

PAPIER-HANDLUNG

Dr. Josef Stefan

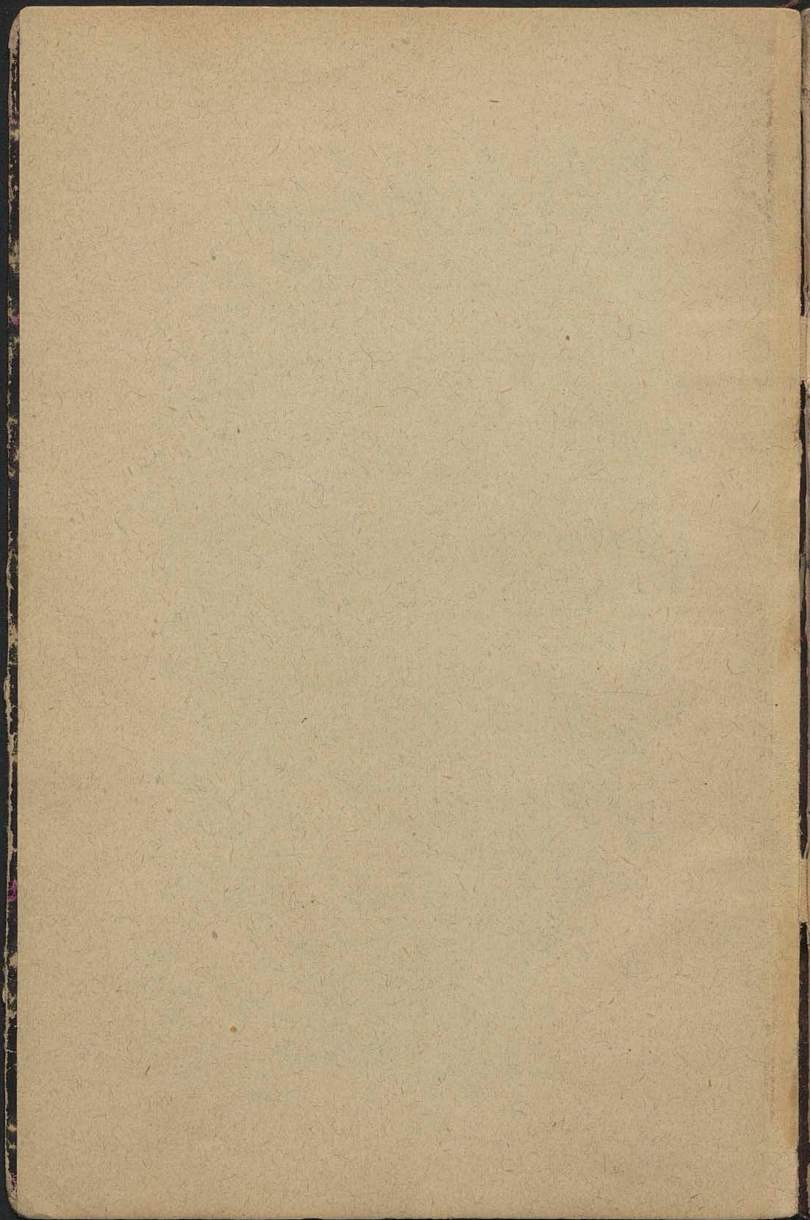
N. I.

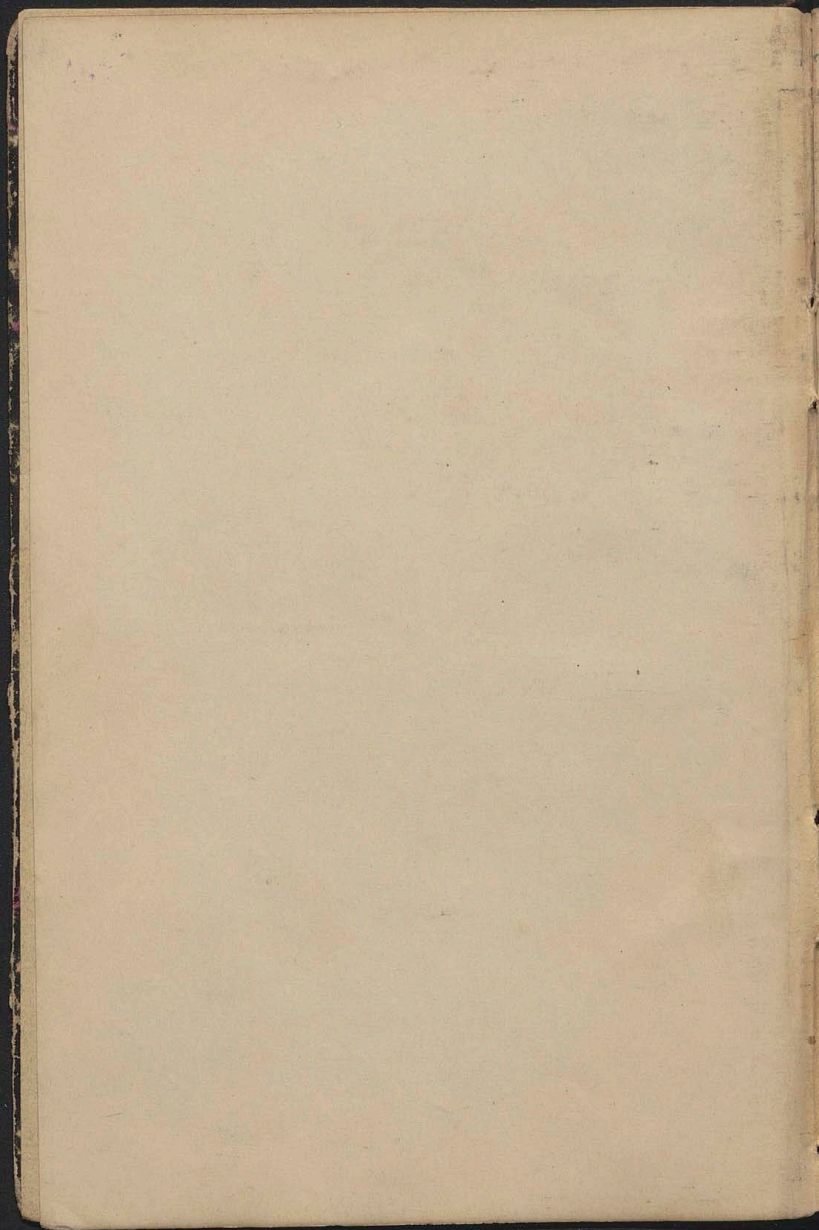
Ausgewählte Capitel aus der
Optik und Wärmelehre.

H. S. 91 Ksmoluchowski

F. POLLY, IV. KAROLINENG. 23.

9444





erst die ...

c. t ...

AA' = ...

P - ...

w - ...

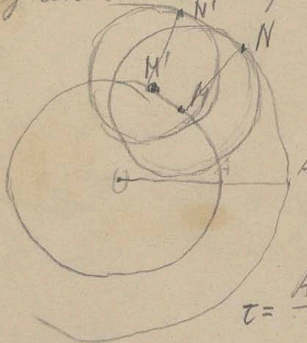
f ...

...

... (dispersion)

... Disp. ...

Huyghens'sches Prinzip



...

...

...

AA' ...
 $t = \frac{AA'}{c}$

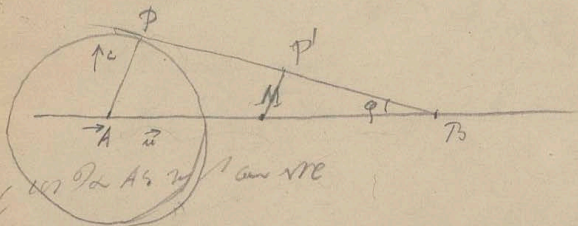
...
 ...
 ...

...

P on circle \sim MM' - $\sin \theta = \frac{c}{u}$ = Elementar an

\uparrow $\sin \theta = \frac{c}{u}$

$\uparrow \frac{c}{u} = \sin \theta$



\sim $\frac{c}{u} = \sin \theta$

$$r : r' = AB : MB$$

$$AP : MP' = AB : MB$$

- $\sin \theta = \frac{c}{u}$

$\frac{c}{u} = \sin \theta$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{AP}{AB} = \frac{c}{u}$$

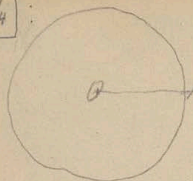
$\frac{c}{u} = \sin \theta$

$\frac{c}{u} = \sin \theta$

$\frac{c}{u} = \sin \theta$

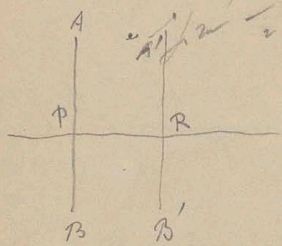
$\frac{c}{u} = \sin \theta$

17/4



2. ...
 ...
 ...

...
 ...
 ...



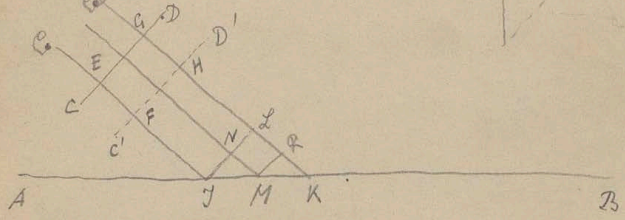
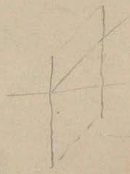
$$\frac{PR}{t} = \dots$$

...
 ...

...
 ...

...
 ...

...
 ...



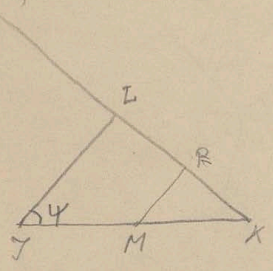
AB ...
 ...

$$t_1 = \frac{LK}{c} \quad t_2 = \frac{MN}{c}$$

...
 ...
 ...

$\sin \theta = \frac{v}{c}$ \Rightarrow $\sin \theta' = \frac{v'}{c}$
 \Rightarrow $\sin \theta' = \frac{v}{c} \frac{c}{c'}$

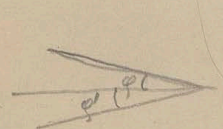
- $\theta \neq M$ & θ konst.
- $\sqrt{v^2 - k^2} \neq \sqrt{v'^2 - k^2}$



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

$\frac{d}{dt} = \frac{dRK}{c}$

$\sin \theta = \frac{v}{c}$ \Rightarrow $\sin \theta' = \frac{v'}{c'}$



$$\sin \phi = \frac{c}{n}$$

$$\sin \phi' = \frac{c'}{n}$$

$$\sin \phi : \sin \phi' = c : c'$$

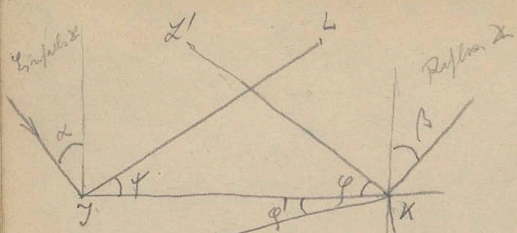
$$JK = t_1 n$$

$$LK = c t_1$$

$$\frac{JK}{LK} = \frac{n}{c} \quad \frac{JK}{JK} = \frac{c}{n} = \sin \phi$$

$$\sin \theta = \sin \phi \quad [c \leq v \leq c \leq R \leq v \leq R]$$

2. Refl. 1:



$$\alpha = \gamma$$

$$\beta = \varphi$$

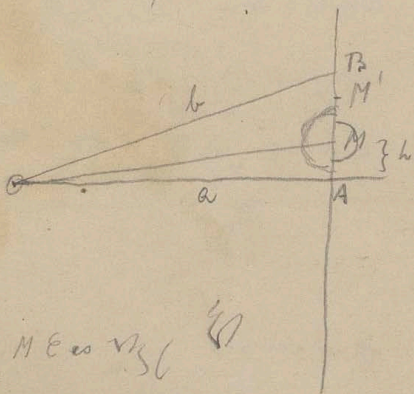
$$\beta = \varphi'$$

$$\alpha = \beta$$

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \gamma} = \frac{c}{c'}$$

aus $e \perp \gamma$ $e \perp \alpha$ $\alpha \perp \beta$ $\beta \perp \gamma$ $\alpha \perp \beta$ $\beta \perp \gamma$ $\alpha \perp \beta$ $\beta \perp \gamma$

$\alpha < \beta < \gamma$ $\alpha < \beta < \gamma$ $\alpha < \beta < \gamma$



$r = c't$

$$t = \frac{OB - OM}{c}$$

$$r = c't = \frac{c'}{c} [OB - OM]$$

$$r = OB - OM$$

$$\frac{c'}{c} = \mu$$

$$(x-a)^2 + (y-h)^2 = \mu^2 (b - \sqrt{a^2 + h^2})^2 \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{e6 Red. } \mu=1 \\ \text{f - } \mu = \frac{c}{c} \end{array} \right. \quad 7$$

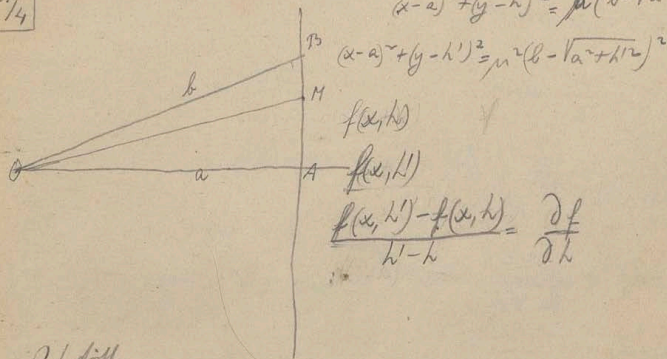
$$h' = h + dh$$

2 f n

21/4

25 & dim. ca; / p. n. f. $\mu=1$

$$(x-a)^2 + (y-h)^2 = \mu^2 (b - \sqrt{a^2 + h^2})^2$$



$$(x-a)^2 + (y-h)^2 = \mu^2 (b - \sqrt{a^2 + h^2})^2$$

$$f(x, h)$$

$$f(x, h')$$

$$\frac{f(x, h') - f(x, h)}{h' - h} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial h}$$

