad \frac{y}{b^2}$$

$$+ \frac{(x-e)}{a^2} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{y}{b^2} \frac{dy}{dt} = 0 \quad | \quad x$$

$$\left(\frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{(x-e)x}{a^2} \right) \frac{dx}{dt} = 2c \frac{y}{b^2}$$

$$\left[\frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{(x-e)^2}{a^2} + e \frac{(x-e)}{a^2} \right] \frac{dx}{dt} = 2c \frac{y}{b^2}$$

$$\left[1 + \frac{e(x-e)}{a^2} \right] \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{2c y}{b^2}$$

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

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

$$= \frac{a^2 x^2 + a^2 b^2 - b^2 x^2 + 2b^2 e x - b^2 e^2}{a^2}$$

$$= \frac{e^2 x^2 + b^4 + 2b^2 e x}{a^2}$$

$$r^2 = \left(\frac{b^2 + e x}{a} \right)^2 = \frac{(x^2 + e x)^2}{a^2}$$

$$r = \frac{b^2 + e x}{a}$$

$$eR = ar - b^2$$

$$\left[1 + \frac{ar - b^2 - e^2}{a^2} \right] = 1 + \frac{ar - ar}{a^2} = \frac{ar}{a^2} =$$

$$\frac{a^2}{a} \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{2cy}{b^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{a} \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{2cy}{b^2}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{2ac}{b^2} \frac{y}{r}$$

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = \frac{2ac}{b^2} \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{dy}{dt} - \frac{y}{r^2} \frac{dr}{dt} \right]$$

$$= \frac{2ac}{b^2 r^3} \left[r^2 \frac{dy}{dt} - y r \frac{dr}{dt} \right]$$

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

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = x \frac{dx}{dt} + y \frac{dy}{dt}$$

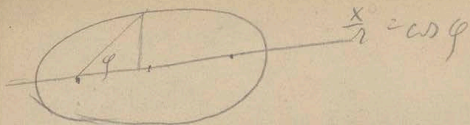
$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = \frac{2ac}{b^2 r^3} \left[x^2 y \frac{dx}{dt} + y^2 \frac{dy}{dt} \right]$$

$$- xy \frac{dx}{dt} - y^2 \frac{dy}{dt} \Big]$$

$$= - \frac{2acx}{b^2 r^3} \left[y \frac{dx}{dt} - x \frac{dy}{dt} \right]$$

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = - \frac{4ac^2 x}{r^3 b^2}$$

$$= - \frac{4ac^2}{b^2 r^2} \frac{x}{r}$$



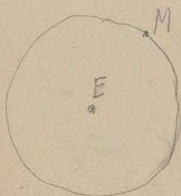
$$f = -\frac{4ac^2}{b^2 r^2} = -\frac{4\pi^2 a^3 b^2}{b^2 T^2 r^2} = -\frac{4\pi^2 a^3}{T^2 r^2}$$

$$kab = cT$$

$$a^3 : a'^3 = T^2 : T'^2$$

$$\frac{a^3}{T^2} = \frac{a'^3}{T'^2} = \dots$$

ausgeglichen und in f' einsetzt



- das ist die Formel für v' = v

$$g : g' = \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} : \frac{1}{m^2}$$

$$g' = \frac{g \epsilon^2}{m^2}$$

$$\frac{m^2}{m} = g'$$

$$\frac{m^2}{m} = g \frac{\epsilon^2}{m^2}$$

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

Exerc 8 m.

45

$$r = \frac{h m_1 m_2}{m_2}$$

$$\frac{4\pi^2 m^2}{T^2 n} = \frac{g \epsilon^2}{m^2}$$

$$T^2 = \frac{4\pi^2 m^2}{n} \frac{m^2}{g \epsilon^2}$$

$$T^2 = \frac{4\pi^2 m^3}{g \epsilon^2}$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi n}{\epsilon} \sqrt{\frac{m}{g}}$$

$$n = 60.27 \epsilon$$

$$T = 2\pi 60.27 \sqrt{\frac{60.27 \epsilon}{g}} \quad g = 9.806$$

$$T = 2 \cdot 60.27 \sqrt{\frac{60.27 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^7 \cdot \pi}{9.806}} \quad \frac{2\epsilon}{2} = 10^7$$

$$T = 2 \cdot 60270 \sqrt{\frac{6027 \cdot 2\pi}{9.806}}$$

$$2.780101$$

$$0.301030$$

$$0.497150$$

$$3.578281$$

$$0.991492$$

$$2.586809$$

$$1.29394$$

$$0.301030$$

$$4.480101$$

$$2369000$$

$$= 39486'$$

$$= 658h$$

$$= 2.74 \times 10^7$$

$$= 2.74 \times 10^7$$

20/11 19-11-2019 Ed. 1/11 ~ (R. Vector) & 2/11

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

$$y \frac{dx}{dt} - x \frac{dy}{dt} = 2c \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{y}{b^2} \\ -\frac{x}{a^2} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{2x}{a^2} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{2y}{b^2} \frac{dy}{dt} = 0 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} x \\ y \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{2cy}{b^2}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} \left[\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \right] = \frac{2cy}{b^2}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{2cy}{b^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -\frac{2cx}{a^2}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{2c}{b^2} \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{-2c^2 x}{a^2 b^2} \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = -\frac{2c}{a^2} \frac{dx}{dt} = -\frac{4c^2 y}{a^2 b^2}$$

$$f = -\frac{4c^2}{a^2 b^2} = \text{const.} \propto \text{prop. of } \frac{1}{M^2}$$

free B. in case of, $a = -\text{Ed. of } \dots$

2/11:

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -\frac{4c^2}{a^2 b^2} x$$

Charakteristika \sim free case

$\mu^2 = \text{Ellipse}$ \sim $\mu^2 = \text{D. of } \dots$

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -\omega^2 x$$

$$x = A \sin \omega t \quad x = B \cos \omega t \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{free case} \\ \text{free case} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$x = A \sin \omega t + B \cos \omega t = \dots$$

$$y = C \sin \omega t + D \cos \omega t \quad | \quad A, B, C, D \text{ are } \dots$$

$\omega = 2\pi \cdot \dots$ \dots $B = a$

$$\left(\frac{dx}{dt} = 0 \right)_{t=0} \quad -A = 0$$

$$x = a \cos \omega t \quad |_{t=0} \quad y = 0$$

$$y = C \sin \omega t \quad y = D = 0 \quad y = 0$$

$$= b \sin \omega t$$

finds on 25 & 100:

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} = \cos^2 \omega t \quad \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{finds } 25 \text{ and } 100 \\ \text{finds } 100 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$y = b \sin \omega t$$

finds on 25 & 100:

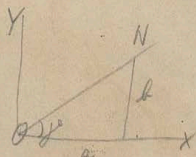
$$y = b \sin \omega t$$

$$x = a \sin \omega t$$

$$y = \frac{b}{a} x$$

$$y = \frac{b}{a} x$$

or $y < \frac{b}{a} x$ if $\omega t > \frac{\pi}{2}$



$$y = b \sin \omega t$$

$$x = a \sin \omega(t - \tau) \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} t = \tau \\ x = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

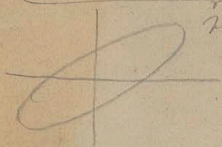
$$x = a \sin \omega t \cos \omega \tau - a \sin \omega \tau \cos \omega t$$

$$\frac{x}{a} = \sin \omega t \cos \omega \tau - \sin \omega \tau \cos \omega t$$

$$\left(\frac{x}{a} - \frac{y}{b} \cos \omega \tau \right)^2 = \cos^2 \omega t \sin^2 \omega \tau = (1 - \frac{y^2}{b^2}) \sin^2 \omega \tau$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - 2 \frac{xy}{ab} \cos \omega \tau + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \cos^2 \omega \tau = \sin^2 \omega \tau - \frac{y^2}{b^2} \sin^2 \omega \tau$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - 2 \frac{xy}{ab} \cos \omega \tau + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \sin^2 \omega \tau$$



is curve of y ellipse

$$v = 0, v = \pi - \tau$$

$$v = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ (if } \tau = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{)}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

cond. at 87]

$$F(x, y) = 0$$

BJ

Interference spectra of Spectral

antennas spectra of H_2O , HCl , SO_2 , CO_2

spectra of H_2O
Spectral

Each line 0.05

Va	Pb	1000
Na	Ba	1005
Te	N	1366
Os	Ar	1737
Cr	N	2826

of H_2O & CO_2 spectra

$2B_1$, Cl_3P , $CuCl_2$, CuI

absorption spectra of H_2O & CO_2 [cut at 10000 cm⁻¹]

spectra of H_2O & CO_2

of H_2O & CO_2 spectra

of H_2O & CO_2

of H_2O & CO_2

$$L = 3433 \frac{1}{2}$$

$$l = 735.74$$

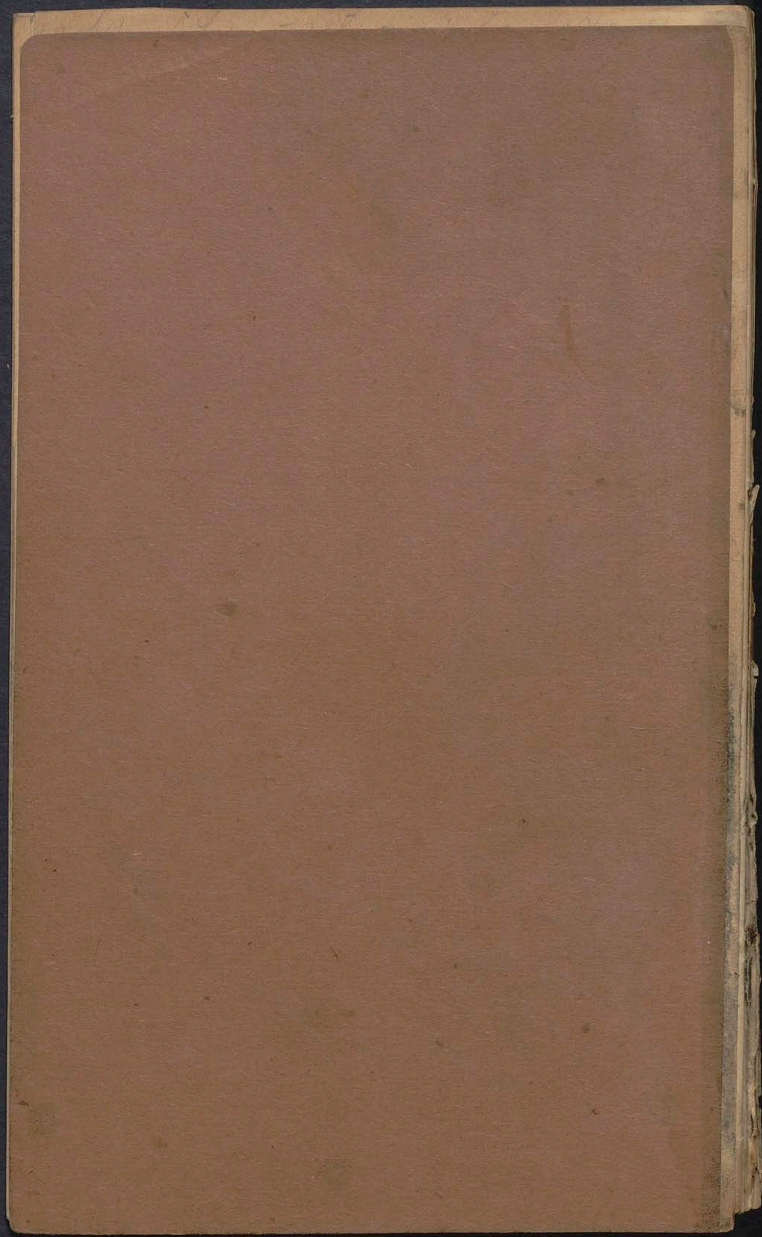
$$g = \frac{2}{10}$$

$$8 = 7599.5 =$$

$$06 : 464.915 : 90 = x$$

$$01 : 46 : 90 = x = 90 : 10$$

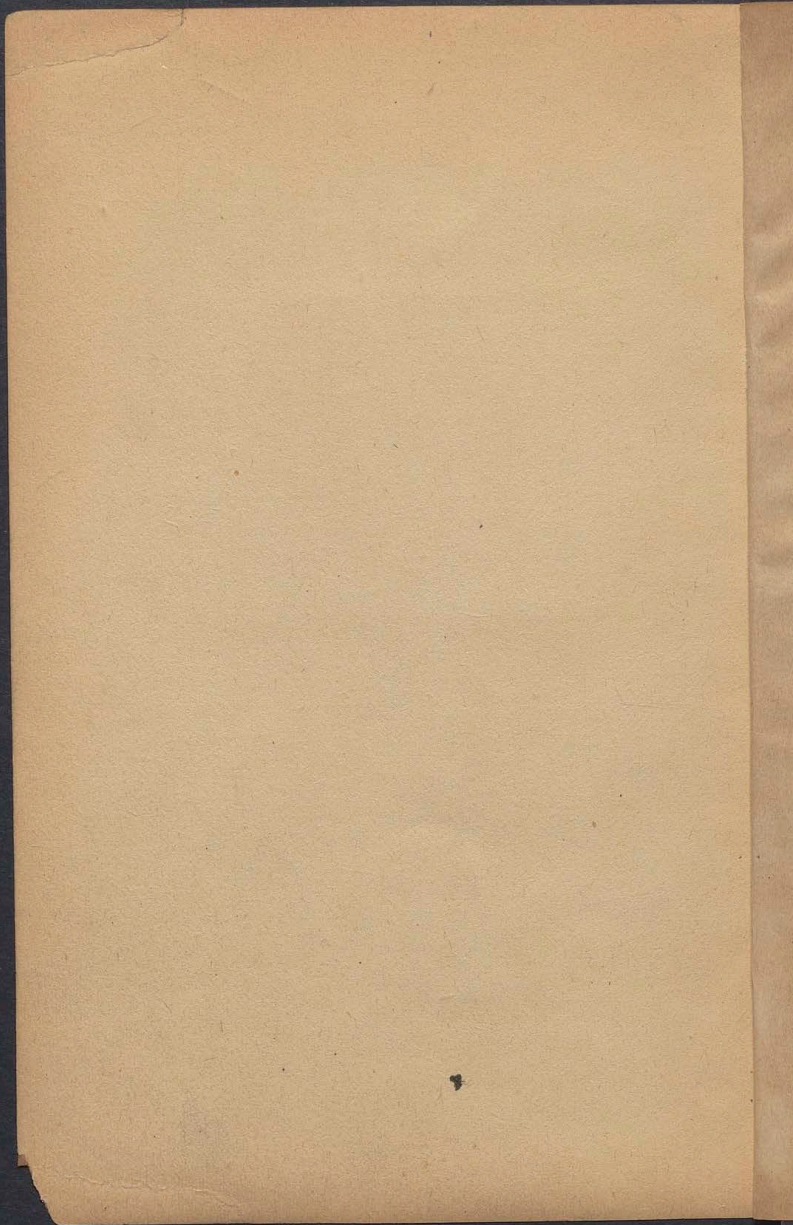
$$5164.97$$

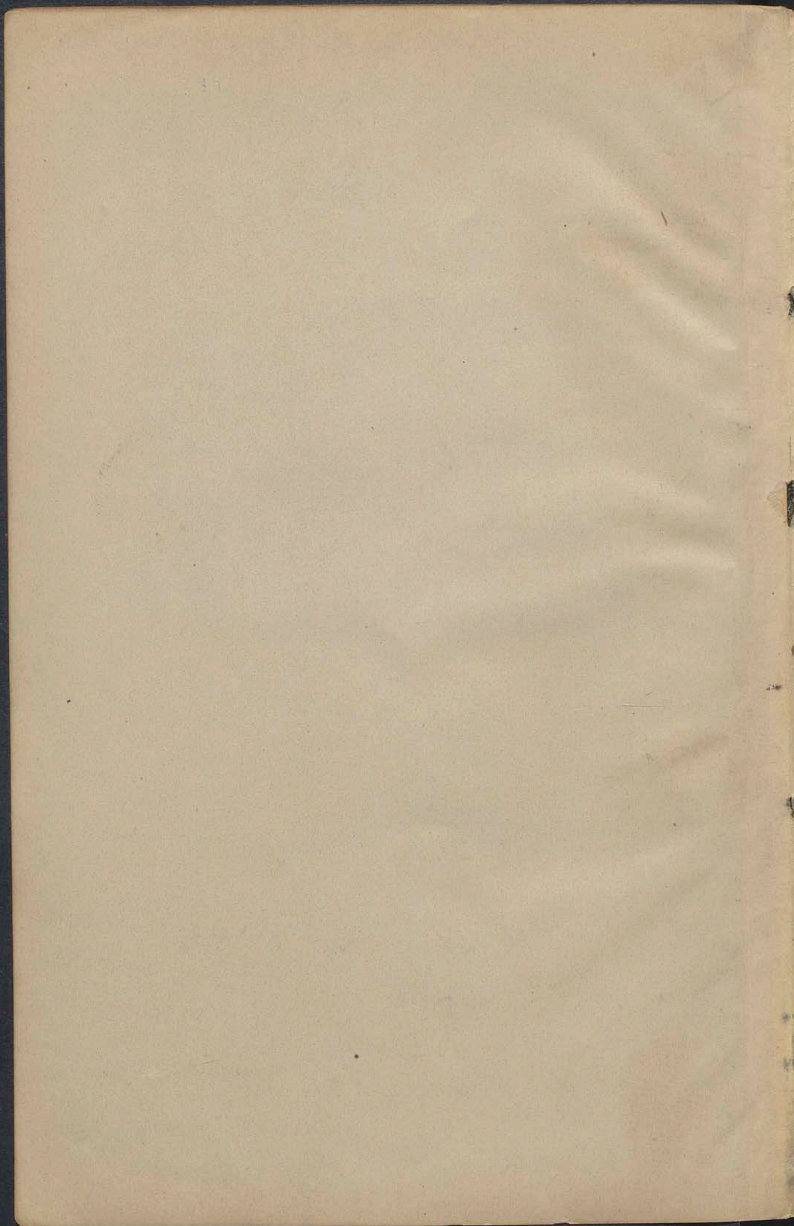


9443

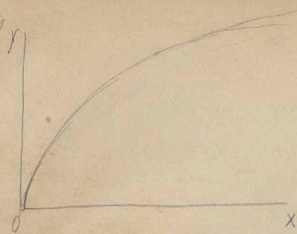
42

Dr. Josef Stefan II.
Mechanik
I.S. 9/91 Smoluchowski





21/11



Wasser - 100000 y l: 50

Bd

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = g$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = c$$

$$y = ct$$

$$\int \left. \begin{matrix} t=0 \\ y=0 \end{matrix} \right\}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = gt + a$$

$$x = \frac{gt^2}{2} + at + b$$

=0 =0

$$\int \left. \begin{matrix} t=0 \\ \frac{dx}{dt}=0 \end{matrix} \right\} a=0$$

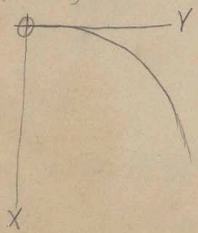
$$x = \frac{gt^2}{2}$$

$$y = ct$$

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

$y^2 = \frac{2c^2}{g} x$ = Parabel / Parame $p = \frac{c^2}{g}$

flüssigkeit in einem Behälter [Siphon]



→ Siphon
 × Auslaufhöhe
 - Wasserhöhe & Auslaufhöhe

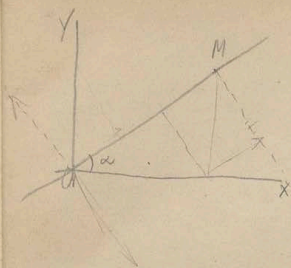
more of our ...
re used

and we ...

It is ...

from ...
O ... With ...
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o ...



$$\frac{dx}{dt} =$$

$$x = r \cos \alpha$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{dr}{dt} \cos \alpha$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{dr}{dt} \sin \alpha$$

findings of the first

$$\frac{dx}{dt} \cos \alpha$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} \sin \alpha$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} \sin \alpha$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} \cos \alpha$$

$$\frac{dr}{dt} \cos^2 \alpha + \frac{dy}{dt} \sin \alpha = \frac{dr}{dt}$$

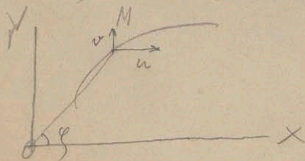
and we can see that the result is C

the result is C

$$\frac{dx}{dt} \sin \alpha - \frac{dy}{dt} \cos \alpha$$

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = 0$$

findings of the second



$$OM = r$$

$$x = r \cos \phi$$

$$y = r \sin \phi$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{dr}{dt} \cos \phi - r \sin \phi \frac{d\phi}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{dr}{dt} \sin \phi + r \cos \phi \frac{d\phi}{dt}$$

$r \cos \varphi + v \sin \varphi$

~~$r \sin \varphi$~~

$$= \frac{dx}{dt} \cos \varphi + \frac{dy}{dt} \sin \varphi = \frac{dr}{dt}$$

Yung:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} &= \frac{d^2r}{dt^2} \cos \varphi - 2 \frac{dr}{dt} \sin \varphi \frac{d\varphi}{dt} - \frac{r \sin \varphi}{dt} \frac{d^2\varphi}{dt^2} - \\ &\quad - r \cos \varphi \left(\frac{d\varphi}{dt} \right)^2 - \\ &\quad - r \sin \varphi \frac{d^2\varphi}{dt^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} &= \frac{d^2r}{dt^2} \sin \varphi + 2 \frac{dr}{dt} \cos \varphi \frac{d\varphi}{dt} - r \sin \varphi \left(\frac{d\varphi}{dt} \right)^2 + \\ &\quad + r \cos \varphi \frac{d^2\varphi}{dt^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} \cos \varphi + \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} \sin \varphi =$$

$$= \frac{d^2r}{dt^2} - r \left(\frac{d\varphi}{dt} \right)^2 \quad \left[\text{cancel } \frac{d^2r}{dt^2}! \right]$$

erledigt durch $\frac{d^2r}{dt^2}$

II Yang + 2 RV

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$$\frac{dy}{dt} \cos \varphi + \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} \sin \varphi = \text{IV } 5$$

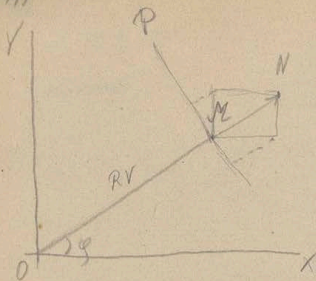
$$= 2 \frac{dr}{dt} \frac{d\varphi}{dt} + r \frac{d^2 \varphi}{dt^2} = \text{Yang} + 2 \text{RV}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[2 r \frac{dr}{dt} \frac{d\varphi}{dt} + r^2 \frac{d^2 \varphi}{dt^2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \left(r^2 \frac{d\varphi}{dt} \right)$$

Yang +
Polarwinkel

25/11



$$P_x = r \cos \varphi$$

$$y = r \sin \varphi$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} \cos \varphi + \frac{dy}{dt} \sin \varphi$$

$$\frac{x}{r} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{y}{r} \frac{dy}{dt} = \dot{M} \dot{\alpha} = \frac{dr}{dt} \quad \text{or } \dot{r} \quad \text{or } \dot{s}$$

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

$$\frac{r dr}{dt} = x \frac{dx}{dt} + y \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$\dot{r} = \dot{s}$$

$$\dot{s} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cos \varphi - \frac{dx}{dt} \sin \varphi = r \frac{d\varphi}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{dr}{dt} \cos \varphi - r \sin \varphi \frac{d\varphi}{dt}$$

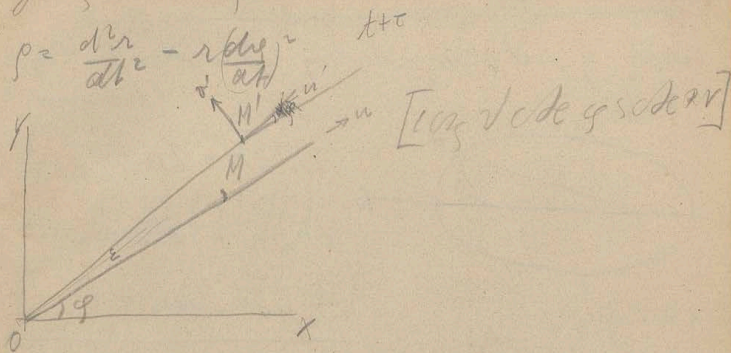
$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{dr}{dt} \sin \varphi + r \cos \varphi \frac{d\varphi}{dt}$$

or $\dot{s} = \dot{r} \cos \varphi + r \dot{\varphi} \sin \varphi$
 or $\dot{s} = \dot{r} \sin \varphi + r \dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi$

$$v^2 = \left(\frac{dr}{dt}\right)^2 + r^2 \left(\frac{d\varphi}{dt}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{ds}{dt}\right)^2 = \dot{s}^2$$

$$ds^2 = dr^2 + r^2 d\varphi^2 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{or } \dot{s}^2 = \dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\varphi}^2 \\ \text{or } \dot{s} = \dot{r} \cos \varphi + r \dot{\varphi} \sin \varphi \\ \text{or } \dot{s} = \dot{r} \sin \varphi + r \dot{\varphi} \cos \varphi \end{array} \right.$$

Young's Law $\rho = \frac{dr}{dt} - r \left(\frac{dv}{dt} \right)^2$



$$u = \frac{dr}{dt}$$

$$u' = u + \frac{du}{dt} \tau$$

$$= \frac{dr}{dt} + \frac{d^2r}{dt^2} \tau$$

$$\frac{u' \cos \epsilon - u}{\tau} = \rho$$

$$v = r \frac{dv}{dt}$$

$$v' = \left(v + \frac{dv}{dt} \tau \right)$$

$$\rho = \frac{(u + \frac{du}{dt} \tau) \cos \frac{\epsilon}{2} - u - (v + \frac{dv}{dt} \tau) \epsilon}{\tau}$$

$$\frac{\rho \tau}{\epsilon} = v - \frac{1}{2} \epsilon^2 \perp RV \quad \left(u + \frac{du}{dt} \tau - \left(\frac{v^2 + r^2}{2} - u - (v + \frac{dv}{dt} \tau) \frac{v \tau}{r} \right) \right)$$

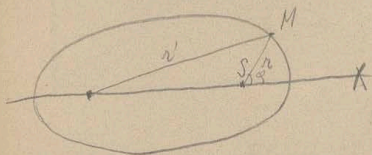
$$\epsilon = \frac{v \tau}{R}$$

$$\rho = \frac{du}{dt} - \frac{v^2}{r} - \left[\dots \right] \tau$$

$$\rho = \frac{du}{dt} - \frac{v^2}{r} = \frac{d^2r}{dt^2} - r \left(\frac{dv}{dt} \right)^2$$

il w by ge w 1/2 er!

weg y w l r e; Ableitung d. Gravitationsg. s. ~ Kepler's.
(Polarcord.)



$$r' + r = 2a$$

$$r'^2 = r^2 + 4c^2 \cancel{+ 4cr \cos \varphi} + 4cr \cos \varphi$$

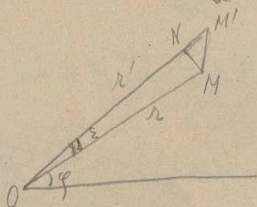
$$r'^2 = 4a^2 - 4ar + r^2$$

$$4a^2 - 4ar + r^2 = 4c^2 + 4cr \cos \varphi$$

$$a^2 - c^2 = r(a + cr \cos \varphi)$$

IKG {

$$r = \frac{b^2}{a + cr \cos \varphi}$$



$$MN = r \varepsilon$$

$$\frac{r' r \varepsilon}{2}$$

$$d\varphi = c = \frac{r' r \varepsilon}{2\tau} = \frac{r' r}{2} \frac{d\varphi}{dr}$$

$$\lim \frac{\varepsilon}{\tau} = \frac{d\varphi}{dr} \rightarrow = \lim \left[r + \frac{dr}{dr} \tau \right] \frac{r}{2} \frac{d\varphi}{dr}$$

$$r' = r + \frac{dr}{dr} \tau = \frac{r^2}{2} \frac{d\varphi}{dr} = c$$

$$\Gamma K G \quad r^2 \frac{dy}{dt} = 2c$$

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5. 2. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

$$p = \frac{dr}{dt} - r \left(\frac{dy}{dt} \right)^2$$

$$b = \frac{1}{r} \frac{dt}{dt} \left(r^2 \frac{dy}{dt} \right)$$

$$\left[r^2 \frac{dy}{dt} = 2c \right]$$

$$b = 0$$

or $y = \frac{2c}{r^2}$

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = + \frac{b^2 \cos \varphi \frac{dy}{dt}}{(a + e \cos \varphi)^2} = \frac{b^2 \cos \varphi}{(a + e \cos \varphi)^2} \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$= \frac{r^2 \cos \varphi}{b^2} \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$= \frac{2c \cos \varphi}{b^2}$$

$$\frac{d^2 r}{dt^2} = \frac{2c \cos \varphi}{b^2} \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$p = \frac{2c \cos \varphi}{b^2} \frac{dy}{dt} - r \frac{2c \cos \varphi}{r^2} \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$= 2c \frac{dy}{dt} \left[\frac{\cos \varphi}{b^2} - \frac{a + e \cos \varphi}{r^2} \right] = - \frac{2ac \cos \varphi}{b^2} \frac{dy}{dt}$$

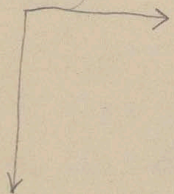
$$\therefore - \frac{2ac}{b^2} \frac{2c}{r^2} = - \frac{4ac^2}{b^2} \frac{1}{r^2}$$

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1/20 & 1/20 & 1/20 etc. in 1000 -

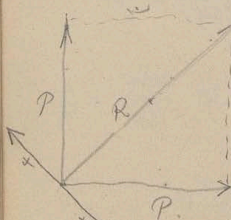
1/20 & 1/20 & 1/20 etc. in 1000 -

0.1/2000000 - some of job. Percent



1/2000000 - some of job. Percent

1/2000000 - some of job. Percent



1/2000000 - some of job. Percent

1/2000000 - some of job. Percent

$R = kP$ 1/2000000 - some of job. Percent

2/2000000

$R_y P D < R_y P P S x x$

$< R_y P R P P R x x$

$n k x = \frac{R}{2}$

$14 x + \frac{R}{2}$

$x + \frac{R}{2}$ for P/R ?

$$P = kv = k \frac{R}{2}$$

[a & z z y a n # R a n]
 sp et jag B i h c o j 55

$$R = k P$$

$$P = k \frac{R}{2}$$

$$PR = \frac{k^2}{2} PR$$

$$\frac{k^2}{2} = 1$$

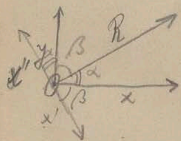
$$k = \sqrt{2}$$

$$R = P\sqrt{2}$$

$$R^2 = P^2 \cdot 2 = P^2 + P^2$$

u k r o ? z d

w f y k z e



sp e e r o w i n d e r e

$$x = R \cdot \lambda$$

$$x = R f(\alpha)$$

$$y = R f(\beta)$$

$$V \cdot x' = x''$$

$$R = R' + R''$$

u o p r / R' R'' x' x'' p x y

Abnahme {

$$\begin{cases} x + R' = x \\ R' + x' = y \end{cases}$$

$$x' = x f(\beta) \quad R' = x f(\alpha)$$

$$x'' = y f(\alpha) \quad R'' = y f(\beta)$$

k r z u o o

$$x' = x'$$

$$x f(\beta) = y f(\alpha)$$

$$x f(\alpha) + y f(\beta) = R$$

$$x \cancel{f(\alpha)} = R f(\alpha)$$

$$y = R f(\beta)$$

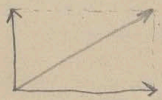
$$x f(\alpha) + y f(\beta) = R [f(\alpha)^2 + f(\beta)^2]$$

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

$$f(\alpha)^2 + f(\beta)^2 = 1$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = R^2 [f(\alpha)^2 + f(\beta)^2]$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = R^2$$



→ Result $\frac{x}{R} = \cos \alpha$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} f(\alpha) &= \frac{x}{R} = \cos \alpha \\ &= \cos \alpha \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$f(\beta) = \sin \beta$$

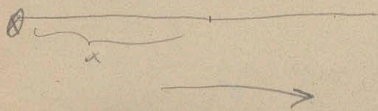
at $t=0$, $v=0$ & $x=0$
 at $t=0$, $v=0$ & $x=0$

mass =

at $t=0$, $v=0$ & $x=0$

$$m_{\text{net}} = m$$

$$F_{\text{net}} = X$$



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

$$X = mg$$

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

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = g$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = gt + C$$

$$x = g \frac{t^2}{2} + Ct + A$$

$$A, t=0 \quad \left| \quad \frac{dx}{dt} = 0 \quad \right| \quad x=0$$

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

$$v \propto \omega \sim \omega^2 \propto v^2 \sim \gamma \omega^2$$

$$20 = \omega v \cdot \frac{1}{\mu}$$

$$mg$$

$$- \mu g$$

$$- \alpha f(u)$$

$$m \frac{dv}{dt} = mg - \mu g - \alpha f(u)$$

$$f \sim \omega / \gamma \sim \omega^2 \sim v^2$$

$$m \frac{dv}{dt} = mg - \mu g - \alpha f(u)$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = g - \frac{\mu}{m} g - \frac{\alpha}{m} f(u)$$

$$= g \left[1 - \frac{\mu}{m} \right] - \frac{\alpha}{m} f(u)$$

$$\frac{dv}{g \left[1 - \frac{\mu}{m} \right] - \frac{\alpha}{m} f(u)} = dt$$

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23. $u = \frac{m}{m_0} u_0$, $e = \frac{m}{m_0} e_0$ 57

\rightarrow $\frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{m}{m_0} u_0 \right] = \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{m}{m_0} e_0 \right]$