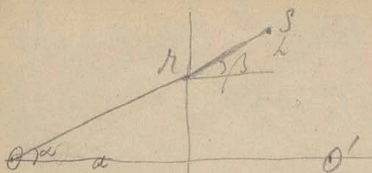
2) h diff

$$-2(y-h) \pm 2\mu^2 (b - \sqrt{a^2 + h^2}) \frac{dh}{\sqrt{a^2 + h^2}}$$

$$y-h = \mu^2 \frac{(b - \sqrt{a^2 + h^2}) h}{\sqrt{a^2 + h^2}} \quad \text{25 & 26 a}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (x-a)^2 + (y-h)^2 &= \mu^2 (b - \sqrt{a^2 + h^2})^2 \\ y-h &= \mu^2 \frac{(b - \sqrt{a^2 + h^2}) h}{\sqrt{a^2 + h^2}} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\frac{(y-h)^2}{(x-a)^2 + (y-h)^2} = \frac{\mu^2 h^2}{a^2 + h^2}$$



$$MS = \sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-h)^2}$$

$$\sin^2 \beta = \mu^2 \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$\sin \beta = \mu \sin \alpha$$

$$\sin \beta = \frac{c'}{c} \sin \alpha$$

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \beta} = \frac{c}{c'} \quad \text{Snell's Law}$$

$$MS = c \sin \beta$$

$$OM = \mu c \sin \alpha$$

$$(y-h) = \frac{\mu^2 b h}{\sqrt{a^2+h^2}} - \mu^2 h \quad \text{as } \mu^2 = \frac{c^2}{c'^2} = \frac{c^2 \sin^2 \alpha}{c'^2 \sin^2 \beta}$$

example

refraction

$$y = \frac{bh}{\sqrt{a^2+h^2}}$$

$$y(a^2+h^2) = bh^2$$

$$h = \frac{ay}{\sqrt{b^2-y^2}}$$

$$\sqrt{a^2+h^2} = \frac{bh}{y}$$

$$= \frac{aby}{\sqrt{b^2-y^2}}$$

$$(x-a)^2 + \left(y - \frac{ay}{\sqrt{b^2-y^2}}\right)^2 = \left(b - \frac{ab}{\sqrt{b^2-y^2}}\right)^2 \quad \text{as refraction}$$

$$b^2 \left(1 - \frac{a}{\sqrt{b^2 - y^2}}\right)^2 - y^2 \left(1 - \frac{a}{\sqrt{b^2 - y^2}}\right)^2 = (x-a)^2 \quad 8$$

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

$$\left(\sqrt{b^2 - y^2} - a\right)^2 =$$

$$x - a = \pm \left(\sqrt{b^2 - y^2} - a\right)$$

2 Curves

$$\text{ob. 1} \quad x - a = \sqrt{b^2 - y^2} - a$$

$$x = \sqrt{b^2 - y^2}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = b^2 \quad \text{Kreis } \sim \text{ Kreis } \text{ O } \text{ B}$$

2/ Kurve ist y-achse
 in der Ebene. Kreis der y-achse
 1/2 Kurve ist y-achse

$$x - a = -\sqrt{b^2 - y^2} + a$$

$$x - 2a = -\sqrt{b^2 - y^2}$$

$$(x - 2a)^2 + y^2 = b^2 \quad \text{Kreis } \sim \text{ Kreis } \text{ O } \text{ B}$$

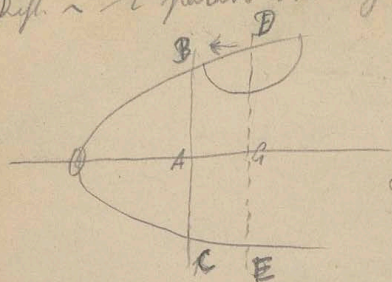
in der Ebene. Kreis der y-achse

$$O' = \text{ver } 0$$

1/2 Kurve ist y-achse

Refl. ~ 2 parabolischen f²

parallele Co. h₂ ~ h₁ refl.



f² as p a ~ a² 2 p h

E - diam Co s/v h

$$OA = a$$

$$b^2 = 2pa$$

$$OG = g$$

$$h^2 = 2pg$$

$$AB = b$$

$$(x-g)^2 + (y-h)^2 = (g-a)^2$$

$$GD = h$$

$$-2(x-g)dg - 2(y-h)dh = 2(g-a)dg$$

$$\text{Param} = p$$

$$(x-g + y-h) \frac{dh}{dg} = a-g$$

10² 2. v. h s g 02 v. p

$$h \frac{dh}{dg} = p$$

$$(x-g + y-h) \frac{p}{h} = a-g$$

$$x + \frac{py}{h} - p = a$$

$$h = \frac{py}{a+p-x}$$

$$x^2 - 2gx + y^2 - 2hy + h^2 = a^2 - 2ag$$

$$x^2 + 2(a+p-x)g - 2hy = a^2$$

$$x^2 + 2(a+p-x) \frac{hy^2}{2p} - 2hy^2 = a^2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + p \frac{y^2}{a+p-x} - \frac{2y^2 p}{a+p-x} = a^2$$

$$x^2(a+p-x) + y^2(a+x) = a^2(a+p-x)$$

$$x^2(a-x) + y^2(a-x) - a^2(a-x) = (a^2 - x^2)p = 0$$

$$a-x=0$$

$$x=a$$

$\frac{p}{2} \frac{y^2}{a}$

$$\frac{2^2}{4} (x-a) = 0$$

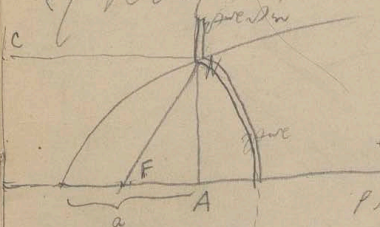
$$x^2 + y^2 - a^2 - p a - p x = 0$$

$$+\frac{p^2}{4} - \frac{p^2}{4}$$

$$(x - \frac{a}{2})^2 + y^2 - (a + \frac{a}{2})^2 = 0$$

eg of \cup 2 by $\in \mathbb{P}$; $\in \mathbb{R}^2$ at $\frac{a}{2}$

$$FN = CN = a + \frac{a}{2}$$



et $a \in \mathbb{R}^2 \sim \mathbb{P}$ in \mathbb{R}^2 refl.
 \mathbb{P} refl. \cup \mathbb{P} \cup \mathbb{P} \cup \mathbb{P} \cup \mathbb{P}
 \cup \mathbb{P} \cup \mathbb{P} \cup \mathbb{P} \cup \mathbb{P}
 \cup \mathbb{P} \cup \mathbb{P} \cup \mathbb{P} \cup \mathbb{P}

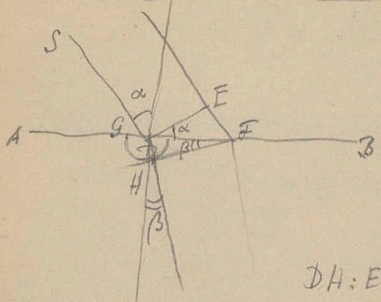
$$(x - \frac{a}{2})^2 + y^2 = (a + \frac{a}{2})^2$$

proba $a = \sqrt{a}$

$$a=0 \in \mathbb{R} = \frac{1}{2}$$

\mathbb{P}^c $a = \in \mathbb{R} = 0$ $a = -\frac{a}{2}$ \cup \mathbb{P} \cup \mathbb{P}
 \cup \mathbb{P} \cup \mathbb{P} \cup \mathbb{P} \cup \mathbb{P}

Pr. 31 of Book 2 by wave theory



$$DG : EF = c' : c$$

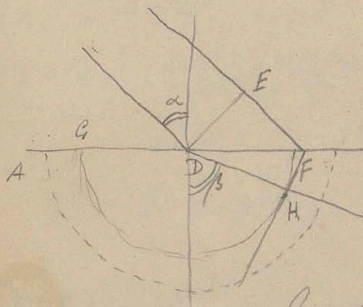
$$EF = DF \sin \alpha$$

$$DH = DF \sin \beta$$

$$DH : EF = \sin \beta : \sin \alpha = c' : c$$

$\sin \beta < \sin \alpha$

$\sin \beta < \sin \alpha \Rightarrow c' < c$



increased ref

by the law of refraction

refr. index $c' < c$
so by R.L. $\sin \beta < \sin \alpha$

Now, by wave theory $c' < c$ in 2 media

refl. α [Total Reflection]

for $\alpha > R = DF$

$$DG = DF \frac{c'}{c}$$

$$DG = DF = EF \frac{c'}{c}$$

$$DF = DF \sin \alpha \frac{c'}{c}$$

$$1 = \sin \alpha \frac{c'}{c} \Rightarrow \sin \alpha > 1$$

law of R.L. $\sin \alpha > 1$

and: $\sin \beta = \frac{c}{a}$ $\sin \alpha = \frac{b}{c}$

$\sin \beta = \frac{c}{a} \sin \alpha$ $\sin \alpha = \frac{a}{c} \sin \beta$

2. $\sin \alpha = \frac{a}{c} \sin \beta$

$\sin \beta = \frac{b}{c} \sin \alpha$

$c = \frac{a \sin \alpha}{\sin \beta} = \frac{a \sin \alpha}{\frac{b \sin \alpha}{c}} = \frac{a c \sin \alpha}{b \sin \alpha}$; $\sin \alpha = \frac{a}{c} \sin \beta$; $c = \frac{a c \sin \alpha}{b \sin \alpha}$

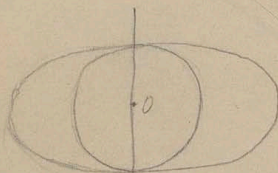
$\sin \alpha = \frac{a}{c} \sin \beta$; $\sin \beta = \frac{b}{c} \sin \alpha$

rotire c și β cu 2α . $\sin \alpha = \frac{a}{c} \sin \beta$; $\sin \beta = \frac{b}{c} \sin \alpha$

$\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = \frac{a}{c} \sin \beta + \frac{b}{c} \sin \alpha$; $\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = \frac{a \sin \beta + b \sin \alpha}{c}$

$\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = \frac{a \sin \beta + b \sin \alpha}{c}$; $\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = \frac{a \sin \beta + b \sin \alpha}{c}$

$\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = \frac{a \sin \beta + b \sin \alpha}{c}$; $\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = \frac{a \sin \beta + b \sin \alpha}{c}$



$\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = \frac{a \sin \beta + b \sin \alpha}{c}$

$\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = \frac{a \sin \beta + b \sin \alpha}{c}$; $\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = \frac{a \sin \beta + b \sin \alpha}{c}$

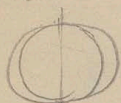
$\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = \frac{a \sin \beta + b \sin \alpha}{c}$; $\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = \frac{a \sin \beta + b \sin \alpha}{c}$

$\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = \frac{a \sin \beta + b \sin \alpha}{c}$; $\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = \frac{a \sin \beta + b \sin \alpha}{c}$

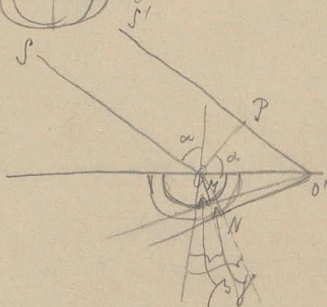
$\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = \frac{a \sin \beta + b \sin \alpha}{c}$; $\sin \alpha + \sin \beta = \frac{a \sin \beta + b \sin \alpha}{c}$

23/4 ^{of} lat γ $\approx 75^\circ$ e opt. $\alpha \pm 6$

$\alpha \pm 6$ γ $\approx 75^\circ$



front view of the object γ $\approx 75^\circ$ e



$O'M \perp O'N$ \perp W X

$\alpha \approx 75^\circ$ e \perp

$O'M : O'P = \frac{O}{c}$ $\alpha \approx 75^\circ$ e

$O'N : O'P = \frac{e}{c}$ $e = \gamma$ $\approx 75^\circ$ e

$O'M = O'O' \sin \gamma$

$O'N = O'O' \sin \alpha$

$O'P = O'O' \sin \alpha$

$\frac{\sin \gamma}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{O}{c}$

$\frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \gamma} = \frac{c}{O}$

$\frac{\sin \gamma}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{e}{c}$

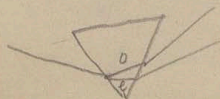
$\frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \gamma} = \frac{c}{e}$

$\frac{c}{O} \sin \alpha = 1.658$

$\frac{c}{e} = 1.487$

$\gamma \approx 15^\circ$ - $\gamma \approx 75^\circ$ e $\gamma \approx 75^\circ$ e

$\alpha \approx 75^\circ$ e $\gamma \approx 75^\circ$ e $\alpha \approx 75^\circ$ e $\gamma \approx 75^\circ$ e



$$t \sin \alpha = \frac{OC}{\sqrt{O'P^2 - OA^2}} = \frac{OC}{\frac{O'P^2}{\sin^2 \alpha} - OA^2} = \frac{OC \sin \alpha}{\sqrt{O'P^2 - OA^2} \sin^2 \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{OC \sin \alpha}{c \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \alpha \frac{e^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{OC \sin \alpha}{\sqrt{c^2 - e^2 \sin^2 \alpha}}$$

Let $O'P = y$ then $OC = y \cos \alpha$

$$t \sin \alpha = \frac{OC \sin \alpha}{\sqrt{c^2 - e^2 \sin^2 \alpha}} \quad \frac{e}{c} = \sqrt{1 - e^2/c^2}$$

$$\frac{e}{c} = \dots$$

$$t^2 y^2 (c^2 - e^2 \sin^2 \alpha) = OC^2 \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$c^2 t^2 y^2 = (c^2 + e^2 t^2 y^2) \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$c^2 \sin^2 \alpha = (c^2 \cos^2 \alpha + e^2 \sin^2 \alpha) \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{c \sin \alpha}{\sqrt{c^2 \cos^2 \alpha + e^2 \sin^2 \alpha}}$$

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{c}{\sqrt{c^2 \cos^2 \alpha + e^2 \sin^2 \alpha}}$$

Let $OR = y \sin \alpha$

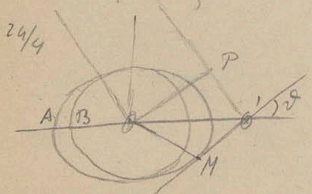


$$OR = OC \sin \alpha$$

$c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} < 2$ Numer. var. 2 if $u = c \cos \alpha$ $e \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$u = \sqrt{a^2 \cos^2 \alpha + c^2 \sin^2 \alpha}$$

$\alpha < \frac{\pi}{2} \in U_3 \neq \in U_2 \text{ bzw } U_1$



- $OP = c$
- $OB = 0$
- $OA = c$
- $OO' = \frac{c}{\sin \alpha}$

$$\frac{x^2}{c^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

$$\xi = OO' \quad \xi = 0$$

$$\frac{x \cdot \xi}{c^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

$$\alpha \frac{OO'}{c^2} = 1$$

$$x = \frac{c^2}{OO'} = \frac{c^2 \sin \alpha}{c}$$

$$z = -c \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{c^2}} = -c \sqrt{1 - \frac{c^2 \sin^2 \alpha}{c^2}} = -\frac{c}{c} \sqrt{c^2 - c^2 \sin^2 \alpha}$$

$$\frac{x}{c^2} + \frac{z}{c^2} \frac{dz}{dx} = 0$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \tan \alpha = -\frac{c^2 x}{c^2 z} = \frac{c^2 \frac{c^2 \sin \alpha}{c}}{c^2 \sqrt{c^2 - c^2 \sin^2 \alpha}} =$$

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

$$\tan^2 \alpha (c^2 - c^2 \sin^2 \alpha) = c^2 \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$c^2 \tan^2 \alpha = (c^2 \tan^2 \alpha + c^2) \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$o^2 \sin^2 \theta = (e^2 \sin^2 \theta + o^2 \cos^2 \theta) \sin^2 \alpha$$

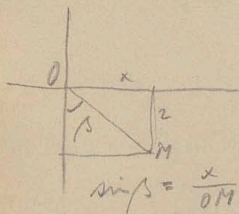
$$\frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\sin^2 \theta} = \frac{o^2 \cos^2 \theta + e^2 \sin^2 \theta}{c^2}$$

Let $\sin \theta = \frac{y}{r}$ and $\sin \alpha = \frac{y}{R}$

$$r = R \frac{y}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$OM^2 = r^2 + z^2 = e^4 \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{c^2} + \frac{o^2 (c^2 - e^2 \sin^2 \alpha)}{c^2}$$

$$= \frac{o^2 c^2 + (e^4 - o^2 e^2) \sin^2 \alpha}{c^2} = R^2 \sin^2 \alpha$$



$$\sin \beta = \frac{e^2 \sin \alpha}{\frac{c}{\sqrt{o^2 c^2 + (e^4 - o^2 e^2) \sin^2 \alpha}}}$$

$$\sin \beta = \frac{x}{OM} \quad \left| \quad \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \beta} = \frac{\sqrt{o^2 c^2 + (e^4 - o^2 e^2) \sin^2 \alpha}}{e^2} \right.$$

Let $\sin \beta = \frac{y}{R}$

$$\sin^2 \beta = \frac{e^4 \sin^2 \alpha}{o^2 c^2 + (e^4 - o^2 e^2) \sin^2 \alpha}$$

$$\sin^2 \beta \cdot o^2 c^2 + (e^4 - o^2 e^2) \sin^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta = e^4 \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$\sin^2 \beta \cdot o^2 c^2 = \sin^2 \alpha [e^4 - e^4 \sin^2 \beta + o^2 e^2 \sin^2 \beta]$$

$$\sin^2 \beta \frac{o^2 c^2}{e^2} = \sin^2 \alpha [e^2 \cos^2 \beta + o^2 \sin^2 \beta]$$

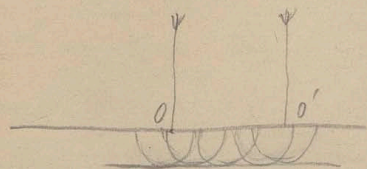
$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \beta} = \frac{o c}{e \sqrt{e^2 \cos^2 \beta + o^2 \sin^2 \beta}}$$

2. Ordnung a opt. o reweh $\gamma < 1$ fep $\gamma < 1$
 13

$\omega \sim$ - generat zelay

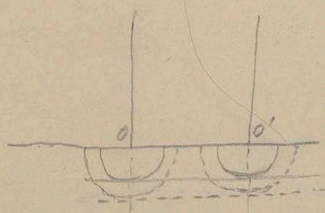
2. Ordnung a opt. o wade h f 2 2 4
 f 2 5 ~ Ellips. 2 re spaw 16 re d ~ Coord fep

f p a ~ $\rho + \gamma$ h p p o k. sp



$\gamma \sim \omega / \omega$ p konstr. re

u 2 p t je h o sil des

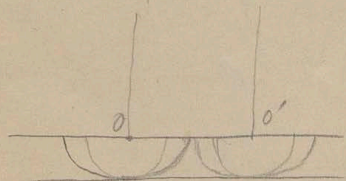


a p opt. h. + f p 2 2 b

a f p p a u 2

p reat h gen sol et <

p h e u

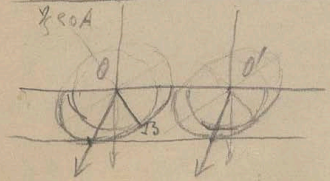


a p opt. re f 2 2 7 + f h p

γ p o s e f h a f a

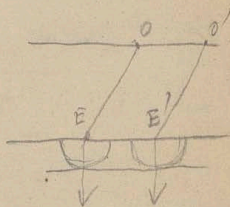
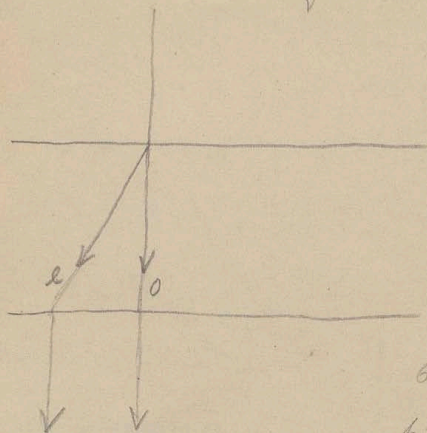
o r h e n ; o r h e t

a p opt. o - e 2 f a



h p 2 2 : e f h e o o p r
 (p e u) < γ o e u p

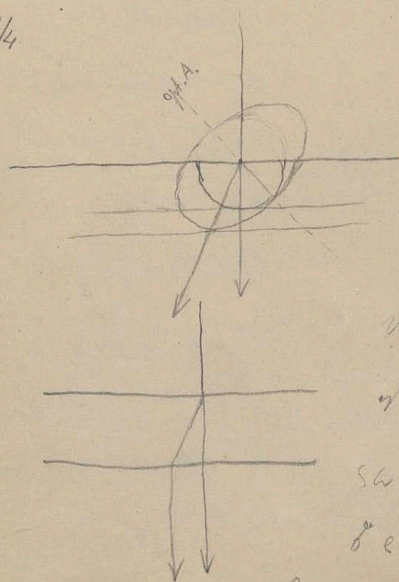
~ 100 + de smalle NDU + Inad. - 1/3



Wen worden
 0%, 1/2 of 1/3 of
 de opt. Ane

Wen worden

28/4



Wen worden
 niet de opt. A.

fjld ~ 1/2 of 1/3

Wen worden

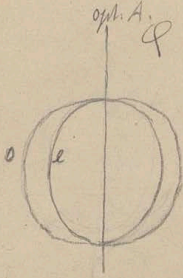
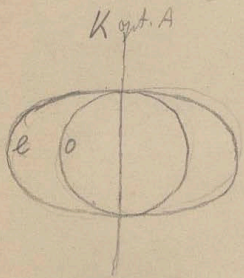
Wen worden

Wen worden

Wen worden

Grasman's Berthelium 1664.

Die ... [Quarz]



(negativ Kr.)

(positiv Kr.)

Butterspath,	Kornwall, Saphir	
	Thinn	
Quarz	1.544	1.553
Kalksp.	1.658	1.487

Ab. ...

Thyngens ... 450 ...

et v d d o c e b g l e s e f , u q o o p e o b e f p o s i t .

Malus 2 sub photometr. f d e x e h e o s ~ 1 p o i

a w p a b o n v t y d o c a w 2 4 9 e t o c o
e 2 f u t ; h e e t e p o n a n s i n g ; o 2 t h e s i n g .

w o n o a w ~ u l t g r k p a : u n o f p , u
e r y 2 a s t p - s i n g .

e e e p 2 h e a e d k n e l a n y p .

a w l e e ~ u d o 2 o e p f p o i k e t .

2 Fresnel s u b p u b C y l l a t M a l u s D - s i n g r o t h : .

i l l a t p o a . s o e t e a 2 i l l a t ; p a f u t r e f l e c t a
f o c h s i ~ l e o k .

f i s t f u f u n o n e p r e f l . d e t e p t .

u n o c c a 5 6 0 o b y p o t . f u f u b 2 B r e w s t e r

h e s t . p e p 1 : e p o t a a o o i d e e t y a = 1 2 p .

u u v i t y ~ 2 0 t y 5 6 0 = 3 / 2 .

o f u n d e r p u b e r i s s i t e s t e ~ x - p o l a r i s s a t i o n s d .

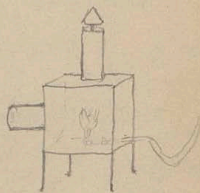
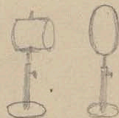
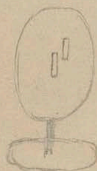
w a s t o e e a d e g l e p e g l e f o c o p r o g r a m .

o e t n ~ e p u b . 2 e t e p e e - u n d e r e p e

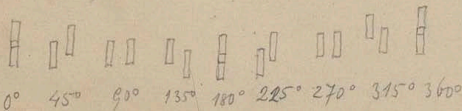
e a ~ h e .

Use of the ... in ...

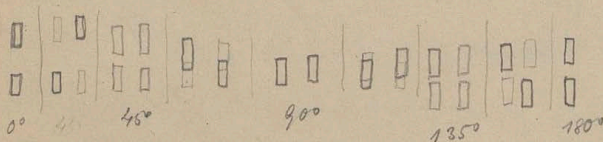
Experimente:



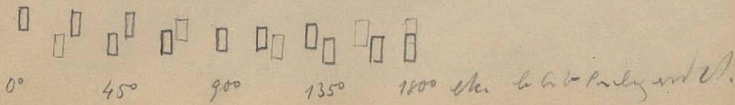
at the ... vert. 6 ...



... of K ...



at 6° of K ...



Fresnel's law of reflection & refraction at an interface between two media with indices of refraction n_1 and n_2 [length of transverse]

is given by $\cos \theta_i = \cos \theta_r + \frac{n_2^2 - n_1^2}{n_1^2 + n_2^2} \cos \theta_t$ where θ_i is the angle of incidence, θ_r is the angle of reflection, and θ_t is the angle of transmission. For normal incidence, $\theta_i = \theta_r = \theta_t = 0$.

For reflection at a normal surface [Normal Polarization], the reflection coefficient is $R = \left(\frac{n_2 \cos \theta_i - n_1 \cos \theta_t}{n_2 \cos \theta_i + n_1 \cos \theta_t} \right)^2$.

At Fresnel's law of reflection & refraction at an interface between two media with indices of refraction n_1 and n_2 (is vertical) $n_1 \sin \theta_i = n_2 \sin \theta_t$

For reflection at a normal surface [Normal Polarization], the reflection coefficient is $R = \left(\frac{n_2 \cos \theta_i - n_1 \cos \theta_t}{n_2 \cos \theta_i + n_1 \cos \theta_t} \right)^2$.

For reflection at a normal surface [Normal Polarization], the reflection coefficient is $R = \left(\frac{n_2 \cos \theta_i - n_1 \cos \theta_t}{n_2 \cos \theta_i + n_1 \cos \theta_t} \right)^2$.

For reflection at a normal surface [Normal Polarization], the reflection coefficient is $R = \left(\frac{n_2 \cos \theta_i - n_1 \cos \theta_t}{n_2 \cos \theta_i + n_1 \cos \theta_t} \right)^2$.

For reflection at a normal surface [Normal Polarization], the reflection coefficient is $R = \left(\frac{n_2 \cos \theta_i - n_1 \cos \theta_t}{n_2 \cos \theta_i + n_1 \cos \theta_t} \right)^2$.

For reflection at a normal surface [Normal Polarization], the reflection coefficient is $R = \left(\frac{n_2 \cos \theta_i - n_1 \cos \theta_t}{n_2 \cos \theta_i + n_1 \cos \theta_t} \right)^2$.

- For reflection at a normal surface [Normal Polarization], the reflection coefficient is $R = \left(\frac{n_2 \cos \theta_i - n_1 \cos \theta_t}{n_2 \cos \theta_i + n_1 \cos \theta_t} \right)^2$.

22 ~ 26 g. J. o d e e o r f i s i n u l e k t r i s m u s ¹⁶
Wsk. ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ ⊕ da. f r < y d g a r d o.

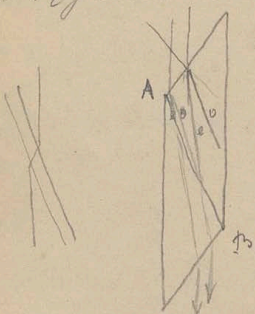
Wsk. v i d e l l e r p e r o d e r e t b s v r e o d a
e f e r p o l a r i s i n d e r d e r.

30/4 Experimente [Spectra von polaris. Licht].

^K 2. D r o s m e 6 6 1 9 4 1 1 d e r 2 7.

Wsk. v i d e l l e r p e r o d e r e t b s v r e o d a

2 p. 108 S. 42 ~ Polarisierung: ~ K. ~ ...
Dre K. ~ ...
B. 2 f. S. re. ~ e. Nicol'sche Prisma p.



~ f. ~ ~ e. ord. ~ ...

e. e. ~ ...

n^s

~ o. ~ ...

~ s. ~ ...

~ ...

~ ... (Canada-Balsam).

~ ... Turmalin, ...

~ dichroitischen ...

~ ...

~ ...

~ ...