\rightarrow $\frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{m}{m_0} u_0 \right] = \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{m}{m_0} e_0 \right]$

$$f(u) = m$$

$$\frac{dm}{dt} = dt$$

$$g \left[1 - \frac{u}{c} \right] - \frac{d}{dt} u$$

$$g' - \frac{d}{dt} u = b$$

$$\frac{dm}{g' - b g' u} = dt$$

$$\frac{dm}{1 - bu} = g' dt$$

$$b dm = b g' dt$$

$$\ln[1 - bu] = - b g' t + C$$

$$1 - bu = e^{-b g' t + C}$$

$$e^C = A$$

$$= A e^{-b g' t}$$

$$t=0 \mid u=0$$

$$1 = A$$

$$1 - bu = e^{-b g' t}$$

$$s = t$$

$$u = \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1 - e^{-bgt}}{b}$$

$$dx = \frac{dt}{b} - \frac{dt \cdot e^{-bgt}}{b}$$

$$x = \frac{t}{b} + \frac{e^{-bgt}}{bg} + B$$

$$t=0 \quad x=0$$

$$0 = \frac{1}{bg} + B$$

$$x = \frac{t}{b} - \frac{1}{bg} [1 - e^{-bgt}]$$

$$x = \frac{t}{b} - \frac{1}{bg} \left[1 - 1 + bgt - \frac{b^2 g^2 t^2}{2} + \frac{b^3 g^3 t^3}{6} - \dots \right]$$

$$x = \frac{t}{b} - \frac{t}{b} + \frac{g t^2}{2} - \frac{b g^2 t^3}{6} - \dots$$

$$b=0$$

$$x = \frac{g t^2}{2}$$

ω & γ^c Ker & ar^v

ve

$$x = \frac{t}{b}$$

| t=0

$$f(u) = u^2$$

$$\frac{du}{dt} = g' - \frac{a}{m} u^2 \quad [2b^2 u = g'$$

$a \text{ and } b \text{ Neg } g' = \frac{a}{m} \text{ or}$
 $u \text{ or } y_{\text{eq}} = 0$

$$\frac{du}{dt} = \frac{a}{mg'} = b^2$$

$$\frac{du}{1 - bu^2} = g' dt$$

$$\frac{du}{2} \left[\frac{1}{1 - bu} + \frac{1}{1 + bu} \right] = g' dt$$

$$\frac{b du}{1 - bu} + \frac{b du}{1 + bu} = 2bg' dt$$

$$-\log(1 - bu) + \log(1 + bu) = 2bg' t + C$$

$$\log \frac{1 + bu}{1 - bu} = 2bg' t + C$$

$$t=0 | u=0$$

$$0 = C$$

$$\frac{1+bu}{1-bu} = e^{2bg't}$$

$$1+bu = e^{-bu} e^{2bg't}$$

$$u = \frac{e^{2bg't} - 1}{e^{2bg't} + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{b}$$

$$t = \infty \quad | \quad u = \frac{1}{b}$$

$$\frac{du}{dt} = \frac{1}{b} \frac{e^{2bg't} - 1}{e^{2bg't} + 1} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{b} \frac{e^{bg't} - e^{-bg't}}{e^{bg't} + e^{-bg't}} dt$$

$$e^{bg't} + e^{-bg't} = Z$$

$$\frac{dZ}{dt} = bg' [e^{bg't} - e^{-bg't}]$$

$$dx = \frac{1}{bg'} \frac{dZ}{Z}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{bg'} \log [e^{bg't} + e^{-bg't}] + D$$

$$t=0 \mid x=0$$

$$0 = \frac{1}{bg'} \log 2 + D$$

$$x = \frac{1}{bg'} \log \frac{e^{bj't} + e^{-bj't}}{2}$$

$$\boxed{b=0 \mid x = \frac{g't^2}{2}} = \frac{1}{bg'}$$

$$= \frac{1}{bg'} \log \left[1 + \frac{bg'^2 t^2}{2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{bg'} \cdot \frac{bg'^2 t^2}{2}$$

$$= \frac{g't^2}{2}$$

$$y=0$$

$$bt - g \frac{t^2}{2} = 0$$

$$t=0$$

$$b = g \frac{t}{2}$$

$$t = \frac{2b}{g} \quad \text{c.p.}$$

$$x = \frac{2ab}{g} = \frac{2b^2}{g} = w$$

$$h = \frac{b^2}{2g}$$

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$$y = \frac{bx}{a} - \frac{g}{2} \frac{x^2}{a^2} = \frac{bx}{a} - \frac{g}{2} \frac{x^2}{a^2}$$

y take for

$$a \cos \alpha = 0 - \frac{g}{2} \frac{x^2}{a^2} \quad \text{at } x = 0$$

$$0 \cos \alpha = 0 - \frac{g}{2} \frac{x^2}{a^2} \quad \text{at } x = 0$$

$$a = c \cos \alpha$$

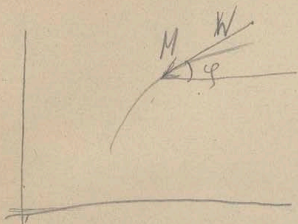
$$b = c \sin \alpha$$

$$w = \frac{2ab}{g} = \frac{2c^2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{g} = \frac{c^2 \sin 2\alpha}{g}$$

$$\text{or if } \alpha = 45^\circ \quad w = \frac{c^2 \sin 90^\circ}{g} = \frac{c^2}{g}$$

2. E_0 v :

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$$m \frac{dx}{dt^2} = 2t \cos \varphi$$

$$m \frac{dy}{dt^2} = -mg + 2t \sin \varphi$$

$$W = -\alpha f(v)$$

$$I. f(v) = v$$

$$m \frac{dx}{dt^2} = -\alpha v \cos \varphi$$

$$m \frac{dy}{dt^2} = -mg - \alpha v \sin \varphi$$

$$v \cos \varphi = \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$v \sin \varphi = \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt^2} = -\frac{\alpha}{m} \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$v = v_0 e^{-\alpha t/m}$
 $\cos \varphi = \dots$

$$\frac{dy}{dt^2} = -g - \frac{\alpha}{m} \frac{dy}{dt}$$

I. $v = v_0 e^{-\alpha t/m}$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = v \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = z$$

$$\beta = \frac{\alpha}{m}$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = -\beta v$$

$$\frac{dv}{v} = -\beta dt$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = -g - \beta z$$

$$\frac{dz}{g + \beta z} = -dt$$

$$\log p = -\beta t + C$$

$$p = e^{-\beta t + C}$$
$$= A e^{-\beta t}$$

$$e^C = A$$

$$\log(g + \beta q) = -\beta t + C'$$

$$g + \beta q = e^{-\beta t + C'}$$
$$= B e^{-\beta t}$$

$$t=0 \mid p=a$$

$$A=a$$

$$p = a e^{-\beta t}$$

$$t=0 \mid q=b$$

$$g + \beta b = B$$

$$q = \left(b + \frac{g}{\beta}\right) e^{-\beta t} - \frac{g}{\beta}$$

$t \rightarrow \infty$ $p \rightarrow 0$ $0 \rightarrow e^{-\beta t} \rightarrow 0$ asymptotically

$\lim q = -\frac{g}{\beta}$ = constant

$\sim \frac{1}{\beta} \ln a$

$$0/ = ?$$

$$0 = (b + \beta x) e^{-\beta t} - \frac{b}{\beta}$$

$$b + \beta x = \frac{b}{\beta} e^{\beta t}$$

$$e^{\beta t} = \frac{\beta b}{b} + 1$$

$$\beta t = \ln \left[1 + \frac{\beta b}{b} \right]$$

$$\frac{\beta b}{b} + 1 = 1 + \beta t + \frac{\beta^2 t^2}{2}$$

$$t + \frac{\beta t^2}{2} = \frac{b}{\beta} \quad \beta = 0$$

$$t = \frac{b}{\beta} = \beta^{-1} / \text{ICV}$$

$\hookrightarrow \text{ICV} \approx \sqrt{2} \times \beta^{-1} / \text{ICV}$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = A e^{-\beta t}$$

$$x = -\frac{A}{\beta} e^{-\beta t} + C$$

At $t=0$

$$C = \frac{A}{\beta}$$

$$x = \frac{A}{\beta} [1 - e^{-\beta t}]$$

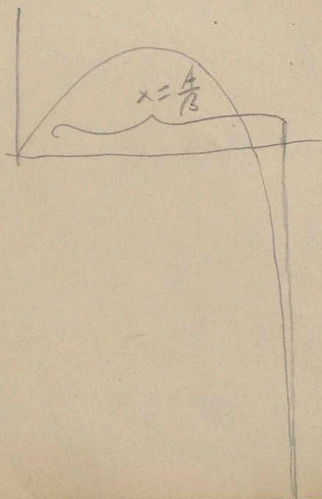
$$x = \frac{A}{\beta} \left[1 - \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\beta b}{g}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{A}{\beta} \frac{\frac{\beta b}{g}}{1 + \frac{\beta b}{g}}$$

$$x = \frac{A b}{1 + \frac{\beta b}{g}} = \frac{A b}{1 + \frac{\beta b}{g}}$$

$$\beta = 0 \quad x = \dots$$

$$t = \infty \quad x = \frac{A}{\beta}$$



$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \left(b + \frac{a}{\beta}\right) e^{-\beta t} - \frac{a}{\beta}$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{\beta} \left(b + \frac{a}{\beta}\right) e^{-\beta t} - \frac{a}{\beta} + D$$

$t=0 \mid y=0$

$$0 = -\frac{1}{\beta} \left(b + \frac{a}{\beta}\right) + D$$

$$y = \frac{1}{\beta} \left[b + \frac{a}{\beta}\right] \left[1 - e^{-\beta t}\right] - \frac{a}{\beta}$$

~~Satz~~: $y=0$

$$y = Kx - \log \dots x$$

quasi logarithmische Kurve

$$20 \text{ u. } e^g \text{ } 2 \text{ } q \text{ } n \text{ } r^2 \text{ } \text{om} \sim$$

$$u \text{ } n \text{ } v \text{ } u \text{ } b \text{ } m \text{ } y \text{ } e \text{ } q^2 \text{ } n \text{ } h \text{ } o \text{ } p$$

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

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -\beta r^2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -g - \beta g \sqrt{r^2 + g^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -g - \beta r g$$

$$-\frac{dy}{r^2} = +\beta dt$$

$$\frac{1}{r} = \beta t + A$$

$$\left| t=0 \quad r=a \right.$$

$$g=0$$

$$\frac{1}{a} = A$$

$$\frac{1}{r} = \beta t + \frac{1}{a}$$

$$r = \frac{a}{1 + a\beta t}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{a}{1 + a\beta t}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{\beta} \ln(1 + a\beta t) + A'$$

$$A' = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -g - \frac{\beta a y}{1 + a \beta t}$$

$$(1 + a \beta t) \frac{dy}{dt} + \beta a y = -g(1 + a \beta t)$$

[Für y e.g. $y = 0$ \Rightarrow $y = 0$ \Rightarrow $y = 0$,
 \Rightarrow $y = 0$ \Rightarrow $y = 0$ \Rightarrow $y = 0$]

$$\frac{d}{dt} [(1 + a \beta t) y] = -g(1 + a \beta t)$$

$$(1 + a \beta t) y = -g \left(t + \frac{a \beta t^2}{2} \right) + B$$

$$B = B$$

$$y = \frac{b}{1 + a \beta t} - g \frac{t + \frac{a \beta t^2}{2}}{1 + a \beta t}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{b}{1 + a \beta t} - g \frac{\left[\frac{t}{2} + \frac{t}{2} + \frac{a \beta t^2}{2} \right]}{1 + a \beta t}$$

$$= \frac{b}{1 + a \beta t} - g \frac{t}{2} - \frac{g}{2} \frac{t}{1 + a \beta t}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{b}{1+at} - \frac{g}{2} - \frac{g}{2a\beta} \cdot \frac{a\beta t + 1 - 1}{1+a\beta t}$$

$$= \frac{b}{1+a\beta t} - \frac{g}{2} - \frac{g}{2a\beta}$$

$$= \left[b + \frac{g}{2a\beta} \right] \frac{1}{1+a\beta t} - \frac{g}{2} - \frac{g}{2a\beta}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{a\beta} \left[b + \frac{g}{2a\beta} \right] \log(1+a\beta t) - \frac{g}{4} - \frac{g}{2a\beta} t + B$$

$$B' = 0$$

2. as \sqrt{y} is a curve $\rightarrow \frac{dy}{dt} = ?$

$$y = 0$$

$$b = +g \left[t + \frac{a\beta t^2}{2} \right]$$

$$\frac{b}{g} = \frac{2}{a\beta} t + t^2$$

$$t = -\frac{1}{a\beta} \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{a^2\beta^2} + \frac{2b}{a\beta g}}$$

1. neg. \rightarrow $\frac{dy}{dt} = ?$

$$1 + a\beta t = \sqrt{1 + \frac{2ab\beta}{g}}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{\beta} \log \left(1 + \frac{2ab\beta}{g} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\beta} \log \left[1 + \frac{2ab\beta}{g} \right]$$

$$\boxed{ab = c^2 \sin^2 \alpha}$$

$$\beta = 0$$

$$x = \frac{0}{0} \quad \text{--- form}$$

$$x = \frac{ab}{g}$$

2190 80 60 y = 0 g 0 2a / in alg. 2000

g = b c sin^2 alpha

twice. $\frac{1}{2} x^2 + \dots = 0$ [all for = a en]

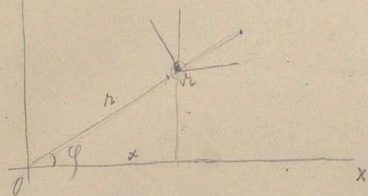
in a log $\frac{1}{2} x^2 + \dots$ just
 en a log $\frac{1}{2} x^2 + \dots$ just
 just

as a step = 1000 0 2000

$$x \log = 3$$

$\frac{3}{12} y \rightarrow$ Kepler'sches / 2. Bräunlich

66



$r = r_0 \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \epsilon \cos \varphi}$
 $r = r_0 \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \epsilon \cos \varphi}$
 $r = r_0 \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \epsilon \cos \varphi}$
 $r = r_0 \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \epsilon \cos \varphi}$

$$m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = K \cos \varphi$$

$$= K \frac{x}{r}$$

$$K = -\frac{m}{r^2} \cdot \alpha$$

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

$$m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -\frac{\alpha m}{r^2} \cdot \frac{x}{r}$$

II I

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -\frac{\alpha x}{r^3} \\ \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = -\frac{\alpha y}{r^3} \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} -y \\ x \end{array}$$

$r = r_0 \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \epsilon \cos \varphi}$
 $r = r_0 \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \epsilon \cos \varphi}$

$$x \frac{dy}{dt} - y \frac{dx}{dt} = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(x \frac{dy}{dt} - y \frac{dx}{dt} \right) = 0$$

$$x \frac{dy}{dt} - y \frac{dx}{dt} = (2c)$$

$c = \text{const.} = \text{RV}$
 $c = \text{const.} = \text{RV}$

I. I : $r = r_0 \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \epsilon \cos \varphi}$

not of r^3 in r for r^2

or eq of L , r is $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} \frac{dx}{dr} + \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{dy}{dr} = -\frac{\alpha}{r^3} \left[x \frac{dx}{dt} + y \frac{dy}{dt} \right]$$

$r^2 = x^2 + y^2$
 $r \frac{dr}{dt} = x \frac{dx}{dt} + y \frac{dy}{dt}$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{dy}{dt} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{\alpha}{r^2} \frac{dr}{dt}$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\alpha}{r} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{dy}{dt} \right)^2 = \frac{\alpha}{r} + \beta$$

$$\frac{u^2}{2} = \frac{\alpha}{r} + \beta$$

$$m \frac{u^2}{2} = \frac{m\alpha}{r} + \dots$$

virial theorem
 work for $\beta = 0$, β is
 zero, β is
 virial theorem / work done
 [$\beta = \langle \mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{F} \rangle$]

$$r \frac{ds}{dt} = 2c \left[\frac{r}{2} \right] \quad r = \text{period}$$

$$u^2 = \left(\frac{ds}{dt} \right)^2$$

$$\left(\frac{ds}{dt} \right)^2 = \frac{4c^2}{r^2}$$

$$\frac{4c^2}{r^2} = \frac{2\alpha}{r} + 2\beta \quad \text{mgl. e. h.}$$

$$u^2 = \left(\frac{dr}{dt}\right)^2 + r^2 \left(\frac{d\varphi}{dt}\right)^2$$

$$\frac{r^2 d\varphi}{dt} = 2c \quad [\text{Erste}]$$

$$\left(\frac{dr}{dt}\right)^2 + r^2 \left(\frac{d\varphi}{dt}\right)^2 = \frac{2\alpha}{r} + 2\beta$$

$$\left(\frac{dr}{dt}\right)^2 + r^2 \frac{4c^2}{r^4} = \dots$$

$$\left(\frac{dr}{dt}\right)^2 = 2\beta + \frac{2\alpha}{r} - \frac{4c^2}{r^2}$$

8. mgl. e. h.

$$\frac{2\alpha}{r} = 2\frac{2c}{r} + y$$

$y = \frac{1}{r}$ konstant!

$$y = \frac{\alpha}{2c}$$

$$\left(\frac{dr}{dt}\right)^2 = 2\beta + \frac{\alpha^2}{4c^2} - \left(\frac{\alpha}{2c} - \frac{2c}{r}\right)^2$$

$\frac{1}{r} = \frac{\alpha}{2c}$

$2\beta + \frac{\alpha^2}{4c^2} - \frac{\alpha^2}{4c^2} = 2\beta$

$$u_0 = 0$$

$$u_0 = \dots$$

$$\frac{u_0^2}{r_0^2} = \frac{2\alpha}{r_0} + \beta$$

$$\left. \frac{2\alpha}{r_0} + 2\beta \right\} !$$

$$\beta = u_0^2 - \frac{2\alpha}{r_0}$$

sonst u_0 δ $10 \sim e$

$$2\beta + \frac{\alpha^2}{4c^2} = 0$$

[in my. p. 2]

$$\left(\frac{dr}{dt}\right)^2 = -\left(\frac{\alpha}{2c} - \frac{2c}{r}\right)^2$$

* für $r > r_0$ $\sim \delta$ u_0 :

$$\frac{\alpha}{2c} - \frac{2c}{r} = 0$$

erreicht r_0 / $r = r_0$

~ [in my. p. 2]

$$r = \frac{4c^2}{\alpha}$$

$$u_0^2 - \frac{2\alpha}{r_0} + \frac{\alpha^2}{4c^2} = 0$$

$r = r_0$

$$\frac{\alpha^2}{4c^2} = \frac{\alpha}{r_0}$$

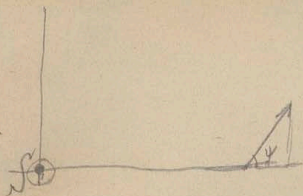
$$u_0^2 = \frac{\alpha}{r_0}$$

$$\frac{\alpha^2}{4c^2} = u_0^2 = \frac{\alpha}{r_0}$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{4c^2} = \frac{1}{r_0}$$

$$r_0 = \frac{4c^2}{\alpha}$$

Winkel δ $\sim \delta$ u_0
 $\sim \delta$ u_0



$$u_0^2 = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda_0}$$

$$4c^2 = \alpha \lambda_0$$

$$2c = \frac{2 u_0 \sin \psi}{\lambda_0}$$

$$u_0^2 \lambda_0^2 = \alpha \lambda_0$$

$$= 4c^2$$

$$2c = u_0 \lambda_0$$

$\sin \psi = 1$ ergibt $\lambda_0 + \mu_{RN}$
 in c für λ_0 .

$$\frac{u_0^2}{\lambda_0} = \left(\frac{\alpha}{\lambda_0}\right)^2 \quad \text{so er}$$

you are by μ_{RN} and λ_0

$\frac{3}{2}$

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = \sqrt{2\beta + \frac{r^2}{4c^2} - \left(\frac{\alpha}{2c} - \frac{2c}{r}\right)^2}$$

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{2c}{r^2} \quad \text{near } \alpha \approx 90^\circ$$

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{dr}{d\varphi} \cdot \frac{d\varphi}{dt}$$

$$= \frac{2c}{r^2} \frac{dr}{d\varphi}$$

$$\frac{2c}{r^2} \frac{dr}{d\varphi} = \pm \sqrt{\dots}$$

in der RN. $\sqrt{2\beta} \approx f$
 $\varphi \approx \text{const.}$



$$\frac{2c}{r^2} \frac{dr}{\sqrt{2\beta + \frac{r^2}{4c^2} - \left(\frac{\alpha}{2c} - \frac{2c}{r}\right)^2}} = d\varphi$$

$$\left(\frac{\alpha}{2c} - \frac{2c}{r}\right) = z$$

$$\frac{2c}{r^2} dr = dz$$

$$\left(2\beta + \frac{r^2}{4c^2}\right) = f^2$$

$$\frac{dz}{\sqrt{f^2 - z^2}} = d\varphi$$

$$\arcsin \frac{z}{f} = \varphi + A$$

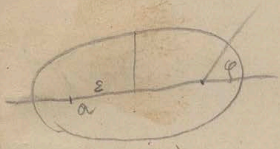
$$\frac{z}{f} = \sin(\varphi + A)$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{2c} - \frac{2c}{r} = f \sin(\varphi + A)$$

$$\frac{a}{4c^2} - \frac{r \sin(\varphi + A)}{2c} = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$r = \frac{1}{\frac{a}{4c^2} - \frac{r \sin(\varphi + A)}{2c}} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Länge} \\ \text{negativ} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$r = \frac{a(1 - \varepsilon^2)A}{1 + \varepsilon \cos \varphi}$$



$$\varepsilon = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$r = \frac{4c^2}{\frac{a}{1 - \frac{2c\varphi}{a} \sin(\varphi + A)}}$$

alternativ die Polare für

weg e p o d e r A f e u e r p o d
r ~ ~~ab~~ ✓

$$r = \frac{4c^2}{1 - \frac{2c\varphi}{a} \sin A}$$

$$\cos A = -1$$

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

$$= \frac{\frac{4c^2}{a}}{1 + \frac{2c\varphi}{a} \cos \varphi}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(\varphi + A) &= \sin\left(\varphi + \frac{3\pi}{2}\right) = \\ &= -\cos \varphi \end{aligned}$$

$$y = \sqrt{2pt + \frac{a^2}{4c^2}}$$

$$\frac{2c\varphi}{a} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{8c^2\varphi^2}{a^2}}$$

Ellipse $\frac{2cy}{a} < 1$

Parabel $\frac{2cy}{a} = 1$

Hyperbel $\frac{2cy}{a} > 1$ $\sim a \neq 0$

$$\frac{2cy}{a} < 1$$

$$\left[\frac{2cy}{a} = 0 \right]$$

$$\frac{4c^2y^2}{a^2} < 1$$

$$\frac{4c^2y^2}{a^2} = 1$$

$$\frac{4c^2y^2}{a^2} > 1$$

$$\frac{8\beta c^2}{a^2} + 1 < 1$$

$$= 1$$

$$> 1$$

$$\frac{8\beta c^2}{a^2} < 0$$

$$= 0$$

$$> 0$$

by $\beta = 1 \sim \text{Comp. } \beta \text{ neg.}$

ell.

Par.

Hyperbel.

$\beta -$

$\beta = 0$

$\beta +$

$$u^2 = \frac{2a}{r} + 2\beta$$

$$u_0^2 = \frac{2a}{r_0} + 2\beta$$

$$\left[u_0^2 - \frac{2a}{r_0} = 2\beta \right]$$

Abweichung γ 2.8 : $\Delta B K S$ v

e Newtonsche $\rho_{\text{neu}} = 2^2 \rho_{\text{alt}}$ mit ρ

$\rho = \rho_0$ wenn es 6/100 ρ_{neu} v

$\rho = \rho_{\text{neu}}$ $\rho_0 = 16 \rho$ $\rho_{\text{alt}} = \rho_{\text{neu}}$ v

da $\rho_{\text{alt}} = \rho_0$ v $\rho = \rho_{\text{alt}}$ v ρ_{alt} v

in Newton. ρ für ρ_{alt} in Par. mit ρ_{alt} v ρ_{alt} v

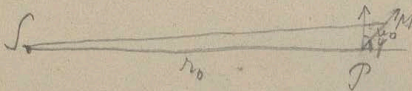
ρ_{alt} - const. ρ_{alt} ρ_{alt} ρ_{alt} v ρ_{alt} v

von ρ_{alt} ρ_{alt} ρ_{alt} ρ_{alt} v ρ_{alt} v

Curve v ρ_{alt} ρ_{alt} ρ_{alt} ρ_{alt} v ρ_{alt} v

Uy

$P M = u_0 \tau$



u_0 ed. ρ_{alt} v ρ_{alt} v
 $u_0^2 = \frac{c}{2}$ } ρ_{alt} v

Abt. ρ_{alt} ρ_{alt} ρ_{alt} ρ_{alt} v ρ_{alt} v

$$\Delta SPM = \frac{r_0 u_0 \tau \sin \psi}{2}$$

$$\frac{\Delta SPM}{\tau} = c = \frac{r_0 u_0 \sin \psi}{2}$$

$$2c = r_0 u_0 \sin \psi$$

$$\frac{ec^2}{a} = \frac{r_0^2 u_0^2 \sin^2 \psi}{a}$$

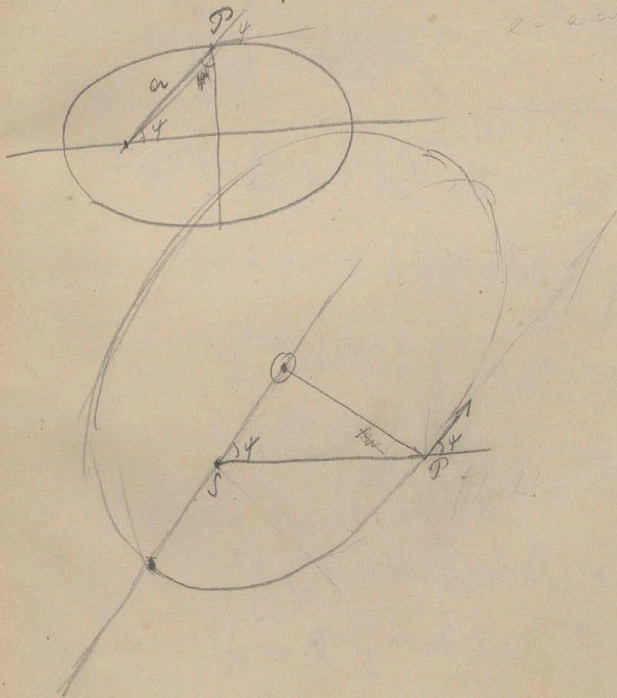
$$= h_0 \sin^2 \psi = a(1 - e^2)$$

$$a(1 - e^2) = r_0 (1 - \cos^2 \psi)$$

$$h_0 v = a = r_0$$

$$e = \cos \psi$$

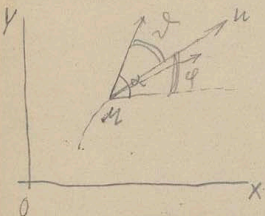
$$e = a \cos \psi$$



5/12 re e. L. K = \checkmark

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{m u^2}{2} \right) dt = X dx + Y dy$$
$$= p ds \cos \theta$$

$$m \frac{u^2}{2} = \frac{d m}{dt} t^2$$



$$m \frac{dx}{dt} = X \quad \left| \quad \frac{dx}{dt} \right.$$

$$m \frac{dy}{dt} = Y \quad \left| \quad \frac{dy}{dt} \right.$$

$$m \frac{dx}{dt} \frac{dx}{dt} + m \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{dy}{dt} = X \frac{dx}{dt} + Y \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{m}{2} \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right)^2 + \frac{m}{2} \left(\frac{dy}{dt} \right)^2 \right] = X$$

$$u^2 = \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt} \right)^2 \quad [u = \text{velocity}]$$

$$\frac{d \left(m \frac{u^2}{2} \right)}{dt} = X \frac{dx}{dt} + Y \frac{dy}{dt};$$

$$\frac{d \left(m \frac{u^2}{2} \right) dt = X \frac{dx}{dt} \cdot dt + Y \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot dt$$

$$\underbrace{\dots}_{\text{e.k.}} = \underline{\underline{X dx + Y dy}}$$

$$f_y: y=0 \quad d(l.k.) = X \, dx$$

$$\text{Jed. l.k. } ce \, dt = \sqrt{G P} / \text{ce } f' \, dt$$

$$\sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{m v^2}{2} \cdot 2; \text{ es } \text{jed. l.k. } \frac{m v^2}{2}$$

$$\text{es } \text{Summe } e \sqrt{e} \perp X > Y$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} X &= P \cos \alpha \\ Y &= P \sin \alpha \end{aligned} \right\} \frac{1}{m} \frac{d(m v)}{dt} / P$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{m v^2}{2} \right) dt = P \left(\cos \alpha \frac{dx}{dt} + \sin \alpha \frac{dy}{dt} \right) dt$$

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = v; \quad \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{ds}{dt} \cos \varphi \quad \left| \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{ds}{dt} \sin \varphi \right.$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{m v^2}{2} \right) dt = P \frac{ds}{dt} [\cos \alpha \cos \varphi + \sin \alpha \sin \varphi] dt$$

$$= P \frac{ds}{dt} dt \cos \underbrace{(\alpha - \varphi)}_{\vartheta}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{m v^2}{2} \right) dt = P \frac{ds}{dt} dt \cos \vartheta$$

$$= P ds \cos \vartheta = P \cos \vartheta \cdot ds$$

w/s $\cos \vartheta / f_y (X \, dx) \text{ o } \sqrt{e} / = \text{Cet } e \text{ Comprom.}$

$e / = e \cos \vartheta (P \cos \vartheta) \sim f' / \cos (ds)$

$$\vartheta = 0; \quad \sqrt{e} = P ds$$

$$\vartheta = \frac{\pi}{2}; \quad \sqrt{e} = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(m \frac{u^2}{2} \right) dt = X dx + Y dy$$

(X, Y ~ d) Newton. I II)

$$\frac{d m}{r^2} = -P$$

$$X = -\frac{d m}{r^2} \left(\frac{x}{r} \right); \quad Y = \frac{d m}{r^2} \frac{y}{r}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(m \frac{u^2}{2} \right) dt = -\frac{d m}{r^3} [x dx + y dy]$$

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

$$= -\frac{d m}{r^2} dr$$

$r dr = x dx + y dy$

$$= d m d \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) = d \left(\frac{d m}{r} \right)$$

$$\frac{m u^2}{2} = \frac{d m}{r} + C$$

2. $P = f(r) \quad X = f(r) \frac{x}{r} \quad Y = f(r) \frac{y}{r}$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(m \frac{u^2}{2} \right) dt = \frac{f(r)}{r} [x dx + y dy]$$

$$= f(r) dr$$

$$\frac{m u^2}{2} = \int f(r) dr$$

$$d F(r) = f(r) dr$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{m u^2}{2} \right) dt = d F(r)$$

$$\frac{m u^2}{2} = F(r) + C$$

$$203. P = \left(\frac{\beta m}{r^3} = f(r)\right); \quad F(r) = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\beta m}{r^2}$$

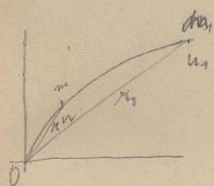
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$$\frac{m u^2}{2} = -\frac{\beta m}{2 r^2} + C$$

$$\frac{m u^2}{2} = F(r) + C$$

$$\frac{m u_1^2}{2} = F(r_1) + C$$

$$\frac{m u_1^2}{2} - \frac{m u^2}{2} = F(r_1) - F(r)$$



Das ist die Arbeit / oder die Energie
 $\Delta, e, r, r_1.$

weil die Energie der Teilchen Δ die Energie / [oder die Energie] Δ
 $\times P / \text{e} \text{ y} \text{ t} \text{ s} \text{ to} \text{ d.}$

weil die Energie der Teilchen Δ die Energie / Δ
 [oder die Energie] Δ

$$P = f(r) \quad x = f(r) \frac{dr}{r}$$

$$X = \frac{dF(r)}{dr} \cdot \frac{x}{r}; \quad Y = \frac{dF(r)}{dr} \cdot \frac{y}{r}$$

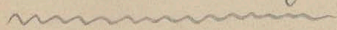
$$r^2 = x^2 + y^2; \quad \frac{dr}{dr} = x$$

$$\frac{dr}{dr} = \frac{x}{r} \quad (\text{partielle Ableitung})$$

$$\frac{dr}{dy} = \frac{y}{r}$$

$$X = \frac{dF(r)}{dr} \cdot \frac{dr}{dr}$$

$$x = \frac{dF(x)}{dx}; \quad y = \frac{dF(y)}{dy}$$

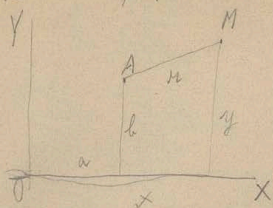


$$N \quad \frac{\partial F(x)}{\partial x} \quad \frac{\partial F(y)}{\partial y}$$

9/12

Kraftfunktion

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 $f(r)$ - / and e füll
 con

$$m \frac{dx}{dt} = X$$

$$X = f(r) \cos \alpha$$

$$r^2 = (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{x-a}{r}$$

$$X = f(r) \frac{x-a}{r}$$

wegen $e = f(r) / r$ und r ist

$$f(r) = \frac{d(F(r))}{dr}$$

$$r \frac{dr}{dx} = x-a$$

$$\frac{dr}{dx} = \frac{x-a}{r} = \cos \alpha$$

$$X = \frac{d(F(r))}{dr} \frac{dr}{dx}$$

$$= \frac{d(F(x))}{dx}$$

steife. Da e nur 120° ist

$$\left. \frac{dx}{dt} \right| m \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{d(F(x))}{dx} \quad m \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{d(F(y))}{dy} \left. \frac{dy}{dt} \right|$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{m}{2} \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right)^2 + \frac{m}{2} \left(\frac{dy}{dt} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{dF}{dx} \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$+ \frac{dF}{dy} \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$\boxed{F = F(x, y)}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(m \frac{u^2}{2} \right) dt = \frac{dF}{dx} \frac{dx}{dt} dt + \frac{dF}{dy} \frac{dy}{dt} dt$$

$$= \frac{dF}{dx} dx + \frac{dF}{dy} dy$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(m \frac{u^2}{2} \right) dt = \text{totale wj e k } F = \text{totale dF/dt}$$

$$= dF$$

$$m \frac{u^2}{2} = F + C$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{ly} \\ r=r_0 \quad u=u_0 \end{array} \quad |$$

$$m \frac{u_0^2}{2} = F(r_0) + C$$

$$m \frac{u^2}{2} = F(r) + C$$

$$m \frac{u^2}{2} - m \frac{u_0^2}{2} = F(r) - F(r_0)$$

e $\frac{d^2}{dt^2}$ e $\frac{d^2}{dx^2}$ / ~ 2 zgl $\frac{d^2}{dt^2}$ e $\frac{d^2}{dx^2}$ (Kraftfunktion)
w/ $U = \text{const}$ / e $\frac{d^2}{dt^2}$ e $\frac{d^2}{dx^2}$ 75

$$X = \frac{dU}{dx}$$

$$Y = \frac{dU}{dy}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(m \frac{dx}{dt} \right) = \frac{dU}{dx} \quad m \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{dU}{dy} \quad \left| \frac{dy}{dt} \right.$$

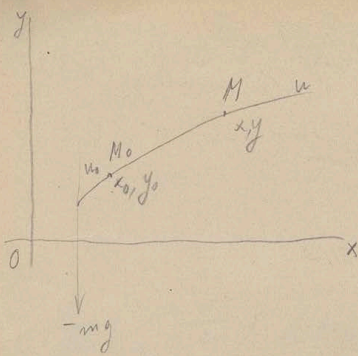
$$m \frac{dx}{dt} \frac{d}{dt} \left(m \frac{dx}{dt} \right) dt = \underbrace{\frac{dU}{dx} dx + \frac{dU}{dy} dy}_{dU}$$

$$m \frac{v^2}{2} = U + C$$

$$m \frac{v_0^2}{2} = U_0 + C$$

$$m \frac{v^2}{2} - m \frac{v_0^2}{2} = U - U_0$$

~~y y y~~
xy



$$-mg$$

$$U = -mgy$$

$$\frac{dU}{dx} = 0$$

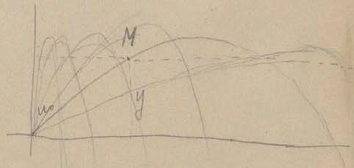
$$\frac{dU}{dy} = -mg$$

$\int \dots$

$$m \frac{u^2}{2} - m \frac{u_0^2}{2} = -mgy + mgy_0$$

$$= -mg[y - y_0]$$

or effect of gravity





$$X = -kx$$

$$U = -\frac{kx^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{dU}{dx} = -kx$$

$$\frac{dU}{dy} = 0$$

$$2 \sim 20, \quad 20 \sim 20 - 20 \quad / R$$

$0 > U, \quad - \text{potenzielle Energie?}$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{mv^2}{2} \right) dt = \underbrace{X dx}_{\text{Arbeit } X} + \underbrace{Y dy}_{\text{Arbeit } Y} = \frac{dU}{dx} dx + \frac{dU}{dy} dy = dU$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{Arbeit}}$

totale v & U = \checkmark

\checkmark - v & U \times so as Kraft = in f. R. & neg. R. R.