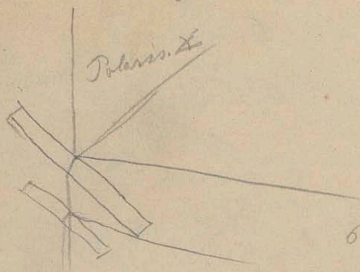
~ ...

~ ...

~ ...

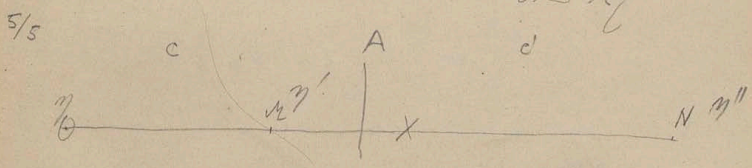
~ ...

2. f. 108 p. 2 D - f. 108 p. 1 D



constr. of rays
of wave fronts

in the case of ...
with ...
in ...



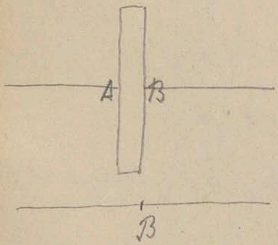
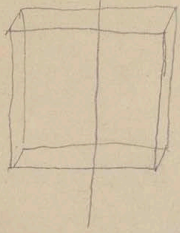
$$\eta = a \sin \frac{2\pi t}{T}$$

$$\eta' = a \sin \frac{2\pi}{T} \left[t - \frac{OA}{c} \right]$$

$$\eta'' = a \sin \frac{2\pi}{T} \left[t - \frac{OA}{c} - \frac{AN}{c'} \right]$$

...
...
... Refl. ...

Horiz. Axe



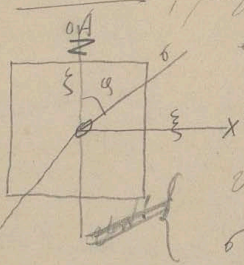
$$\Phi = a \sin \frac{2\pi t}{T}$$

$$\sigma' = a \sin \frac{2\pi}{T} \left[t - \frac{OA}{c} \right]$$

$$\sigma'' = a \sin \frac{2\pi}{T} \left[t - \frac{OA}{c} - \frac{AB}{c} \right]$$

und σ' und σ'' sind die
 entsprechenden
 Wellen

Die Wellen sind in der
 Richtung der x-Achse
 von links nach rechts
 verlaufend.



Die Wellen sind in der
 Richtung der x-Achse
 von links nach rechts
 verlaufend.

Die Wellen sind in der
 Richtung der x-Achse
 von links nach rechts
 verlaufend.

$$a' \sin \frac{2\pi}{\tau} \left(t - \frac{\Delta}{c} \right)$$

$$a'' \sin \frac{2\pi}{\tau} \left(t - \frac{\Delta}{c} \right)$$

$$\Theta = a \sin \frac{2\pi}{\tau} t$$

$$\xi = a \sin \varphi \sin \frac{2\pi}{\tau} t \quad \zeta = a \cos \varphi \sin \frac{2\pi}{\tau} t$$

$$\text{p. 7 } \left[\frac{\xi}{\zeta} = \tan \varphi \right] \xi = a \sin \varphi \sin \frac{2\pi}{\tau} \left(t - \frac{\Delta}{c} \right)$$

$$\zeta = a \cos \varphi \sin \frac{2\pi}{\tau} \left(t - \frac{\Delta}{c} \right)$$

$$\xi = a \sin \varphi \sin \frac{2\pi}{\tau} \left(t - \frac{\Delta}{c} - \frac{\Delta}{c} \right)$$

$$\zeta = \dots \left(t - \frac{\Delta}{c} - \frac{\Delta}{c} \right)$$

$$\text{p. 22 p. 7 } \left[\xi = \tan \varphi \right] \text{ at } 1/2 \text{ p.}$$

$$\xi = a \sin \varphi \left[t - \frac{\Delta}{c} - \left(\frac{\Delta}{c} - \frac{\Delta}{c} \right) \right]$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{\tau} \left(t - \frac{\Delta}{c} \right) = \psi \quad \xi = a \sin \varphi \sin (\psi - \varepsilon)$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{\tau} \left(\frac{\Delta}{c} - \frac{\Delta}{c} \right) = \varepsilon \quad \zeta = a \cos \varphi \sin \psi$$

$$\xi = a \sin \varphi \sin \psi \cos \varepsilon - a \sin \varphi \cos \psi \sin \varepsilon$$

$$= \tan \varphi \cdot \zeta \cos \varepsilon - a \sin \varphi \sin \varepsilon \cos \psi$$

$$\left(\tan \varphi \cos \varepsilon \cdot \zeta - \xi \right)^2 = a^2 \sin^2 \varphi \sin^2 \varepsilon \left(1 - \frac{\xi^2}{a^2 \cos^2 \varphi} \right)$$

- ellipse

$\sqrt{c^2 \cos^2 \varphi + s^2 \sin^2 \varphi} = \sqrt{a^2 \cos^2 \varphi + b^2 \sin^2 \varphi}$ - ellipse

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

$\sqrt{a^2 \cos^2 \varphi + b^2 \sin^2 \varphi} = \frac{a}{2} \sqrt{2}$; $\cos^2 \varphi = \sin^2 \varphi = \frac{1}{2}$

$\text{WB. } \varphi = 45^\circ$

$$\cos \varphi = 1 \quad (a \cos \varphi - b \sin \varphi)^2 = \frac{a^2}{2} \cos^2 \varphi - b^2 \sin^2 \varphi$$

$$\sin^2 \varphi = \frac{1}{2} \quad \cos^2 \varphi \cdot a^2 - 2 a b \cos \varphi \sin \varphi + b^2 \sin^2 \varphi = \frac{a^2}{2} \cos^2 \varphi - b^2 \sin^2 \varphi$$

$$\cos^2 \varphi = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\xi^2 + \zeta^2 - 2 \xi \zeta \cos \varepsilon = \frac{a^2}{2} \sin^2 \varepsilon$$

$$\omega + \text{h. e. } \varphi \text{ o. } 1 \text{ o. } \varepsilon = \frac{\pi}{2} \cup \frac{3\pi}{2} \cup \frac{5\pi}{2}$$

$$\sin^2 \varepsilon = 1$$

$$\cos \varepsilon = 0$$

$$\xi^2 + \zeta^2 = \frac{a^2}{2} \quad \text{circular} \quad \text{f. u. e. - rad. c. } \varphi \text{ pol. 2. u. t.}$$

$$\xi = a \sin \varphi \cos \psi$$

$$\xi = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\zeta = a \cos \varphi \sin \psi$$

$$\left(\frac{\xi}{a \sin \varphi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\zeta}{a \cos \varphi}\right)^2 = 1 \quad \rho \cos \psi < 2a \sin \varphi \rightarrow \rho \cos \psi < 2a$$

$$\xi = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \varphi = 45^\circ \quad \rho \cos \psi < \rho \cos \psi + 2a$$

$\sim \rho \cos \psi$ [No ellipse]

$$\xi = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$\xi = a \sin \varphi \cos \psi$$

$$\zeta = a \cos \varphi \sin \psi$$

$\rho \cos \psi < 2a \sin \varphi$; $\rho \cos \psi < 2a$

ellipt. $\cos \psi$

$$\xi = \frac{5\pi}{2} \quad \text{or} \quad \xi = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$45^\circ$$

$$\xi = \frac{7\pi}{2} \quad \text{or} \quad \xi = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$37^\circ 11'$$

$$\xi = 0$$

$$\xi = \pi$$

$$\xi = -a \sin \varphi \sin \psi$$

$$\xi = a \cos \varphi \sin \psi$$

$\frac{\xi}{a} = -\sin \varphi \sin \psi$ $\rho \cos \psi < 2a \sin \varphi$; $\rho \cos \psi < 2a$
 $\rho \cos \psi < 2a \sin \varphi$; $\rho \cos \psi < 2a$

in $\sqrt{2} \sigma$ e σ in σ

$$\xi = 2\pi \quad \xi = a \sin \varphi \sin \varphi \quad \xi = a \cos \varphi \sin \varphi$$

$$\frac{\xi}{\xi} = \tan \varphi \quad \text{e} \quad \xi \in \text{range} \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi, \frac{3\pi}{2} \right\}$$

of $\varphi \in \text{range} \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi, \frac{3\pi}{2} \right\}$

$$\pi \quad 3\pi \quad 5\pi \quad \dots$$

$$2\pi \quad 4\pi \quad 6\pi \quad \dots$$

and Δ in Δ ;

$$\xi = \frac{2\pi}{\tau} \left(\frac{\Delta}{\sigma} - \frac{\Delta}{e} \right)$$

$$\xi = \frac{2\pi\Delta}{\sigma\tau} \left(\frac{c}{\sigma} - \frac{c}{e} \right) = \frac{2\pi\Delta}{\lambda} \underbrace{\left(n_0 - n_e \right)}_{\text{range } \left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi, \frac{3\pi}{2} \right]}$$

$$\xi = \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{2\pi\Delta}{\lambda} (n_0 - n_e)$$

$$\Delta = \frac{\lambda}{4} \frac{1}{n_0 - n_e} \quad n_0 - n_e < 1 \quad \checkmark \text{K} \\ \checkmark \text{Qu. 2.1.1}$$

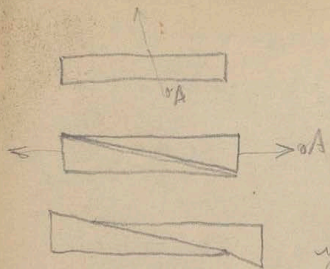
$\checkmark \text{K}^{\text{st}} n - \sigma$ e σ in σ ; $\checkmark \text{Qu. 2.1.1}$

$n < \sigma - \sigma$ e σ in σ \perp σ e σ in σ

and σ in σ e σ in σ

and σ in σ e σ in σ

σ in σ e σ in σ

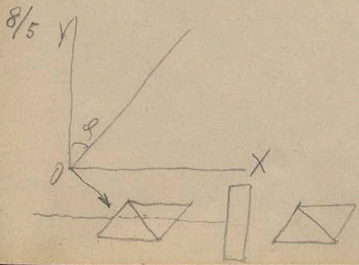


with lens for
 perpendicular
 and ...
 ...

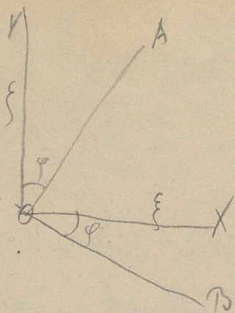
for Compensator & Babinet; ...
 ...
 ...

...
 ...
 ...

...
 ...
 ...



...
 ...
 ...



$$\xi = a \sin \varphi \sin(\varphi - \epsilon)$$

$$\xi = a \cos \varphi \sin \varphi$$

P. ξ ξ φ ϵ of N. S. φ

$$\xi \cos \varphi - \xi \sin \varphi$$

$$a \sin \varphi \cos \varphi [\sin(\varphi - \epsilon) - \sin \varphi]$$

$$a \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \sin 2\varphi \cos \epsilon \approx a \sin 2\varphi \cos \epsilon \quad [\text{if } \epsilon = 0]$$

$$\epsilon = 2\pi \quad \text{or } \varphi \text{ or } \sin \varphi \quad \text{or } \epsilon = \pi, 3\pi, 5\pi$$

$$\epsilon = 4\pi \quad \leftarrow \text{if } \varphi \text{ or } \sin \varphi \text{ or } \epsilon = 0$$

$$\epsilon = 2N\pi \quad \text{or}$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \Delta \left(\frac{c}{o} - \frac{c}{e} \right) = \pm 2N\pi$$

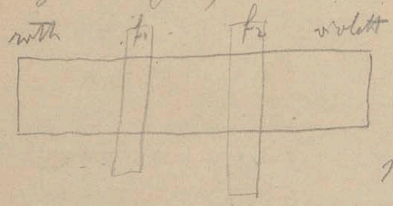
$$\Delta = \frac{\lambda N}{n_o - n_e}$$

$$\frac{\Delta}{\lambda} \left(\frac{c}{o} - \frac{c}{e} \right) = \pm N$$

$$\frac{\Delta}{\lambda} (n_o - n_e) = \pm N$$

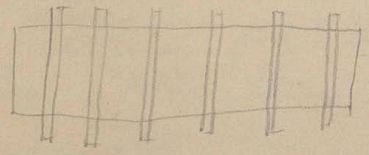
can be done for λ or Δ or N or φ or ϵ
 if N is given, λ is given, Δ is given, φ is given.
 if Δ is given, λ is given, N is given, φ is given.
 if λ is given, N is given, Δ is given, φ is given.
 if N is given, Δ is given, λ is given, φ is given.

1/6 of 1/2 of 1/2; R. Sp. 1/2 in 1/2; at 1/2
 with g. a f. e. g. 7^o g. l. e. t. e. s. 21

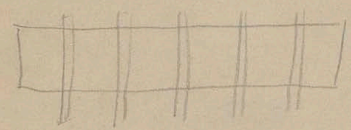


a e n^o Sp. 12 g. 0 g
 o co; e - 1/2 1/2
 next - p. of the 1/2

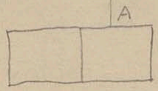
a v complete; f. of 1/2 of 1/2; f. - 1/2
 a < f 2 p, 6 compl. e 6 g. l. e. u. s. o. s.



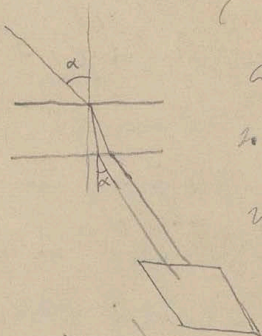
de f. e. g. cca 9, 10
 1/2 of 1/2 e. u. s. o. s.
 2 e. s. e. g. s. m.



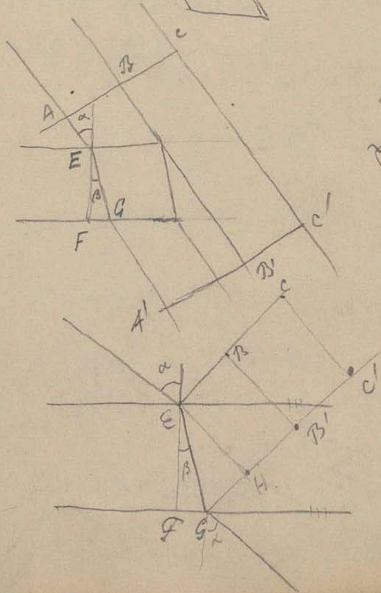
12/5 vor, φ \parallel OA φ° 1° φ° $6 \perp OA$ 19°



φ° \approx φ° φ° 16°
 φ° \approx φ° φ° 16° φ° φ° φ°
 φ° \approx φ° φ° 16° φ° φ° φ°



φ° \approx φ° φ° φ° φ° φ°
 φ° \approx φ° φ° φ° φ° φ°
 φ° \approx φ° φ° φ° φ° φ°
 φ° \approx φ° φ° φ° φ° φ°



φ° \approx φ° φ° φ° φ° φ°
 φ° \approx φ° φ° φ° φ° φ°

$$\frac{EB}{u} - \frac{OB'OB'}{c} = \nu$$

$$\nu = \frac{EB}{u} - \frac{EH}{c} =$$

$$= \frac{EF}{u \cos \beta} - \frac{EB \cos(\alpha - \beta)}{c} = \frac{EF}{u \cos \beta} - \frac{EF \cos(\alpha - \beta)}{c \cos \beta}$$

$$\nu = EF \left[\frac{1}{u \cos \beta} - \frac{\cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta}{c \cos \beta} \right]$$

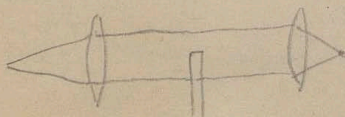
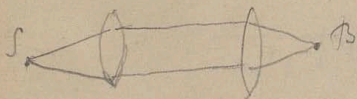
$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \beta} = \frac{c}{u} \quad \sin \alpha = \frac{c \sin \beta}{u}$$

$$\nu = EF \left[\frac{1}{u \cos \beta} - \frac{\cos \alpha}{c} - \frac{\sin^2 \beta}{u \cos \beta} \right] = EF \left[\frac{\cos \beta}{u} - \frac{\cos \alpha}{c} \right]$$

$$\sin \beta = \frac{u \sin \alpha}{c}$$

$$\cos \beta = \sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2 \sin^2 \alpha}{c^2}} = \frac{1}{c} \sqrt{c^2 - u^2 \sin^2 \alpha}$$

$$\nu = \frac{EF}{c} \left[\frac{\sqrt{c^2 - u^2 \sin^2 \alpha}}{u} - \frac{\cos \alpha}{1} \right] =$$



ω z.B. $\approx 20^\circ$ $\approx 1/3$
 nur ω $\approx 1/3$ $\approx 1/3$
 ω $\approx 1/3$ $\approx 1/3$
 ω ; ω z.B. $\approx 1/100$ $\approx 1/100$

$v_0 \approx 100 \text{ km/h}$, $\theta_0 \approx 20^\circ$, $v_0 \cos \theta_0 < c$ & $v_0 \sin \theta_0 < c$;
 $v_0 < c$ & $\theta_0 < 90^\circ$ - Same as above; $v_0 \cos \theta_0 < c$ & $v_0 \sin \theta_0 < c$.
 a. $\sin \theta_0$

$v_0 \sin \theta_0 < c$ - Same as above; $v_0 \cos \theta_0 < c$ & $v_0 \sin \theta_0 < c$.
 a. $\sin \theta_0$

θ_0

$$\theta_0 = \frac{v_0}{c} \left[\frac{\sqrt{c^2 - v_0^2 \sin^2 \alpha} - c \cos \alpha}{0} \right]$$

$$\theta_0 = \frac{v_0}{c} \left[\frac{\sqrt{c^2 - v_0^2 \sin^2 \alpha} - c \cos \alpha}{0} \right]$$

$\theta_0 \approx \theta_0'$

$$\theta_0 = \frac{v_0 \cos \beta}{u} - \frac{c \cos \alpha}{c} = \frac{v_0}{c} \left(\cos \beta \frac{c}{u} - \cos \alpha \right) =$$

$$= \frac{v_0}{c} \left(\frac{\sin \alpha \cos \beta}{\sin \beta} - \cos \alpha \right) = \frac{v_0}{c} \left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{\tan \beta} - \cos \alpha \right)$$

5. θ_0

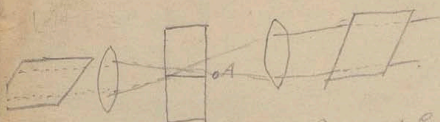
$$\tan \theta_0 = \frac{v_0 \sin \alpha}{\sqrt{c^2 - v_0^2 \sin^2 \alpha}} \quad \theta_0 = \frac{v_0}{c} \left(\frac{\sqrt{c^2 - v_0^2 \sin^2 \alpha} - c \cos \alpha}{0} \right)$$

$$\theta_0 - \theta_0' = \frac{v_0}{c} \left[\frac{\sqrt{c^2 - v_0^2 \sin^2 \alpha} - \sqrt{c^2 - v_0^2 \sin^2 \alpha}}{0} \right]$$

$\theta_0 \approx \theta_0'$

$$\theta_0 - \theta_0' = \frac{v_0}{c} \left[1 - \frac{v_0^2}{c^2} \sin^2 \alpha - 1 + \frac{v_0^2}{c^2} \sin^2 \alpha \right] =$$

$$= \frac{v_0}{c} \left[\frac{c^2 - v_0^2}{c^2} \sin^2 \alpha \right]$$

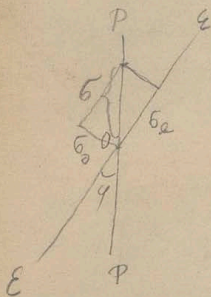


1) $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{u}$ $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{u}$
 et $\frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{f} - \frac{1}{u}$ $\frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{f} - \frac{1}{u}$

PP $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{u}$ $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{u}$

$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{u}$ $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{u}$

$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{u}$ $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{u}$



$$b = a \sin \frac{2\pi}{T} t$$

$$b_0 = b \sin \varphi \quad b_e = b \cos \varphi$$

$$b'_0 = a \sin \varphi \sin \frac{2\pi}{T} (t - \varepsilon_0)$$

$$b'_e = a \cos \varphi \sin \frac{2\pi}{T} (t - \varepsilon_e)$$

$$\varepsilon_0 = \frac{1}{c} \frac{v}{\lambda} \text{ etc}$$

$$\theta_0 - \theta_e = \varepsilon_0 - \varepsilon_e$$

2) $\theta_0 - \theta_e = \varepsilon_0 - \varepsilon_e$

AA $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{u}$ $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{u}$

$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{u}$ $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{u}$

Comp. fut

$$b'' = b'_e \cos(\varphi - \varphi) - b'_0 \sin(\varphi - \varphi)$$

$$b'' = a \cos \varphi \cos(\varphi - \varphi) \sin \frac{2\pi}{T} (t - \varepsilon_e)$$

$$- a \sin \varphi \sin(\varphi - \varphi) \sin \frac{2\pi}{T} (t - \varepsilon_0)$$

$$= a \cos \varphi \cos(\varphi - \varphi) \sin \frac{2\pi}{T} (t + \varepsilon_0 + \varepsilon_e - \varepsilon_e) - a \sin \varphi \sin(\varphi - \varphi)$$

$$\sin \frac{2\pi}{T} (t - \varepsilon_0)$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{T}(t - \varepsilon_0) = u$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{T}(\varepsilon_0 - \varepsilon_2) = A\delta$$

$$b'' = a \cos \varphi \cos(\varphi - \varphi) \sin(u + \delta) - a \sin \varphi \sin(\varphi - \varphi) \sin u$$

$$= \left[\frac{a \cos \varphi \cos(\varphi - \varphi) \cos \delta - a \sin \varphi \sin(\varphi - \varphi)}{A \cos \nu} \right] \sin u +$$

$$+ \frac{a \cos \varphi \cos(\varphi - \varphi) \sin \delta}{A \sin \nu} \cos u$$

$$= A \cos \nu \sin u + A \sin \nu \cos u$$

$$= A \sin(u + \nu)$$

$$a \cos \varphi \cos(\varphi - \varphi) \cos \delta - a \sin \varphi \sin(\varphi - \varphi) = A \cos \nu$$

$$a \cos \varphi \cos(\varphi - \varphi) \sin \delta = A \sin \nu$$

$$A^2 = a^2 \cos^2 \varphi \cos^2(\varphi - \varphi) - 2a^2 \cos \varphi \cos(\varphi - \varphi) \sin \varphi \sin(\varphi - \varphi) \cos^2 \delta +$$

$$+ a^2 \sin^2 \varphi \sin^2(\varphi - \varphi) - 2a^2 \cos \varphi \cos(\varphi - \varphi) \sin \varphi \sin(\varphi - \varphi) \sin^2 \delta +$$

$$+ 2a^2 \cos \varphi \cos(\varphi - \varphi) \sin \varphi \sin(\varphi - \varphi) =$$

$$= a^2 \cos^2 \varphi + \frac{1}{2} a^2 \sin 2\varphi \sin 2(\varphi - \varphi) \sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2}$$

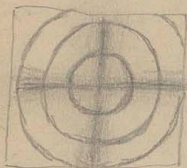
el. Bsp. $\varphi = 0$ wobei $A = 0$

$$A^2 = a^2 \sin^2 2\varphi \sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2}$$

$\sin 2\varphi = 0$ / $\varphi = 0$ / $\varphi = \pi$ / $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$ / $\varphi = \frac{3\pi}{2}$

φ ist $\pi/2$ oder $3\pi/2$ Vert. $\varphi = \pi/2$

1. $\rho = \rho_0 \cos \theta$ $\epsilon = \epsilon_0 \cos \theta$ $\rho = \rho_0 \cos \theta$; $\epsilon = \epsilon_0 \cos \theta$ $\rho = \rho_0 \cos \theta$
 2. $\rho = \rho_0 \cos \theta$ $\epsilon = \epsilon_0 \cos \theta$ $\rho = \rho_0 \cos \theta$ $\epsilon = \epsilon_0 \cos \theta$ $\rho = \rho_0 \cos \theta$ $\epsilon = \epsilon_0 \cos \theta$



$$\varphi = 45^\circ \quad A^2 = a^2 \sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2}$$

$$f_{\text{refl}} = 0 \sim$$

$$\delta = \frac{2\pi}{\epsilon} (\epsilon_0 - \epsilon_e)$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{\epsilon} (\theta_0 - \theta_e)$$

$$= \frac{2\pi \epsilon F}{0 \epsilon_0 \epsilon} (\sqrt{c^2 - a^2 \sin^2 \alpha} - \sqrt{c^2 - e^2 \sin^2 \alpha})$$

$$\frac{\delta}{2} = \frac{\pi \epsilon F}{0 \epsilon_0 \epsilon} (\sqrt{c^2 - a^2 \sin^2 \alpha} - \sqrt{c^2 - e^2 \sin^2 \alpha})$$

$$\text{Ans) } \frac{\delta}{2} = 0, \pi, 2\pi, 3\pi, \dots$$

$$a \in \sqrt{a^2 - \pi^2 \epsilon^2}$$

$$f_{\text{refl}} = 0 \sim \theta, \epsilon, \rho, \epsilon \gg f$$

$$\alpha = 2\pi \dots$$

$$a \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon} = \pi \epsilon^2 / \mu \text{ where } A=0$$

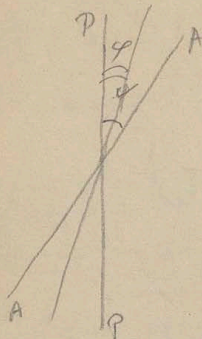
$$f_{\text{refl}} = \mu a \text{ where } \mu \text{ is constant}$$

$$\sqrt{c^2 - a^2} < c < \sqrt{c^2 - e^2} \text{ for } \mu < \epsilon$$

$$\epsilon \text{ and } \rho \text{ are constant } \sim \mu \text{ [i.e. } \mu \text{ is constant]}$$

$$\epsilon \text{ and } \rho \text{ are constant } \sim \mu \text{ [i.e. } \mu \text{ is constant]}$$

$$A^2 = a^2 \cos^2 \varphi + a^2 \sin^2 \varphi \sin^2(\varphi - \psi) \sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2}$$



$$\psi = 90^\circ$$

$$A_1^2 = a^2 \sin^2 \varphi \sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2}$$

$$\psi = 0 \quad \text{Ans. 5. Pol. II}$$

$$A_2^2 = a^2 \cos^2 \varphi - a^2 \sin^2 \varphi \sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2}$$

$$A_1^2 + A_2^2 = a^2$$

2. v. d. U. of δ is $\cos^2 \delta + \sin^2 \delta = 1$, all φ & ψ

2nd $a^2 A_1^2 = \cos^2 \delta$ or $A_1 = \cos \delta$

1. U. of δ is $\cos^2 \delta + \sin^2 \delta = 1$

2. v. d. U. of δ is $\cos^2 \delta + \sin^2 \delta = 1$

$$\varphi = 0 \quad \left| \quad A_2^2 = a^2 \right.$$

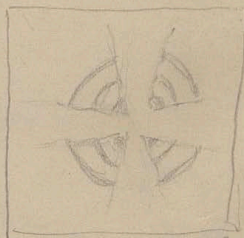
$$= \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$A_2^2 \sim \cos^2 \frac{\delta}{2} \sim \cos^2 \delta$$

$$\cos^2 \delta = 0 \quad \text{Ans.}$$

$$\cos^2 \delta \sim \cos^2 \frac{\delta}{2}, \quad \cos^2 \delta \sim \cos^2 \delta + \sin^2 \delta = 1$$