$$U = -W$$

$$X = \frac{dU}{dx} = -\frac{dW}{dx}$$

$$m \frac{u^2}{2} - m \frac{u_0^2}{2} = -W + W_0$$

per / $\frac{1}{2} m v^2$ per / $\frac{1}{2} m v_0^2$

$$m \frac{u^2}{2} + W = m \frac{u_0^2}{2} + W_0$$

$\underbrace{m \frac{u^2}{2} + W}_{\text{Energie}} = \underbrace{m \frac{u_0^2}{2} + W_0}_{\text{constante } I}$

$$m \frac{u^2}{2} + W = \text{const}$$

$\frac{1}{2} m v^2 + W = \text{const.}$
 $[W = 0 - f \cdot W]$

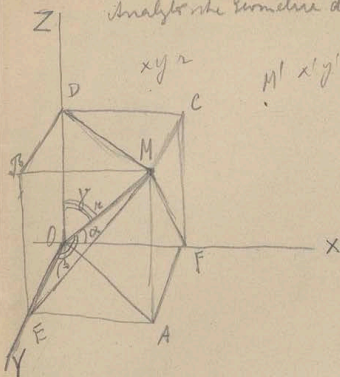
$\therefore W$ d' Energie = potentielle Energie [60]
[60]

$L \cdot \dot{\phi} = \text{Energie}$

\therefore Energie totale = $\frac{1}{2} m v^2 + W$

de sorte Energie

Analytische Geometrie d. Räume



$MB = \text{Abstand} = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = r'$

$MC = \text{Y Ord.} = OE$

$MA = \text{Z Coord.} = OD$

$r^2 = OA^2 + MA^2 = OA^2 + z^2$

$= OF^2 + FA^2 + z^2$

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

$x = r \cos \alpha$

$y = r \sin \alpha \cos \beta$

$z = r \sin \alpha \sin \beta$

$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = r^2 [\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha (\cos^2 \beta + \sin^2 \beta)]$

$\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha (\cos^2 \beta + \sin^2 \beta) = 1$

[$\therefore M' \sim \text{Proj. e. Coord. } r'$] $\frac{1}{2} \cos$ $\frac{1}{2} \sin$

$R^2 = f^2 = (x' - x)^2 + (y' - y)^2 + (z' - z)^2$

$x' = r' \cos \alpha'$

$y' = r' \sin \alpha' \cos \beta'$ $x'^2 + y'^2 + z'^2 = R^2$

$z' = r' \sin \alpha' \sin \beta'$

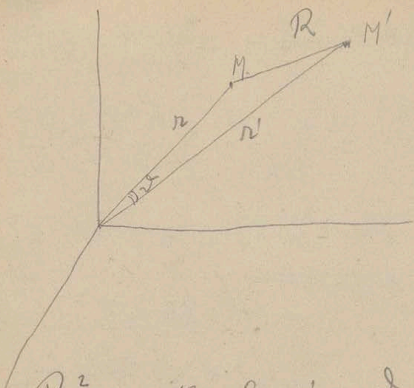
$x' - x = R \cos \alpha$

$y' - y = R \cos \beta$

$z' - z = R \cos \gamma$

$R^2 = x'^2 + y'^2 + z'^2 + x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2(x'x + y'y + z'z)$

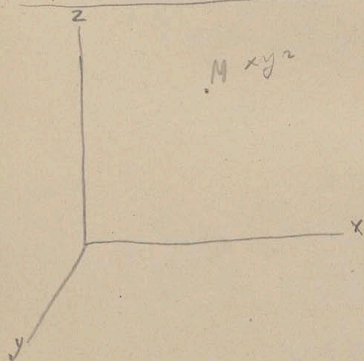
$R^2 = R'^2 + R^2 - 2R'R(\cos \alpha \cos \alpha' + \cos \beta \cos \beta' + \cos \gamma \cos \gamma')$



$$R^2 = r^2 + r'^2 - 2rr' \cos \alpha$$

$$R^2 = r^2 + r'^2 - 2rr' (\cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta \cos \gamma)$$

$$\cos \alpha = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta \cos \gamma$$



$$m \frac{dx}{dt^2} = X \quad \left| \frac{dx}{dt} \right.$$

$$m \frac{dy}{dt^2} = Y \quad \left| \frac{dy}{dt} \right.$$

$$m \frac{dz}{dt^2} = Z \quad \left| \frac{dz}{dt} \right.$$

P | A B C

$$X = P \cos A$$

$$Y = P \cos B$$

$$Z = P \cos C$$

$$m \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + \frac{dz}{dt} \frac{d^2z}{dt^2} \right) = X \frac{dx}{dt} + \dots$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{m}{2} \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right)^2 + \dots \right] dt = \left(X dx + Y dy + Z dz \right)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{m}{2} v^2 \right) dt = X dx + Y dy + Z dz$$

✓ \int / \int

✓ $\int P ds \cos \theta$ e / $\int ds \cos \theta$ je θ $\int ds \cos \theta$

2 $\cos \theta$ $\int ds$

$$X = P \cos A \quad Y = P \cos B \quad Z = P \cos C$$

$$dx = ds \cos f$$

$$dy = ds \cos g$$

$$dz = ds \cos h$$

$$X dx + Y dy + Z dz = P ds [\cos A \cos f + \cos B \cos g + \cos C \cos h]$$

$$= P ds \cos \theta$$

$\int P \cos \theta ds$ e / $\int ds \cos \theta$ je θ $\int ds \cos \theta$

→ $\int e^x - f(x) dx$

$$X = \frac{dU}{dx}$$

$$Y = \frac{dU}{dy}$$

$$Z = \frac{dU}{dz}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(m \frac{c^2}{2} \right) = dU$$

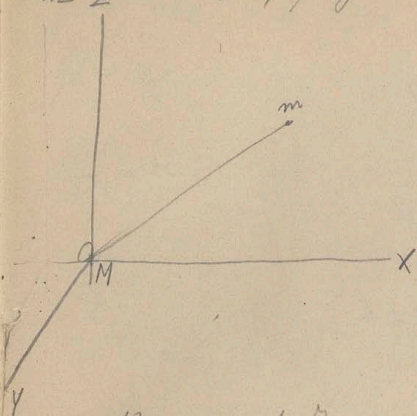
Diff. of U wrt t

$e \sim \text{work} / \text{charge}$
or

$$m \frac{c^2}{2} = U + K$$

$1/2 z$ note $w, \rho y$

$$\frac{k M m}{r^2}$$



$$m \frac{dx}{dt} = - \frac{k M m}{r^2} \quad \text{---} \quad \frac{x}{r}$$

m

$$k M = \alpha$$

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = - \frac{\alpha x}{r^3}$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = - \frac{\alpha y}{r^3}$$

$$\frac{d^2 z}{dt^2} = - \frac{\alpha z}{r^3}$$

$$x \frac{dy}{dt} - y \frac{dx}{dt} = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(x \frac{dy}{dt} - y \frac{dx}{dt} \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - y \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = 2\alpha$$

$f^2 = r^2 / p, 2y \frac{dy}{dt} = p, 2y \frac{dy}{dt} = p$ Projektions. vgl

$$y \frac{d^2 z}{dt^2} - 2 \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{dz}{dt} = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(y \frac{dz}{dt} - 2 \frac{dy}{dt} z \right) = 0$$

$$y \frac{dz}{dt} - 2 \frac{dy}{dt} z = 2b$$

$$2 \frac{dx}{dt} - x \frac{d^2 z}{dt^2} = 0$$

$$2 \frac{dx}{dt} - x \frac{d^2 z}{dt^2} = 2c \quad \text{ist } \in \mathbb{R}^3, \text{ ist Projekt.}$$

in \mathbb{R}^3 ist $y \times y = 0$ proj. f $\mathbb{R}^2 \mathbb{R}^3$.

$\sigma, p, y_2, s, p, x_2, w$

$f \quad A, B, C \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Proj.} \\ \text{d} \end{array} \right\}$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} A = f \cos l & A^2 + B^2 + C^2 = f^2 \underbrace{[\cos^2 l + \cos^2 m + \cos^2 n]}_1 \\ B = f \cos m & = f^2 \\ C = f \cos n & \end{array}$$

Es $f = \text{const.} = 0$ σ, p, l, m, n versch. $\in \mathbb{R}^3$
 $f = 0$ $\in \mathbb{R}^3$ $f = 0$ $\in \mathbb{R}^3$ \rightarrow $\text{set } w = -w$ Curve.

for r of w r , n - constant, ρ not 80

$$U = \frac{\alpha}{r}$$

$$\frac{dU}{dr} = -\frac{\alpha}{r^2} = \frac{d^2r}{dx^2} = -\frac{\alpha}{r^2} \frac{x}{r}$$

$$\frac{c^2}{2} = U + h$$

$$c^2 = \left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dz}{dt}\right)^2$$

$$c_0 \quad | \quad U_0$$

$$\frac{c^2}{2} - \frac{c_0^2}{2} = U - U_0 \quad \text{so } \curvearrowright$$

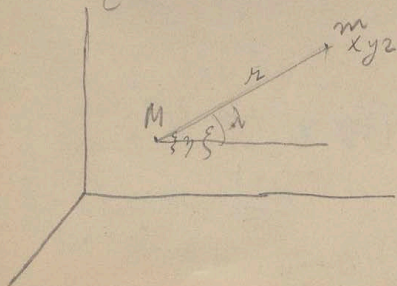
central force

6.2.2

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

$$= -\frac{kMm}{r^2} \frac{x-f}{r}$$

$$\cos \lambda = \frac{x-f}{r}$$



$$m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = - \frac{k M m}{r^3} (x - \xi) \quad \sim 803 K 9.$$

$$M \frac{d^2 \xi}{dt^2} = \frac{k M m}{r^3} (x - \xi)$$

$$F = \frac{k M m}{r^2} \frac{x - \xi}{r}$$

$$M \frac{d^2 \xi}{dt^2} = \frac{k M m}{r^3} (x - \xi)$$

for the above
 for Newton's law
 $\frac{d^2 \xi}{dt^2} = \frac{k M m}{r^3} (x - \xi)$

$$m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = - \frac{k M m}{r^3} (x - \xi)$$

$$M \frac{d^2 \xi}{dt^2} = \frac{k M m}{r^3} (x - \xi)$$

$$m \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = - \frac{k M m}{r^3} (y - \eta)$$

$$M \frac{d^2 \eta}{dt^2} = \frac{k M m}{r^3} (y - \eta)$$

$$r^2 = (x - \xi)^2 + (y - \eta)^2 + (z - \zeta)^2$$

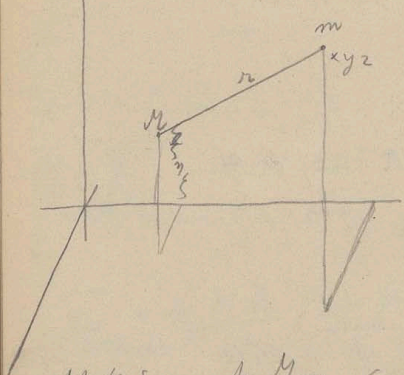
$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = - \frac{k M}{r^3} (x - \xi)$$

$$\frac{d^2 \xi}{dt^2} = \frac{k m}{r^3} (x - \xi)$$

$$\frac{d^2 (x - \xi)}{dt^2} = - \frac{k}{r^3} (x - \xi) (M + m)$$

16/12

17.5.02



$$M \frac{d^2 \xi}{dt^2} = \frac{k M m}{r^3} (x - \xi) \quad \left| \quad m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -\frac{k M m}{r^3} (x - \xi) \right.$$

$$M \frac{d^2 \xi}{dt^2} =$$

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

$$\frac{M d^2 \xi}{dt^2} =$$

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

~~as 2-pkg 1/2 sum~~

$$M \frac{d^2 \xi}{dt^2} + m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = 0$$

$$M \frac{d \xi}{dt} + m \frac{dx}{dt} = A$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} [M \xi + m x] = A$$

$$M \xi + m x = A t + A'$$

$$M \eta + m y = B t + B'$$

$$M \zeta + m z = C t + C'$$

$$M \xi + m x = (M+m) a \quad ||$$

$$a = \frac{M \xi + m x}{M+m}$$

$$b = \frac{M \eta + m y}{M+m}$$

$$c = \frac{M \zeta + m z}{M+m}$$

} 3. v. v. is const.
y. o. of a. w. y.
e. l. e. r. o. m.
= $\int \int [\dots]$

$$M \frac{d^2 \xi}{dt^2} + m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} (M \xi + m x) = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2 [(M+m)a]}{dt^2} = 0$$

$$(M+m) \frac{d^2 a}{dt^2} = 0$$

$$\text{or } \frac{d^2 a}{dt^2} = 0$$

or $\frac{d^2 a}{dt^2}$ const. or a -linear.

~~2020/05/25~~

1200 2000 2000 2000 2000

2000 2000 2000 2000 2000

2000 2000 2000 2000 2000

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2000 2000 2000 2000 2000

2000 2000 2000 2000 2000

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2000 2000 2000 2000 2000

$$M \left(\xi \frac{d^2 \xi}{dt^2} - \xi \frac{d^2 \xi}{dt^2} \right) = k \frac{Mm}{r^3} (x\xi - \xi\xi - 2\xi + \xi\xi)$$

$$m \left(2 \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} - x \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} \right) = -k \frac{Mm}{r^3} (x\xi - \xi\xi - 2x + \xi\xi)$$

$$M \left(\xi \frac{d^2 \xi}{dt^2} - \xi \frac{d^2 \xi}{dt^2} \right) + m \left(2 \frac{dx}{dt} - x \frac{dz}{dt} \right) = 0$$

$$= M \frac{d}{dt} \left(\xi \frac{d\xi}{dt} - \xi \frac{d\xi}{dt} \right) + m \frac{d}{dt} \left(x \frac{dx}{dt} - x \frac{dz}{dt} \right) = 0$$

$$M \left(\xi \frac{d\xi}{dt} - \xi \frac{d\xi}{dt} \right) + m \left(2 \frac{dx}{dt} - x \frac{dz}{dt} \right) = F$$

Eq. 2.10 or RVE

no. 5

RVE No. 2 Coord.

o, p, x, z
s, x, y, z
ez, p, ~~q~~, r of

as well as p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z

you will find RVE in the book

20 mult. - Const. n

no. 4, 10, 20 [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]

$$r^2 = (x - \xi)^2 + (y - \eta)^2 + (z - \zeta)^2$$

$$X = -k \frac{Mm}{r^2} \left(\frac{x - \xi}{r} \right)$$

$$\frac{dr}{dx} = x - \xi$$

as well as x is r

$$X = -k \frac{Mm}{r^2} \frac{dr}{dx}$$

$$= k Mm \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right)$$

~~U =~~

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(k \frac{Mm}{r} \right)$$

$$U = k \frac{Mm}{r}$$

Fall 0:

$$\frac{dU}{d\xi} = -k \frac{Mm}{r^2} \frac{dr}{d\xi} = k \frac{Mm}{r^2} \left(\frac{x - \xi}{r} \right)$$

$$r^2 = \dots$$

$$r \frac{dr}{d\xi} = -(x - \xi)$$

if r is a function of ξ / r and ξ are related

$$\frac{dU}{d\xi} = M \frac{dr}{d\xi} = \frac{dU}{d\xi}$$

$$m \frac{dr}{dx} = \frac{dU}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dU}{d\xi}$$

$$M \left[\frac{d\xi}{dt} \frac{d^2\xi}{dt^2} + \dots \right] +$$

$$m \left[\frac{dx}{dt} \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \dots \right] = \frac{dU}{d\xi} \frac{d\xi}{dt} + \frac{dU}{dy} \frac{dy}{dt} +$$

$$+ \frac{dU}{dx} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{dU}{dz} \frac{dz}{dt} + \dots$$

$$M \frac{d}{dt} \left\{ \frac{M}{2} \left[\left(\frac{d\xi}{dt} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{dz}{dt} \right)^2 \right] + \frac{m}{2} \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right)^2 + \dots \right\} dt =$$

$$= \frac{dU}{d\xi} \frac{d\xi}{dt} + \frac{dU}{dy} \frac{dy}{dt} + \dots + \frac{dU}{dx} \frac{dx}{dt} + \dots$$

U = U(x, y, z, \xi) = 6 variables

of the system

$$= dU$$

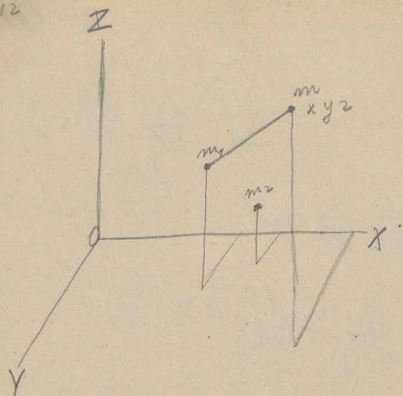
U = U(x, y, z, \xi) = f(x, y, z, \xi)

U = U(x, y, z, \xi)

U = U(x, y, z, \xi)

U = U(x, y, z, \xi) = f(x, y, z, \xi)

17/12



$$X_1 = \frac{k m m_1}{r_1^2} \frac{x - x_1}{r_1}$$

$$X_2 = - \frac{k m m_2}{r_2^2} \frac{x - x_2}{r_2}$$

$$X = X_1 + X_2$$

$$U_1 = \frac{k m m_1}{r_1}$$

$$\frac{dU_1}{dx} = - \frac{k m m_1}{r_1^2} \frac{dr_1}{dx}$$

$$r_1^2 = (x - x_1)^2 + (y - y_1)^2 + (z - z_1)^2$$

$$r_1 \frac{dr_1}{dx} = x - x_1$$

$$X_1 = \frac{dU_1}{dx}$$

$$U_2 = \frac{k m m_2}{r_2}$$

$$X_2 = \frac{dU_2}{dx}$$

$$X_1 + X_2 = X = \frac{dU_1}{dx} + \frac{dU_2}{dx} =$$

or $\frac{d}{dx} (U_1 + U_2)$

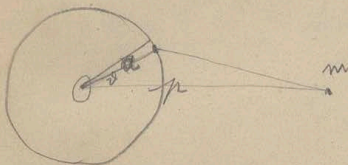
$$= \frac{d}{dx} (U_1 + U_2)$$

$u_1 + u_2 = \omega r$ (wird anders)

ωr (wird anders)

ωr (wird anders)

Potential einer Kugelschale
in Bezug auf einem Punkt



ωr (wird anders)

ωr (wird anders)

$$\omega = \omega \quad \omega r = \omega r$$

$$\frac{km \omega}{r} = \frac{km \omega}{r}$$

oder

$$a \, d\vartheta = \omega r \, d\vartheta$$

$$a \, \sin \vartheta \, d\vartheta = \omega r \, d\vartheta$$

$$a \, \sin \vartheta \, d\vartheta$$

$$f = a^2 \sin \vartheta \, d\vartheta \, d\varphi = \omega$$

$$\frac{k m b a^2 \sin \nu \, d\nu \, d\varphi}{r}$$

$r \sim \text{sum of integers}$

$$2\pi \frac{k m b a^2 \sin \nu \, d\nu}{r}$$

If r is large $\approx \sqrt{a^2 + p^2}$

$$r^2 = a^2 + p^2$$

$$r^2 = a^2 + p^2 - 2ap \cos \nu$$

$$\frac{2\pi k m b a}{r} \frac{ap \sin \nu \, d\nu}{\sqrt{a^2 + p^2 - 2ap \cos \nu}}$$

$r \approx a$

$$\frac{d}{d\nu} \sqrt{a^2 + p^2 - 2ap \cos \nu}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{2ap \sin \nu \, d\nu}{\sqrt{\dots}}$$

$$\int \frac{2\pi k m b a}{r} d \sqrt{a^2 + p^2 - 2ap \cos \nu}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi k m b a}{r} \sqrt{a^2 + p^2 - 2ap \cos \nu}$$

des

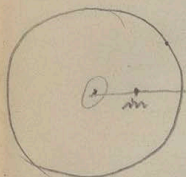
$$\frac{2\pi k m b a}{r} [(a+r) - (r-a)] \quad \text{---} \quad \frac{(a+r) - (r-a)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{4\pi k m b a^2}{r} = km \frac{4\pi a^2 b}{r}$$

$$4\pi a^2 b = 1720 \text{ cm}^2$$

erster Fall für 6200 cm Weizen

concentrat: 5000 cm



$$\frac{2\pi k m b a}{r} \sqrt{a^2 + r^2} \quad \text{---}$$

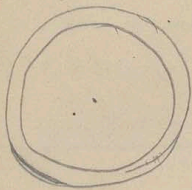
$$\frac{2\pi k m b a}{r} [(a+r) - (a-r)]$$

$$= 4\pi k m b a$$

$$= \frac{4\pi a^2 b}{a} km$$

r/r = 0,22 für 2000 l...
 er 1/2 = 0,12 2000 l...
 2000 l...

Der Ort des Schwerpunktes P von Σ ist
 $y = R \sin \alpha$



Der Ort des Schwerpunktes P von Σ ist
 $y = R \sin \alpha$
 $y = R \sin \alpha$

$y = R \sin \alpha$

[J. L. Newton \checkmark]

Der Ort des Schwerpunktes P von Σ ist $y = R \sin \alpha$

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$$M = \frac{4\pi R^3}{3} \rho$$

Der Ort des Schwerpunktes P von Σ ist $y = R \sin \alpha$

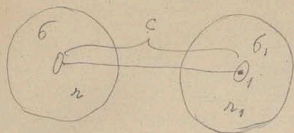
$$k \frac{M}{R^2} \rho = \rho g$$

$$k \frac{4\pi R \rho}{3} = g$$

$$k = \frac{3g}{4\pi R \rho} = \frac{3g}{8.0 \frac{\pi R}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{3g}{8.0 \cdot 10^7} = \frac{3 \cdot 9.806}{8.56 \cdot 10^7} = \frac{2}{3 \cdot 10^7}$$

Der Ort des Schwerpunktes P von Σ ist $y = R \sin \alpha$



$$\frac{K M m}{c^2}$$

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

$$r_1 = \frac{4\pi r_1^3}{3} \rho_1$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} R=s, \\ r=r, \\ c=2r \end{array} \right| \text{ w/ } \rho, \rho_1 \quad K \frac{4\pi^2 r^4 \rho^2}{9} = /$$

8 Jelly's Versuch

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} r=1; s=1 \\ \rho = K \frac{4\pi^2}{9} \end{array} \right|$$

$$\left(\frac{v^2}{g} \right)$$

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

$$y_{\text{max}} = \frac{4\pi^2 \rho^2}{t^2 \rho} \quad [\rho \text{ and } \rho_1]$$

$$f = \frac{K M}{\rho^2}$$

$$m = \frac{4\pi^2 \rho^3}{t^2} \quad \left[\frac{1}{K} \right]$$

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -\frac{\alpha x}{r^3}; \quad \alpha = K \cdot M$$

$$\frac{4\pi^2 a^3}{t^2} = \alpha \quad [\text{III Rep. S.}] = K \cdot M [\text{we know}]$$

K w/ reo ude

$G_{\text{rot}} \sim \rho \omega^2 R^2 \sim \omega^2 R^2$

$\rho \sim \frac{1}{R^2}$

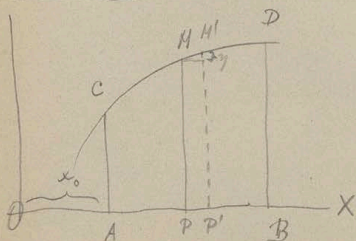
$\omega \sim \frac{1}{R} \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{R}}$

$$g = \frac{K \cdot M}{R^2} = \omega^2 R$$

$$\frac{4\pi^2 a^3}{T^2} = K M$$

$$g R^2 = K \cdot M$$

$$\frac{M}{m} = \frac{4\pi^2 a^3}{T^2 g R^2} \quad \text{in } \rho \omega^2 R^2 \text{ of } \rho \omega^2 R$$



$$y = f(x)$$

$$\overline{CA'D} \quad \int \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} F(x)$$

$$\overline{APMC} = F(x)$$

$$PP' = \xi; \quad F(x+\xi) - F(x) = y \xi + \eta \frac{\xi}{2}$$

$$\frac{F(x+\xi) - F(x)}{\xi} = y + \frac{\eta}{2}$$

$$\frac{dF(x)}{dx} = y [\text{lim}] = f(x)$$

$$\underline{dF(x)} = f(x) dx; \quad \underline{F(x)} = \int f(x) dx$$
$$= \int y \cdot dx + C$$

$$F(x_0) = 0; \quad 0 = \int y dx \Big|_{x=x_0} + C$$

$$F(x) = \int y dx \Big|_{x=x_0} - \int y dx \Big|_{x=x_0}$$

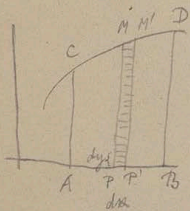
$$F(x) = \int y dx \Big|_{x=x_1} - \int y dx \Big|_{x=x_0} \quad [\text{Bewertungswert}]$$

$$= \int_{x_0}^{x_1} y dx \quad [\text{Riemannsumme}] \quad [\text{einfache}]$$

synthetisch $\int y dx$

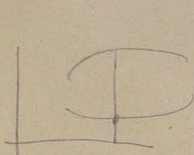
$$y dx \sim \text{Fläche} \quad \text{es} \quad F(x_1) = \sum_{x_0}^{x_1} y dx$$

$\int y dx$ = Summation



$$\int_{x_0}^{x_1} dx \int_0^y dy = \text{Fläche} = F(x_1)$$

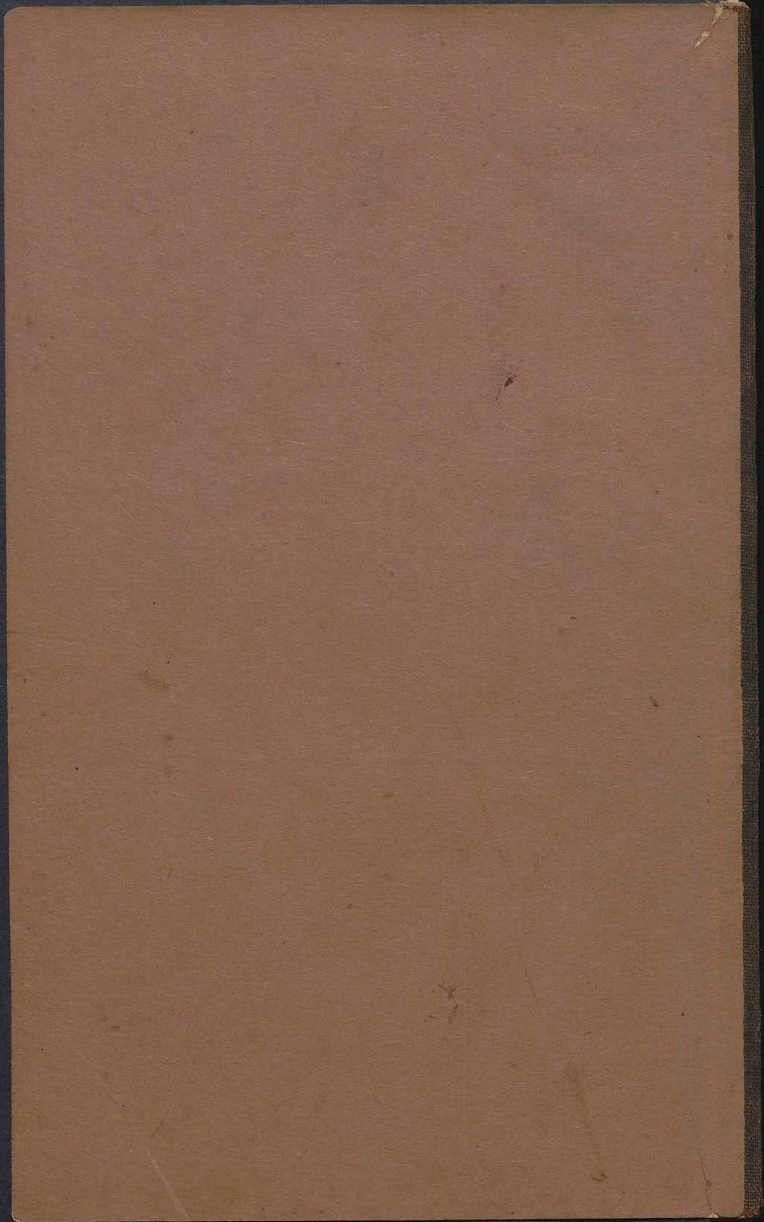
$$= \int_{x_0}^{x_1} dx y$$



$$\int_{x_0}^{x_1} dx \int_{y_0}^y dy = \int_{x_0}^{x_1} dx (y - y_0)$$

(doppelte Int.) $F(x) = \int_{x_0}^{x_1} \int_{y_0}^y dx dy$

BJ



9443

30

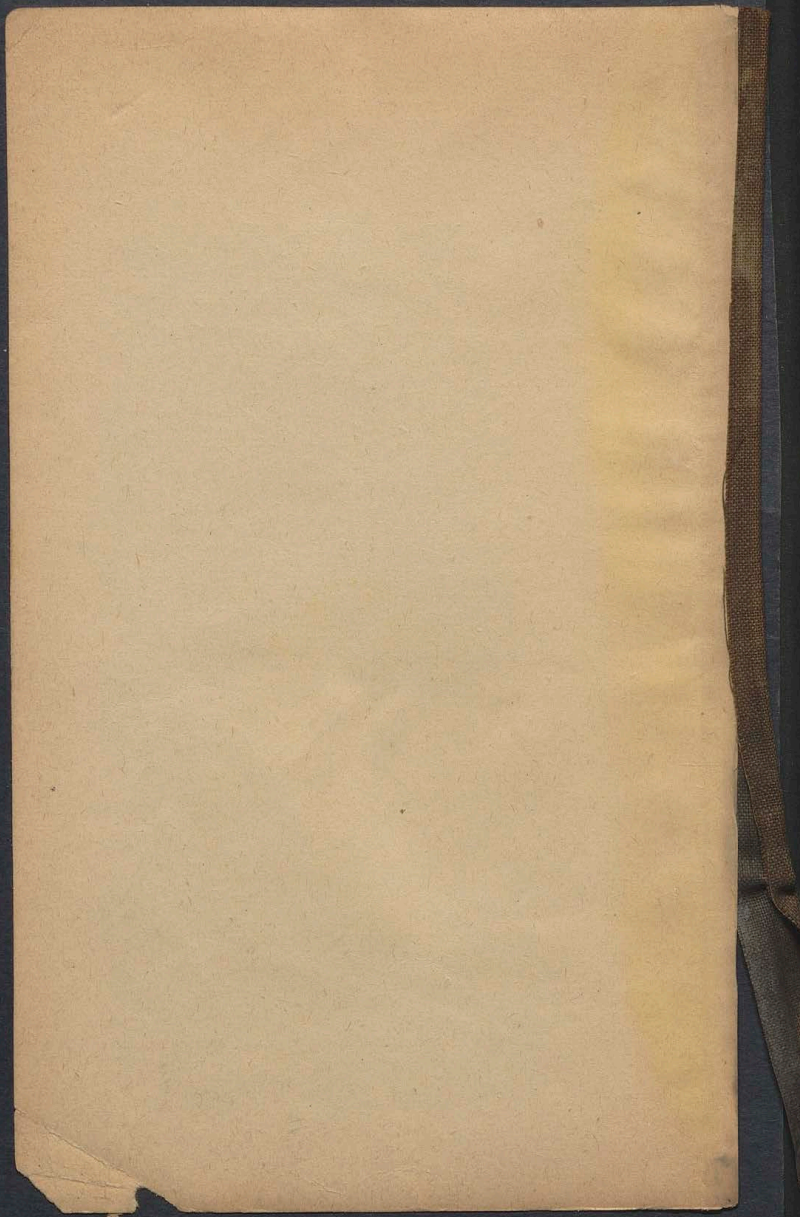
Dr. Josef Stefan

III.

Mechanik

I.S. 9/91 *Abmolvuchowakat*

E. POLLY, IV. KAROLINENGASSE 23.



7/2

6

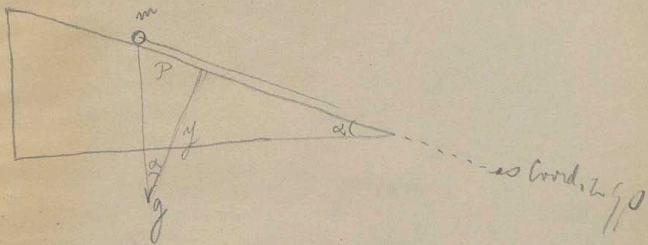
12

v

7th Dec 1911

Q. A particle of mass m is placed on a smooth inclined plane of length l and height h .

20. $\sim 1911^2$



$$m \frac{dz}{dt^2} = F = mg \sin \alpha$$

$$m \frac{dz}{dt^2} = mg \cos \alpha + N$$

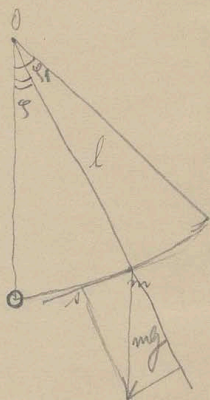
$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{or } \cos \alpha = \frac{h}{l} \\ \text{or } \sin \alpha = \frac{y}{l} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{or } \cos \alpha = \frac{h}{l} \\ \text{or } \sin \alpha = \frac{y}{l} \end{array}$

$$mg \cos \alpha + N = 0$$

$N = -mg \cos \alpha$

or $N = -mg \cos \alpha$...
 or $N = -mg \cos \alpha$...

8. V / m l
 Kugel Pendel:



~ Kugel & Seil
 Länge l & Winkel φ
 Längsrichtung - φ & l
 l

$$m \frac{d^2 s}{dt^2} = -mg \sin \varphi$$

2.2y 8 Kugel Pendel

$$\frac{m v^2}{R} = -mg \cos \varphi + S$$

$\varphi = 0$ / $\varphi = \pi$
 $l = R$ $m \frac{v^2}{l}$

$$\frac{d^2 s}{dt^2} = -g \sin \varphi \quad s = l \varphi$$

$$\# \frac{d}{dt} l \frac{d \varphi}{dt} = -g \sin \varphi$$

$$v = \frac{ds}{dt} = l \frac{d \varphi}{dt}$$

$$l \frac{d \varphi}{dt} \frac{d^2 \varphi}{dt^2} = -g \sin \varphi \frac{d \varphi}{dt}$$

$$l \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d \varphi}{dt} \right)^2 \right] = g \frac{d \varphi}{dt} (\cos \varphi)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{dv}{dt} \right)^2 = g \cos \varphi + C$$

Handwritten notes: v_0 ... $\cos \varphi$...

$\varphi = 0$ ~~...~~ v_0

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{v^2}{2} = g + C$$

$$\frac{1}{2l} (v_0^2 - v^2) = g(1 - \cos \varphi)$$

$$v_0^2 - v^2 = 2gl [1 - \cos \varphi]$$

$\cos \varphi < 1$ *Handwritten notes:* v_0 ... $\cos \varphi$...

Handwritten notes: v_0 ... $\cos \varphi$...

$$v_0^2 = 2gl [1 - \cos \varphi_1]$$

Handwritten notes: v_0 ... $\cos \varphi$...

Handwritten notes: v_0 ... $\cos \varphi$...

Handwritten notes: v_0 ... $\cos \varphi$...

$$\cos \varphi_1 = 1 - \frac{v_0^2}{2gl}$$

Handwritten notes: v_0 ... $\cos \varphi$... $\cos \varphi = 0$...