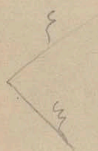
2. v. d. U. of δ is $\cos^2 \delta + \sin^2 \delta = 1$





$$\xi = a \sin \frac{2\pi t}{\tau}$$

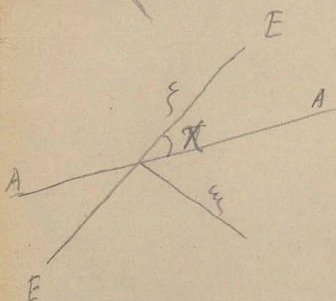
$$\zeta = e \cos \frac{2\pi t}{\tau}$$



$P.A. = \chi$; $\text{OR } \chi_0 \neq \chi - 2PP$

$P.V. = \dots$

$2 \text{ Comp. } \chi \sim 1 - \dots$



$$\xi = a \sin \frac{2\pi t}{\tau}$$

$$\zeta = a \cos \frac{2\pi t}{\tau}$$

$$\xi = a \sin \frac{2\pi}{\tau} (t - \epsilon_0)$$

$$\zeta = a \cos \frac{2\pi}{\tau} (t - \epsilon_0) = a \cos \frac{2\pi}{\tau} [t - \epsilon_0 + (\epsilon_0 - \epsilon_0)]$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{\tau} (t - \epsilon_0) = u \quad \frac{2\pi}{\tau} (\epsilon_0 - \epsilon_0) = \delta$$

$$\xi = a \sin u \quad \zeta = a \cos (u + \delta)$$

$$b = \zeta \cos \chi + \xi \sin \chi$$

$$b = a \cos \chi \cos (u + \delta) + a \sin \chi \sin u$$

$$= a \cos \chi \cos \delta \cos u + (a \sin \chi - a \cos \chi \sin \delta) \sin u$$

$$A^2 = a^2 \cos^2 \chi \cos^2 \delta + a^2 \sin^2 \chi + a^2 \cos^2 \chi \sin^2 \delta - 2a^2 \sin \chi \cos \chi \sin \delta \cos u$$

$$= a^2 - a^2 \sin 2\chi \sin \delta$$

AA hor. of

$\chi = 0 \rightarrow A^2 \sim \text{max.} = a^2$

$\chi = 90^\circ \rightarrow \dots$

$\cos \left. \begin{matrix} \cos \\ \cos \end{matrix} \right\} \cos \frac{\chi}{2} \text{ and}$

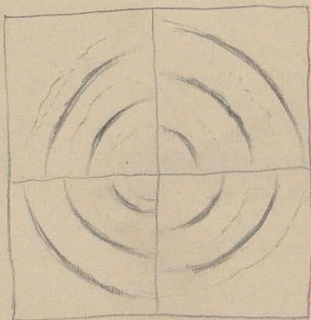
$\delta = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{2}, \frac{9\pi}{2}$

$\sin \delta = +1 \text{ sin.}$

$\cos \sin^2 \chi +$

$\cos \chi \text{ of } 0-90$

$\text{II } \cos \sin 2\chi -$



the

$\cos \sqrt{a} \cos \sqrt{b} \cos \sqrt{c} \dots$

$\cos \sqrt{a} \sqrt{b} \sim K$

Anal.

$\cos \text{ circuit } \dots$

$\frac{1}{4} \text{ Undulations glimmer } \dots$

$\cos \text{ circuit } \dots$

$\cos \text{ circuit } \dots$

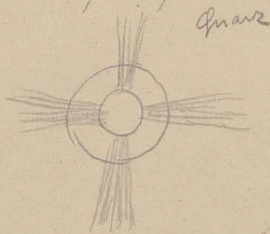
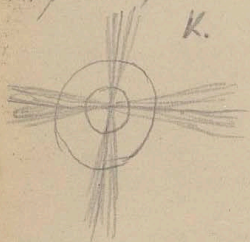
$\cos \text{ circuit } \dots$

$\cos \text{ circuit } \dots$

$\cos \text{ circuit } \dots$

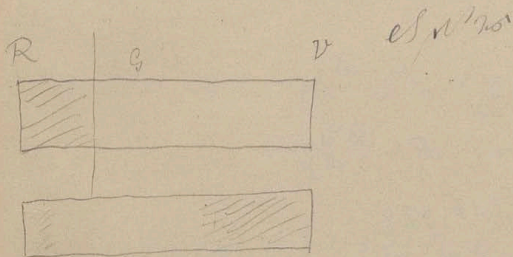
200 - 100 gms; enge ... 26

19/2 ...



100 g. ... AA ...

15/5 ...



an- ...
col ...
Dun- ...

110 ...
100 ...
1mm = 170 [...]

W... 650 20 of 10 < v 1mm 40°

W. of f... Na... 21 2/3°; 1mm h.

v... of f... v... N. of c

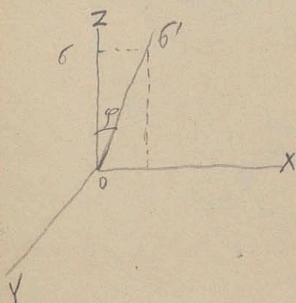
f... of f... with... f... v... f...

No... < ...; f... v... < f...

τ M₁; ...

$f \parallel 2u$

$v = \frac{1}{2} e^{i\omega t}$



$$b = a \sin \frac{2\pi t}{\tau}$$

$$b = a \sin \frac{2\pi}{\tau} \left(t - \frac{y}{u} \right)$$

$$b' = a \sin \frac{2\pi}{\tau} \left(t - \frac{y}{u} \right)$$

$$\varphi = ky$$

$$\xi = b' \sin \varphi \quad \zeta = b' \cos \varphi$$

$$\xi = a \sin \varphi \sin \frac{2\pi}{\tau} \left(t - \frac{y}{u} \right)$$

$$\zeta = a \cos \varphi \sin \frac{2\pi}{\tau} \left(t - \frac{y}{u} \right)$$

$$= a \sin ky \sin \frac{2\pi}{\tau} \left(t - \frac{y}{u} \right)$$

$$\xi = \frac{a}{2} \cos \frac{2\pi}{\tau} \left(t - \frac{y}{u} - \frac{k\tau y}{2\pi} \right) - \frac{a}{2} \cos \frac{2\pi}{\tau} \left(t - \frac{y}{u} + \frac{k\tau y}{2\pi} \right)$$

$$\xi = a \cos ky \sin \frac{2\pi}{\tau} \left(t - \frac{y}{u} \right) =$$

(~) Fresnel

p-circ. $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$ $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$ $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$ $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$

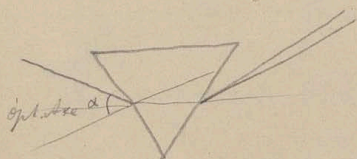
$$\frac{p\sigma}{2r} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2r}$$

No circ. $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$ $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$ $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$ $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$

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

No circ. $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$

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



opt. axis $\parallel 16^\circ$

at 26° $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$ $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$ $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$ $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$

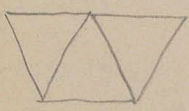
$\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$ $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$ $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$ $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$

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

No circ. $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$ $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$ $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$ $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$

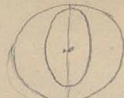
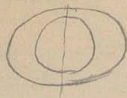
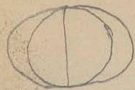
$\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$ $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$ $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$ $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$

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



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

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

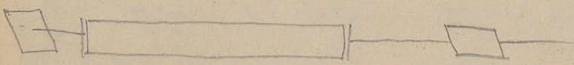


circuler pol. e. q. ...
elliptischer ...

Rensch ...

Ob. u. ...

Ob. f.



Es ist ...
...
... [...] ...

auf der rechten, links ...

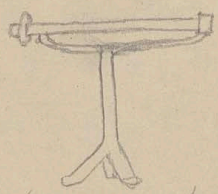
... Terpentinöl ...

... - ...

... f ...

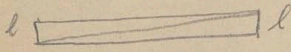
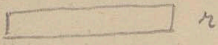
(Saccharimeter)

1. 2. Pul. apparatus Nitscherloch



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.

By the ...



of the ...


... of a solid ...

p - ... [cca 7.5 mm ...]

1 - ... 240 ... 7.5 mm

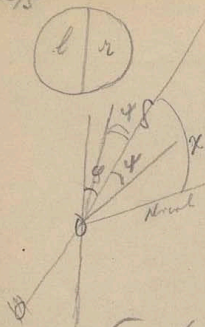
= 180 ... 180 ...

... 2/2 ...

...  ...

... 2/2 ...

22/5



$y = e_0 \sin(\omega t - \varphi)$ oder $a \sin(\omega t - \varphi)$
 $\sim \sin \varphi \cos \omega t + \cos \varphi \sin \omega t$
 $y = e_0 \cos \omega t$; $a = e_0 \cos \varphi$

$$b \cos(\chi - \psi) = a \sin\left(\frac{2\pi t}{T} - \frac{x}{c}\right)$$

$$a \cos(\chi - \psi)$$

$$I_n = a^2 \cos^2(\chi - \psi)$$

$$I_e = a^2 \cos^2(\chi + \psi)$$

es ist $\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1 + \cos 2\alpha}{2}$

$$I_{\text{avg}} = \frac{1}{2} (I_n + I_e) = \frac{1}{2} a^2 (\cos^2(\chi - \psi) + \cos^2(\chi + \psi)) = I_e$$

$\left. \begin{matrix} 180^\circ \\ 0^\circ \end{matrix} \right\}$

was ist χ ? $\chi = 90^\circ$; $\chi = 180^\circ$; $\chi = 0^\circ$; $\chi = 90^\circ$; $\chi = 180^\circ$; $\chi = 0^\circ$

$\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1 + \cos 2\alpha}{2}$; $\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1 + \cos 2\alpha}{2}$

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

für $\chi = 90^\circ$ und $\chi = 180^\circ$ ist $I_n = I_e = I_{\text{avg}}$

"

gelte

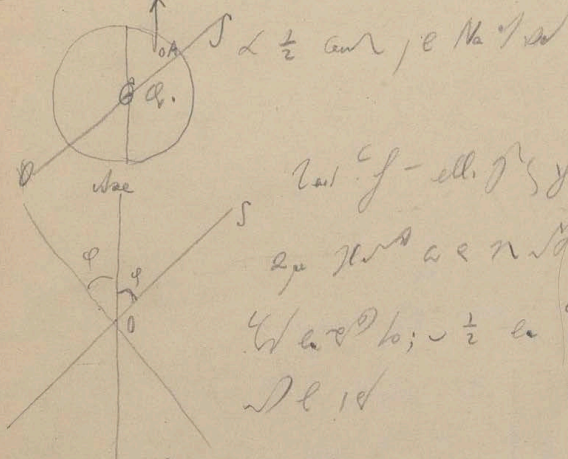
Polarisationsgrad $\rho = \frac{I_n - I_e}{I_n + I_e} = \frac{a^2 \cos^2(\chi - \psi) - a^2 \cos^2(\chi + \psi)}{a^2 \cos^2(\chi - \psi) + a^2 \cos^2(\chi + \psi)}$

$\rho = \frac{\cos 2\chi \cos 2\psi}{1 + \cos 2\chi \cos 2\psi}$

4. Penus de ... 2 polar. sp. ... 30
 No. 5. f. ... 900 MP ... refl. ft.

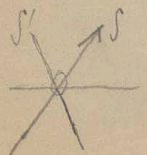
or ... Saccharimeter: Halb Schatten S. ~
 S. à penombres & Laurent

f ~ 22 N ~ - 3 ... 1/2 ... 1/2 ...
 [6110A 1/2 ...] ... h ... o ... i ... d ... e ... o ... s ... e ... l ... e ... ~ ... n ... 1/2 ...



Teil f - ell. ...
 2 ... h ... a ... e ... n ... 1/2 ...
 1/2 ... a ... 1/2 ...
 D ... id

app ... x ... 6 ...
 ... OS ...
 p ... 1/2 ... ; a ... N ... 1/2 ... + ...

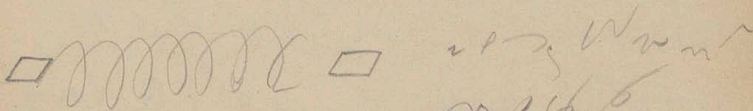


6 ... 1/2 ...
 ~ a ... N ... e ... Halb ... + 6
 a ... 1/2 ... intem. ~

Def of \sim / \sim ΔL / $\Delta \mu$ / Δvol .

Faraday 1st \sim \sim Δ magn. & electrodyn.

$\Delta \mu$ \sim Δvol \sim $\Delta \text{E. d.}$



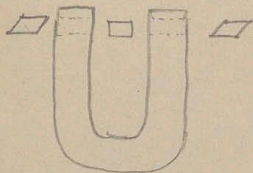
$\Delta \text{vol} \sim 2 \text{th } N \text{th} \sim \delta \text{ e } \mu \text{ d} \sim ; \Delta L \sim$

Cr $\text{e } \mu \text{ d} \sim \text{e } \mu \text{ d} \text{ y}$ (203. Δ vol $\Delta \mu$)

$\Delta \mu \sim \text{Cr}$; $\Delta \mu$ Δvol / Δvol

$\Delta \mu / \sim$

Faraday 2nd $\Delta \mu$ Δvol Δvol



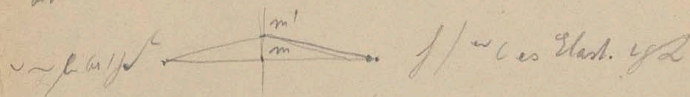
$\Delta \mu \sim \Delta \text{vol}$ Δvol

203. - 1st Δvol Δvol

$\Delta \mu$ Δvol Δvol Δvol

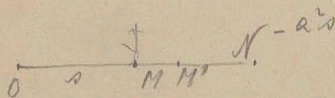
Fremd 2 of 1 of 2, 2 of 3, 2 of 4, 2 of 5, 2 of 6, 2 of 7, 2 of 8, 2 of 9, 2 of 10, 2 of 11, 2 of 12, 2 of 13, 2 of 14, 2 of 15, 2 of 16, 2 of 17, 2 of 18, 2 of 19, 2 of 20, 2 of 21, 2 of 22, 2 of 23, 2 of 24, 2 of 25, 2 of 26, 2 of 27, 2 of 28, 2 of 29, 2 of 30, 2 of 31, 2 of 32, 2 of 33, 2 of 34, 2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

$$m \frac{dv}{dt} = -a^2 s \quad \text{20. 1. 18}$$



$$a^2 s = 1.6^2 \cdot s = -a^2 \cdot s \quad \text{f. d. s. Periode}$$

2. f. d. s. Periode



$$a^2 s ds = \int \dots$$

$$\int a^2 s ds = \frac{a^2 s^2}{2} \Big|_0^{ON} = \frac{a^2 ON^2}{2}$$

$$a^2 \sqrt{11^2 + 6^2} = \dots$$

20. 1. 18

$$A = \frac{a^2 b^2}{2} \quad \text{f. d. s.}$$

$$b^2 = s^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \frac{2A}{a^2} \quad \text{f. d. s.}$$

20. 1. 18

Q

↳ $\rho \delta e / \text{volume} \delta V = \rho \delta e / (\delta x \delta y \delta z)$

$\rho \delta e / \delta x \delta y \delta z = \rho \delta e / \delta x \delta y \delta z$

$\rho \delta e \delta x \delta y \delta z = \rho \delta e \delta x \delta y \delta z$

$\rho \delta e \delta x \delta y \delta z = \rho \delta e \delta x \delta y \delta z$

$\rho \delta e \delta x \delta y \delta z = \rho \delta e \delta x \delta y \delta z$

is an Ellipsoid.