$\varphi \sim 180^\circ$ case for $\cos \varphi = -1$ $v_0^2 - 2gl = 2$
 $v_0 = 2$

we get $v_0 = 2$ $\cos \varphi = -1$ $v_0^2 - 2gl = 2$ $v_0 = 2$ $\cos \varphi = -1$
 $\varphi = 180^\circ$ $\cos \varphi = -1$ $v_0^2 - 2gl = 2$ $v_0 = 2$

Differential eq. $v_0^2 - 2gl = 2$
 $v_0 = 2$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{dy}{dt} \right)^2 = g \cos \varphi + C$$

$$\varphi_1 \mid v_0 = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 0$$

$$0 = g \cos \varphi_1 + C$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{dy}{dt} \right)^2 = g [\cos \varphi - \cos \varphi_1]$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dt} \right)^2 = \sqrt{\frac{2g}{l} [\cos \varphi - \cos \varphi_1]}$$

Jett

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \sqrt{\frac{2g}{L}} \sqrt{\cos \varphi - \cos \varphi_1}$$

$$\frac{dy}{\sqrt{\cos \varphi - \cos \varphi_1}} = dt \sqrt{\frac{2g}{L}}$$

elliptische Funktion

2. Differentialgleichung

$$\cos \varphi = 1 - \frac{\varphi^2}{2} + \frac{\varphi^4}{24} - \dots$$

$$\cos \varphi_1 = 1 - \frac{\varphi_1^2}{2} + \frac{\varphi_1^4}{24} - \dots$$

ww $\cos \varphi \sim \cos \varphi_1$ für $\varphi \sim \varphi_1$ und $\varphi_1 \ll \pi$

$$\cos \varphi - \cos \varphi_1 = \frac{\varphi^2}{2} - \frac{\varphi_1^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{\sqrt{\frac{\varphi^2}{2} - \frac{\varphi_1^2}{2}}} = dt \sqrt{\frac{2g}{L}}$$

$$\arcsin\left(\frac{\varphi}{\varphi_1}\right) = t \sqrt{\frac{g}{L}} + A$$

$$\varphi = 0 \quad | \quad t=0$$

$$\arcsin 0 = A \quad A=0$$

$$\frac{\varphi}{\varphi_1} = \sin\left(t \sqrt{\frac{g}{L}}\right)$$

$$\varphi = \varphi_1 \sin\left(t \sqrt{\frac{g}{L}}\right)$$

in period:

$$y_1 = \text{Amplitude} = \gamma^{\frac{1}{2}} \omega \rightarrow 1$$

$$t_1 \sqrt{\frac{g}{L}} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

~~amplitude~~ $y = y_1$

$$t_1 = \frac{\pi}{2} \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}}$$

$$t_2 \text{ [upper]} \quad t_2 \sqrt{\frac{g}{L}} = \pi$$

$$t_2 = \pi \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}}$$

$$t_3 \sqrt{\frac{g}{L}} = 3\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$y = -y_1 \quad | \quad t_3 \sqrt{\frac{g}{L}} = 3\frac{\pi}{2} \quad |$$

$$t_3 = 3\frac{\pi}{2} \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}}$$

$$y = 0 \quad | \quad t_4 \sqrt{\frac{g}{L}} = 2\pi$$

$$t_4 = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}}$$

$$t_4 = \text{Period} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}}$$

Intelligence of the

of the

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8/1

Sine and Pendelformel

 $g \cdot t$

$$\frac{dy}{\sqrt{\cos \varphi - \cos \varphi_1}} = dt \sqrt{2g}$$

$\omega = \frac{v}{r} = \frac{g \cdot t}{l} = \frac{g \cdot t}{l} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin \varphi} = \frac{g \cdot t}{l \sin \varphi}$

$\cos \varphi = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{2}$

$$\cos \varphi_1 = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{\varphi_1}{2}$$

$$\cos \varphi - \cos \varphi_1 = 2 \left(\sin^2 \frac{\varphi_1}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{2} \right)$$

$$\sin \frac{\varphi}{2} = \sin \frac{\varphi_1}{2} \cdot \sin u \quad [\cos u = -\cos \varphi_1]$$

$$\cos \varphi - \cos \varphi_1 = 2 \sin^2 \frac{\varphi_1}{2} (1 - \sin^2 u)$$

$$\sqrt{\cos \varphi - \cos \varphi_1} = \sqrt{2 \sin^2 \frac{\varphi_1}{2} \cos^2 u}$$

$$\cos \frac{\varphi}{2} d\frac{\varphi}{2} = \frac{\sin \frac{\varphi_1}{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \cos u du$$

$$\frac{dy}{g} = \frac{2 \sin \frac{\varphi_1}{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \cos u du$$

$$\frac{dy}{g} = \frac{2 \sin \frac{\varphi_1}{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \frac{\varphi_1}{2} \sin^2 u}} du$$

$$\frac{2 \sin \frac{\varphi}{2} \cos u \, du}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{2} \sin^2 u}} = dt \sqrt{\frac{2g}{l}}$$

$$\frac{du}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{2} \sin^2 u}} = dt \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}$$

in der Zeit t um 180°
 zu φ & $\varphi = 0$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{du}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{2} \sin^2 u}} = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}} \int_0^{t_1} dt$$

$$(1 - \sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{2} \sin^2 u)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{2} \sin^2 u + \frac{3}{8} \sin^4 \frac{\varphi}{2} \sin^4 u$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{2} \sin^2 u + \frac{3}{8} \sin^4 \frac{\varphi}{2} \sin^4 u - \dots) du = t_1 \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} = t_1 \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}$$

$$t_1 = \frac{\pi}{2} \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$$

$[\frac{1}{2} \frac{g}{l}]$ ω φ \sin ω \cos ω

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 u \, du = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 u \, du = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \text{Li} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} du = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \underline{i = \frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$\frac{r}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \varphi_2 \frac{r}{4} = t_1 \sqrt{\frac{r}{g}}$$

$$\frac{r}{2} \sqrt{\frac{r}{g}} \left[1 + \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 \varphi_2 \right] = t_1$$

Prüfung ...

et ...

am ...

$$P = \rho g \dots$$

...

$$\sin 5^\circ = 0.087$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 696 \\ 609 \\ \hline 0.007569 \end{array} \cdot 4 = 0.00189$$

$$\sin \frac{19}{10,000} \approx \frac{2}{1000} \dots$$

$$\sin \varphi_1 = 2^\circ 20' \checkmark$$

$$\sin 10^\circ = 0.02$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.0004 \\ 0.0001 \\ \hline \end{array} \dots$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n u \, du = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-2} u \, du - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin u \cos^2 u \, du$$

y^n y^{n-2} y^{n-2}

$$y^n = y^{n-2} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos u \, d(\sin u)}{u} \frac{d(n-1)}{du}$$

$$y^n = y^{n-2} - \left[\frac{\cos u \sin u}{n-1} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin u}{n-1} \sin u \, du$$

Int. per partes

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

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

Rekursionsf.

n=2

$$y^2 = \frac{1}{2} y^0 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$y^4 = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{3\pi}{16} \quad \left[\dots - \frac{9}{64} \sin^4 \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$$

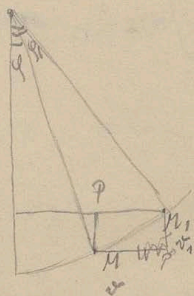
∴ $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n u \, du = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \dots (n-2)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \dots n}$

wird die Doyen ...

... $\frac{1}{2} \pi$...

... $\frac{1}{2}$...

... $\frac{1}{2}$...



... $\frac{1}{2}$... $\frac{1}{2}$... $\frac{1}{2}$...

... $\frac{1}{2}$... $\frac{1}{2}$...

...

$$\frac{mv^2}{2}$$

$$m \frac{v_1^2}{2}$$

... $\frac{1}{2}$...

$$m \frac{v^2}{2} - m \frac{v_1^2}{2} = [v \cos \alpha] - [v_1 \cos \theta]$$

$$= mg \cdot MP$$

$$MP = l \cos \alpha - l \cos \theta$$

$$v^2 - v_1^2 = 2gl(\cos \theta - \cos \theta_1)$$

$$\omega \sin \theta_1 \approx \omega \sin \theta$$

$$\theta_1 = 0$$

$$v^2 = 2gl(\cos \theta - \cos \theta_1)$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 =$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 = \frac{2g}{l} \sqrt{l(\cos \theta - \cos \theta_1)} \quad \text{for } \theta_1 = 0$$

$$v \approx \sqrt{2gl(\cos \theta - \cos \theta_1)}$$

9/1



$$\frac{mv^2}{r} = |$$

Kepler's 1st Law

$$-mg \cos \phi$$

$$s = \frac{mv^2}{r} + mg \cos \phi = |$$

$$= | \text{...} |$$

... ..

$$\dots \frac{mv^2}{r} \dots$$

$$\dots \left(\frac{mv^2}{r} - \dots \right) \dots$$

$$\dots = mg$$

$$\dots = mg \tan \phi$$

... ..

... ..

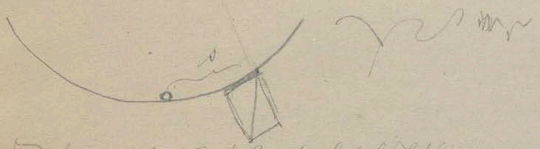
$$\frac{mv^2}{r} = mg l [\cos \phi - \cos \phi_1]$$

$$v^2 = 2gl [\cos \phi - \cos \phi_1]$$

$$s = \frac{2mgl [\cos \phi - \cos \phi_1]}{g} + mg \cos \phi$$

l

$s = mg [3\cos\phi - 2\cos\phi_i]$ } $\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = mgs(\cos\phi - \cos\phi_i)$



find v at $\phi = 0$ when $\phi_i = 60^\circ$

$m \frac{dv^2}{ds} = -mg \sin\phi$

~~At~~

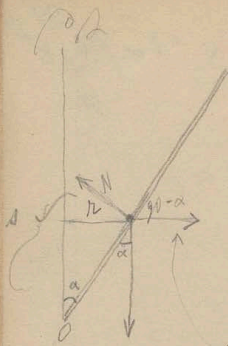
$\frac{mv^2}{r} = N - mg \cos\phi$

~~At~~ $\frac{mv^2}{r} - mg \cos\phi$

$N = \frac{mv^2}{r} + mg \cos\phi$

find v at $\phi = 0$ when $\phi_i = 60^\circ$

des $s = mg [3\cos\phi - 2\cos\phi_i]$ $\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = mgs(\cos\phi - \cos\phi_i)$
at $\phi = 0$, $v = ?$ when $\phi_i = 60^\circ$
 $\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = mgs(1 - \cos 60^\circ)$



$\vec{v} = \omega \times \vec{r}$
 and $v = \omega r$
 $\vec{v} =$

$$\frac{2\pi r}{T} = v$$

$$\frac{m v^2}{r}$$

$$m \frac{d^2 s}{dt^2} = \frac{m v^2}{r} \sin(90-\alpha) - mg \cos \alpha$$

$$= \frac{m v^2}{r} \sin \alpha - mg \cos \alpha$$

$$m \frac{d^2 s}{dt^2} = \frac{m}{r} \frac{4\pi^2 r^2}{T^2} \sin \alpha - mg \cos \alpha$$

$$r = s \sin \alpha$$

$$\frac{d^2 s}{dt^2} = \frac{4\pi^2}{T^2} \sin \alpha \cdot s - g \cos \alpha$$

$\frac{d^2 s}{dt^2} = \frac{4\pi^2}{T^2} \sin \alpha \cdot s - g \cos \alpha$

$$\omega \times \frac{d^2 s}{dt^2} \sim \omega + \omega \frac{d^2 s}{dt^2} \sim \omega$$

$$\omega \frac{4\pi^2 \sin \alpha}{T^2} s - g \cos \alpha = 0 \quad | \quad \omega \times \frac{4\pi^2 \sin \alpha}{T^2} s = g \cos \alpha$$

$\omega \times \frac{4\pi^2 \sin \alpha}{T^2} s = g \cos \alpha$

in $\frac{dx}{dt} = \gamma(x - a)$ $\frac{dx}{dt} = \gamma x - \gamma a$ multipliziert 100

Ansatz $x = a + u$:

Wasserfall $u' = \gamma u$:

$$u' = \gamma u \quad \gamma = \text{const.}$$

$$\frac{du}{dt} = \gamma u$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{4\pi^2 \sin^2 \alpha}{T^2} x + \frac{4\pi^2 \sin^2 \alpha}{T^2} a - g \cos \alpha$$

in $\frac{dx}{dt} = \lambda x + \mu$ $\lambda = \frac{4\pi^2 \sin^2 \alpha}{T^2}$ $\mu = \frac{4\pi^2 \sin^2 \alpha}{T^2} a - g \cos \alpha$

$$\frac{4\pi^2 \sin^2 \alpha}{T^2} a = g \cos \alpha$$

$$\frac{4\pi^2 \sin^2 \alpha}{T^2} = \lambda^2$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \lambda^2 x$$

$x_0 f(t) = \int \frac{dx}{dt} = \lambda^2 x + \mu$ $\lambda^2 = \frac{4\pi^2 \sin^2 \alpha}{T^2}$ $\mu = \frac{4\pi^2 \sin^2 \alpha}{T^2} a - g \cos \alpha$

$$x = e^{\lambda t}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \lambda e^{\lambda t}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \lambda^2 e^{\lambda t}$$

$$= \lambda x$$

$$\lambda = \pm \lambda^2 \Rightarrow x = \begin{cases} e^{\lambda t} \\ e^{-\lambda t} \end{cases}, \quad A e^{\lambda t} + B e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$x = A e^{\lambda t} + B e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$s = A e^{\lambda t} + B e^{-\lambda t} + \frac{g \cos \alpha}{\lambda^2}$$

$$A, B = ?$$

$$s=0 \quad |s=0| \quad \frac{ds}{dt} = 0$$

$$s_0 = A + B + \frac{g \cos \alpha}{\lambda^2}$$

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = 0 = \lambda A - \lambda B$$

$$A = B$$

$$s_0 - \frac{g \cos \alpha}{\lambda^2} = 2A$$

$$s = \frac{1}{2} \left[s_0 - \frac{g \cos \alpha}{\lambda^2} \right] \left[e^{\lambda t} + e^{-\lambda t} \right] + \frac{g \cos \alpha}{\lambda^2}$$

$\omega f + c \cos \omega t$, $t \rightarrow \infty \quad \omega = 0$

$$= 0$$

$$\omega \lambda s = \frac{g \cos \alpha}{\lambda^2}$$

opt. s of λ at $\omega = \infty$

für β in $\cos \varphi = \dots$

$$l \frac{d^2 \varphi}{dt^2} = -g \sin \varphi$$

$$\sin \varphi \sim \varphi$$

$$\frac{d^2 \varphi}{dt^2} = -\frac{g}{l} \varphi$$

... $\varphi = \dots$
 ... $\varphi = \dots$
 Exponentialf.

$$\varphi = e^{\alpha t}$$

$$\frac{d\varphi}{dt} = \alpha e^{\alpha t}$$

$$\frac{d^2 \varphi}{dt^2} = \alpha^2 e^{\alpha t}$$

$$\alpha^2 e^{\alpha t} = -\frac{g}{l} e^{\alpha t}$$

$$\alpha^2 = -\frac{g}{l}$$

$$\alpha = \pm i \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}$$

α imag. α_1, α_2

\pm Exp. f. Imag. Expon.

$$\alpha_1 = +i\sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}$$

$$\alpha_2 = -i\sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}$$

$$\varphi = e^{\alpha_1 t} + e^{\alpha_2 t}$$

$$\varphi = A e^{\alpha t}$$

$$e^{\alpha_1 t} + A e^{\alpha_2 t} \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \varphi(t)$$

$$\psi = A_1 e^{i\omega_1 t} + A_2 e^{i\omega_2 t}$$

for $\psi = f(x)$ is a linear combination of linear ψ

$$\psi = A_1 e^{it\sqrt{g}} + A_2 e^{-it\sqrt{g}}$$

$$\psi = (A_1 + A_2) \cos t\sqrt{g} + (A_1 i - A_2 i) \sin t\sqrt{g}$$
$$= C \cos t\sqrt{g} + D \sin t\sqrt{g}$$

Constants C and D are arbitrary

$$t_1 = \text{Period}$$

$$t_1 \sqrt{g} = 2\pi \quad \text{Since } \cos \text{ and } \sin \text{ are } 2\pi \text{ periodic}$$

$$t_1 = 2\pi \frac{\sqrt{g}}{g} = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{g}}$$

$\propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}}$

(2m, 2b)



$$m \frac{d^2 s}{dt^2} = -mg \sin \phi - \frac{\beta ds}{dt}$$

$$- \beta \frac{ds}{dt} \quad \text{Eq } m + \cos \phi \cdot l \cdot g \cdot \phi$$

$$s = l \phi$$

$$\sin \phi = \phi \quad [\text{small angle approx}]$$

$$\frac{d^2 \phi}{dt^2} = - \underbrace{\frac{g}{l}}_{a^2} \phi - \underbrace{\left(\frac{\beta}{m} \right)}_{2b} \frac{d\phi}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d^2 \phi}{dt^2} + 2b \frac{d\phi}{dt} + a^2 \phi = 0$$

$$\phi = A e^{\alpha t}$$

or $f = g \cos \phi$

$$\frac{d\phi}{dt} = \alpha A e^{\alpha t}$$

$$\frac{d^2 \phi}{dt^2} = \alpha^2 A e^{\alpha t}$$

$$A e^{\alpha t} [\alpha^2 + 2b\alpha + a^2] = 0$$

Cond. a & c = 0
 for $e^{\alpha t} \neq 0$

$$\alpha^2 + 2b\alpha + a^2 = 0$$

$$\alpha = -b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - a^2}$$

$$\alpha_1 = -b + \sqrt{\quad}$$

$$\alpha_2 = -b - \sqrt{\quad}$$

$$A_1 e^{a_1 t} + A_2 e^{a_2 t} = y \text{ allm. sol.}$$

$$b^2 a^2 x \text{ v. f. s. p. e. b. t.}$$

$$h. g. \quad \sqrt{b^2 - a^2}$$

$$e_1 > e_2 - \text{Exp.}$$

$$e_2 < \text{wt. v. l. d. e. } \rightarrow \text{over } b \text{ m. t. } \rightarrow \varphi = 0$$

$$2. g. \quad b^2 > a^2 \quad \text{h. l. l. } a_1, a_2 \text{ re. s. neg. } e_2 \rightarrow \text{peri.}$$

$$b^2 < a^2 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \cos y - \cos y \text{ v. l. r. d. y. v. l.} \\ \text{h. l. l. } a_1, a_2 \text{ re. s. neg.} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\text{h. l. l. } a_1, a_2 \text{ re. s. neg.}$$

$$a_1 = -b + i\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}$$

$$= -b + ic$$

$$a_2 = -b - ic$$

$$\varphi = e^{-bt} [A_1 e^{cti} + A_2 e^{-cti}]$$

$$\varphi = e^{-bt} [M \cos ct + N \sin ct]$$

$$M = A_1 + A_2$$

$$N = A_1 i - A_2 i$$

$$c \sin \omega t + \omega \cos \omega t - c = 0$$

$\omega < c$ period $\frac{2\pi}{\omega}$ \sin or \cos c $\sin \omega t$
 period $\frac{2\pi}{\omega}$ \sin c $\sin \omega t$ $\cos \omega t$

b & c const. M, N

$$t=0$$

$$y = e^{-bt} [M \cos ct + N \sin ct] \quad \text{I}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -b e^{-bt} [M \cos ct + N \sin ct] + e^{-bt} [$$

$$[-c M \sin ct + c N \cos ct]$$

$$t=0 \quad y = y_0 \quad [e^{-bt} \cos ct]$$

$$\sin \omega t \sim \cos \omega t$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 0$$

$$\text{I } y_0 = M$$

$$\text{II } 0 = -b M + c N$$

$$N = \frac{b}{c} M$$

$$y = y_0 e^{-bt} \left[\cos ct + \frac{b}{c} \sin ct \right]$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = e^{-bt} \left[\underbrace{\cos ct (-bM + cN)}_{=0} + \sin ct (-bN - cM) \right]$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = e^{-bt} \sin ct \left(-\frac{b^2}{c} M - cM \right)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -\varphi_1 \frac{b^2 + c^2}{c} e^{-bt} \sin ct$$

see page 2/9

$- \ln e^{\varphi_1 t}$

$$y = 0, t = 0 \quad \varphi_1 = \varphi$$

$$\ln e = 0 \quad \ln e^{ct_1} = \ln e$$

$$t_1 = \frac{\pi}{c}$$

$$\text{and } ct_2 = 2\pi$$

$$t_2 = \frac{2\pi}{c}$$

etc.

$$\int \frac{1}{t} dt \quad \varphi = \varphi_1$$

$$ct_1 = \pi \quad \varphi = -\varphi_1 e^{-bt_1}$$

$ct_2 = 2\pi$

$\varphi = +\varphi_1 e^{-bt_2}$

$ct_3 = 3\pi$

$\varphi = -\varphi_1 e^{-bt_3}$

1. φ_1 ist positiv, φ_2 ist negativ, φ_3 ist positiv, φ_4 ist negativ, ...

2. φ_1 ist positiv, φ_2 ist positiv, φ_3 ist negativ, φ_4 ist positiv, ...

$v = \frac{r}{c} \tau = \frac{r}{c}$

$c = \sqrt{a^2 - b^2}$

$\tau = \frac{r}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}$

1. b ist c e^{-bt}

$t = \frac{r}{a} = r \sqrt{\frac{1}{g}}$

oder $c = r \sqrt{1 - \frac{b^2}{a^2}}$

$t = \frac{r}{a \sqrt{1 - \frac{b^2}{a^2}}} = \frac{r}{a} \left[1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{b^2}{a^2} + \dots \right]$

$e^{-bt} = c e^{-igt}$

1. c ist r $\sqrt{1 - \frac{b^2}{a^2}}$

$e^{-bt} = r \sqrt{1 - \frac{b^2}{a^2}} e^{-igt}$

$$L e^{\epsilon} e^{\epsilon} e^{\epsilon} = a e^{\epsilon} t = \infty$$

or $v \sim \eta / \epsilon$ - asymptotic

$\ln b > a \ln \epsilon$ for small ϵ - $\ln \epsilon$ dominates

$\epsilon \sim \eta$

$\sim \eta$ of $v \sim \eta$ - Galvanometer, C is η - ϵ table

of η of ϵ ; $\ln \eta + \ln \epsilon + \ln \epsilon$ of η of ϵ

C induces a ϵ of η - η of ϵ

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \eta & (-\eta \cdot e^{-bt_1}) & + \eta \cdot e^{-bt_2} \\ \uparrow & \uparrow & \\ x_1 & x_2 & \end{array}$$

$$\frac{x_1}{x_2} = e^{bt_1} \quad t = t_1 \quad bt = \ln \frac{x_1}{x_2}$$

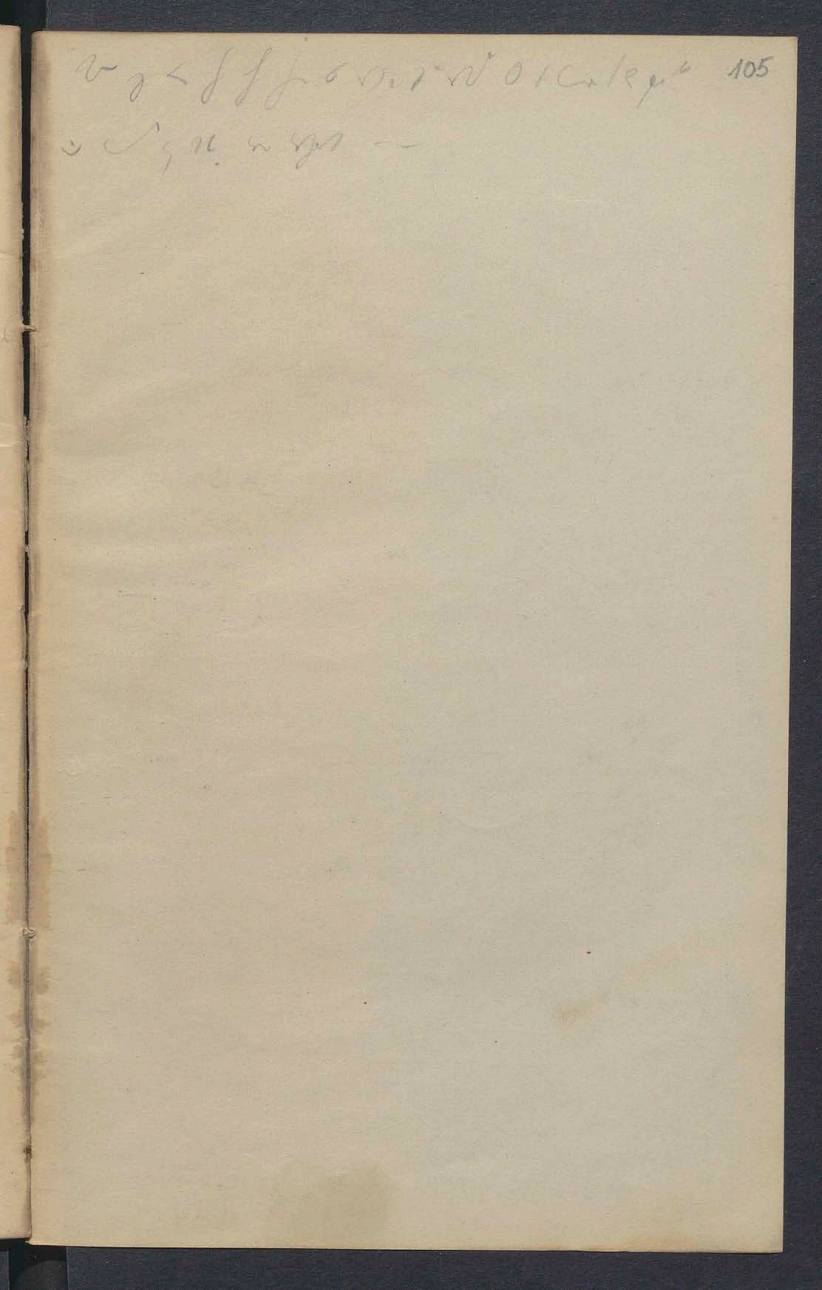
$\ln \eta \sim \ln \epsilon$ - η of ϵ - η of ϵ

$\ln \eta \sim \ln \epsilon$ - η of ϵ - η of ϵ

C of η - η of ϵ - η of ϵ

η of ϵ - 2 & 3 - η of ϵ

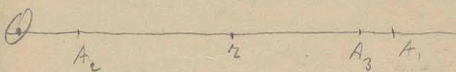
Handwritten text at the top of the page, possibly a title or header, written in cursive script. The text is partially obscured and difficult to decipher.



14/1

guten Morgen, Montag 14.1.2010 [20] ...

Chilipolst ...



le ...
...
...

$$r A_1 = \varphi_1$$

$$r A_2 = \varphi_2$$

$$r A_3 = \varphi_3$$

$$\varphi_2 = -\varphi_1 \cdot e^{-\Delta t}$$

$$\varphi_3 = +\varphi_1 \cdot e^{-2\Delta t}$$

$r \cdot 0 = r_0 \cdot e$ Scala

$$r A_1 = O A_1 - O r$$

$$r A_2 = O r - O A_2$$

$$r A_3 = O A_3 - O r$$

[e-label ...]

$$\varphi_2 = O r - O A_2 = (O A_1 - O r) \cdot e^{-\Delta t}$$

$$\varphi_3 = O A_3 - O r = (O A_1 - O r) \cdot e^{-2\Delta t}$$

$$\frac{(O r - O A_2)^2}{O A_3 - O r} = \frac{(O A_1 - O r)^2}{O A_1 - O r}$$

$$(O r - O A_2)^2 = (O A_1 - O r) (O A_3 - O r)$$

$$O r^2 - 2 O r O A_2 + O A_2^2 = O A_1 O A_3 - O r (O A_1 + O A_3) + O r^2$$

$$O_2 = \frac{OA_1 OA_3 - OA_2^2}{OA_1 + OA_3 - 2OA_2}$$

Per r² at depth of
the circle

2b of D of g₂ and a. r. s. l.

$$\begin{cases} O_2 - OA_2 = (OA_1 - O_2)(1 - bt) \\ OA_3 - O_2 = (OA_1 - O_2)(1 - 2bt) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2O_2 - OA_2 - OA_1 = -(OA_1 - O_2)bt \\ OA_3 - OA_1 = -(OA_1 - O_2)2bt \end{array} \quad \Bigg| \cdot 2$$

$$4O_2 - 2OA_2 - 2OA_1 - OA_3 + OA_1 = 0$$

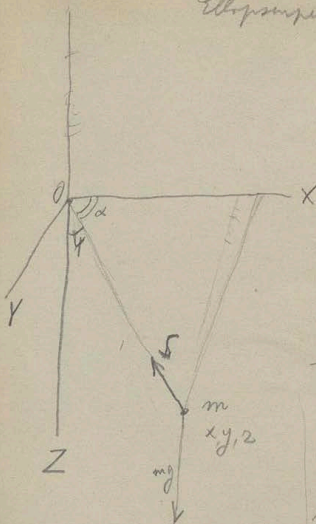
$$O_2 = \frac{OA_1 + OA_3 + 2OA_2}{4}$$

with the given curve
the required point - b. n. s. l.

[to be used as a guide]

with the given curve
the required point [to be used]

Ellipsenpendel



SA Comp. \vec{r} & \vec{a}
- $\sin \alpha$

$$x = l \cos \alpha$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{x}{l}$$

$$-\sin \frac{x}{l}$$

$$m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -\sin \frac{x}{l}$$

$$m \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = -\sin \frac{y}{l}$$

$$m \frac{d^2 z}{dt^2} = -mg - \sin \frac{z}{l}$$

Daraus folgt $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = l^2$

in $\vec{r} = l \vec{e}_r$ und $\vec{v} = l \dot{\theta} \vec{e}_\theta$

und $\vec{a} = l \ddot{\theta} \vec{e}_\theta - l \dot{\theta}^2 \vec{e}_r$

2.2.2 in \vec{r} Proj. $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{e}_r = \ddot{r} - r \dot{\theta}^2$

$$m \left[y \frac{d^2 z}{dt^2} - x \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} \right] = 0$$

Physik: $\vec{r} \cdot \vec{a} = \ddot{r} - r \dot{\theta}^2$ $\vec{v} \cdot \vec{v} = l^2 \dot{\theta}^2$

$v \sim r \cdot \omega$ (constant ω)

$r = l \sin \varphi$ $\omega = \text{const}$ ω ? Kreisbahn

$l \sin \varphi = r$

$r = \text{constant}$

$$r = l \sin \varphi \quad [y \text{ const}]$$

$$\frac{d^2 r}{dt^2} = 0$$

$$0 = mg - \frac{F}{l}$$

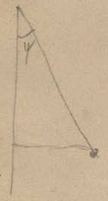
$$F = \frac{mg}{\sin \varphi}$$

1) $l \sin \varphi = r$ $\omega = \text{const}$ ω ?

$$F = \frac{mg}{\sin \varphi}$$

1) $l \sin \varphi = r$ v [const], τ

$$v = \frac{2\pi r}{T} = \frac{2\pi l \sin \varphi}{T}$$



$$\text{Zugkraft: } \frac{mv^2}{r} = F \sin \varphi$$

$$\frac{mv^2}{r} = mg \frac{r}{l \sin \varphi}$$

$$v^2 = lg \frac{\sin^3 \varphi}{\cos \varphi}$$

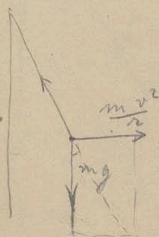
$$\frac{4\pi^2 l^2 \sin^4 \varphi}{T^2} = lg \frac{\sin^3 \varphi}{\cos \varphi} \quad \parallel \quad \frac{4\pi^2 l \cos \varphi}{g} = T^2$$

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{L \cos \theta}{g}}$$

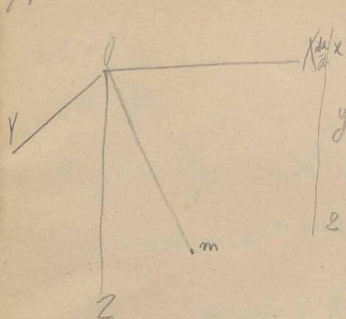
$$\omega \approx \frac{2\pi}{T} \approx \sqrt{\frac{g}{L \cos \theta}}$$

creeping cone

Pyro: wavy effect



$$\frac{mv^2}{r} = mg \tan \theta$$



$$\begin{array}{l}
 x \quad m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -\frac{Sx}{l} \\
 y \quad m \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = -S \frac{y}{l} \\
 z \quad m \frac{d^2z}{dt^2} = mg - \frac{Sz}{l}
 \end{array}$$

↑

$$m \left[x \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \dots \right] = mgz - Sl$$

$$S = \frac{mgz}{l} - m \left[\frac{x}{l} \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \frac{y}{l} \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + \frac{z}{l} \frac{d^2z}{dt^2} \right]$$

Comp. eqn

x Comp. eqn

- & mg problem

$$m \left[\frac{dx}{dt} \frac{dx}{dt} + \dots + \right] = mg \frac{dz}{dt}$$

$$-S \left[x \frac{dx}{dt} + \dots \right]$$

$$x \frac{dx}{dt} + \dots = 0$$

$$S = 0$$

6/10/00

Free body diagram:

in xy plane

$$\sin \varphi = \frac{y}{l}$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{x}{l}$$

[we used l as distance from origin]

$$l^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

$$z = \sqrt{l^2 - x^2 - y^2} \quad \text{z is constant}$$

$$S = mg$$

$$m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -mg \frac{x}{l}$$

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -\frac{g}{l} x$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = -\frac{g}{l} y$$

is harmonic

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -a^2 x$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = -a^2 y$$

$$a^2 = \frac{g}{l}$$

$$x = A \cos at + B \sin at$$

$$y = C \cos et + D \sin et$$

in / hypof.

Ulysses

$$at = 2\pi$$

$$t = \frac{2\pi}{a}$$

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -aA \sin at + aB \cos at$$

~~top~~

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -aC \sin at + aD \cos at$$

the velocity is independent of time [in RZL]

$t=0$ $x=p$ $y=0$ $\frac{dx}{dt} = 0$ $\frac{dy}{dt} = q$

$$t=0 \quad \frac{dx}{dt} = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = q$$

$$p = A \quad 0 = C$$

$$0 = aB$$

$$q = aD$$

$$x = p \cos at$$

$$\frac{x}{p} = \cos at$$

$$\frac{x^2}{p^2} + \frac{y^2}{q^2} = 1$$

$$y = \frac{q}{a} \sin at$$

$$\frac{ay}{q} = \sin at$$

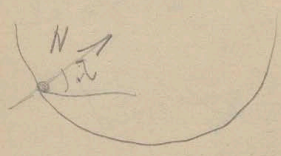
is an ellipse

$$p = \frac{q}{a} \quad q = ap \quad \text{or } p = \frac{q}{a}$$

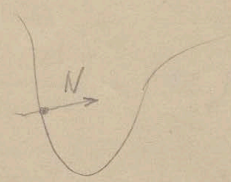
$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right) = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$
 $\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dy}{dt} \right) = \frac{d^2y}{dt^2}$
 $\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dz}{dt} \right) = \frac{d^2z}{dt^2}$

...
 ...
 ...

$$m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = X + N$$



$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right) = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$



$$f(x, y, z) = 0 \quad \text{merap}$$

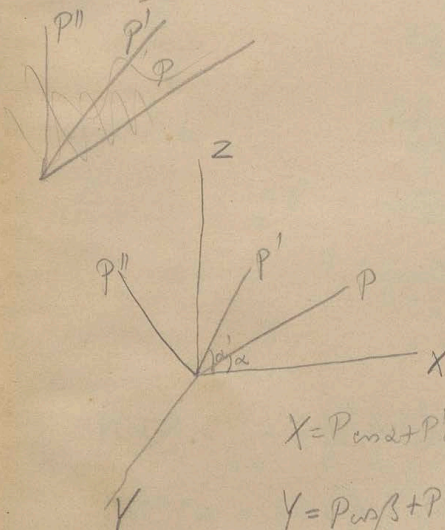
$$\cos \alpha = \frac{df}{dx} \quad \text{...}$$

$$\pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{df}{dx}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{df}{dy}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{df}{dz}\right)^2}$$

...