Coordinates of ρ & δ

$$a^2 \xi^2 + b^2 \eta^2 + c^2 \zeta^2 = 2A \sim \delta \text{ du}$$

$$\rho \delta e \delta x \delta y \delta z = \rho \delta e \delta x \delta y \delta z$$

$$dA = \rho d\delta$$

$$\rho = \frac{dA}{d\delta}$$

$$\frac{d^2 \xi}{d\xi^2} = \frac{dA}{d\xi}$$

as ρ B. De X. d. d.

$$|\xi = 1 = a^2 \text{ Gesch. } \rho \delta \text{ X}$$

$$b^2 \eta = \frac{dA}{d\eta}$$

$$b^2 = \text{Gesch. } \rho \delta \text{ X}$$

$$c^2 \zeta = \frac{dA}{d\zeta}$$

$$c^2 = \text{Gesch. } \rho \delta \text{ X}$$

as ρ B. De X. d. d.

$$\frac{dA}{d\delta} = a^2 \xi \frac{d\xi}{d\delta} + b^2 \eta \frac{d\eta}{d\delta} + c^2 \zeta \frac{d\zeta}{d\delta}$$

$$\frac{dA}{d\delta} = a^2 \xi \frac{d\xi}{d\delta} + b^2 \eta \frac{d\eta}{d\delta} + c^2 \zeta \frac{d\zeta}{d\delta}$$

$f = f \delta$

$\frac{df}{d\delta} = f$

$g = g \delta$

$\frac{dg}{d\delta} = g$

$h = h \delta$

$\frac{dh}{d\delta} = h$

$(a^2 f^2 + b^2 g^2 + c^2 h^2) \delta = \frac{dA}{d\delta}$ } $\frac{1}{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}$ $\frac{df}{d\delta}$ $\frac{dg}{d\delta}$ $\frac{dh}{d\delta}$ $\frac{d\delta}{d\delta}$
 HRV

$\delta = 1$

() = Parallel elastizität = P

$P = a^2 f^2 + b^2 g^2 + c^2 h^2$

$= a^2 f \cdot f + b^2 g \cdot g + c^2 h \cdot h$

$X = a^2 f$

$Y = b^2 g$

$Z = c^2 h$

} componen e C/

$X \cdot f + Y \cdot g + Z \cdot h = P$

von /: $X^2 + Y^2 + Z^2 = a^4 f^2 + b^4 g^2 + c^4 h^2 = T^2$

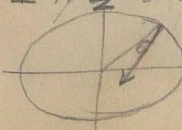
= totale Elastizität

elastizität = fache elastizität

von der Parallel elastizität $\frac{1}{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}$ $\frac{df}{d\delta}$ $\frac{dg}{d\delta}$ $\frac{dh}{d\delta}$ $\frac{d\delta}{d\delta}$

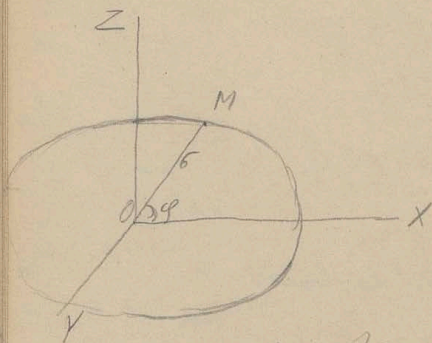
+ $\frac{1}{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}$ $\frac{d\delta}{d\delta}$

von der Parallel elastizität $\frac{1}{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}$ $\frac{df}{d\delta}$ $\frac{dg}{d\delta}$ $\frac{dh}{d\delta}$ $\frac{d\delta}{d\delta}$



X $\frac{1}{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}$ $\frac{df}{d\delta}$ $\frac{dg}{d\delta}$ $\frac{dh}{d\delta}$ $\frac{d\delta}{d\delta}$

4 3 1/2 V in / 500 fopt in p.d. Ellips.



Weg \sim gl. d. d. t.

in t:

Weg \sim gl. d. d. t.

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

Parameter: $\frac{1}{a}, \frac{1}{c}$

Weg \sim gl. d. d. t. M \sim gl. d. d. t.

$$m \frac{d^2 \xi}{dt^2} = -a^2 \xi \quad \xi = b \cos \varphi$$

$$m \frac{d^2 \zeta}{dt^2} = -c^2 \zeta \quad \zeta = b \sin \varphi$$

$$\xi = A \sin \frac{2\pi}{T} t \quad m \frac{4\pi^2}{T^2} = a^2$$

$$\zeta = C \sin \frac{2\pi}{T'} t \quad m \frac{4\pi^2}{T'^2} = c^2$$

Weg \sim gl. d. d. t. \sim 2 comp. d. \sim $\sqrt{a^2 + c^2}$ \sim $\sqrt{a^2 + c^2}$

Weg \sim gl. d. d. t. \sim $\sqrt{a^2 + c^2}$

Weg \sim gl. d. d. t. \sim $\sqrt{a^2 + c^2}$

Weg \sim gl. d. d. t. \sim $\sqrt{a^2 + c^2}$

f 1/2 w c e stabile g 1/2 w.

g o n e ellips. - Ell. 2 p 1/2

u e 3 p 1/2 e 2 X ~ ~ ; e p 1/2 e N e d e

1/2 e 1/2 f e, e 2 e g 1/2 - stabile, e 2 e p 1/2

1/2 - p 1/2 g 1/2 g 1/2

w e - u e 2 p 1/2 o e 1/2 e p 1/2 o e

w 1/2

w e p 1/2 2 o. u e. o f u p e u 1/2 2 Comp.

e 2 v 1/2 e 1/2 u.

w e Ell. d N - u 1/2 e o e f u e l - ellipse

e f u e u ~ e p e u u d e 1/2 e p e i s e

u 1/2 e p 1/2 u e N 1/2 ; - comp. u u 1/2 u u

e f e e Ell. u s d e N f Ell. f e, f e u l

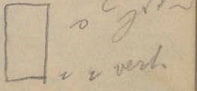
d e 1/2 f e u e u e u e 1/2 e o e p e i

o u e e 2 a h 1/2 u u e e p 1/2 u o y d e

e e f u 1/2 e - e p e e p 1/2 u k. d e e p e

f 1/2 e e comp.

u u 1/2 : ~ o e u 1/2 p 1/2



$\frac{1}{2} = \delta \sqrt{a^2 + h^2}$; $\frac{1}{2} = \delta \sqrt{a^2 + h^2}$ of the ellipse.
 $a^2 = \frac{1}{4} - \delta^2 = \frac{1}{4} - \delta^2$ $b^2 = \frac{1}{4} - \delta^2$
 $f^2 = a^2 - b^2 = \frac{1}{4} - \delta^2 - (\frac{1}{4} - \delta^2) = 0$
 $f = 0$

$\frac{1}{2}$ per comp. e. el. $a^2 + \frac{1}{4} = c^2$ $b^2 = \frac{1}{4} - \delta^2$

$T^2 = X^2 + Y^2 + Z^2$ $W = T^2$ $a^2 = \frac{1}{4} - \delta^2$

$X = a^2 f$ $- \delta^2 = \frac{1}{4} - \delta^2$ \perp $\delta^2 = \frac{1}{4} - \delta^2$

$Y = b^2 g$ $Pf = P$ $a^2 = \frac{1}{4} - \delta^2$ lateral Comp.

$Z = c^2 h$ $Pf = N$ $\perp \perp$

$Pf = L$

$a^2 f + N = 0$ $\delta^2 = \frac{1}{4} - \delta^2$ $L = 0$

$Pf + N = 0$ P $a^2 = \frac{1}{4} - \delta^2$ $N = 0$ $l^2 + m^2 + n^2 = 1$

$Pf + N = X$

$fl + gm + hn = 0$
 $c^2 N \perp \delta$

$a^2 f = Pf + N$

$(a^2 - P)f = N$

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| $\frac{d}{a^2 - P} = \frac{f}{N}$ | l | $\frac{b^2}{a^2 - P} + \frac{m^2}{b^2 - P} + \frac{n^2}{c^2 - P} = 0$
<hr/> 1 P quadr. es 2 \perp / P
2 stab. $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| $\frac{m}{b^2 - P} = \frac{g}{N}$ | m | |
| $\frac{n}{c^2 - P} = \frac{h}{N}$ | n | |

f^2 hyperbola: - ell. - 17° of n - ell.; 0° of a
 e of ellipse.

203. $b^2(b^2P)(a^2-P) + m^2(a^2P)(c^2-P) + n^2(a^2P)(b^2P) = 0$

203. Ellipse. z of Z

$a = b$
 $a^2 - P = 0 - \text{circle}$

$P = a^2$ - solid ellipse $\rightarrow z = a$ the
 ellipse of Seq. of P

$b^2(c^2P) + m^2(c^2P) + n^2(a^2-P) = 0$

$(1-n^2)(c^2P) + n^2(a^2-P) = 0$

Ellipse z of n of c in z of P is
 symmetric.

$c^2P - n^2c^2 + a^2P + a^2n^2 - n^2P = 0$

$P = na^2 + (1-n^2)c^2$

$n = \frac{a}{c}$ of P

$n = \cos \theta$
 $1 - n^2 = \sin^2 \theta$

$P = a^2 \cos^2 \theta + c^2 \sin^2 \theta$

P of P

$n = \sqrt{a^2 \cos^2 \theta + c^2 \sin^2 \theta}$

If $a = 0, c = e, n = 1$ for comp. ell. e^2 of P

$\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \in \mathbb{N}$ of f in
 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ of a, b, c . $e^{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$ \sim $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$

$$a^2(\xi^2 + \eta^2) + c^2 \xi^2 = 1$$

$$a^2(\xi^2 + \eta^2) + c^2 \xi^2 = 1$$

$$\frac{\xi^2 + \eta^2}{\frac{1}{a^2}} + \frac{\xi^2}{\frac{1}{c^2}} = 1 \quad \text{or } c \sim \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

(although < 0)

a^2, b^2 rec. w.e.d.

$\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$ of ell. $a \sim \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$ $b \sim \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$

$2\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$ stat. $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$ $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$ $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$

$\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$; $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$ $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$ $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$

26 Experimentieren.

35

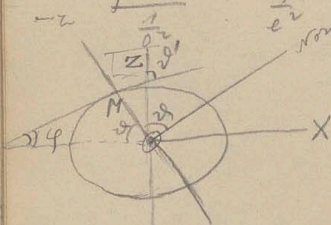
$$3/6 \quad a^2 \xi^2 + b^2 \eta^2 + c^2 \zeta^2 = 1 \quad \text{Ellip.}$$

$$a = b = 0$$

$$c = e$$

$$0^2(\xi^2 + \eta^2) + e^2 \zeta^2 = 1$$

$$\frac{\xi^2 + \eta^2}{\frac{1}{e^2}} + \frac{\zeta^2}{1} = 1$$



Ell. l m n

$$\frac{l^2}{a^2 - p} + \frac{m^2}{b^2 - p} + \frac{n^2}{c^2 - p} = 0$$

$$p = o^2 \cos^2 \vartheta + e^2 \sin^2 \vartheta$$

$$n = c \sin \vartheta$$

$$u^2 = o^2 \cos^2 \vartheta + e^2 \sin^2 \vartheta \quad \text{--- } u^2 = p$$

constr. Ell. der halbe $\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{c}{e}$; für Ell. $e > c$ ✓

Ell. Ell. 100% - 100% $\frac{1}{2}$; $\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{c}{e} < 1$

für $\frac{1}{2} < \frac{c}{e} < 1$ $\frac{1}{2} < \frac{c}{e} < 1$ $\frac{1}{2} < \frac{c}{e} < 1$

Ell. Ell. 100% - 100% $\frac{1}{2}$; $\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{c}{e} < 1$

Ell. Ell. 100% - 100% $\frac{1}{2}$; $\frac{1}{2} \leq \frac{c}{e} < 1$

$$o^2 \xi^2 + \eta^2 + \zeta^2 = 1 \quad \text{Ell. Ell.}$$

$$\xi = OM \cos \vartheta \quad \zeta = OM \sin \vartheta$$

$$OM^2 [o^2 \cos^2 \vartheta + \sin^2 \vartheta] = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{OM^2} = o^2 \cos^2 \vartheta + \sin^2 \vartheta$$

$v^2 = \frac{1}{OM^2}$ one. $\omega^2 RV$ $\omega^2 R^2 \sin^2 \theta$

etc. ω .

$$\omega^2 \xi + \eta^2 \xi \frac{d\xi}{d\eta} = 0$$

$$\frac{d\xi}{d\eta} = -\frac{\omega^2 \xi}{\eta^2 \xi} = -\tan \varphi$$

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

$$\frac{d\vartheta}{d\eta} = -\frac{\omega^2}{\eta^2} \cdot \frac{\xi}{\xi} = -\frac{\omega^2}{\eta^2} \cdot \frac{-OM \cos \vartheta}{-OM \sin \vartheta} =$$

$$= \frac{\omega^2}{\eta^2} \frac{d\vartheta}{d\eta}$$

$$\frac{d\vartheta}{d\eta} = \frac{\eta^2}{\omega^2} \frac{d\vartheta}{d\eta} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{of } \omega^2 \text{ and } \vartheta \text{ in } \Delta \text{ and } \gamma \text{ and } M, \text{ etc.} \\ \text{of } \omega^2 \text{ and } \vartheta \text{ in } \Delta \text{ and } \gamma \text{ and } M, \text{ etc.} \end{array} \right.$$

etc. ϑ etc. ϑ etc. ϑ etc.