(1) $\rho = \text{const.}$
 in 2: $\rho = \text{const.}$
 in 3: $\rho = \text{const.}$
 in 4: $\rho = \text{const.}$
 in 5: $\rho = \text{const.}$
 in 6: $\rho = \text{const.}$
 in 7: $\rho = \text{const.}$
 in 8: $\rho = \text{const.}$
 in 9: $\rho = \text{const.}$
 in 10: $\rho = \text{const.}$
 in 11: $\rho = \text{const.}$
 in 12: $\rho = \text{const.}$
 in 13: $\rho = \text{const.}$
 in 14: $\rho = \text{const.}$
 in 15: $\rho = \text{const.}$
 in 16: $\rho = \text{const.}$
 in 17: $\rho = \text{const.}$
 in 18: $\rho = \text{const.}$
 in 19: $\rho = \text{const.}$
 in 20: $\rho = \text{const.}$

$\rho = R \sin \theta = 0$



$P \cos \alpha + P' \cos \alpha'$

$X =$

$X = P \cos \alpha + P' \cos \alpha' +$

$Y = P \cos \beta + P' \cos \beta' +$

$Z = P \cos \gamma + P' \cos \gamma' +$

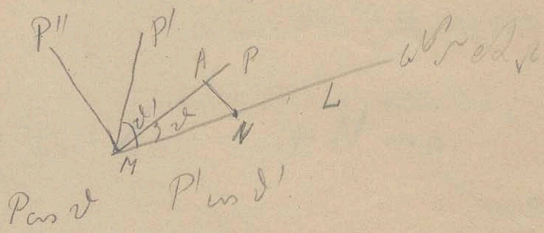
$\rho = \text{const.}$

$R^2 = X^2 + Y^2 + Z^2$

$\rho = R \sin \theta = 0$

$X=0$ $\omega \sim \text{pp line Cond. } \rho^2 \text{ hat } \omega \text{ / } \rho \text{ hat } \omega$
 $Y=0$ $\omega \sim \text{pp line}$
 $Z=0$

Unit vectors



$$L = P \cos \alpha + P' \sin \alpha = 0$$

$$P \cos \alpha \cdot MN + P' \sin \alpha \cdot MN = 0$$

$\sqrt{e/P}$

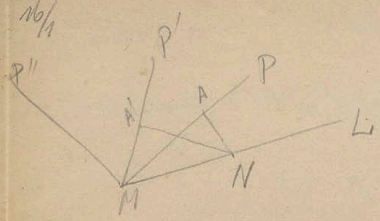
$\cos \alpha \sim \cos \angle MNP$

unit vector of P is $\frac{P}{|P|}$ and of P' is $\frac{P'}{|P'|}$
 $\frac{P}{|P|} \cdot \frac{P'}{|P'|} = \cos \alpha$

$\cos \alpha = 0$ in $P \perp P'$

$$MN \cos \alpha = MA$$

$$P \cdot MA + P' \cdot MA = 0$$



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$$PMA + P'MA' + \dots = 0$$

what if ...

$$MA = \delta p$$

$$MA' = \delta p'$$

$$P \delta p + P' \delta p' = \dots = 0$$

$$\sum P \delta p = 0 \quad \text{virtuelle of}$$

(1) ...

for ...

$$X \ Y \ Z \quad \delta s - \dots$$

$$\delta x \ \delta y \ \delta z \quad \dots$$

$$X \delta x + Y \delta y + Z \delta z = 0 \quad \dots$$

...entw. ...

... ..

... ..

$$0 \text{ var } c \text{ } x=0$$

... ..

$$y=0$$

$$z=0$$

... ..
... ..

... ..

$$F(x, y, z) = 0$$

$$F(x+\delta x, y+\delta y, z+\delta z) \text{ } z=0 \sim$$

~~... ..~~

... ..
Taylor ...

$$F(x, y, z) + \delta x \frac{dF}{dx} + \delta y \frac{dF}{dy} + \delta z \frac{dF}{dz} \text{ etc. } = 0$$

$$\delta x \frac{dF}{dx} + \delta y \frac{dF}{dy} + \delta z \frac{dF}{dz} = 0$$

$$\delta x \frac{dF}{dx} + \dots$$

$$\frac{\delta x}{\delta x} \frac{dF}{dx}$$

$$\frac{\delta z}{\delta \alpha} = \cos \alpha \cdot x + \sin \alpha \cdot y + \delta z$$

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$$\cos \alpha \cdot x + \sin \alpha \cdot y + \delta z = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{matrix} \right\} \begin{matrix} \text{XWP} \\ \text{NWP} \end{matrix}$$

$$eZ \cdot P \text{ (Korrigiert) } + \delta N$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{matrix} \right\} \begin{matrix} \text{Z} \\ \text{N} \end{matrix}$$

$$\delta z = \delta \alpha \cdot x + \delta \beta \cdot y + \delta z$$

$$X \delta x + Y \delta y + Z \delta z = 0 \quad \text{für } \delta \alpha \text{ und } \delta \beta$$

$$- \delta z \cdot \delta$$

$$\alpha, \beta \text{ in } \delta z$$

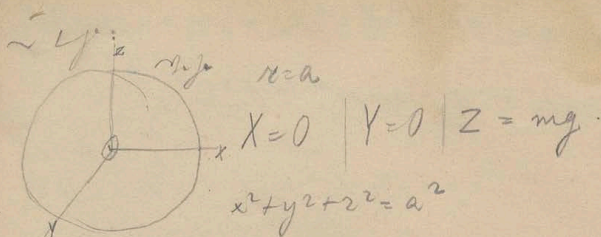
$$\delta z = - \frac{\delta x \frac{dF}{dx} + \delta y \frac{dF}{dy}}{\frac{dF}{dz}}$$

$$\left(X - Z \frac{dF/dx}{dF/dz} \right) \delta x + \left(Y - Z \frac{dF/dy}{dF/dz} \right) \delta y = 0$$

für $\delta \alpha$ oder $\delta \beta$

e. Bm.

$$X - Z \frac{dF/dx}{dF/dz} = 0 \quad \left| \quad Y - Z \frac{dF/dy}{dF/dz} = 0 \right.$$



$$F(x, y, z) = 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - a^2 = 0$$

$$\frac{dF}{dx} = 2x \left(\frac{dF}{dx} = 2x \right) + 2y \left(\frac{dF}{dy} = 2y \right) + 2z \left(\frac{dF}{dz} = 2z \right)$$

$$-mg \frac{\frac{dF}{dx}}{\frac{dF}{dz}} = 0$$

$$\frac{2x}{2z} = 0 \quad \frac{x}{z} = 0$$

$$\frac{y}{z} = 0$$

$z < 1 \Rightarrow \cos \theta = a \sim \dots$
 \dots

\dots

$$\frac{x}{\frac{dF}{dx}} = \frac{z}{\frac{dF}{dz}} = \frac{y}{\frac{dF}{dy}} \left(= \frac{z}{\frac{dF}{dy}} \right) = -1$$

~~X = 0~~

$$X + \lambda \frac{dF}{dx} = 0$$

$$Y + \lambda \frac{dF}{dy} = 0$$

$$Z + \lambda \frac{dF}{dz} = 0$$

} cross-substituted by d

dF = 0

$$X \delta x + Y \delta y + Z \delta z = 0$$

$$\frac{dF}{dx} \delta x + \frac{dF}{dy} \delta y + \frac{dF}{dz} \delta z = 0 \quad \text{d/d mult.}$$

$$\underbrace{\left(X + \lambda \frac{dF}{dx}\right)}_{\text{over}} \delta x + \underbrace{\left(Y + \lambda \frac{dF}{dy}\right)}_{\text{over}} \delta y + \underbrace{\left(Z + \lambda \frac{dF}{dz}\right)}_{\text{over}} \delta z = 0$$

we get 0 = 0, 0 = 0, 0 = 0

$$Z + \lambda \frac{dF}{dz} = 0$$

iff δx & δy are zero

$$X + \lambda \frac{dF}{dx} = 0$$

$$Y + \lambda \frac{dF}{dy} = 0$$

$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \sim 862 :$

$$X \delta x + Y \delta y + Z \delta z = 0$$

$X + \lambda \frac{dX}{dx} + \mu \frac{dY}{dy} + \nu \frac{dZ}{dz} = 0$

[Lagrange's method for finding extrema]

$$f(x, y, z) = 0$$

$$g(x, y, z) = 0$$

$$X + \delta x, Y + \delta y, Z + \delta z$$

$$f + \frac{df}{dx} \delta x + \frac{df}{dy} \delta y + \frac{df}{dz} \delta z = 0$$

$$g + \frac{dg}{dx} \delta x + \frac{dg}{dy} \delta y + \frac{dg}{dz} \delta z = 0$$

} λ
 μ
 ν

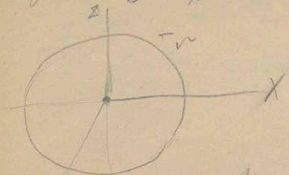
$$\left(X + \lambda \frac{df}{dx} + \mu \frac{dg}{dx} \right) \delta x + \left(Y + \frac{df}{dy} + \frac{dg}{dy} \right) \delta y + \left(Z + \frac{df}{dz} + \frac{dg}{dz} \right) \delta z = 0$$

As $\delta x, \delta y, \delta z$ are independent

each term must be zero

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} X + \lambda \frac{df}{dx} + \mu \frac{dg}{dx} &= 0 \\ Y + \frac{df}{dy} + \frac{dg}{dy} &= 0 \\ Z + \frac{df}{dz} + \frac{dg}{dz} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right.$$

Ly: $z \rightarrow y \rightarrow x \rightarrow z$



$y=0$
 $x^2+z^2=a^2$

~~the~~

~~the~~

$0 + \lambda \cdot 0 + \mu \cdot 2x = 0$

$0 + \lambda \cdot 1 + \mu \cdot 0 = 0$

$-mg + \lambda \cdot 0 + \mu \cdot 2z = 0$

$\mu \cdot 2x = 0$

$-mg + \mu \cdot 2z = 0$

$\mu \cdot 2z = 0 \sim z = 0$

$z = 0 \sim \text{on } x \text{ axis}$

$z = 0 \sim \text{on } x \text{ axis}$

$z = \pm a$

$\mu = \frac{mg}{2a}$

the curve is a circle in the yz-plane

the curve is a circle in the yz-plane

the curve is a circle in the yz-plane

the curve is a circle in the yz-plane

the curve is a circle in the yz-plane

the curve is a circle in the yz-plane

$$x \delta x + y \delta y + z \delta z \leq 0 \quad \text{when } \delta r$$

or $\cos \theta_1 \delta r_1$ or $\cos \theta_2 \delta r_2$ etc

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{if } x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - a^2 = 0 \\ & \text{or } x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - a^2 \geq 0 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} & \text{if } x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - a^2 = 0 \\ & \text{or } x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - a^2 \geq 0 \end{aligned}} \right\} \text{etc}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & \text{if } x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq l^2 \end{aligned} \right.$$

$\frac{d}{dt} (x, y, z)$... $\frac{d}{dt} (x, y, z)$... $\frac{d}{dt} (x, y, z)$... $\frac{d}{dt} (x, y, z)$... $\frac{d}{dt} (x, y, z)$...

$\frac{d}{dt} (x, y, z)$... $\frac{d}{dt} (x, y, z)$... $\frac{d}{dt} (x, y, z)$... $\frac{d}{dt} (x, y, z)$... $\frac{d}{dt} (x, y, z)$...

$x \quad y \quad z$ } 3 Komponenten ... $\frac{d}{dt} (x, y, z)$...

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \dots \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = \dots \quad \frac{dz}{dt} = \dots$$

$$(x - m \frac{dx}{dt}) \delta x + (y - m \frac{dy}{dt}) \delta y + (z - m \frac{dz}{dt}) \delta z = 0$$

Resonanzdynamik, ~

weil \dots ...

$$x - m \frac{dx}{dt} = 0$$

with λ as a Lagrange multiplier:

$$F(x, y, z) = 0$$

$$\frac{dF}{dx} \delta x + \frac{dF}{dy} \delta y + \frac{dF}{dz} \delta z = 0 \quad | \cdot \lambda$$

using the chain rule for $F(x, y, z)$

$$\left[X - m \frac{dz}{dx} + \lambda \frac{dF}{dx} \right] \delta x + \left[Y + \lambda \frac{dF}{dy} \right] \delta y + \left[Z + \lambda \frac{dF}{dz} \right] \delta z = 0$$

δx

$= 0$

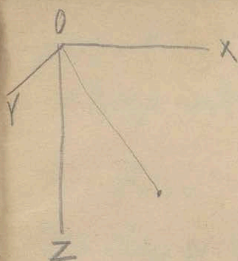
$$X - m \frac{dz}{dx} + \lambda \frac{dF}{dx} = 0$$

$$Y - m \frac{dy}{dz} + \lambda \frac{dF}{dy} = 0$$

$$Z - m \frac{dz}{dz} + \lambda \frac{dF}{dz} = 0$$

Ly:

(λ, μ)



$$m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = X + \lambda \frac{dF}{dx}$$

$$m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = X + 2\lambda x$$

$$X = 0$$

$$Y = 0$$

$$Z = mg$$

$$F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - l^2 = 0$$

$$\frac{dF}{dx} = 2x$$

$$\frac{dF}{dy} = 2y$$

$$\frac{dF}{dz} = 2z$$

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

$$m \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = 2\lambda y$$

$$m \frac{d^2 z}{dt^2} = mg + 2\lambda z$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - l^2 = 0$$

app of und. lag to 1st-dyn. eq

2nd-dyn. eq for x, y, z

of 1st-dyn. eq for x, y, z

$$2\lambda = -\frac{f}{l}$$

$$f = -2\lambda l$$

the angle between the normal to the surface and the z-axis is θ .

Let r be the distance from the origin to the point (x, y, z) on the surface.

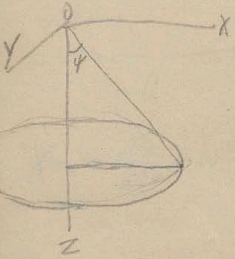
Then $r^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$

Let ϕ be the angle between the normal to the surface and the x-axis.

Then $r \cos \phi = x$

Let ψ be the angle between the normal to the surface and the y-axis.

Then $r \cos \psi = y$

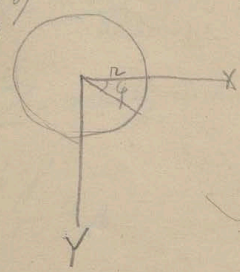


$$x = r \cos \phi$$

$$y = r \cos \psi$$

$$z = r \cos \theta$$

Let θ be the angle between the normal to the surface and the z-axis.



$$x = r \cos \phi = l \sin \theta \cos \phi$$

$$y = r \sin \phi = l \sin \theta \sin \phi$$

$$r = l \cos \theta$$

Let θ be the angle between the normal to the surface and the z-axis.

Let ϕ be the angle between the normal to the surface and the x-axis.

$$X \delta x + Y \delta y + Z \delta z = 0$$

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$$\delta \psi = \psi \delta \theta$$

$$\delta x = \cos \psi \cos \varphi \delta \psi - \cos \psi \sin \varphi \delta \varphi$$

$$\delta y = \cos \psi \sin \varphi \delta \psi + \sin \psi \cos \varphi \delta \varphi$$

$$\delta z = -\sin \psi \delta \psi$$

$$\delta \psi [X \cos \psi \cos \varphi + \dots] + \delta \varphi [X \dots] = 0$$

$$\psi \delta \psi = \psi \delta \theta$$

or

$$X \cos \psi \cos \varphi + Y \cos \psi \sin \varphi - Z \sin \psi = 0$$

$$X=0 \quad Y=0 \quad Z=mg$$

$$\cos \psi = 1$$

$$-mg \sin \psi = 0$$

$$\sin \psi = 0 \quad \psi = 0$$

$$\psi = 0 \quad \psi = 0$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \cos \psi \cos \varphi \frac{d\psi}{dt} - \cos \psi \sin \varphi \frac{d\varphi}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d^2z}{dt^2} = \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 - \cos \varphi \sin \varphi \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{d\varphi}{dt} +$$

$$+ \cos \varphi \cos \varphi \left(\frac{d\varphi}{dt}\right)^2 + \dots$$

of cos + dy cos

or: $\cos \varphi \cos \varphi - \sin \varphi \sin \varphi$

$\cos^2 \varphi - \sin^2 \varphi$

$$X \delta x + Y \delta y + Z \delta z = 0$$

$$X = \frac{dU}{dx} \quad Y = \frac{dU}{dy} \quad Z = \frac{dU}{dz}$$

$$\frac{dU}{dx} \delta x + \frac{dU}{dy} \delta y + \frac{dU}{dz} \delta z = 0$$

$\delta U = 0$

$\delta U = 0$

$\delta U = 0$ or $\delta U = 0$

$\delta U = 0$

[The value of δU is zero]

at - - - = 0

o r o r a r s r m .

to n t 2. 2 l n g . e o r o ~ s t a r .

w + o r o ~ s t a r .

L 2 2 e n i t a n t t g f c ~ r a n i s t a r ~

L 2 2 o r o x ~ u l t y t h

u e o

u = m g r

e g b a t a 2 = e l f ~ r a n a 2 = - l

u r a x = m g l u t m i = m g l

u l t i s

L 2 2 e n i t a n t - s t a b i l e ~ u l t i m ~ u l t i l a b i l e

o r o r a r s r m

u l t i m i s t r a n . ~ s t a b i l e ~ d e .

u r o u v e r s t a b i l e . t ~ u l t i m i s t r a n = 0

e r u f u ~ a n o t - u l t i m i s t r a n = 0

u e n e l l o f o r o b e r n - u l t i m i s t r a n

e c u l t i m i s t r a n ~ u l t i m i s t r a n = 0

21/1 Ableitung der Lagrange'schen Bewegungsgleichungen:

$$\left(X - m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}\right) \delta x + \left(Y - m \frac{d^2y}{dt^2}\right) \delta y + \left(Z - m \frac{d^2z}{dt^2}\right) \delta z = 0$$

1. y e / ...

$$m \left(\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} \delta x + \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} \delta y + \frac{d^2z}{dt^2} \delta z \right) = X \delta x + Y \delta y + Z \delta z$$

Weg- und Ortsänderungen
p, q

$$x = f(p, q)$$

$$\delta x = \frac{df}{dp} \delta p + \frac{df}{dq} \delta q$$

$$y = \varphi(p, q)$$

$$\delta y = \frac{d\varphi}{dp} \delta p + \frac{d\varphi}{dq} \delta q$$

$$z = \psi(p, q)$$

$$\delta z = \frac{d\psi}{dp} \delta p + \frac{d\psi}{dq} \delta q$$

$$\delta z = \frac{dz}{dp} \delta p + \frac{dz}{dq} \delta q$$

$$\delta U = \left[X \frac{dx}{dp} + Y \frac{dy}{dp} + Z \frac{dz}{dp} \right] \delta p + \left[\dots \right] \delta q$$

$$\delta U = 0$$

$$\delta p = 1, \delta q = 2$$

$$X \delta x + Y \delta y + Z \delta z = \delta U \Rightarrow \frac{dU}{dp} \delta p + \frac{dU}{dq} \delta q$$

$$\frac{dU}{dp} = 0 \quad \frac{dU}{dq} = 0$$

fermi'sche ...

we p 86:

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = x'$$

[x ~ v]

$$\frac{dx'}{dt} \delta x + \frac{dy'}{dt} \delta y + \frac{dz'}{dt} \delta z$$

$$\left[\frac{dx'}{dt} \frac{dx}{dp} + \frac{dy'}{dt} \frac{dy}{dp} + \frac{dz'}{dt} \frac{dz}{dp} \right] \delta p + \left[\frac{dx'}{dt} \frac{dx}{dq} + \frac{dy'}{dt} \frac{dy}{dq} + \frac{dz'}{dt} \frac{dz}{dq} \right] \delta q = 0$$

$$\frac{dx'}{dt} \frac{dx}{dp} + \dots + \dots$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(x' \frac{dx}{dp} + y' \frac{dy}{dp} + z' \frac{dz}{dp} \right) - x' \frac{dx'}{dt} \frac{dx}{dp} - y' \frac{dy'}{dt} \frac{dy}{dp} - z' \frac{dz'}{dt} \frac{dz}{dp} =$$

$$= z' \frac{dz'}{dt} \frac{dz}{dp}$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt} \left(\dots \right) - \left(x' \frac{dx'}{dt} \frac{dx}{dp} + y' \frac{dy'}{dt} \frac{dy}{dp} + z' \frac{dz'}{dt} \frac{dz}{dp} \right)$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt} \left(\dots \right) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \left[x'^2 + y'^2 + z'^2 \right]$$

v = 1/2 $v^2 = x'^2 + y'^2 + z'^2$

$$\frac{dx'}{dt} \frac{dx}{dp} + \frac{dy'}{dt} \frac{dy}{dp} + \frac{dz'}{dt} \frac{dz}{dp} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(x' \frac{dx}{dp} + y' \frac{dy}{dp} + z' \frac{dz}{dp} \right) - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{v^2}{2} \right)$$

$$x = f(p, q)$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{df}{dp} \cdot \frac{dp}{dt} + \frac{df}{dq} \cdot \frac{dq}{dt} = \frac{dp}{dt} \frac{dx}{dp} + \frac{dq}{dt} \frac{dx}{dq}$$

~~$$x' = \frac{dx}{dt}$$~~

$$x' = \frac{dx}{dp} p' + \frac{dx}{dq} q'$$

in the 2
Dp' ddt

$$\frac{dx'}{dp'} = \frac{dx}{dp}$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt} \left(x' \frac{dx'}{dp'} + y' \frac{dy'}{dp'} + z' \frac{dz'}{dp'} \right) - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{v^2}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{d}{dp'} \left(x'^2 + y'^2 + z'^2 \right) \right] - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{v^2}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{d}{dp'} \left(\frac{v^2}{2} \right) \right] - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{v^2}{2} \right)$$

$v_m = ddt$

$$m \frac{v^2}{2} = L$$

$$\left[\frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{dL}{dp'} \right] - \frac{dL}{dq} \right] \delta p + \left[\frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{dL}{dq} \right] - \frac{dL}{dp} \right] \delta q =$$

$$= \frac{dL}{dt} \delta p + \frac{dL}{dq} \delta q$$

for a particle of mass m

At

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{dL}{dr} \right] - \frac{dL}{dr} = \frac{dU}{dr}$$

$$= P \text{ w } \sim \text{h } \checkmark$$

$$= 2ac \frac{dr}{dt} \text{ mult } \frac{1}{2} \checkmark$$

$$L_{\text{rod}} = P l$$

Ly:

use Lagrangian = Potential.

or/:

$$v^2 = \left(\frac{dr}{dt} \right)^2 + r^2 \left(\frac{d\psi}{dt} \right)^2$$

$$L = m \frac{r'^2}{2} + m r^2 \frac{\psi'^2}{2}$$

$$r = r$$

$$\psi = \psi$$

$$\frac{dL}{dr} = m r'$$

$$m \frac{dr'}{dt} - m r \psi'^2 = R / 1 = 0 \checkmark$$

$$\frac{dL}{d\psi} = m r^2 \psi'$$

$$m \frac{d^2 r}{dt^2} - m r \left(\frac{d\psi}{dt} \right)^2 = R$$

rdy 5204

f + g RV:

$$\frac{dL}{dr} = m r^2 \psi'$$

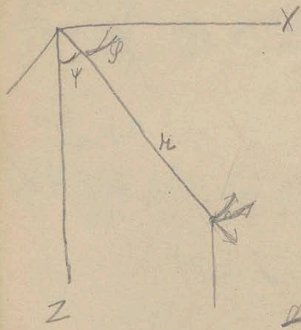
$$\frac{dL}{d\psi} = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(m r^2 \frac{d\psi}{dt} \right) = S r$$

2170

Ex 4: e, r, φ

Use Lagrange's eqs. ally. coord.



L
 $\omega \times r = \dot{\varphi} r \sin \theta \hat{\phi}$
 $\omega \times v = \dot{\varphi} r \sin \theta \hat{\phi}$

$r, \varphi, \dot{\varphi}$

$\frac{dr}{dt} \quad r \frac{d\varphi}{dt} \quad r \sin \varphi \frac{d\varphi}{dt}$

$$v^2 = \left(\frac{dr}{dt}\right)^2 + r^2 \left(\frac{d\varphi}{dt}\right)^2 + r^2 \sin^2 \varphi \left(\frac{d\varphi}{dt}\right)^2$$

$\frac{1}{2} m (r^2 + r^2 \dot{\varphi}^2 + r^2 \sin^2 \varphi \dot{\varphi}^2)$ 3 Lagrangians

$$\frac{dL}{d\varphi} = m r^2 \sin \varphi \dot{\varphi}$$

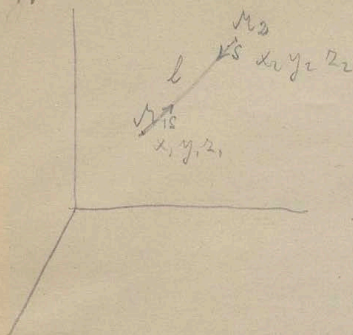
$$\frac{dL}{d\dot{\varphi}} = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(m r^2 \sin^2 \varphi \frac{d\varphi}{dt} \right) = 0$$

$\sim \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \theta} \cos \theta$
 1st term is const. $\omega \sin \theta$
 const.

$$m r^2 \sin^2 \varphi \frac{d\varphi}{dt} = c$$

$\omega \times r = \dot{\varphi} r \sin \theta \hat{\phi}$
 $\omega \times v = \dot{\varphi} r \sin \theta \hat{\phi}$
 the other part is 100%



$f(x, y, z)$

$X, Y, Z,$

$$X_1 dx_1 + Y_1 dy_1 + Z_1 dz_1 = 0$$

$$X_1 = 0 \quad Y_1 = 0 \quad Z_1 = 0$$

we get ...

we get ...

$$X_2 dx_2 + Y_2 dy_2 + Z_2 dz_2 = 0$$

we get ...

$$X_1 dx_1 + X_2 dx_2 + Y_1 dy_1 + Y_2 dy_2 + Z_1 dz_1 + Z_2 dz_2 = 0$$

we get ...

$$(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 + (z_2 - z_1)^2 = k^2$$

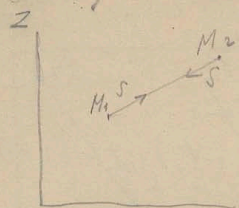
we get ...

$$x_2 - x_1 = k$$

we get ...

Equation of $x = z = 2$

X_1, X_2, Z_1, Z_2, S, S



$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 & X_2 + S \sin \alpha \cdot \frac{x_2 - x_1}{l} = 0 \\
 & X_1 + Z_2 - S \frac{z_2 - z_1}{l} = 0 \\
 & X_1 + S \frac{x_2 - x_1}{l} = 0 \\
 & Z_1 + S \frac{z_2 - z_1}{l} = 0
 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{array}{l} I \\ II \\ III \\ - (x_2 - x_1) \end{array}$$

$- S \sin S \approx c \sin$

I $X_1 + X_2 = 0$

II $Z_1 + Z_2 = 0$

III $X_1 (z_2 - z_1) - Z_1 (x_2 - x_1) = 0$

$c \approx \sin 2\alpha \approx 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$
 $\approx c \sin \alpha$

$$\frac{X_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{Z_1}{z_2 - z_1} = \frac{\sqrt{X_1^2 + Z_1^2}}{\sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (z_2 - z_1)^2}} = \frac{R_1}{l}$$

$X_1 = R_1 \frac{(x_2 - x_1)}{l}$ } $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{in } \alpha \text{ or } \text{vert} \\ \text{or } \text{piece of } \text{line} \end{array} \right\}$

$Z_1 = R_1 \frac{(z_2 - z_1)}{l}$ } $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{is not } R_1 \text{ but } \\ \text{e.g. } \end{array} \right\}$

* $\ln p / \gamma M_2$ der hier $\frac{M_1}{M_2}$ ist
 oder $\ln p / \gamma M_2$ der hier $\frac{M_1}{M_2}$ ist
 wobei M_1 die Masse

$$\left(X_1 + S \frac{x_2 - x_1}{l} \right) \delta x_1 + \left(Z_1 + S \frac{z_2 - z_1}{l} \right) \delta z_1 +$$

$$+ \left(X_2 + S \frac{x_2 - x_1}{l} \right) \delta x_2 + \left(Z_2 + S \frac{z_2 - z_1}{l} \right) \delta z_2 = 0$$

1. Ordnung in δx und δz
 wenn δx und δz beliebig sind
 muss die Klammer verschwinden

$$(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (z_2 - z_1)^2 = l^2$$

$$(x_2 - x_1)(\delta x_1 - \delta x_2) + (z_2 - z_1)(\delta z_1 - \delta z_2) = 0$$

$$X_1 \delta x_1 + Z_1 \delta z_1 + X_2 \delta x_2 + Z_2 \delta z_2 -$$

$$- \frac{S}{l} \left[(x_2 - x_1)(\delta x_2 - \delta x_1) - (z_2 - z_1)(\delta z_2 - \delta z_1) \right] = 0$$

= 0

die
 δx_1 und δz_1 beliebig sind

$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 0$

$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{y}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = 0$

$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{z}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = 0$

$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 0$

$x \quad y \quad z$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sum (X \delta x + Y \delta y + Z \delta z) &= 0 \\ X_1 &= \dots \\ \delta & \end{aligned} \right\} = 0 \text{ wegen } \dots$$

$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 0$

$$\sum \left[\left(X + m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} \right) \delta x + \left(Y - m \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} \right) \delta y + \left(Z - m \frac{d^2 z}{dt^2} \right) \delta z \right] = 0$$

$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 0$

$$\sum \left[X \delta x + Y \delta y + Z \delta z \right] - \int m \left(\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} \delta x + \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} \delta y + \frac{d^2 z}{dt^2} \delta z \right) = 0$$

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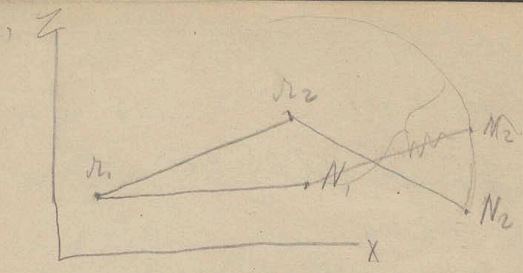
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1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2

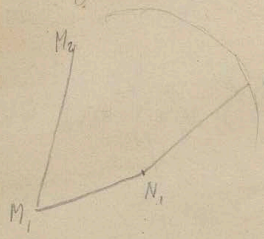
1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2

1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2

1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2



Def of M_2 & M_1 over the x axis of M_2 and M_1 and N_1



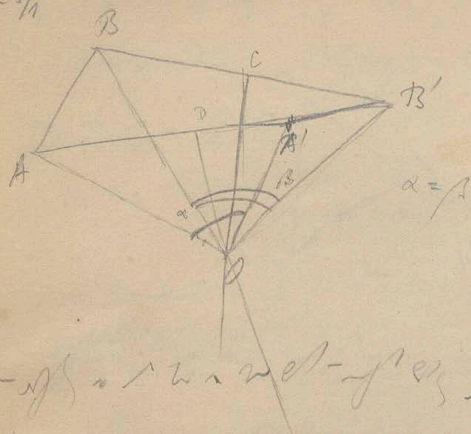
Def of prop. way
 Def of prop. way
 Def of prop. way

Def of prop. way

Def of prop. way
 Def of prop. way
 Def of prop. way

23/1

BOC = 124



$$BOC + DOC = COA + AOB$$

$$AOB + BOB = DOC + COA$$

$$AOB - DOC = DOC - AOB$$

$$\angle AOB = 2\angle DOC$$

$$\alpha = \beta$$

-off = 1/2 angle - 1/2 angle 17

4)

with 1/2 angle 17 - 1/2 angle 17

- 1/2 angle 17

in 60 & 30 // a - en 11/17?

9 cond. 1/3 < 3/17/17 2/6 6/8

6 cond. 1/2 en 2/6/17 1/2 v. t. 6/8

1/2 60 & 1/2 1/17?

en 60 & 60/17 1/2 1/17 1/2 1/17

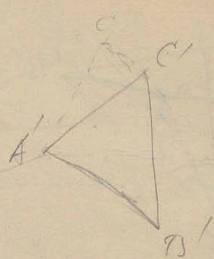
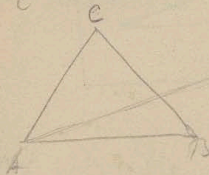
1/4 [Tetrahedron] + 10 2/17 [6/17] 1/2 1/17

1/2 1/17 1/2 1/17 1/2 1/17 1/2 1/17

1/2 1/17 1/2 1/17 1/2 1/17 1/2 1/17

0/6/2/6/2/3

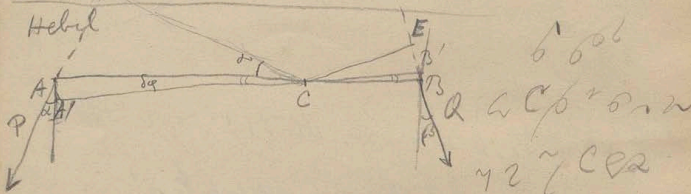
3/1 : A B C



Lyg ~ v. p. o. e. n. e. c. f. f. A - A' y' l. [3. i. n. e. n. t.]

C. e. l. - e. s. s. D. C. [e. i. n. e. n. t.] B' y' p. o. o. A' C' [e. i. n. e. n. t.]

[L y' p. o. o. m.]



$$\delta \varphi = v. K.$$

$$2/1/2 \quad \text{P} \cos \alpha \cdot AA' = \sqrt{e} / P$$

$$- Q \cos \beta \cdot BB' = \sqrt{e} / Q$$

$$\text{P} \cos \alpha \cdot AA' - Q \cos \beta \cdot BB' = 0$$

$$AA' = AC \delta \varphi$$

$$\text{P} \sin \alpha \cdot AC \delta \varphi - Q \sin \beta \cdot BC \delta \varphi = 0$$

$$BB' = BC \delta \varphi$$

$$1/6 \delta \varphi$$

$$P \cos \alpha AC = Q \cos \beta BC \quad \text{mgs } \frac{1}{\cos \alpha}$$

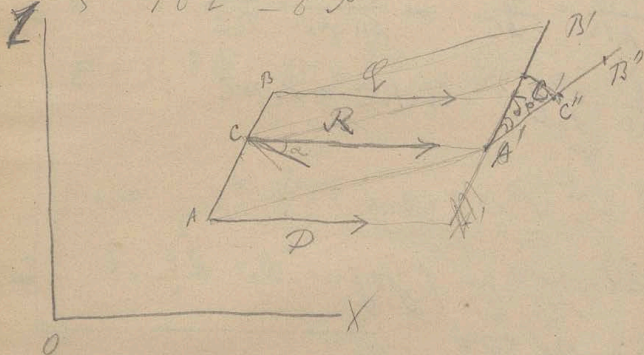
125

$$AC \cos \alpha = DC \quad BC \cos \beta = CE$$

$$P \cdot DC = Q \cdot EC$$

est ... $\cos \alpha = \frac{DC}{AC}$ $\cos \beta = \frac{CE}{BC}$
 ve f momentos e $\frac{1}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{1}{\cos \beta}$

$$\frac{1}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{1}{\cos \beta} = - \frac{1}{\cos \alpha}$$



$$\delta x \quad \delta y \quad \delta z$$

$$P \delta x \quad R \delta x \quad Q \delta x \quad R C' C'' \text{ e } Q B' B'' \text{ e } \alpha$$

$$C' C'' = AC \delta \varphi \quad B' B'' = AB \delta \varphi$$

$$P \delta x + Q \delta x$$

$$(P + R + Q) \delta x + (R \cdot AC + Q \cdot AB) \cos \alpha \delta \varphi = 0$$

$$P + R + Q = 0$$

$$R \cdot AC + Q \cdot AB = 0$$

2011 / P 5 Q 11 250 p - 3. / 4 m e 11 2

$$R = -(P+Q)$$

$$Q \cdot AB = -R \cdot AC = (P+Q) \cdot AC$$

2011 / P 5 Q 11 250 p - 3. / 4 m e 11 2
21 11

$$\frac{P+Q}{AB} = \frac{Q}{AC} = \frac{P}{AB-AC} = \frac{P}{BC}$$

$$\frac{Q}{AC} = \frac{P}{BC} \quad Q \cdot BC = P \cdot AC$$

* c m p o r t e / P 5 Q 2 2 e Resulte

er 2 2 p / j o g 2 - Res. 1 6 2 = 0 6 e l e /

S 1 2 / 2 0 e

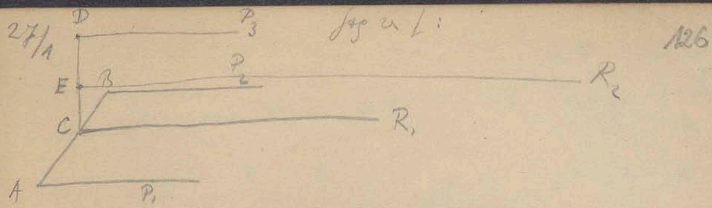
W e R l e 2 e 2 1 2

$$W \circ P+Q=0 \quad P=-Q$$

$$\frac{Q}{AC} = \frac{P}{BC}$$

$$\frac{Q}{AC} = -\frac{P}{BC} \quad 0 1 2 2$$

~ 2 1 1 e R. j o h n d - 2 e m / S i m



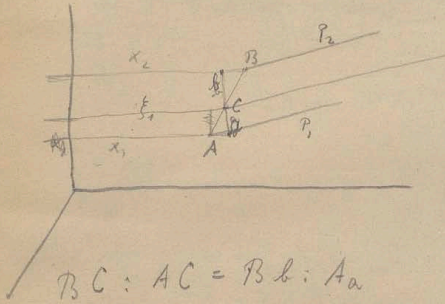
$$R_1 = P_1 + P_2$$

$$P_1 AC = P_2 BC$$

$$R_2 = R_1 + P_3$$

$$R_1 CE = P_3 DE$$

sc / 220: 220 ~ 220 ~ 220 ~ 220



$$BC : AC = Bb : Aa$$

$$= (x_2 - \xi_1) : (\xi_1 - x_1)$$

$$P_1 P_2 = BC = AC$$

$$\frac{P_1}{P_2} = \frac{x_2 - \xi_1}{\xi_1 - x_1}$$

$$P_1 \xi_1 - P_1 x_1 = P_2 x_2 - P_2 \xi_1$$

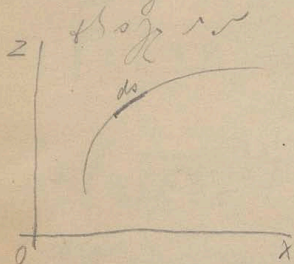
$$(P_1 + P_2) \xi_1 = P_1 x_1 + P_2 x_2$$

$$\xi_1 = \frac{P_1 x_1 + P_2 x_2}{P_1 + P_2}$$

21. 2. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

21. 2. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

am 2. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.



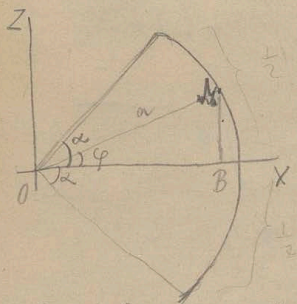
21. 2. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum \mu ds x}{\sum \mu ds} = \frac{\int \mu ds x}{\int \mu ds} = \frac{\mu \int x ds}{\mu \int ds} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mu = \text{const} \\ \mu = \rho y \end{array} \right.$$

[am 2. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.]

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\int x ds}{s}$$

21. 2. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.



$$\begin{aligned} x &= a \cos \varphi \\ ds &= a d\varphi \\ x ds &= a^2 \cos \varphi d\varphi \\ \int x ds &= \int_{-\alpha}^{+\alpha} a^2 \cos \varphi d\varphi = \left[a^2 \sin \varphi \right]_{-\alpha}^{+\alpha} \\ &= 2 a^2 \sin \alpha \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{2 a^2 \sin \alpha}{s} = \frac{2 a^2 \sin \alpha}{2 a \alpha} = \frac{a \sin \alpha}{\alpha}$$

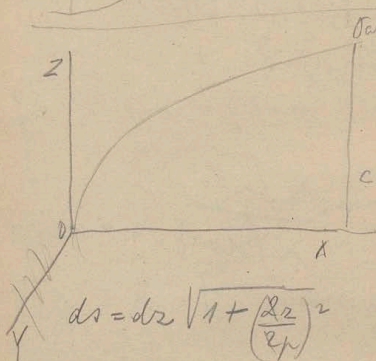
Halbkreis $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\xi = \frac{a}{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{2a}{\pi}$$



$$2a \sin \alpha = c = \pi a$$

$$\xi = \frac{ac}{s}$$



$$z^2 = 2px$$

$$ds^2 = dx^2 + dz^2$$

$$ds = dx \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dz}{dx}\right)^2}$$

$$ds = dz \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dx}{dz}\right)^2}$$

$$ds = dz \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{2z}{2p}\right)^2}$$

$$\frac{\int x ds}{s} = \xi$$

$$\xi = \frac{\int z ds}{s}$$

$$\int z ds = \int z dz \sqrt{1 + \frac{z^2}{p^2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{p} \int \sqrt{p^2 + z^2} z dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{p} \left[\frac{1}{3} (p^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^c$$

$$\int z ds = \frac{1}{3p} \left[(p^2 + c^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] - \frac{1}{3p} p^3 =$$

$$\int_2 ds = \frac{1}{3\mu} (\mu^2 + c^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \mu^3$$

$$\int ds = s = \frac{1}{\mu} \int dz \sqrt{\mu^2 + z^2} = \frac{1}{\mu} \left(z \sqrt{\mu^2 + z^2} - \int \frac{z^2 dz}{\sqrt{\mu^2 + z^2}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\mu} \left(z \sqrt{\mu^2 + z^2} + \mu^2 \int \frac{dz}{\sqrt{\mu^2 + z^2}} - \int \sqrt{\mu^2 + z^2} dz \right)$$

$$2s = \frac{1}{\mu} \left[z \sqrt{\mu^2 + z^2} + \mu^2 \ln(z + \sqrt{\mu^2 + z^2}) \right]$$

$$z=c \quad | \quad z=0$$

$$s = \frac{1}{2\mu} \left[c \sqrt{\mu^2 + c^2} + \mu^2 \ln \left(\frac{c + \sqrt{\mu^2 + c^2}}{\mu} \right) \right]$$

$$\xi = \frac{\int ds}{s}$$

Wdy \rightarrow $\mathcal{H} \rightarrow \rho$

$$\xi = \frac{\sum m x}{\sum m}$$

$$m = dF \cdot \mu$$

$$\xi = \frac{\int x dF}{\int dF}$$

$$z^2 = 2\mu x$$

$$\xi = \frac{\int x dx dz}{\int dx dz}$$

$$\xi = \frac{\int z dx dz}{\int dx dz}$$

$$\int dx dz = \int_0^c \int_0^{\frac{z^2}{2\mu}} dx dz = \int_0^c \frac{z^2}{2\mu} dz$$

$$= \int \sqrt{2\mu} \sqrt{x} dx = x$$



$$= \frac{2}{3} \frac{\sqrt{2\rho} x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^a = \frac{2}{3} a \sqrt{2\rho a}$$

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

$$F = \frac{2ac}{3}$$

$$\iint x \, dx \, dz = \int x z \, dx$$

$$= \sqrt{2\rho} \int x^{\frac{3}{2}} \, dx = \frac{2}{5} \sqrt{2\rho} x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Big|_0^a$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} a^2 \sqrt{2\rho a} = \frac{2}{5} a^2 c$$

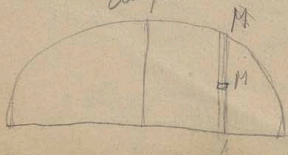
$$\xi = \frac{\frac{2}{5} a^2 c}{\frac{2}{3} ac} = \frac{3}{5} a$$

$$\xi = \int z \, dx \, dz \quad \int dx = \frac{a^2}{2} = \rho \int x \, dx$$

$$= \rho \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^a = \rho \frac{a^2}{2}$$

$$\xi = \frac{\rho \frac{a^2}{2}}{\frac{2ac}{3}} = \frac{3\rho a}{4c} = \frac{3c^2}{8c} = \frac{3c}{8}$$

Ex. 4: ellipse



$$\int x \, dF$$

$$\int x z \, dx$$

$$\int x \frac{c}{a}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

$$z = c \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}}$$

$$\frac{c}{a} \int \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}} \, dx = \frac{c}{a} (a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^a$$

$$\frac{c}{3a} (a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_p^a$$

$$\frac{c}{3a} (a^2 - p^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} = \int x dF$$

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$$\iint 2 dx dz = \int \frac{2x^2}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} c^2 \int 1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{c^2}{2} \left(x - \frac{x^3}{3a^2} \right) \Big|_p^a$$

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

$$F = \int 2 dx = \int c dx \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}} = \frac{c}{a} \int dx \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$$

$$F = \frac{c}{a} \left[x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + \int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \right] =$$

$$= \frac{c}{a} \left[x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + a^2 \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} - \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \right]$$

$$F = \frac{c}{2a} \left[x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + a^2 \arcsin \frac{x}{a} \right] \Big|_p^a$$

$$= \frac{c}{2a} \left[p \sqrt{a^2 - p^2} + a^2 \arcsin \frac{p}{a} \right] - \frac{c}{2a} \left[a^2 \frac{\pi}{2} - p \sqrt{a^2 - p^2} - a^2 \arcsin \frac{p}{a} \right]$$

$p=0$ [Quadrant]

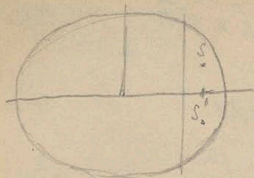
$$\int x dF = \frac{ca^2}{3}$$

$$\int = \frac{\frac{ca^2}{3}}{\frac{nac}{4}} = \frac{4a}{3n}$$

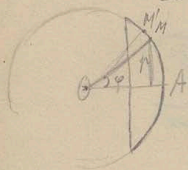
$$\int x dF = \frac{ca^2}{3}$$

$$\int = \frac{\frac{ac^2}{3}}{\frac{nac}{4}} = \frac{4c}{3n}$$

$$\int 2 dF = \frac{ac^2}{3}$$



$\rho \sin \varphi = r$ $\rho \cos \varphi = x$
 203. Kugelschale



$$MP = a \sin \varphi$$

$$2\pi a \sin \varphi$$

$$2\pi a \sin \varphi a d\varphi = \rho \sin \varphi \rho d\varphi$$

$$2\pi a^2 \int_0^{\varphi_1} \sin^2 \varphi d\varphi = 2\pi a^2 \cos \varphi \Big|_0^{\varphi_1} = F$$

$$= 2\pi a^2 (1 - \cos \varphi_1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int F dx &= \int 2\pi a^2 \sin \varphi d\varphi a \cos \varphi = 2\pi a^3 \frac{\sin^2 \varphi}{2} = \\
 &= \pi a^3 \sin^2 \varphi_1
 \end{aligned}$$

Kubik-

$$\int_0^{\varphi_1} = \frac{\pi a^3}{2\pi a^2} = \frac{a}{2}$$

29/1

1.2

Schwerpunktsatz

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$$\xi = \frac{\sum m x}{\sum m}$$

$$dV = v \cdot dV \quad \rho = \text{dichte}$$

$$\rho dV = 10 \text{ m}$$

$$\xi = \frac{\iiint \rho x dV}{\rho v} = \frac{\iiint x dV}{v}$$

$\sim \int \int \int$ Ellipsoid $\int \int \int$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

$\int dx$ - elliptische Aberte

$$\int_a^x f dx$$

$$\int x dV = \int_a^x f x dx$$

OP-p

in e Ellipse

$$\frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} \quad [x=0 \text{ m}]$$

$$\frac{y^2}{b^2} \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}\right) + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}\right) = 1$$

$$\frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

$$\beta = b \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}} \quad \gamma = c \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}}$$

$$f = \rho \beta \gamma = \rho b c \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}\right)$$

$$V = \int f dx = \rho b c \int \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}\right) dx = \rho b c \left(x - \frac{x^3}{3a^2}\right) \Big|_0^a =$$

$$= \rho b c \left[\frac{2a}{3} - \frac{a^3}{3a^2}\right]$$

$$\int x dV = nbc \int_{\frac{1}{a}}^a \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}\right) x dx$$

$$= nbc \left[\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^4}{4a^2} \right]_{\frac{1}{a}}^a = nbc \left[\frac{a^2}{4} - \frac{a^2}{2} + \frac{a^4}{4a^2} \right]$$

$$\xi =$$

203, 1/2 halbe Ell.

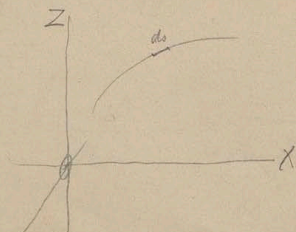
$$f = 0$$

$$V = \frac{2\pi abc}{3} \quad \int x dV = \frac{\pi a^2 bc}{4}$$

$$\xi = \frac{3a}{8} \quad \text{oder } \xi = \frac{3c}{8} \quad \eta = \frac{3b}{8}$$

oder $\xi = \frac{3a}{8}$ [200]

Guldin'sche Formel



$$\xi = \frac{\int x ds}{s}$$

$$2\pi r ds = nbc \int ds$$

wirve Radius

$$0 = \int 2\pi r ds = 2\pi \int r ds$$

$$= 2\pi r \xi = 2\pi \xi r$$

$$\left[\int r ds = \int \frac{r^2}{2} ds = \frac{r^2}{2} s \right] = \frac{r^2}{2} s$$

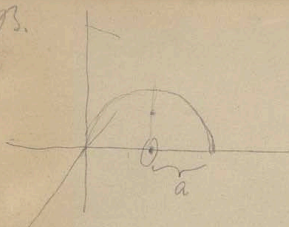
wirve Radius

203.

$$f = \frac{2a}{\pi}$$

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πa

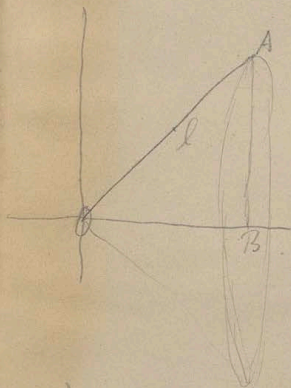


$$s = \pi a$$

$$\pi a \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{2a}{\pi} = 4a^2\pi$$

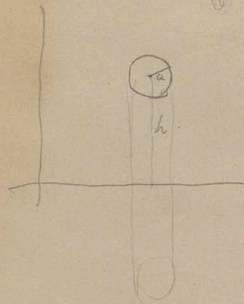
$$\text{Area: } 4\pi a^2 = 2\pi \cdot \pi a \cdot f$$

$$f = \frac{2a}{\pi}$$

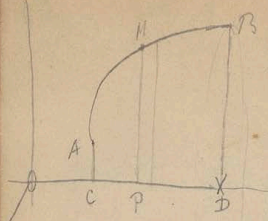


$$O = 2\pi \cdot OA \cdot \frac{AB}{2}$$

$$= \pi l r$$



$$O = 2\pi a \cdot 2\pi \cdot h = 4\pi^2 h$$



$$\pi z^2 dx = \text{vol. } \pi$$

$$\int \pi z^2 dx =$$

$$\int z dx \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \int z dF = \frac{\int z dF}{F} = \xi$$

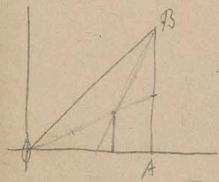
$$f = \int z dx = \frac{\int z^2 dx}{F}$$

$$\int z^2 dx = 2 \int F \left[\text{end } \pi z^2 = \text{vol. } \pi z^2 dx \right]$$

$$K = 2\pi \int F = \pi \int z^2 dx$$

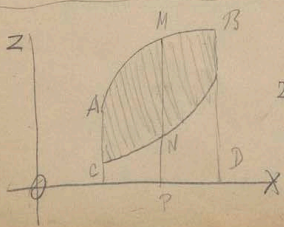
$$K = \frac{4\pi a^3}{3} = 2\pi \int \frac{\pi a^2}{2} dx$$

$$\xi = \frac{4a}{3\pi}$$



$$\xi = \frac{AB}{3}$$

$$K = 2\pi \frac{AB}{3} \cdot \frac{OA \cdot AB}{2} = \frac{\pi AB^2 \cdot OA}{3}$$



$$K = \int \pi z_1^2 dx - \int \pi z_2^2 dx$$

$$z_1, z_2 = \int \pi (z_1^2 - z_2^2) dx$$

$$= \pi \int (z_1 - z_2)(z_1 + z_2) dx$$

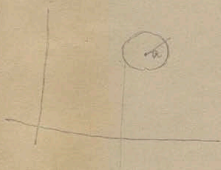
$$= 2\pi$$

$$(r_1 - r_2) dr = df$$

$$\frac{r_1 + r_2}{2} = r$$

$$K = 2\pi \int r df = 2\pi \int r^2 dr \quad \text{[Euler's]} \quad \text{[Euler's]}$$

or

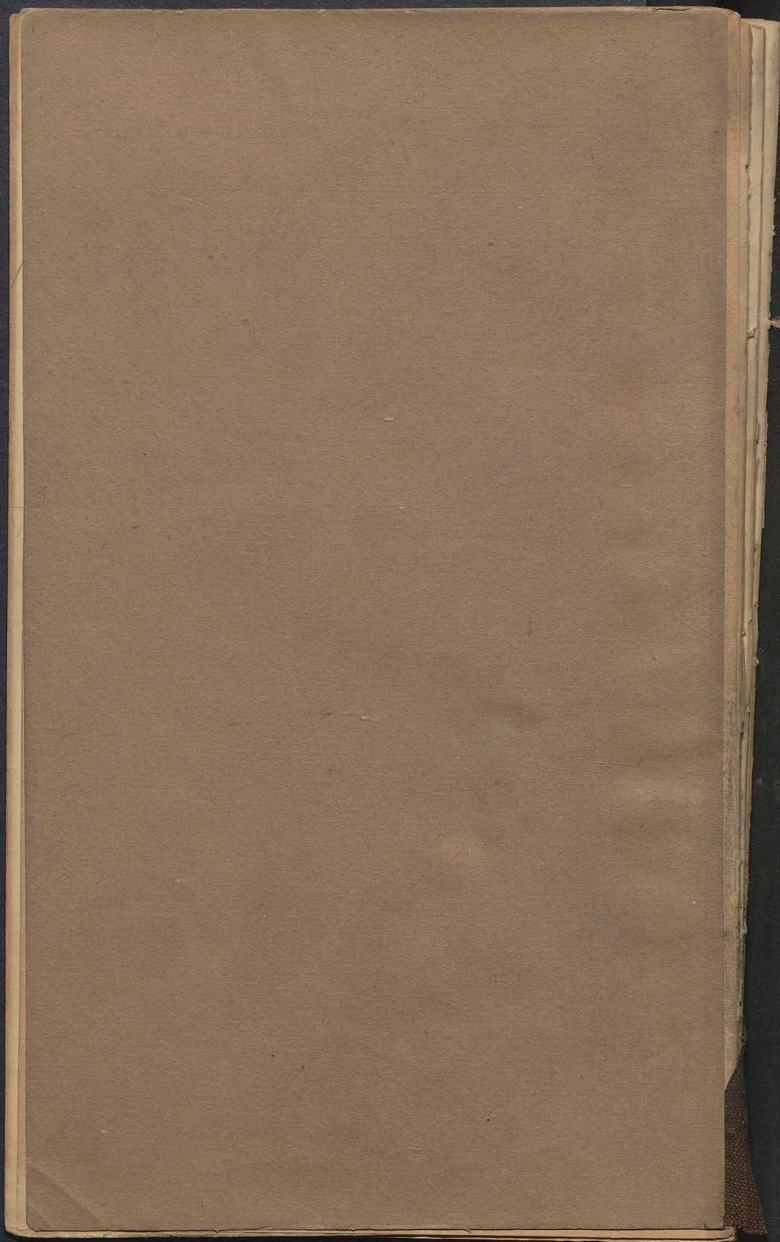


$$K = 2\pi h \cdot \pi a^2 = 2\pi^2 h a^2$$

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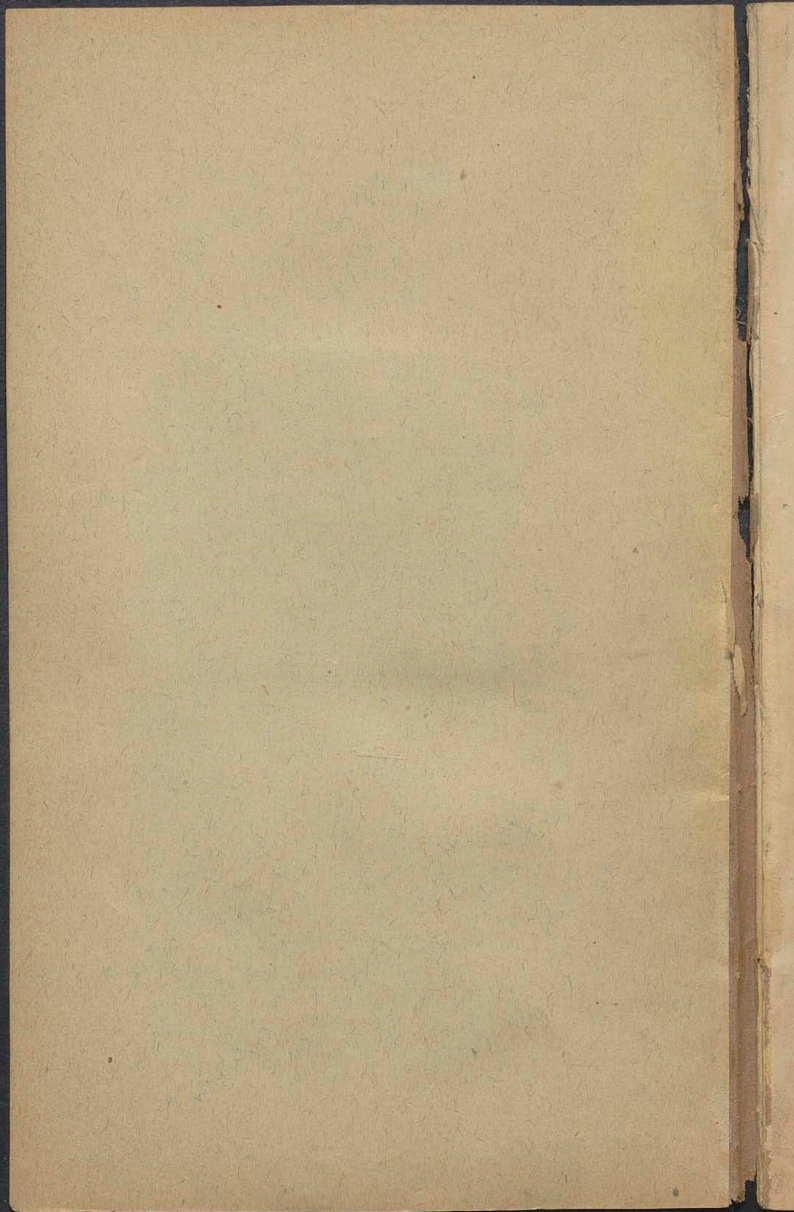
PAPIER-HANDLUNG

III

Mathematische Übungen
(Mechanik)

Umschreibung

F. POLLY, IV. KAROLINENG. 23.



$$y = x \tan \alpha - \frac{g}{2a^2 \cos^2 \alpha} x^2$$

~~$$= \left(x - \frac{2g \tan \alpha}{2a^2 \cos^2 \alpha} x \right)^2$$~~

$$x^2 = 2py$$

$$\frac{2a^2 \cos^2 \alpha}{g} y = x \frac{a^2 \sin 2\alpha}{g} - \frac{g}{2a^2 \cos^2 \alpha} x^2$$

$$= - \left(x - \frac{a^2 \sin 2\alpha}{2g} \right)^2 + \frac{a^4 \sin^2 2\alpha}{4g^2}$$

$$\left(x - \frac{a^2 \sin 2\alpha}{2g} \right)^2 = - \frac{2a^2 \cos^2 \alpha}{g} y + \frac{a^4 \sin^2 2\alpha}{4g^2}$$

$$= - \frac{2a^2 \cos^2 \alpha}{g} \left[y - \frac{a^2 \sin^2 \alpha}{2g} \right]$$

$$h = \frac{a^2 \sin 2\alpha}{2g} \quad k = \frac{a^2 \sin^2 \alpha}{2g}$$

$$\frac{x}{\cos^2 \alpha} + \frac{g x^2 \sin^2 \alpha}{2a^2 \cos^3 \alpha} = 0$$

$$-1 + \frac{g x}{2a^2} \tan \alpha = 0$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{a^2}{gx}$$

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

$$x = a(\varphi - \sin \varphi) \quad dx = a(1 - \cos \varphi) d\varphi \quad 136$$

$$y = a(1 - \cos \varphi) \quad dy = a \sin \varphi d\varphi$$

$$x' = a(\varphi - \sin \varphi - \pi) \quad dx = a(1 - \cos \varphi) d\varphi$$

$$y' = -a(1 + \cos \varphi) \quad dy = +a \sin \varphi d\varphi$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\sin \varphi}{1 - \cos \varphi} = \frac{2 \sin \frac{\varphi}{2} \cos \frac{\varphi}{2}}{2 \sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{2}} = \frac{1}{\tan \frac{\varphi}{2}} = \sqrt{1 + \cos^2 \frac{\varphi}{2}} =$$

$$= \sqrt{1 + \frac{1 + \cos \varphi}{2}} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{y'}{2a}} = \sqrt{\frac{2a - y}{2a}}$$

$$54). \quad \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{x^2}{a^2} = 1$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{cb^2}{a^2} \frac{x}{y}$$

$$\frac{y}{b^2} \frac{dy}{dt} - \frac{x}{a^2} \frac{dx}{dt} = 0$$

$$= \frac{cb^2}{a^2} \frac{x}{\frac{b}{a} \sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} \quad \cancel{\text{that}}$$

$$\frac{y}{b^2} \frac{dy}{dt} - \frac{cx}{a^2} = 0$$

$$= \frac{cb}{a} \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{cb}{a} \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2} - \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}}{a^2 + x^2} \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$I. \quad Y = \frac{cb}{a} \frac{ac}{(a^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{2cb}{(a^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{cb^4}{a^3} \frac{1}{y^3}$$

$$II. \quad v_y = \frac{cb}{a} \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}} \quad v_x = c$$

$$v = \sqrt{c^2 + \frac{c^2 b^2 x^2}{a^2 (a^2 + x^2)}} = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 (a^2 + b^2) c^2 + a^2 c^2}{a^2 (a^2 + x^2)}}$$

$$40). v = c + ks$$

$$\frac{ds^2}{dt^2} = K = k(c + ks)$$

$$\int (c + ks) = kt + \text{const}$$

$$\int c = 0 + \text{const}$$

$$t = \frac{\int \frac{c + ks}{c}}{k} \quad \text{etc.}$$

$$75). \frac{dx}{dt} = c \quad Y = \frac{k^2}{y^3} \quad X=0$$

$$m \frac{dy}{dt} = -\frac{k^2}{y^3}$$

$$m \left(\frac{dy}{dt} \right)^2 = + \frac{k^2}{y^2} + \text{const}$$

$$0 = \frac{k^2}{y^2} + \text{const}$$

$$m \left(\frac{dy}{dt} \right)^2 = \sqrt{\frac{k^2}{y^2} - \frac{k^2}{y^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{k^2 k^2 - k^2 y^2}{k^2 y^2}} =$$

$$= \frac{k \sqrt{k^2 - y^2}}{k y^2}$$

$$\text{From } \frac{dy \sqrt{k^2 - y^2}}{k \sqrt{k^2 - y^2}} = dt$$

$$t = \int \frac{dy \sqrt{k^2 - y^2}}{k \sqrt{k^2 - y^2}}$$

~~$$k^2 - y^2 = z^2$$~~

~~$$\frac{y^2}{k^2 - y^2} = \frac{k^2}{k^2 - y^2}$$~~

$$dy = \frac{\sqrt{1+z^2} - \frac{z}{\sqrt{1+z^2}}}{1+z^2} = \frac{1}{(1+z^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{y}{h+y} + \frac{y}{h-y} \right) dy$$

$$h+y = z \quad h-y = z' \quad dy = dz = -dz'$$

$$y = z - h \quad y = h - z'$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{z-h}{z} dz - \frac{h-z'}{z'} dz' \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\left(\frac{z}{z} - 1 \right) dz + \left(1 - \frac{z'}{z'} \right) dz' \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ h \ln z - z + z' - h \ln z' \right\}$$

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

$$t = \frac{m h^2}{k^2} \left[h \ln \frac{h+y}{h-y} - 2y \right] + \text{const}$$

$$0 = \frac{m h^2}{k^2} \left[h \ln \frac{h}{h-y} - 2y \right]$$

$$\frac{h m h}{k} \int \frac{y}{\sqrt{h^2 - y^2}} = dt$$

$$t = \frac{-k}{h m k} \sqrt{1 - \frac{y^2}{h^2}} + \text{const}$$

~~$$t = \frac{k}{h m k} \sqrt{1 - \frac{y^2}{h^2}} + \text{const}$$~~

$$t = \frac{k}{h m k} \left[\sqrt{1 - \frac{y^2}{h^2}} \right] = \frac{k}{h m k} \sqrt{h^2 - y^2}$$

$$\left(\frac{2mkx}{k} - 1 \right) = 1 - \frac{y^2}{h^2}$$

$$\frac{x}{c} = \frac{k}{2k} \left[\sqrt{1 - \frac{y^2}{h^2}} \right]$$

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

etc.

$$94) \quad \frac{dx}{dt} = L \sqrt{x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = M \sqrt{y}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = N \sqrt{z}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{L}{2\sqrt{x}} \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{L^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{M}{2\sqrt{y}} \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{M^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{N}{2\sqrt{z}} \frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{N^2}{2}$$

$$2\sqrt{x} = Lt$$

$$2\sqrt{y} = Mt$$

$$2\sqrt{z} = Nt$$

$$x^m M^2 - y^m N^2 = 0$$

$$x^m N^2 - z^m M^2 = 0$$

$$\cos^2 \lambda + \cos^2 \mu + \cos^2 \nu = 1$$

$$\cos \mu \frac{dy}{\sqrt{dy^2 + dz^2}} + \cos \nu \frac{dz}{\sqrt{dy^2 + dz^2}} = 0$$

$$\cos \lambda \frac{dx}{\sqrt{dx^2 + dz^2}} + \cos \nu \frac{dz}{\sqrt{dx^2 + dz^2}} = 0$$

$$F(x, y, z) = 0$$

$$F(x, y, z) = 0$$

$$\frac{x}{m} + \frac{y}{n} + \frac{z}{p} = 1$$

$$F(x, y, z) = 0$$

$$F(x, y, z) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} dz = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} dz = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dz} = - \frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dz} = - \frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}}$$

~~$$F(x, y, z) = \frac{dx}{dy} (y - y_0)$$~~

$$\cos \alpha_1 \cos \alpha_2 + \cos \mu \cos \beta_1 + \cos \nu \cos \gamma_1 = 0$$

$$\cos \alpha_1 \cos \alpha_2 + \cos \mu \cos \beta_2 + \cos \nu \cos \gamma_2 = 0$$

$$\cos \alpha_1 = 0 \quad \cos \beta_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy_1}{dx}\right)^2}} \quad \cos \gamma_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy_1}{dz}\right)^2}}$$

$$\cos \alpha_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy_2}{dx}\right)^2}} \quad \cos \beta_2 = 0 \quad \cos \gamma_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy_2}{dz}\right)^2}}$$

$$\cos^2 \lambda = 1 - \cos^2 \mu - \cos^2 \lambda =$$

$$= \cos^2 \mu \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2$$

$$= \cos^2 \lambda \left(\frac{dx}{dz} \right)^2$$

$$1 - \cos^2 \mu - \cos^2 \lambda = \cos^2 \mu \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2$$

$$1 - \cos^2 \mu - \cos^2 \lambda = \cos^2 \lambda \left(\frac{dx}{dz} \right)^2$$

$$\cos^2 \lambda = \frac{1 - \cos^2 \mu - \cos^2 \mu \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2}{1 + \left(\frac{dx}{dz} \right)^2} = \frac{1 - \cos^2 \mu}{1 + \left(\frac{dx}{dz} \right)^2}$$

$$\cos^2 \mu \left[1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 \right] - \cos^2 \mu \left[1 + \left(\frac{dx}{dz} \right)^2 \right] = 1 - \cos^2 \mu$$

$$\cos^2 \mu = \frac{\left(\frac{dx}{dz} \right)^2}{\left[1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 \right] \left[1 + \left(\frac{dx}{dz} \right)^2 \right] - 1}$$

$$\cos \mu = \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(dz^2 + dy^2)(dz^2 + dx^2) - dz^4}}$$

$$\cos \mu = \frac{-\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}}{\sqrt{\left[1 + \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \right)^2 \right] \left[1 + \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \right)^2 \right] - 1}}$$

$$\cos^2 \nu \left(\frac{dr}{dx} \right)^2 + \cos^2 \nu \left(\frac{dr}{dy} \right)^2 + \cos^2 \nu = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos^2 \nu &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dr}{dx} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{dr}{dy} \right)^2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \right)^2}} \\ &= \frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \right)^2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$43). \frac{ds}{dt} = K \sqrt{a^2 + y^2} + s - b + c$$

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{K \frac{ds}{\sqrt{a^2 + y^2}} - 1}{2 \sqrt{a^2 + y^2} + s - b + c} \quad \frac{ds}{dt} =$$

$$= \frac{K^2}{2} \left(\frac{s}{\sqrt{a^2 + y^2}} - 1 \right) \quad \frac{b+ac}{b+ac} = \frac{(2as)}{2}$$

$$44). s = \frac{1}{2a} \sqrt{b+ay^2}$$

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = v = \frac{1}{2a} \frac{b+ay^2}{(b+ay^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{-1}{2a(b+ay^2)^{3/2}} \quad \frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{ds}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = -2ay(b+ay^2) = -2ay \frac{b+ay^2}{2ay}$$

$$44). s = \frac{1}{2a} \sqrt{\frac{b+ar^2}{b-ar^2}}$$

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = \frac{-1}{2a} \frac{b+ar^2}{(b+ar^2)^2} \cdot 2ar \frac{dr}{dt} = v$$

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = -(b+ar^2) = \varphi$$

$$45). s = kv^n = k \left(\frac{ds}{dt} \right)^n$$

$$dt = \sqrt[n]{k} \frac{ds}{\sqrt[n]{s}}$$

$$t = \sqrt[n]{k} \frac{s^{-\frac{1}{n}+1}}{-\frac{1}{n}+1} = \frac{n\sqrt[n]{k} s^{\frac{1-n}{n}}}{1-n} + C$$

~~$$0 = C + \dots$$~~

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = kn \left(\frac{ds}{dt} \right)^{n+1} \frac{d^2s}{dt^2}$$

$$\frac{d^2s}{dt^2} = \frac{\left(\frac{ds}{dt} \right)^{2-n}}{kn} = \frac{x}{kn} \frac{k^{\frac{n+2}{n}}}{s^{\frac{n+2}{n}}} =$$

$$= \frac{k^{\frac{2}{n}}}{n s^{\frac{n+2}{n}}}$$

$$58). r = ae^{\theta}$$

$$\frac{dr}{d\theta} = ae^{\theta} \frac{d\theta}{d\theta} = r \frac{d\theta}{d\theta}$$

$$v = \sqrt{\left(\frac{dr}{d\theta}\right)^2 + r^2 \left(\frac{d\theta}{d\theta}\right)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{2} r \frac{d\theta}{d\theta}$$

$$\frac{d\frac{1}{r}}{d\theta} = \sqrt{-\frac{m}{c^2} - \frac{1}{r} + 2c}$$

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

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

$$\frac{d\frac{1}{r}}{d\theta} = \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{2}} \frac{dr}{d\theta} = \sqrt{-\frac{m}{c^2} - 2 + 2c}$$

$$2d\theta = \frac{-dr}{\sqrt{-\frac{m}{c^2} - 2 + 2c}}$$

$$r = \frac{b^2}{1 + e^{\theta}}$$

$$= \frac{b^2}{a + e^{\theta}}$$

~~$$\frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{a + e^{\theta}} + \frac{a - b}{a^2 - b^2} \sin^2 \theta$$~~

~~$$r = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{a + e^{\theta}} + \frac{a - b}{a^2 - b^2} \sin^2 \theta} = \frac{a b^2}{b^2 + e^{\theta} - e^{\theta} \sin^2 \theta}$$~~
~~$$= \frac{a b^2}{a - e^{\theta} \sin^2 \theta} = b$$~~

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \quad x = r \cos \varphi - e$$

$$y = r \sin \varphi$$

$$\frac{r \cos \varphi + e^2}{a^2} + \frac{r \sin^2 \varphi}{b^2} = 1$$

~~$$b^2 r \cos^2 \varphi + a^2 r \sin^2 \varphi + e^2 b^2 = 2eb^2 \cos \varphi = \frac{2eb^2}{b^2}$$~~

~~$$b^2 r \cos^2 \varphi + a^2 r \sin^2 \varphi - 2eb^2 \cos \varphi$$~~

$$a^2 r^2 - e^2 r^2 \cos^2 \varphi - 2eb^2 r \cos \varphi = b^4$$

$$a^2 r^2 - (er \cos \varphi + b^2)^2 = 0$$

oder

$$r^2 (a^2 - e^2 \cos^2 \varphi) - 2eb^2 \cos \varphi r = \frac{b^4}{a^2 - e^2 \cos^2 \varphi}$$

$$r = \frac{eb^2 \cos \varphi}{a^2 - e^2 \cos^2 \varphi} \pm \sqrt{\frac{b^4 a^2 - b^4 e^2 \cos^2 \varphi + e^2 b^4 \cos^2 \varphi}{(a^2 - e^2 \cos^2 \varphi)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{eb^2 \cos \varphi \pm b^2}{a^2 - e^2 \cos^2 \varphi}$$

$$= \frac{eb^2 \cos \varphi \pm b^2}{a^2 - e^2 \cos^2 \varphi} = b^2 \frac{e \cos \varphi \pm a}{a^2 - e^2 \cos^2 \varphi}$$

$$= \frac{b^2}{a \pm e \cos \varphi} = \frac{p}{1 \mp e \cos \varphi}$$

$$q = \frac{c^2}{r^2} \left(\frac{1}{r} + \frac{d \frac{1}{r}}{d\theta} \right)$$

$$c = r^2 \frac{d\theta}{dt}$$

111

$$\phi = \frac{k}{r^3}$$

$$\frac{k}{r^2} = c \left(\frac{1}{r} + \frac{d \frac{1}{r}}{d\theta} \right)$$

$$\int \phi dr = -\frac{c^2}{2} \left[\frac{1}{r^2} + \left(\frac{d \frac{1}{r}}{d\theta} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$+\frac{2k}{r^2} = \frac{c^2}{2} \left[\frac{1}{r^2} + \left(\frac{d \frac{1}{r}}{d\theta} \right)^2 \right] + c'$$

~~...~~

$$\sqrt{\frac{2k - \frac{c^2}{2}}{r^2} - c'} = \frac{d \frac{1}{r}}{d\theta}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} = z$$

$$\frac{dz}{\sqrt{(2k - \frac{c^2}{2})z^2 - c'}} = d\theta = \frac{dz}{\sqrt{-c' - (\frac{c^2}{2} - 2k)z^2}}$$

$$= \frac{dz}{\sqrt{c' \left[1 - \left(\frac{2k - \frac{c^2}{2}}{c'} \right) z^2 \right]}}$$

$$\theta = \arcsin \left(\frac{z}{\sqrt{\frac{2k - \frac{c^2}{2}}{c'}}} \right) = \frac{1}{r} = \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{b^2}{y^2} = 0$$

~~$$\rho ds = \epsilon$$~~

$$k = \frac{\epsilon}{ds} = \frac{1}{\rho}$$

$$\rho = \frac{ds}{\epsilon}$$

~~$$\epsilon^2 = r^2 + (r + \Delta r)^2 - 2r(r + \Delta r) \cos \epsilon$$~~

~~$$\cos \epsilon = \frac{r^2 + (r + \Delta r)^2 - \Delta s^2}{2r(r + \Delta r)}$$~~

~~$$\sin \epsilon = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{r^2 + (r + \Delta r)^2 - \Delta s^2}{2r(r + \Delta r)} \right)^2}$$~~

~~$$= \frac{2r \Delta r \sin^2 \frac{\epsilon}{2}}{2r(r + \Delta r)}$$~~

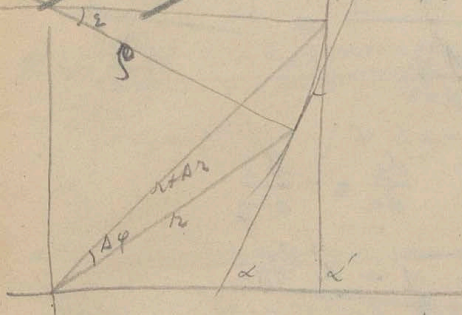
~~$$\sin^2 \frac{\epsilon}{2} = \frac{r^2 + 2r\Delta r + \Delta r^2 - r^2 - \Delta r^2 - \Delta s^2}{2r(r + \Delta r)}$$~~

~~$$\lim \rho = \frac{\lim \Delta s}{2 \lim \sin \frac{\epsilon}{2}}$$~~

~~$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim \frac{\Delta s}{\Delta \phi}$$~~

~~$$Q = \frac{\Delta s \sqrt{1+r^2}}{r \sqrt{\Delta s^2 - \Delta r^2} - \Delta r \sqrt{\Delta s^2 - \Delta r^2}}$$~~

~~$$4r^2 \Delta s^2 - 4r^2 \Delta r^2 - 4r^2 - 4r^2 \Delta r = \Delta s^2 r^2 + r \Delta s \Delta r$$~~



$$\rho = \frac{ds}{\epsilon} \quad \lim \rho = \frac{\lim \Delta s}{\lim \Delta \epsilon}$$

~~$$\sin \epsilon = \frac{dy}{ds}$$~~

$$\Delta \epsilon = \Delta(\alpha' - \alpha)$$

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \frac{\Delta \alpha' - \Delta \alpha}{1 + \Delta \alpha \Delta \alpha'}$$

~~$$\Delta \epsilon = \frac{\Delta y + \Delta y'}{\Delta x + \Delta x'} - \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{\Delta x \Delta y + \Delta x \Delta y' - \Delta y \Delta x - \Delta y \Delta x'}{\Delta x^2 + \Delta x \Delta x' + \Delta y^2 + \Delta y \Delta y'}$$~~

~~$$= \frac{\Delta y^2}{\Delta x^2} - \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} \frac{\Delta x'}{\Delta x} = \frac{f'(x+\Delta x) - f(x)}{1 + f(x)f(x+\Delta x)}$$~~

~~$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} = \frac{f'(x)}{1 + f(x)f'(x)}$$~~

$$\lim_{p \rightarrow 0} = \lim_{dx \rightarrow 0} \frac{ds [1 + f'(x) f(x+dx)]}{f(x+dx) - f(x)} =$$

$$= \frac{\frac{ds}{dx} \left[1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 \right]}{\frac{dy}{dx}} = \frac{\left[1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{dy}{dx}}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{bx}{ay}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -\frac{bx}{a^2} \frac{y - x \frac{dy}{dx}}{y^2}$$

$$= -\frac{bx}{a^2} \frac{y + \frac{bx^2}{ay}}{y^2} = -\frac{bx}{a^2} \frac{a^2y + bx^2}{ary^3} =$$

$$= -\frac{b^3}{ary^3}$$

$$n = \frac{y}{cs} = y \sqrt{1 + \frac{b^4x^2}{a^4y^2}} = \frac{1}{a^2} \sqrt{a^4x^2 + a^4y^2}$$

~~$$p = \frac{a^2y}{ary^3} = \frac{(yn)^2 a^2}{b^4}$$~~

$$p = \left[\frac{a^4y^2 + b^4x^2}{a^4y^2} \right]^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{ary^3}{b^4} = \frac{(a^4y^2 + b^4x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{a^2b^4}$$

$$dt = \frac{r dr}{\sqrt{br^2 + 2pr - c^2}}$$

$$r = a(1 - e \cos u) \quad b = -\frac{p}{a} \quad c^2 = pa(1 - e^2)$$

$$dt = \frac{a^2(1 - e \cos u) e \sin u du}{\sqrt{-ap(1 - e \cos u)^2 + 2ap(1 - e \cos u) - pa(1 - e^2)}}$$

$$= \frac{a^2 e \sin u (1 - e \cos u) du}{\sqrt{ap[-1 + 2e \cos u - e^2 \cos^2 u + 2 - 2e \cos u - 1 + e^2]}}$$

$$dt = \frac{a^2(1 - e \cos u) du}{\cancel{e \sin u} \sqrt{ap}} = a \sqrt{\frac{a}{p}} (1 - e \cos u) du$$

$$t = \frac{1}{n} (u + e \sin u)$$

$$r = m_1 \sqrt{d_1^2 + d_2^2 - 2d_1 d_2 \cos \theta} + m_2 \dots$$

$$u = u + e \sin u$$

$$r = a(1 - e \cos u)$$

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = \sqrt{\frac{1+e}{1-e}} \frac{du}{dt}$$

$$z = x + \alpha f(z)$$

$$z = \varphi(\alpha)$$

$$z = z_0 + \alpha \left(\frac{dz}{d\alpha} \right)_0 + \frac{\alpha^2}{1 \cdot 2} \left(\frac{d^2 z}{d\alpha^2} \right) + \frac{\alpha^3}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} \left(\frac{d^3 z}{d\alpha^3} \right) -$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = 1 + \frac{dx}{dx} f(x) + \alpha \frac{df(x)}{dx} \quad \left| \quad \frac{dz}{d\alpha} \right.$$

$$\frac{dz}{d\alpha} = \frac{dx}{d\alpha} + f(x) + \alpha \frac{df(x)}{d\alpha} \quad \left| \quad \frac{dz}{d\alpha} \right.$$

$$\frac{dz}{d\alpha} = 1 + \alpha \frac{df(x)}{d\alpha}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 1 + \alpha \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x} \quad \left| \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial \alpha} \right.$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial \alpha} = \cancel{1} + f(x) + \alpha \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial \alpha} \quad \left| \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial \alpha} \right.$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial \alpha} - f(x) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial \alpha} = f(x) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$$

$$\left(\frac{dz}{dx}\right)_0 = x$$

~~$$\frac{d^2z}{dx^2} = \frac{df(x)}{dx} \frac{dz}{dx} + f(x) \frac{d^2z}{dx dx}$$~~

~~$$\frac{d^2z}{dx dx} = \frac{df(x)}{dx} \frac{dz}{dx} + f(x) \frac{d^2z}{dx^2}$$~~

~~$$\frac{d^2z}{dx^2} = \frac{df(x)}{dx} \frac{dz}{dx} + f(x) \frac{df(x)}{dx} \frac{dz}{dx} + [f(x)]^2 \frac{d^2z}{dx^2}$$~~

~~$$\frac{d^2z}{dx^2} = f'(x) \frac{dz}{dx} \left(\frac{dz}{dx}\right) + f(x) \frac{d^2z}{dx dx}$$~~

~~$$\frac{d^2z}{dx dx} = f(x) \frac{d^2z}{dx dx} \left(\frac{dz}{dx}\right)^2 + f(x) \frac{d^2z}{dx^2}$$~~

~~$$\frac{d^2z}{dx^2} = 2f(x)f'(x) \left(\frac{dz}{dx}\right)^2 + (f(x))^2 \frac{d^2z}{dx^2}$$~~

~~$$\left(\frac{d^2z}{dx^2}\right)_0 = 2f(x)f'(x) + f(x)^2$$~~

$$= \frac{d}{dx} \left[(f(x))^2 \frac{dz}{dx} \right] = \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{dx}{dx} \frac{dz}{dx} \right]$$

$$\left(\frac{d^2z}{dx^2}\right)_0 = \frac{d}{dx} [f(x)]^2 = \frac{d}{dx}$$

$$\left(\frac{d^n z}{dx^n}\right)_0 = \frac{d^{n-1} [f(z)]^n}{dx^{n-1}}$$

$$\frac{d^n z}{dx^n} = \frac{d^{n-1} \left[f(z) \frac{dz}{dx} \right]^n}{dx^{n-1}}$$

~~$$\frac{d^{n+1} z}{dx^{n+1}} = \frac{d^{n-1}}{dx^{n-1}} \left[f(z) \frac{dz}{dx} \frac{dz}{dx} + \frac{d f(z)}{dz} \frac{dz}{dx} \frac{dz}{dx} \right]^n$$~~

~~$$\frac{d^{n+1} z}{dx^{n+1}} =$$~~

$$\frac{d \left[f(z) \frac{dz}{dx} \right]}{dx} = f'(z) \frac{dz}{dx} \frac{dz}{dx} + f(z) \frac{d^2 z}{dx^2}$$

$$= f'(z) f(z) \left(\frac{dz}{dx} \right)^2 + f(z) \frac{d^2 z}{dx^2}$$

~~$$\frac{d \left[f(z) \frac{dz}{dx} \right]}{dx} = f'(z) \left(\frac{dz}{dx} \right)^2 + f(z) \frac{d^2 z}{dx^2}$$~~

~~$$= f'(z) f(z) \left(\frac{dz}{dx} \right)^2 + f(z) f(z) \frac{d^2 z}{dx^2}$$~~

~~$$+ f(z) f(z) \left(\frac{dz}{dx} \right)^2$$~~

~~$$= \frac{d}{dx} \left[f(z) f(z) \left(\frac{dz}{dx} \right)^2 \right]$$~~

$$\frac{d^{n+1}z}{dx^{n+1}} = \frac{d^{n-1}}{dx^{n+1}} \left[f(x)^n \frac{dz}{dx} \frac{dx}{dz} + \frac{d f(x)^n}{dz} \frac{dz}{dx} \right] \quad 145$$

$$= \frac{d^{n-1}}{dx^{n-1}} \left[f(x)^n f'(x) \left(\frac{dz}{dx} \right)^2 + \frac{d f(x)^n}{dz} \frac{dz}{dx} \right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{d f(x)^n}{dz} f'(x) \left(\frac{dz}{dx} \right)^2 + \frac{d f(x)^n}{dz} f(x) \frac{d^2 z}{dx^2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{d^{n-1}}{dx^{n-1}} \left[f(x)^{n+1} \left(\frac{dz}{dx} \right)^2 + \dots \right]$$

$$= \frac{d^n}{dx}$$

$$z = x + \alpha f(x)$$

$$z = z_0 + \left(\frac{dz}{dx} \right)_0 x + \left(\frac{d^2 z}{dx^2} \right)_0 \frac{x^2}{1 \cdot 2} + \dots$$

~~$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} f(x) + \alpha \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x}$$~~

$$z = \varphi(x, \alpha)$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \alpha} \frac{d\alpha}{dx}$$

$$= 1 + f(x)$$

$$z = \varphi(x, \alpha)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 1 + \alpha \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial \alpha} = f(x) + \alpha \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial \alpha}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dx} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \alpha} \frac{d\alpha}{dx} = \frac{dx}{dx} + \alpha \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dx} + f(x) + \alpha \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial \alpha} \frac{d\alpha}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \alpha} \frac{d\alpha}{dx} = 1 + \alpha \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x} + f(x) + \alpha \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial \alpha} \frac{d\alpha}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dz}{da} = \frac{dx}{da} + f(x) + \alpha \frac{d f(x)}{dx} \frac{dx}{da} \frac{dz}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = 1 + f(x) \frac{dx}{dx} + \alpha \frac{d f(x)}{dx} \frac{dx}{dx} \frac{dz}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{dz}{dx} + f(x) \left[\frac{dx}{dx} \frac{dz}{dx} \right] +$$

~~dx~~

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 1 + \alpha \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f(x) + \alpha \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x}$$

$$\alpha \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x} + \alpha \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{da} = \alpha \frac{d f(x)}{da}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f(x) + \alpha \frac{d f(x)}{da} - \frac{dx}{da} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - 1 \right)$$

108).

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$$(X - m \frac{dx}{dt}) \dot{x} + (Y - m \frac{dy}{dt}) \dot{y} = 0$$

X=0

$$F(x, y) = 0$$

$$Y = -mg$$

$$\frac{dF}{dx} \dot{x} + \frac{dF}{dy} \dot{y} = 0$$

~~$$\lambda \frac{dF}{dx} - m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = 0$$~~

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = c$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = 0$$

~~$$\lambda \frac{dF}{dx} - m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = 0$$~~

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{1}{\frac{dy}{dx}} = \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}$$

~~$$\lambda \frac{dF}{dy} - mg = 0$$~~

$$\lambda = mg - \frac{dF}{dy}$$

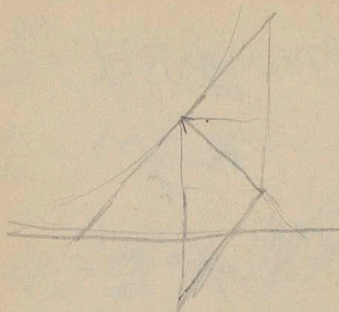
$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{dx}{dy} = c \frac{dx}{dy}$$

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right) = \frac{d}{dy} \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right) \frac{dy}{dt} = c^2 \frac{d^2x}{dy^2}$$

$$\lambda \frac{dF}{dx} = m \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$$

$$\lambda \frac{dF}{dy} = mg$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = -\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{d^2x}{dy^2} \frac{1}{c} = c^2 \frac{d^2x}{dy^2}$$



$$X = \frac{N}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2}}$$

$$Y = -mg - \frac{N \frac{dy}{dx}}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2}}$$

$$m \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{N}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2}}$$

$$m \frac{dy}{dt} = 0 = -mg - \frac{N \frac{dy}{dx}}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2}}$$

$$\frac{N}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2}} = -mg \frac{dx}{dy}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -g \frac{dx}{dy}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{dx}{dy} \frac{dy}{dt} = c \frac{dx}{dy}$$

$$\frac{d \frac{dx}{dt}}{dt} = \frac{d(\quad)}{dy} \frac{dy}{dt} = c^2 \frac{dx}{dy}$$

$$c^2 \frac{dx}{dy} = -g \frac{dx}{dy}$$

$$c^2 \frac{dx}{dy} = -g x$$

$$c^2 \frac{dx}{x} = -g dy$$

$$c^2 \ln x = -gy$$

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$$\varepsilon X \varepsilon Y \varepsilon Z$$

$$L_1 = c.$$

$$\frac{dL}{dx} \delta x + \frac{dL}{dy} \delta y + \frac{dL}{dz} \delta z = 0$$

$$\int (\varepsilon X - \varepsilon \frac{dL}{dt}) \delta x + (\varepsilon Y - \varepsilon \frac{dL}{dt}) \delta y + (\varepsilon Z - \varepsilon \frac{dL}{dt}) \delta z$$

$$+ \lambda \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} \delta x + \lambda \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} \delta y + \lambda \frac{\partial L}{\partial z} \delta z +$$

$$+ X_1 \delta x_1 + Y_2 \delta y_2 + Z_3 \delta z_3 + X_2 \delta x_2 + \dots = 0$$

$$\lambda \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} x - \int x d(\lambda \frac{\partial L}{\partial x})$$

$$\frac{dx}{ds} d\delta x + \frac{dy}{ds} d\delta y = 0$$

$$\int ds (\varepsilon X - \varepsilon \frac{dL}{dt}) \delta x +$$

$$+ \lambda (\frac{dx}{ds} d\delta x + \frac{dy}{ds} d\delta y)$$

$$+ X_1 \delta x + \dots + X_2 \delta x_2 + \dots = 0$$

$$\int \lambda \frac{dx}{ds} d\delta x = \lambda \frac{dx}{ds} \delta x \Big|_0^1 - \int \delta x \frac{d(\lambda \frac{dx}{ds})}{ds}$$

$$(X - \varepsilon \frac{dL}{dt}) ds - \frac{d(\lambda \frac{dx}{ds})}{ds} = 0$$

$$(Y - \varepsilon \frac{dL}{dt}) ds - \frac{d(\lambda \frac{dy}{ds})}{ds} = 0$$

$$(Z - \varepsilon \frac{dL}{dt}) ds - \frac{d(\lambda \frac{dz}{ds})}{ds} = 0$$

$$X, Y, Z = 0 \quad \frac{dx}{dt} = 0 \quad \frac{dz}{dt} = 0$$

$$\# d(\lambda \frac{dx}{ds}) = 0$$

$$\lambda \frac{dx}{ds} = a$$

$$d(\lambda \frac{dr}{ds}) = 0$$

$$\lambda \frac{dr}{ds} = b$$

$$\varepsilon \frac{d^2 y}{ds^2} ds + d(\lambda \frac{dy}{ds}) = 0$$

$$\varepsilon \frac{d^2 y}{ds^2} = -\lambda \frac{d^2 y}{ds^2} = -\lambda \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}$$

$$y = F(x + t\sqrt{\frac{I}{\varepsilon}}) + \phi(x - t\sqrt{\frac{I}{\varepsilon}})$$

~~$$\varepsilon \frac{d^2 y}{ds^2} = \lambda \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}$$~~

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{dF}{dx} \left[\frac{dx}{dt} + \sqrt{\frac{I}{\varepsilon}} \right] + \frac{d\phi}{dt} \left[\frac{dx}{dt} - \sqrt{\frac{I}{\varepsilon}} \right]$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dF}{dx} \left[1 + \frac{dt}{dx} \sqrt{\frac{I}{\varepsilon}} \right] + \frac{d\phi}{dx} \left[1 - \frac{dt}{dx} \sqrt{\frac{I}{\varepsilon}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{dF}{dx} \left[\frac{dt}{dx} + \left(\frac{dt}{dx} \right)^2 \sqrt{\frac{I}{\varepsilon}} \right] + \frac{d\phi}{dx} \left[\frac{dt}{dx} - \left(\frac{dt}{dx} \right)^2 \sqrt{\frac{I}{\varepsilon}} \right]$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{ds^2} = \frac{d^2 F}{ds^2} \left[\frac{dx}{ds} + \sqrt{\frac{I}{\varepsilon}} \right] + \frac{d^2 \phi}{ds^2} \left[\frac{dx}{ds} - \sqrt{\frac{I}{\varepsilon}} \right] +$$

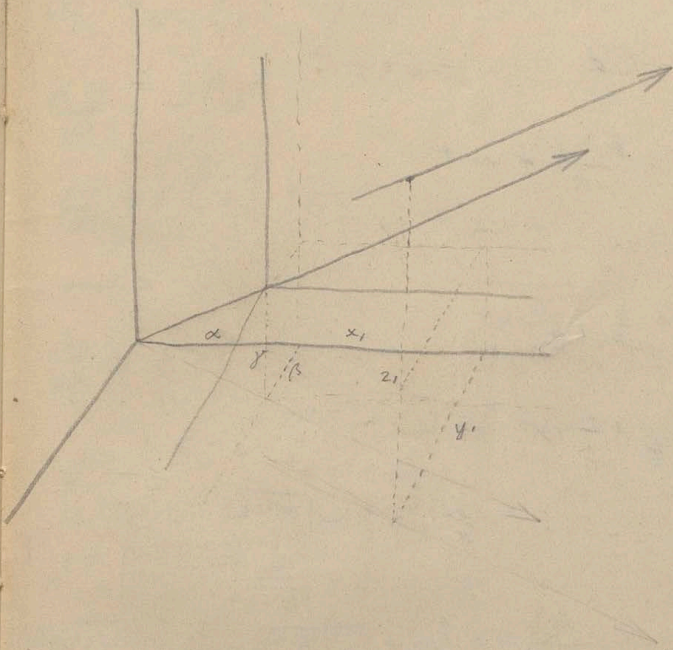
$$+ \frac{dF}{ds} \left[\frac{d^2 x}{ds^2} \right] + \frac{d\phi}{ds} \left(\frac{d^2 x}{ds^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{ds^2} = \frac{d^2 F}{ds^2} \frac{dt}{dx} \left[\frac{dt}{dx} + \left(\frac{dt}{dx} \right)^2 \sqrt{\frac{I}{\varepsilon}} \right] + \frac{d^2 \phi}{ds^2} \frac{dt}{dx} \left[\frac{dt}{dx} - \left(\frac{dt}{dx} \right)^2 \sqrt{\frac{I}{\varepsilon}} \right]$$

+

$$\frac{X}{Y} = \frac{x}{y}$$

$$Xy - Yx = 0$$



$$74). \quad Y = \frac{c^2 y}{k^2}$$

$$X=0$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = \frac{c^2 y}{k^2} \quad x = ct$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 = \frac{c^2 y^2}{k^2} + \text{const}$$

$$0 = c^2 + \text{const}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{c}{k} \sqrt{y^2 - k^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{\sqrt{y^2 - k^2}} = \frac{c}{k} dt \quad \sqrt{y^2 - k^2} = z$$

$$y^2 - k^2 = z^2$$

$$y = \sqrt{k^2 + z^2}$$

$$dy = \frac{z}{\sqrt{k^2 + z^2}} dz$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{\sqrt{y^2 - k^2}} = \int \frac{dz}{\sqrt{k^2 + z^2}} = \int \left\{ \frac{z}{k} + \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{z}{k}\right)^2} \right\} = \int (2 + \sqrt{k^2 + z^2}) \frac{dz}{k}$$

$$= \int (y + \sqrt{y^2 - k^2}) \frac{dz}{k}$$

$$\int (y + \sqrt{y^2 - k^2}) = \frac{ct}{k} + \int (k)$$

$$\int \frac{y + \sqrt{y^2 - k^2}}{k} = \frac{x}{k}$$

$$\frac{y + \sqrt{y^2 - k^2}}{k} = k e^{\frac{x}{k}}$$

$$y - k^2 = y^2 + k^2 e^{\frac{2x}{k}} - 2y k e^{\frac{x}{k}}$$

$$y = \frac{k}{2} \cdot \frac{e^{\frac{x}{2}} + 1}{e^{\frac{x}{2}}} = \frac{k}{2} (e^{\frac{x}{2}} + e^{-\frac{x}{2}})$$

$$7b). Y = -Ce^t \quad X=0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -Ce^t$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -Ce^t + \lim t$$

$$c \sin \alpha = -C + \lim t$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = C - Ce^t + c \sin \alpha$$

$$y = Ct - Ce^t + ct \sin \alpha + C \quad | \quad x = c \cos \alpha \cdot t$$

$$y = [C + c \sin \alpha] \frac{x}{c \cos \alpha} - Ce^{\frac{x}{c \cos \alpha}} + C \quad t = \frac{x}{c \cos \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{C}{c} \frac{x}{\cos \alpha} + x \tan \alpha - C(e^{\frac{x}{c \cos \alpha}} - 1)$$

$$v = \sqrt{\quad}$$

$$108). \quad X = -N \sin y = -\frac{N y'}{\sqrt{1+y'^2}}$$

$$Y = -g + N \cos y = -g + \frac{N}{\sqrt{1+y'^2}}$$

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -N \frac{dy}{dx} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+(\frac{dy}{dx})^2}} \quad \frac{dx}{dt} = C!$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = -g + N \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+(\frac{dy}{dx})^2}} \quad \frac{N}{\sqrt{\quad}} = -\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} \frac{dx}{dy}$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = -g - \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} \frac{dx}{dy}$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} \frac{dy}{dt} = -g \frac{dy}{dt} - \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{dy}{dt} \right)^2 = -g y - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right)^2$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dt} \right)^2 = -2gy - \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right)^2$$

$$\left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right)^2 = -2gy$$

~~$$\frac{dN}{dt} = \frac{dv}{dt} + g$$~~

~~$$\frac{dx}{dt} = - \frac{dy}{dt} \left(\frac{dx}{dy} + g \right)$$~~

~~$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right)^2 = -N \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\dots}} - \frac{g}{dt} N \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\dots}}$$~~

~~$$N \frac{dx}{dt}$$~~

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -N \frac{dy}{ds}$$

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = \sqrt{2gy}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -g + N \frac{dx}{ds}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -\frac{N}{\sqrt{2gy}} \frac{dy}{dt}$$

~~$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right) = -\frac{N}{\sqrt{2gy}} \frac{dy}{dt}$$~~

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -g + \frac{N}{\sqrt{2gy}} \frac{dx}{dt}$$

~~$$\frac{dx}{dt} = + \frac{N \sqrt{2gy}}{g}$$~~

~~$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -g + \frac{N^2}{g} \frac{v^2}{\rho} =$$~~

$$N = \frac{v^2}{\rho} + \frac{g}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dx}{dy} \right)^2}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -c \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = 0$$

$$\frac{N}{\sqrt{\quad}} = g \quad N = g\sqrt{\quad}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -\frac{dy}{dx} g \quad \left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 = -2gy$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 = -2gy - c^2$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{dx}{dt} = -\frac{dy}{dt} g = -\frac{cg}{\frac{dx}{dt}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right) \frac{dx}{dt} = -cg$$

$$\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 = 2cgt = -2gy - c^2$$

$$dx = \sqrt{2cgt} dt$$

$$y = -\frac{2cgt + c^2}{2g}$$

$$x = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{2cg} t^{\frac{3}{2}} \quad \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{2cg} t^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$t = \sqrt[3]{\frac{3x}{2\sqrt{2cg}}}$$

$$2gy + c^2 = 2cg \left[\frac{3x}{2\sqrt{2cg}} \right]^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

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$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \sqrt{c^2 + 2gy}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} \frac{dy}{dt} = \dots = \frac{dx}{dy} c$$

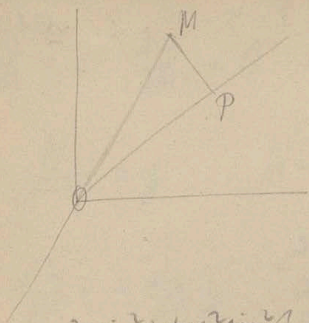
$$dx = \sqrt{1 + \frac{2gy}{c^2}} dy$$

$$x = \frac{2}{3} \left[1 + \frac{2gy}{c^2} \right]^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{c^2}{2g}$$

~~$$gx^2 = 1 + 2gy$$~~

~~$$gx^2 = \left[1 + \frac{2gy}{c^2} \right]^3 c^4$$~~

~~$$[2gy + c^2]^3 = 8c^2 g^2 \frac{gx^2}{8cg}$$~~



$$(MP)^2 = (OM)^2 - (OP)^2$$

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

$$- (x \cos \alpha + y \cos \beta + z \cos \gamma)^2$$

$$= x^2 \sin^2 \alpha + y^2 \sin^2 \beta + z^2 \sin^2 \gamma - 2yx \cos \alpha \cos \beta -$$

$$- 2xz \cos \alpha \cos \gamma - 2yz \cos \beta \cos \gamma$$

$$\sum x^2 = a \quad \sum xy = d$$

$$\sum y^2 = b \quad \sum yz = e$$

$$\sum z^2 = c \quad \sum xz = f$$

$$\sum MP^2 = a \sin^2 \alpha + b \sin^2 \beta + c \sin^2 \gamma - 2d \cos \alpha \cos \beta -$$

$$- 2e \cos \beta \cos \gamma - 2f \cos \alpha \cos \gamma$$

~~$$\cos \alpha = \frac{x}{r} \quad \sin \alpha = \frac{y}{r}$$~~

~~$$a y^2 + b$$~~

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{x}{r} \quad \cos \beta = \frac{y}{r} \quad \cos \gamma = \frac{z}{r}$$

$$= a \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{r^2}\right) + b \left(1 - \frac{y^2}{r^2}\right) + c \left(1 - \frac{z^2}{r^2}\right) -$$

$$- 2d \frac{xy}{r^2} - 2e \frac{yz}{r^2} - 2f \frac{xz}{r^2} =$$

$$\frac{1}{r^2} \left[(a+b+c)r^2 - ax^2 - by^2 - cz^2 - 2dxy - 2eyz - 2fzr \right] \quad 152$$

$$\# \quad r^2 - x^2 = y^2 + z^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{r^2} \left[a(y^2 + z^2) + b(x^2 + r^2) + c(x^2 + y^2) - \dots \right]$$

$$\left[x^2(b+c) + y^2(a+c) + z^2(a+b) - \dots \right]$$

$$= r^2 \underbrace{\Sigma MP^2}$$

$$= 1$$

$$r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu}}$$

$$\bar{x} = r \cos \theta \quad y = r \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{dr}{dt} - r \sin \theta \frac{d\theta}{dt} \quad \left| \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{dr}{dt} + r \cos \theta \frac{d\theta}{dt} \right.$$

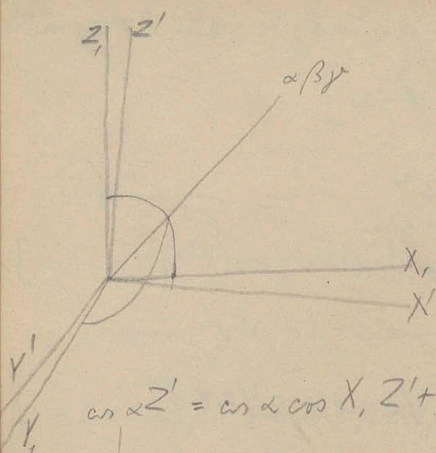
$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = \frac{d^2r}{dt^2} - \frac{dr}{dt} \sin \theta \frac{d\theta}{dt} - r \cos \theta \left(\frac{d\theta}{dt} \right)^2 - r \sin \theta \frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = \frac{d^2r}{dt^2} + \frac{dr}{dt} \cos \theta \frac{d\theta}{dt} - r \sin \theta \left(\frac{d\theta}{dt} \right)^2 + r \cos \theta \frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2}$$

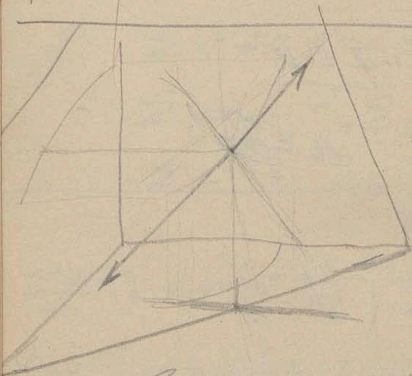
$$r = c \quad \frac{dr}{dt} = 0 \quad \frac{d^2r}{dt^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -x \omega^2 - y \frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = -y \omega^2 + x \frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2}$$



$$\cos \alpha Z' = \cos \alpha \cos X, Z' + \cos \beta \cos Y, Z' + \cos \gamma \cos Z, Z'$$



$$Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$$

$$A'x + B'y + C'z + D = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} ax + by + c = 0 \\ a'x + b'z + c' = 0 \\ mx + ny + p = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{matrix} m \\ h \end{matrix}$$

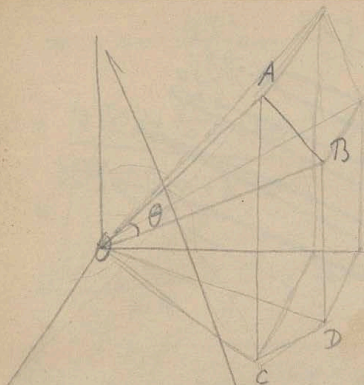
$$m'x + n'z + p' = 0$$

~~$$x = \frac{mc - pb}{ma - mb} = x = \frac{n'c' - p'b'}{n'a' - m'b'}$$

$$y = \frac{mc - ap}{ma - mb} \quad z = \frac{n'c' - a'p'}{n'a' - m'b'}$$~~

$$x = 0 \quad -a \quad a'$$

$$m \quad m'$$



~~QED~~

$$\overline{AB}^2 = \overline{OA}^2 + \overline{OB}^2 - 2$$

$$\overline{AO}^2 = \overline{OA}^2 + \overline{OO}^2 - 2 \overline{OA} \overline{OO} \cos \theta$$

$$= \overline{AO}^2 + \overline{OO}^2 - 2 \overline{AO} \overline{OO} \cos \theta$$

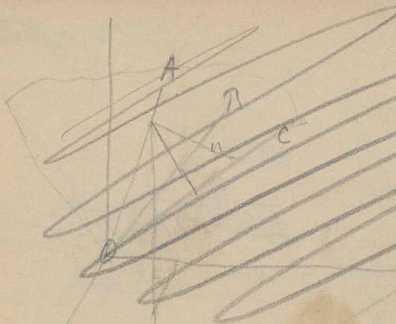
$$\overline{OA}^2 + \overline{OB}^2 - 2 \overline{OA} \overline{OB} \cos \theta = \overline{CD}^2 + \overline{AC}^2 + \overline{BD}^2 - 2 \overline{AC} \overline{BD}$$

$$\overline{OA} = \overline{OB} = r$$

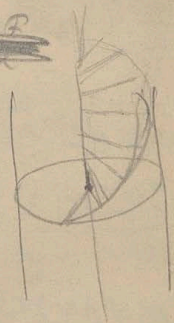
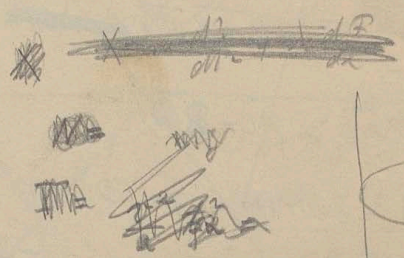
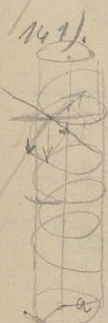
$$2r^2(1 - \cos \theta) =$$

$$\overline{AC}^2 = r^2 \sin^2 \alpha - \overline{OC}^2 + r^2 \cos^2 \alpha$$

$$\overline{BD}^2 =$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{for } AD &= \\ \text{for } AC &= \text{for } DC \\ &1 + 4 \text{ for } DC \end{aligned}$$



$$\frac{ds}{dt^2} = g \sin \alpha$$

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = v = g t \sin \alpha$$

$$s = g \frac{t^2}{2} \sin \alpha \quad z = g \frac{t^2}{2} \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$y = a \sin \varphi \quad \alpha \varphi : z = 2\pi r : \frac{2\pi r}{a} t^2$$

$$\varphi = \frac{z}{a t^2}$$

$$\varphi = g \frac{t^2}{2} \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{a t^2} = \frac{g t^2}{2 a r^2} \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$y = a \sin\left(\frac{2t^2}{4a} \sin 2\alpha\right)$$

$$x = a \cos\left(\frac{2t^2}{4a} \sin 2\alpha\right)$$

$$D = \sqrt{\left(\frac{v^2}{a}\right)^2 + g^2 \cos^2 \alpha}$$

$$= \sqrt{\left(\frac{g^2 t^2 \sin^2 \alpha}{a}\right)^2 + g^2 \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{g \cos \alpha}{a} \sqrt{g^2 t^4 \sin^4 \alpha + a^2}$$

$$= \frac{g \cos \alpha}{a} \sqrt{a^2 + g^2 t^4 \frac{\sin^4 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha}}$$

~~PARAMETER~~

$$x = a \cos \psi$$

$$y = a \sin \psi$$

$$z = a \psi \operatorname{tg} \alpha$$

$$x = a \cos\left(\frac{z}{a \operatorname{tg} \alpha}\right)$$

$$y = a \sin\left(\frac{z}{a \operatorname{tg} \alpha}\right)$$

$$\frac{dx}{dz} = -a \sin\left(\frac{z}{a \operatorname{tg} \alpha}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{a \operatorname{tg} \alpha} = -\frac{\sin\left(\frac{z}{a \operatorname{tg} \alpha}\right)}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha}$$

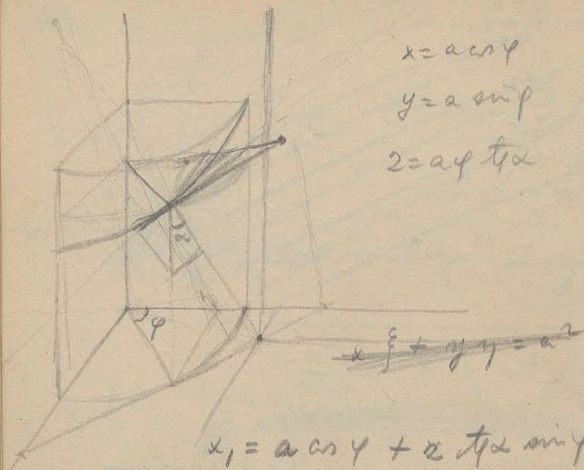
$$\frac{dy}{dz} = \frac{\cos\left(\frac{z}{a \operatorname{tg} \alpha}\right)}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\operatorname{ctg} \frac{z}{a \operatorname{tg} \alpha}$$

$$x = a \cos \varphi$$

$$y = a \sin \varphi$$

$$z = a \varphi \tan \alpha$$



$$x_1 = a \cos \varphi + z \tan \alpha \sin \varphi$$

$$y_1 = a \sin \varphi - z \tan \alpha \cos \varphi$$

$$x_2 = a \cos \varphi - z \tan \alpha \sin \varphi$$

$$y_2 = a \sin \varphi + z \tan \alpha \cos \varphi$$

$$(y - y_1) = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} (x - x_1)$$

$$y - a \sin \varphi + z \tan \alpha \cos \varphi = \frac{2 \cos \varphi (\tan \alpha z + a \sin \varphi)}{2 \sin \varphi (\tan \alpha z + a \cos \varphi)} (x - a \cos \varphi + z \tan \alpha \sin \varphi)$$

$$y - a \sin \varphi + z \tan \alpha \cos \varphi = - \tan \alpha (x - a \cos \varphi + z \tan \alpha \sin \varphi)$$

$$y + x \tan \alpha - \frac{a \sin \varphi}{\sin \varphi} + 2 \tan \alpha z = 0$$

$$\frac{y \sin \varphi}{a} + \frac{x \cos \varphi}{a} - 1 = 0$$

$$I \quad \xi = 2$$

$$\eta = \xi \tan \varphi$$

$$II \quad \eta \sin \varphi + \xi \cos \varphi - a = 0$$

$$\frac{\xi \cos \varphi}{a} + \frac{\xi \sin^2 \varphi}{2} + 1 = 0$$

$$I \quad \xi = 2$$

$$\eta = \xi \frac{y}{x}$$

$$II \quad \eta y + \xi x - a^2 = 0$$

$$x \xi + \xi \frac{y^2}{x} - a^2 = 0$$

$$\tan \theta_1 = \frac{g \cos \alpha}{g t^2 \sin^2 \alpha} = \frac{a \cos \alpha}{g t^2 \sin^2 \alpha} = \frac{a \cos \alpha}{2x}$$

$$m_2 = 2 + a \frac{2e}{r \cos \alpha}$$

~~$$\frac{2a}{\cos \alpha} + 2 + \frac{2a}{\cos \alpha} = x; u$$~~

~~$$u = \frac{2(\cos \alpha + 2)x}{2a}$$~~

~~$$\frac{2a}{\cos \alpha} + 2 +$$~~

$$\xi = a \cos \varphi$$

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$$\eta = 2$$

$$\frac{a}{\cos \varphi} - a \cos \varphi : \frac{a}{\cos \varphi} = 2; u$$

$$u = \frac{2x \cos \varphi}{\cos \varphi - a \sin^2 \varphi}$$

$$\cos \theta_1 = \cos \lambda \cos \alpha + \cos \mu \cos \beta + \cos \nu \cos \gamma$$

$$\sin \theta_1 = \cos \lambda \cos \alpha' + \cos \mu \cos \beta' + \cos \nu \cos \gamma'$$

$$\cos^2 \lambda + \cos^2 \mu + \cos^2 \nu = 1$$

$$\cos \alpha = \cos \varphi = \frac{x}{a} \quad \cos \gamma' = \cos(\alpha) \neq 1$$

$$\cos \beta = \sin \varphi = \frac{y}{a}$$

$$\cos \mu = 0$$

$$y = z + a \tan \varphi \tan(\alpha)$$

$$z + a \tan \varphi \tan(\alpha) : z = \frac{a}{\cos \varphi} + u : u$$

$$a \tan \varphi \tan \alpha : z = \frac{a}{\sin \varphi} : u$$

$$u_2 = z$$

$$u_x = \frac{z}{\cos \varphi \tan \varphi \tan \alpha} = \frac{z}{\sin \varphi \tan \alpha}$$

$$y_2 = z - a \tan \varphi \tan \alpha$$

$$z - a \frac{\tan \alpha}{\tan \varphi} : z = \frac{a}{\sin \varphi} + u : u + \frac{a}{\sin \varphi}$$

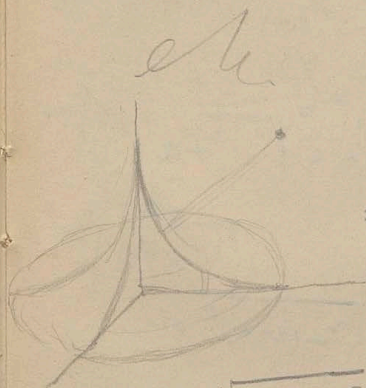
$$-a \frac{\tan \alpha}{\tan \varphi} : z = -\frac{a}{\sin \varphi} : u + \frac{a}{\sin \varphi}$$

$$u_y = \frac{z}{\frac{\sin \varphi}{\tan \varphi}} - \frac{a}{\sin \varphi} = \frac{z \tan \varphi}{\cos \varphi} - \frac{a}{\sin \varphi}$$

$$-\frac{x}{u_x} + \frac{y}{u_y} + \frac{z}{u_z} - 1 = 0$$

$$-\frac{x}{2} \sin \varphi \operatorname{tg} \alpha + \frac{y}{\frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{\cos \varphi} - \frac{a}{\sin \varphi}} + \frac{z}{2} - 1 = 0$$

$$\cos \alpha' = \frac{-\sin \varphi \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{\sin^2 \varphi \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha}{2^2} + \frac{\cos^2 \varphi \sin^2 \varphi}{(2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha \sin \varphi - a \cos \varphi)^2}} + \frac{1}{2}}$$



$$(a-x)^2 + (a-z)^2 = a^2$$

~~$$T = \int_0^a \dots dx \cdot 2\pi$$~~

$$T = \int_0^a \dots dx \cdot 2\pi$$

$$(a-z) = \sqrt{2ax - x^2}$$

$$z = a - \sqrt{2ax - x^2}$$

$$T = \int_0^a [a - \sqrt{2ax - x^2}] x^2 dx \cdot 2\pi$$

~~$$2\pi \int_0^a [a - \sqrt{2ax - x^2}] x^2 dx$$~~

$$\int_0^a x^2 \sqrt{2ax - x^2} dx =$$

$$\int x^2 \sqrt{2ax-x^2} = \int x \left[(x-a) \sqrt{2ax-x^2} + a \sqrt{2ax-x^2} \right]$$

$$= \underbrace{\int x(x-a) \sqrt{2ax-x^2} dx}_{I_1} + \underbrace{\int ax \sqrt{2ax-x^2} dx}_{I_2}$$

$$I_1 = -\frac{x}{3} [2ax-x^2]^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{1}{3} \int [2ax-x^2]^{\frac{3}{2}} dx$$

$$\int [2ax-x^2]^{\frac{3}{2}} dx = \int 2ax \sqrt{2ax-x^2} - x^2 \sqrt{2ax-x^2}$$

$$= 2I_2 - I_0$$

$$\int ax \sqrt{2ax-x^2} dx = a \int (x-a) \sqrt{\dots} + a \int \sqrt{\dots}$$

$$= \frac{a}{3} [2ax-x^2]^{\frac{3}{2}} + a^2 I_3$$

$$I_3 = \int \sqrt{2ax-x^2} dx = \int \sqrt{a^2 - (a-x)^2} dx$$

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

~~$$= a \left[\frac{a-x}{a} \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{a-x}{a}\right)^2} + \frac{1}{2} \arcsin \left(\frac{a-x}{a} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{a-x}{2} \sqrt{2ax-x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \left(\frac{a-x}{a} \right) + \frac{ax-x^2}{2}$$~~

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

$$1-x = 2^z + 2^z x$$

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

$$\int \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = ?$$

$$dx = \frac{-(1+2^z)2^z \cdot 2 - (1-2^z)2^z}{(1+2^z)^2}$$

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

$$= \frac{-4z dz}{(1+2^z)^2}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{x+2z^2+z^4 - x+2z^2-z^4}}{1+2^z} = \frac{2z}{1+2^z}$$

$$\int \frac{2z}{1+2^z} \cdot \frac{4z dz}{(1+2^z)^2} = -8 \int \frac{z^2 dz}{(1+2^z)^3} =$$

$$= -8 \int \frac{-z dz}{(1+2^z)^2}$$

$$x^2 + ax + b = 0$$

$$x^2 = -ax - b$$

$$x_1 = \sqrt{-b - a\sqrt{-b - a\sqrt{-b - a\sqrt{\dots}}}}$$

$$x_1 = i\sqrt{b + ai}\sqrt{b + ai}\sqrt{b + ai}\dots$$

$$ax = -b - x^2$$

$$x = \frac{-b - x^2}{a} = -\frac{b}{a} - \frac{x^2}{a}$$

~~$$x = \frac{-b - \left(-\frac{b}{a} - \frac{b - a}{a}\right)^2}{a}$$~~

$$x_2 = -\frac{b}{a} - \frac{1}{a} \left[-\frac{b}{a} - \frac{1}{a} \left[-\frac{b}{a} - \frac{1}{a} \left[-\frac{b}{a} - \frac{1}{a} \dots \right] \right] \right]$$

$$x_2 = -\frac{b}{a} - \frac{1}{a} \left[\frac{b}{a} + \frac{1}{a} \left[\frac{b}{a} + \frac{1}{a} \left[\frac{b}{a} + \frac{1}{a} \dots \right] \right] \right]$$

divergent?

$$(x+3)(x+2) = 0$$

$$x^2 + 7x + 10 = 0$$

$$x_1 = i\sqrt{10+7i}\sqrt{10+7i}\dots$$

~~$$\sqrt{10} = 3.1623 \quad .7 = 22.1361 \quad = ?$$~~

~~$$100 : 64$$~~

~~$$3900 : 626$$~~

~~$$144 : 632$$~~

~~$$18$$~~

$$x_2 = -\frac{b}{a} - \frac{1}{a}$$

$$x = -\frac{b}{a} = -\frac{10}{7} \quad x^2 = \frac{100}{49} \quad b - x^2 = \frac{590}{49}$$

$$x^2 - ax + b = 0$$

$$x^2 = ax - b$$

$$x_1 = \sqrt{-b+a} \sqrt{-b+a} \sqrt{-b+a}$$

$$ax = x^2 + b$$

$$x = \frac{x^2 + b}{a}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{b}{a} + \frac{1}{a} \left[\frac{b}{a} + \frac{1}{a} \left[\frac{b}{a} + \frac{1}{a} \right] \right]^2$$

divergent?

$$x^2 + ax - b = 0$$

$$x^2 = b - ax$$

$$x_1 = \sqrt{b-a} \sqrt{b-a} \sqrt{b-a}$$

$$ax = b - x^2$$

$$x = \frac{b - x^2}{a}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{b}{a} - \frac{1}{a} \left[\frac{b}{a} - \frac{1}{a} \left[\frac{b}{a} - \frac{1}{a} \right] \right]^2$$

$$x^2 - ax - b = 0$$

$$x_1 = \sqrt{b+a} \sqrt{b+a} \sqrt{b+a}$$

$$x_2 = -\frac{b}{a} + \frac{1}{a} \left[-\frac{b}{a} + \frac{1}{a} \left[-\frac{b}{a} + \frac{1}{a} \right] \right]^2$$

$$I \quad x^2 + 7x + 10 = 0$$

$$x_1 = 5 \quad x_2 = 2$$

$$II \quad x^2 - 3x - 10 = 0$$

$$x_1 = -5 \quad x_2 = 2$$

$$III \quad x^2 + 3x - 10 = 0$$

$$x_1 = 5 \quad x_2 = -2$$

$$IV \quad x^2 - 7x + 10 = 0$$

$$x_1 = -5 \quad x_2 = -2$$

$$I \quad x_1 = ? \quad x_2 = ?$$

$$II \quad \sqrt{10} = \frac{3 \cdot 16 \cdot 23 \cdot 7}{22 \cdot 13 \cdot 6}$$

$$\sqrt{32,14} = 5,67$$

$$7 \cdot 14 : 106$$

$$78 : 113$$

etc. divergent x_1

$$\frac{8}{2} = \frac{10}{7}$$

$$\frac{100}{49 \cdot 7} = \frac{\cancel{100}}{343} \quad \frac{100 - 10}{49} = \frac{90}{49}$$

$$= -\frac{390}{343} \neq -\frac{40}{35} \neq -\frac{8}{7}$$

$$\frac{64}{49 \cdot 7} - \frac{10}{7} = -\frac{426}{343} \neq -\frac{6}{5}$$

$$\frac{36}{25 \cdot 7} - \frac{10}{7} = \frac{11}{175} = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$\frac{1}{1} \quad \dots \quad ?$$

$$x_2 = 2$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}-1\right) \left(\frac{1}{2}-2\right) \left(\frac{1}{2}-3\right)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4}$$

III

$$x_1 = 2$$

$$10 - 22 \cdot 13 = -12 \cdot 1$$

159

$$24 \cdot 25$$

$$-14 \cdot 3$$

$$x_2 = 2$$

 a_1

IV

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

$$= a^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} a^{-\frac{1}{2}} b, - \frac{1}{8} a^{-\frac{3}{2}} b^2 + \frac{1}{16} a^{-\frac{5}{2}} b^3 + \dots$$

$$a_1 = b \left[a^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} a^{-\frac{1}{2}} b, - \frac{1}{8} a^{-\frac{3}{2}} b^2 \dots \right]$$

$$a_1^2 = b^2 [a + b a_1]$$

$$a_1^3 = b^3 \left[a^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} a^{\frac{1}{2}} b a_1, - \frac{1}{8} a^{-\frac{1}{2}} b^2 a_1^2 \dots \right]$$

$$+ b a^{\frac{1}{2}} b a_1 + \frac{1}{2} b a^{-\frac{1}{2}} b^2 a_1^2 \dots$$

$$= b^3 \left[a^{\frac{3}{2}} + \left(\frac{1}{2} + b \right) a^{\frac{1}{2}} b a_1, + \left(\frac{b}{2} - \frac{1}{8} \right) a^{-\frac{1}{2}} b^2 a_1^2 \dots \right]$$

$$= a^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} a^{-\frac{1}{2}} b \left[a^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} a^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left[b a^{\frac{1}{2}} \dots \right] \right]$$

$$- \frac{1}{8} a^{-\frac{3}{2}} b^2 \left[a + b^2 \left[a^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} a^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left[b a^{\frac{1}{2}} \dots \right] \right] \right]$$

$$dp = p(X dx + Y dy + Z dz)$$



$$\partial p \, dx \, dy \, dz = X p \, dx \, dy \, dz$$

$$\partial p \, dx \, dz = Y p \, dx \, dy \, dz$$

$$dp = \partial_x p \, dx + \partial_y p \, dy + \partial_z p \, dz$$

$$dp = p(X dx + Y dy + \dots)$$

$$p \left(\frac{X dx}{R ds} + \frac{Y dy}{R ds} + \frac{Z dz}{R ds} \right) = 0$$

and with w

$$\cos \theta = 0$$

$$\theta = 90^\circ$$



20. - ρ $\frac{d}{dt}$ $\frac{m}{r}$ $\frac{1}{r^2}$

$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{m}{r} \right) = \frac{m}{r^2} \frac{dr}{dt}$

6 or 11 or 11 or 11 or 11

11 or 11.

$$K = \frac{mk}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

$$X = \frac{mk x}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\text{PWA } p = \alpha \rho$$

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$$\alpha dp = -\rho \left[mk \frac{x dx + y dy + z dz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right]$$

~~N.F. p = c.~~

$$\alpha \frac{dp}{\rho} = +mk d\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}\right)$$

$$\text{N.F. } p = c. \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{\dots}} = \frac{1}{r} = \text{const}$$

$$\alpha \int \rho = \frac{mk}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = \frac{mk}{r} + \text{const}$$

$$\rho = c \left(\frac{mk}{2r} + c \right)$$

$$c \cdot 2 \cdot 20 \cdot r^2 \cdot r \left[+ \rho \int \rho \right]$$

$$K = \frac{mk}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} + \frac{mk}{(e-x)^2 + y^2 + (e-z)^2}$$

$$\frac{d\rho}{\rho} = mk \int \frac{x dx}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \dots$$

$$= mk \left[\dots \right]$$

$$X = -\frac{mkx}{r^3} + \frac{mk(e-x)}{r'^3}$$

$$\frac{dX}{X} = -\frac{mkx}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{mk(e-x)}{[(e-x)^2 + y^2 + z^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$Y = -\frac{mk y}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} - \frac{mk y}{[(e-x)^2+y^2+z^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\alpha \frac{dp}{\rho} = \left[d \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}} + d \frac{1}{\sqrt{(e-x)^2+y^2+z^2}} \right]$$

$$\alpha \int p = mk \left[\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r'} \right]$$

$$\rho = \frac{mk}{\alpha r} \cdot \frac{mk}{\alpha r'}$$

$$c = \rho r r' b z$$

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

$$y \text{ and } z \text{ are } x \text{ and } e \text{ are } a^2 r' = e - r$$

$$\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{e-r}$$

$$-\frac{1}{r^2} + \frac{1}{(e-r)^2} = 0$$

$$(e-r)^2 - r^2 = 0$$

$$e^2 - 2er = 0$$

$$\frac{2}{r^3} - \frac{2}{(e-r)^3}$$

$$\frac{16}{e^3} - \frac{16}{e^3} = 0$$

$$r = \frac{e}{2}$$

Minimum

$$\frac{1}{r^2(e-r)^2} = 0$$

$$e = r = \text{Max}$$

$$r = \infty = \text{Min.}$$

~~V =~~

$$\frac{mk}{\alpha} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{x+\delta^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\frac{e}{2}+x)^2+\delta^2}} \right]$$

$$= \iint \rho \, d\tau \, dx \, e$$

$$+ 2\pi e \frac{mk}{\alpha} \int_0^x \delta \, d\delta \, dx \left[1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+\delta^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\frac{e}{2}+x)^2+\delta^2}} + \right]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{x+\delta^2} + \frac{1}{(\frac{e}{2}+x)^2+\delta^2} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{\dots}}$$

$$= 2\pi e \frac{mk}{\alpha} \int_0^x dx \left[\frac{\delta^2}{2} + \sqrt{x+\delta^2} + \sqrt{(\frac{e}{2}+x)^2+\delta^2} + \right]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{L}(x^2+\delta^2) + \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{L}[(\frac{e}{2}+x)^2+\delta^2] + \dots \Big]_0^{\delta}$$

$$= 2\pi e \frac{mk}{\alpha} \int_0^x dx \left[\frac{\delta^2}{2} + \sqrt{x+\delta^2} - x + \sqrt{(\frac{e}{2}+x)^2+\delta^2} - \frac{e}{2} - x + \right]$$

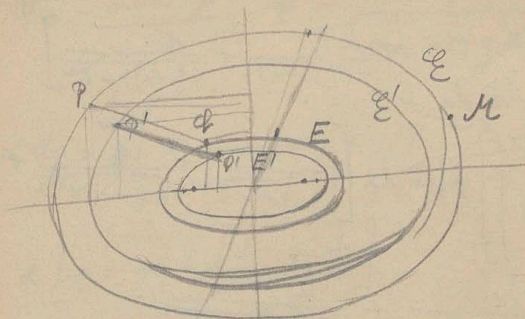
$$+ \mathcal{L}(\sqrt{x+\delta^2}) - \mathcal{L}(x) + \mathcal{L}(\sqrt{(\frac{e}{2}+x)^2+\delta^2}) - \mathcal{L}(\frac{e}{2}+x)$$

$$= 2\pi e \frac{mk}{\alpha} \left[\frac{\delta^2 x}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{x+\delta^2} - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{ex}{m} + 2(x + \sqrt{x+\delta^2}) \right]$$

$$+ \mathcal{L}[\frac{e}{2}+x + \sqrt{(\frac{e}{2}+x)^2+\delta^2}] + \dots - 2\delta - \mathcal{L}(\frac{e}{2} + \dots)$$

$$V_1 = 2\pi e \frac{mk}{\alpha} \left[\frac{\delta^2 x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{2} + \mathcal{L}(x + \sqrt{x+\delta^2}) - 2\delta - \dots \right]$$

Handwritten scribbles at the bottom of the page.



$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1 \quad E$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a'^2} + \frac{y^2}{b'^2} + \frac{z^2}{c'^2} = 1 \quad E' \text{ ähnl.}$$

$$\frac{\xi^2}{a^2} + \frac{\eta^2}{a^2 - b^2} + \frac{\zeta^2}{a^2 - d^2} = 1 \quad E'' \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} e^2 = a^2 - b^2 \\ d^2 = a^2 - c^2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{\xi'^2}{a^2 \lambda^2} + \frac{\eta'^2}{(a^2 - e^2) \lambda^2} + \frac{\zeta'^2}{(a^2 - d^2) \lambda^2} = 1$$

$$\text{B.A. } [PQ]^2 = [P'Q']^2$$

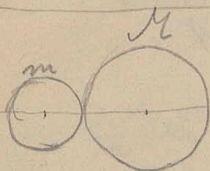
$$\frac{e}{a} = c \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}} \quad e' = c \sqrt{d^2 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}$$

$$\xi = \sqrt{(a^2 - d^2) \left[1 - \frac{\xi^2}{a^2} - \frac{\eta^2}{a^2 - e^2} \right]} \quad \xi' = \sqrt{(a^2 - d^2) \left[\lambda^2 - \frac{\xi'^2}{a^2} - \frac{\eta'^2}{a^2 - e^2} \right]}$$

$$PQ^2 = \cancel{x^2 + y^2 + 2 - 2x - 2y}$$

$$\# \quad (x - \xi)^2 + (y - \eta)^2 + (2 - \xi)^2$$

=



$$M \quad v \quad v'$$

$$m \quad v \quad v'$$

$$\xi = \frac{Mx + mx}{M+m}$$

$$\frac{d\xi}{dt} = \frac{Mv + mv}{M+m} = \frac{Mv' + mv'}{M+m}$$

$$M(v - v') + m(v - v') = 0$$

$$Mv - v' = v' - Mv$$

$$v + v' = v' + v \quad v' = v + v - v'$$

$$M(2v - v' - v) + m(v - v') = 0$$

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

$$X dx + Y dy + Z dz = 0$$

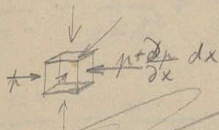
$$\ln p f = \alpha$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{X^3} \times [\lambda - (1+\lambda^2) \arctan \lambda + \frac{\omega^2}{\alpha}] dx +$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{X^3} g [\lambda - (1+\lambda^2) \arctan \lambda - \frac{\omega^2}{\alpha}] dy +$$

etc.

$\lambda -$



$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} dx = X - m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} \quad m = \rho dx dy dz$$

$$dp = \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} dz$$

$$dp = X dx + Y dy + Z dz - \left[\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + \dots \right]$$

$$X = \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \quad \text{etc.}$$

~~$$w dx dy dz + u dy dz + v dz dx = \frac{dp}{dt} dx dy dz$$~~

$$dx dy [dw - w] + dy dz [du - u] + dz dx [dv - v] =$$

$$= \frac{dp}{dt} dx dy dz$$

$$w' = w + \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} dt$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial p}{\partial t}$$

$$\rho \frac{dp}{dx} dx dy dz = \left(X - \frac{dx}{dt} \right) \rho dx dy dz$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = u$$

$$u = f(t, x, y, z)$$

$$x = f_1(t) \quad y = f_2(t) \quad z = f_3(t)$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \frac{dz}{dt}$$

$$\rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = X - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{dp}{dx}$$

$$u = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x \partial t} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} +$$

$$u = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \quad v = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \quad w = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x \partial t} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y \partial x} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial z \partial x} = X - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x}$$

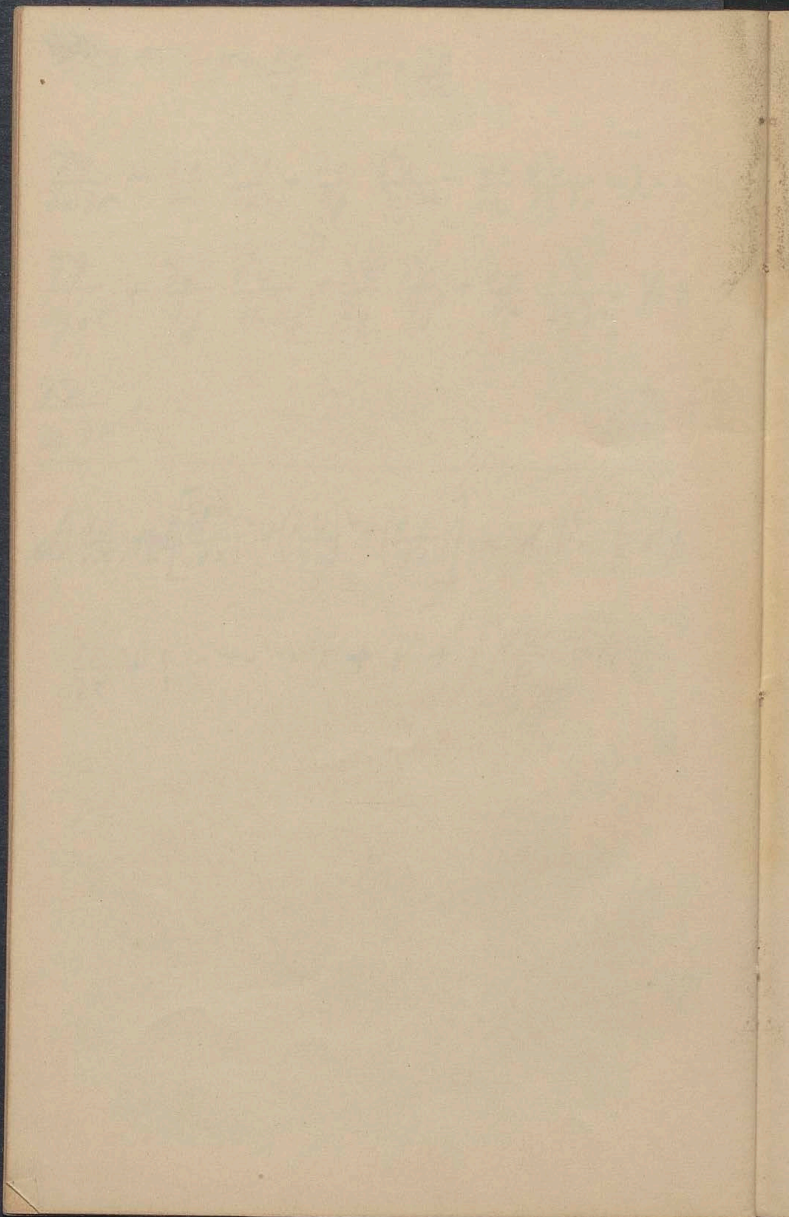
$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y \partial t} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y \partial z} = Y - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y}$$

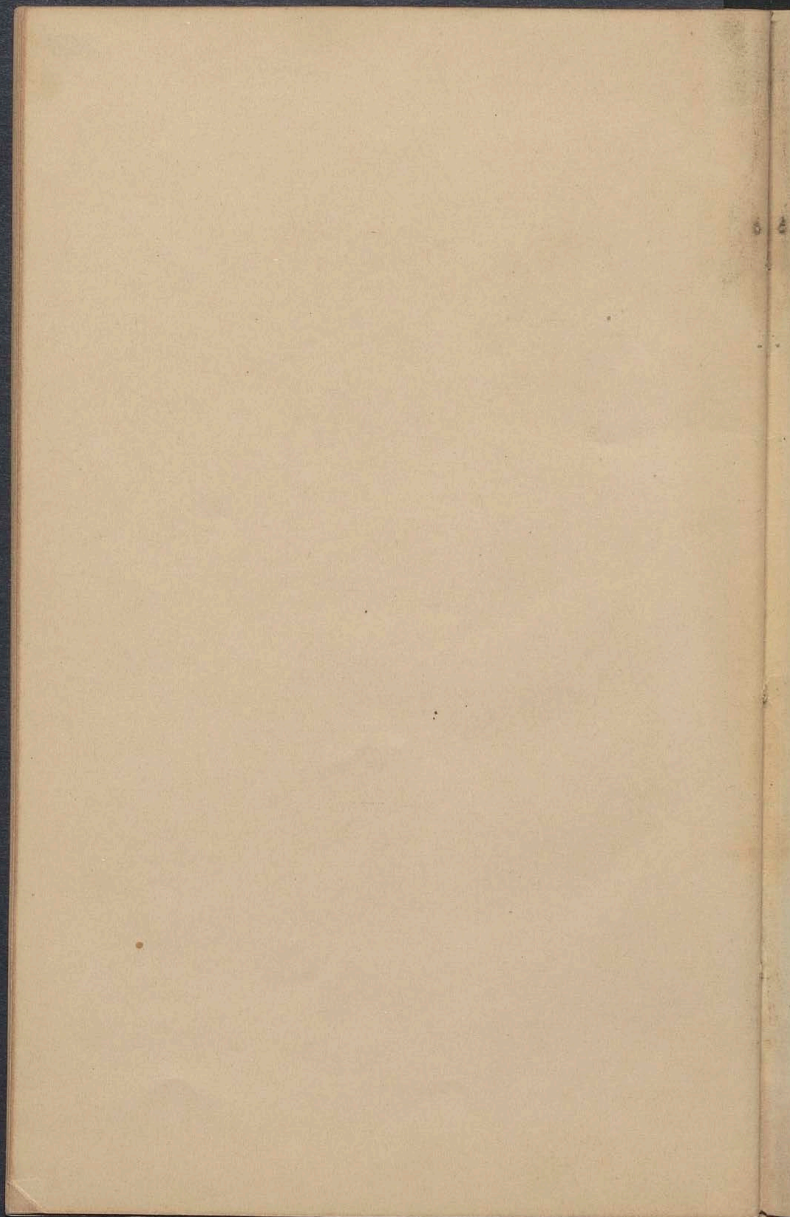
$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial z \partial t} + \dots = Z - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial z}$$

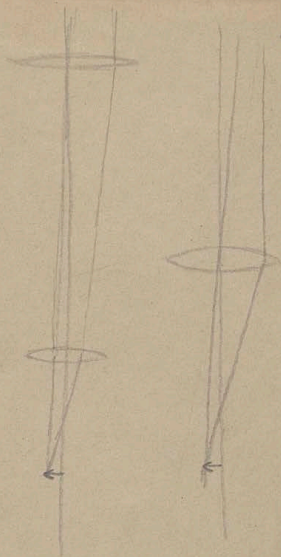
$$d\left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t}\right) + \frac{1}{2} d\left[\left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z}\right)^2\right] = -dV - \frac{1}{\rho} dp$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} (u^2 + v^2 + w^2) + V + \int \frac{dp}{\rho} = 0$$

dx dy dz







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