ω^2 etc. ω^2 etc. ω^2 etc. ω^2 etc.

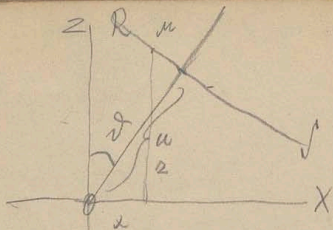
etc. ω^2 etc. ω^2 etc. ω^2 etc. ω^2 etc.

etc. ω^2 etc. ω^2 etc. ω^2 etc. ω^2 etc.

etc. ω^2 etc. ω^2 etc. ω^2 etc. ω^2 etc.

etc. ω^2 etc. ω^2 etc. ω^2 etc. ω^2 etc.

etc. ω^2 etc. ω^2 etc. ω^2 etc. ω^2 etc.



se $u \sim \omega \text{ in } SP$
 $\perp \xi$; ? ω Curve $u \perp \xi$
 $\sigma \perp \xi \perp z$

$$z \in \mathbb{R}^3: x \sin \vartheta + z \cos \vartheta = u \quad \left[\text{Lorenztransf. } \sigma \right]$$

$$\omega \perp \xi: x \cos \vartheta - z \sin \vartheta = \frac{du}{d\vartheta} \quad \left[\frac{du}{d\vartheta} = 0 \text{ if } \vartheta = \dots \right]$$

$$u \frac{du}{d\vartheta} = -o^2 \cos \vartheta \sin \vartheta + e^2 \sin \vartheta \cos \vartheta$$

$$= (e^2 - o^2) \sin \vartheta \cos \vartheta$$

$$u \frac{du}{d\vartheta} =$$

$$u(x \sin \vartheta + z \cos \vartheta) = (o^2 \cos^2 \vartheta + e^2 \sin^2 \vartheta) \sin \vartheta \cos \vartheta$$

$$u(x \cos \vartheta - z \sin \vartheta) = e^2 \sin^2 \vartheta \cos \vartheta - o^2 \sin \vartheta \cos^2 \vartheta$$

$$u x = e^2 \sin^2 \vartheta$$

$$u z = o^2 \cos^2 \vartheta$$

$$\frac{x}{e} = \frac{e \sin^2 \vartheta}{u}$$

$$\frac{z}{o} = \frac{o \cos^2 \vartheta}{u}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{e^2} + \frac{z^2}{o^2} = \frac{e^2 \sin^4 \vartheta + o^2 \cos^4 \vartheta}{u^2} = 1$$

f^2 ellipt. Ellipsoid $\vartheta \sim \text{rot } e \text{ so}$



awo . . .

of Elliptic. center. Use $\frac{1}{2}$ of width of ellipse

for " " " " " " " " " " " "

full. width as 3/4 of Ell. $\frac{1}{2}$ of width of ellipse
~ $\frac{1}{2}$ in, all of Elliptic. / sub.

each of 3/4 of Ell. of - w - " " " " " "

stab. $\frac{1}{2}$ of " " " " " "

| | |
|-------|--------|
| sin d | cos d |
| cos d | -sin d |

of $\frac{1}{2}$ of " " " " " "

full. width as 3/4 of Ell. $\frac{1}{2}$ of width of ellipse

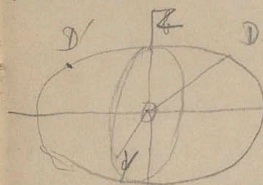
of Ell. of " " " " " "

Use 3/4 of Ell. of " " " " " "

of $\frac{1}{2}$ of 2 in of $\frac{1}{2}$ of " " " " " "

a = emb, b = $\frac{1}{2}$ of " " " " " "

from OD or $\frac{1}{2}$ of " " " " " "



of $\frac{1}{2}$ of " " " " " "

of $\frac{1}{2}$ of " " " " " "

Stab. of $\frac{1}{2}$ of " " " " " "

$\omega = \frac{1}{2} \omega_1 + \frac{1}{2} \omega_2$, $\frac{1}{2} \omega_1 + \frac{1}{2} \omega_2$

$\frac{1}{2} \omega_1 + \frac{1}{2} \omega_2$

$\frac{1}{2} \omega_1 + \frac{1}{2} \omega_2$

$\frac{1}{2} \omega_1 + \frac{1}{2} \omega_2$

$$\text{ell.} = \frac{1}{2} \omega_1 + \frac{1}{2} \omega_2$$

$\langle \rho \text{ Norm. } \frac{1}{2} \omega_1 + \frac{1}{2} \omega_2$

ω_1, ω_2

$\frac{1}{2} \omega_1 + \frac{1}{2} \omega_2$ [concrete Refraction].

1/6 Comp. \in SA || Coord. \in XYZ

$X = a^2 f \quad Y = b^2 g \quad Z = c^2 h \quad P = Xf + Yg + Zh$

$P = a^2 f^2 + b^2 g^2 + c^2 h^2 = u^2 \dots \in$ Norm. f, g, h

$N = Xl + Ym + Zn$ Normal comp. \in plane stability

\in Normal lateral comp. \in

$X = Pf + Nl = a^2 f = u^2 f + Nl$

$f = \frac{Nl}{a^2 - u^2}$ $f^2 + g^2 + h^2 = 0$

$g = \frac{Nm}{b^2 - u^2}$

$fl + gm + hn = 0$
 $\frac{Nl^2}{a^2 - u^2} + \frac{Nm^2}{b^2 - u^2} + \frac{Nn^2}{c^2 - u^2} = 0$

$h = \frac{Nn}{c^2 - u^2}$

$\frac{b^2}{a^2 - u^2} + \frac{m^2}{b^2 - u^2} + \frac{n^2}{c^2 - u^2} = 0$ $f, g, h \in$ Norm. \in SA

can \in $g, h \in$ Norm. \in SA \in plane \in SA

\in $l^2 - 2 \dots \in$ plane \in SA \in plane \in SA

$l^2 + m^2 + n^2 = u^2$ \in plane \in SA

\in Norm. \in SA \in plane \in SA \in plane \in SA

\in Norm. \in SA \in plane \in SA

$x dl + y dm + z dn = \frac{du}{dl} dl +$

\in Norm. \in SA \in plane \in SA

$\frac{\partial u}{\partial m} dm + \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dn$

$l^2 + m^2 + n^2 = 0$

$l dl + m dm + n dn = 0$ \in plane \in SA

\in Norm. \in SA \in plane \in SA \in plane \in SA

\in Norm. \in SA \in plane \in SA

\in Norm. \in SA \in plane \in SA

$$\left[x - \frac{\partial u}{\partial l} + \alpha l \right] dl + \left[y - \frac{\partial u}{\partial m} + \alpha m \right] dm + \left[z - \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} + \alpha n \right] dn = 0$$

$$\alpha r \cos \theta \cos \phi \dots \alpha l dl = 0$$

$$x = \frac{\partial u}{\partial l} - \alpha l \quad \left| \quad y = \frac{\partial u}{\partial m} - \alpha m \quad \right| \quad z = \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} - \alpha n$$

soe α is u, α, l, m, n ∂u α l, m, n $\partial \alpha$

$\frac{\partial u}{\partial l}$ etc.:

$$\frac{l}{a^2 - u^2} + \frac{l^2}{(a^2 - u^2)^2} = u \frac{\partial u}{\partial l} + \frac{m^2}{(b^2 - u^2)^2} u \frac{\partial u}{\partial l} + \frac{n^2}{(c^2 - u^2)^2} u \frac{\partial u}{\partial l} = \frac{u \partial u}{\partial l} = 0$$

$$f^2 + g^2 + h^2 = 1 = N^2 \left[\frac{l^2}{(a^2 - u^2)^2} + \frac{m^2}{(b^2 - u^2)^2} + \frac{n^2}{(c^2 - u^2)^2} \right]$$

$$\frac{l}{a^2 - u^2} + \frac{1}{N^2} u \frac{\partial u}{\partial l} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial l} = - \frac{N^2 l}{u(a^2 - u^2)} = - \frac{Nf}{u}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial m} = - \frac{N^2 m}{u(b^2 - u^2)} = - \frac{Ng}{u}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = - \frac{N^2 n}{u(c^2 - u^2)} = - \frac{Nh}{u}$$

$$l \frac{\partial u}{\partial l} + m \frac{\partial u}{\partial m} + n \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = - \frac{N}{u} [fl + gm + hn] = 0$$

$$x = \frac{\partial u}{\partial l} - \alpha l \quad \left| \quad y = \frac{\partial u}{\partial m} - \alpha m \quad \right| \quad z = \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} - \alpha n$$

$$lx + my + nz = -\alpha = u \quad \alpha = -u$$

$$x = lu + \frac{\partial u}{\partial l} \quad y = mu + \frac{\partial u}{\partial m} \quad z = nu + \frac{\partial u}{\partial n}$$

$$x = lu - \frac{Nf}{u} \quad y = mu - \frac{Ng}{u} \quad z = nu - \frac{Nh}{u}$$

$$ax + by + cz = u [a^2 l + b^2 m + c^2 n] - 39$$

$$= uN - \frac{N}{u} u^2 = 0$$

$$x, y, z = \cos, \sin, \dots \in \mathbb{R}^3; \text{ 2D plane } \subset \mathbb{R}^3;$$

$$P, Q, R \text{ are } \cos, \sin, \dots \in \mathbb{R}^3; \text{ 2D plane } \subset \mathbb{R}^3;$$

$$b + y \in \mathbb{R}^3 \in \mathbb{O} \text{ Elastic.}$$

$$2 - \dots \text{ multi. } + y, h$$

$$fx + gy + hz = -\frac{N}{u} = \cos \times \dots \in \mathbb{R}^3 \text{ v. } \dots$$

$$P, Q, R \text{ 2D plane}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = r^2 = u^2 + \frac{N^2}{u^2} + \dots$$

$$\frac{N^2}{u^2} = r^2 - u^2$$

$$x = \ln u - \frac{N^2 l}{u(a^2 - u^2)} = \ln u \left[1 - \frac{r^2 - u^2}{a^2 - u^2} \right] = \ln u \frac{a^2 - r^2}{a^2 - u^2}$$

$$\frac{x}{a^2 - r^2} = \frac{\ln u}{a^2 - u^2} \left| \frac{y}{b^2 - r^2} = \frac{m}{b^2 - u^2} \right| \frac{z}{c^2 - r^2} = \frac{nu}{c^2 - u^2}$$

$$= \frac{fu}{N} \Big|_{ax} = \frac{gu}{N} \Big|_{by} = \frac{hu}{N} \Big|_{cz}$$

$$\frac{a^2 x^2}{a^2 - r^2} + \frac{b^2 y^2}{b^2 - r^2} + \frac{c^2 z^2}{c^2 - r^2} = \frac{u}{N} [a^2 fx + b^2 gy + c^2 hz]$$

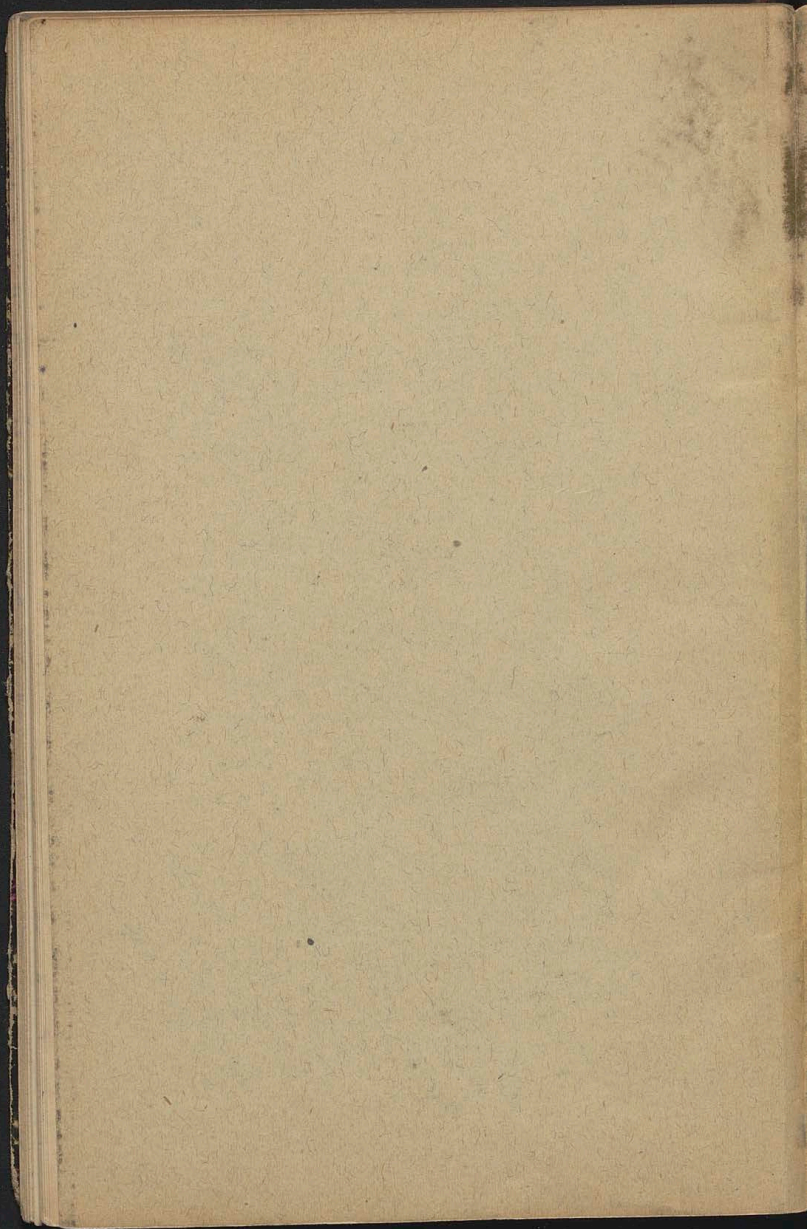
$$= 0 = 255 \dots$$

$$P, Q, R \text{ multi. } x, y, z$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2 - r^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2 - r^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2 - r^2} = \frac{u}{N} [fx + gy + hz] = -1$$

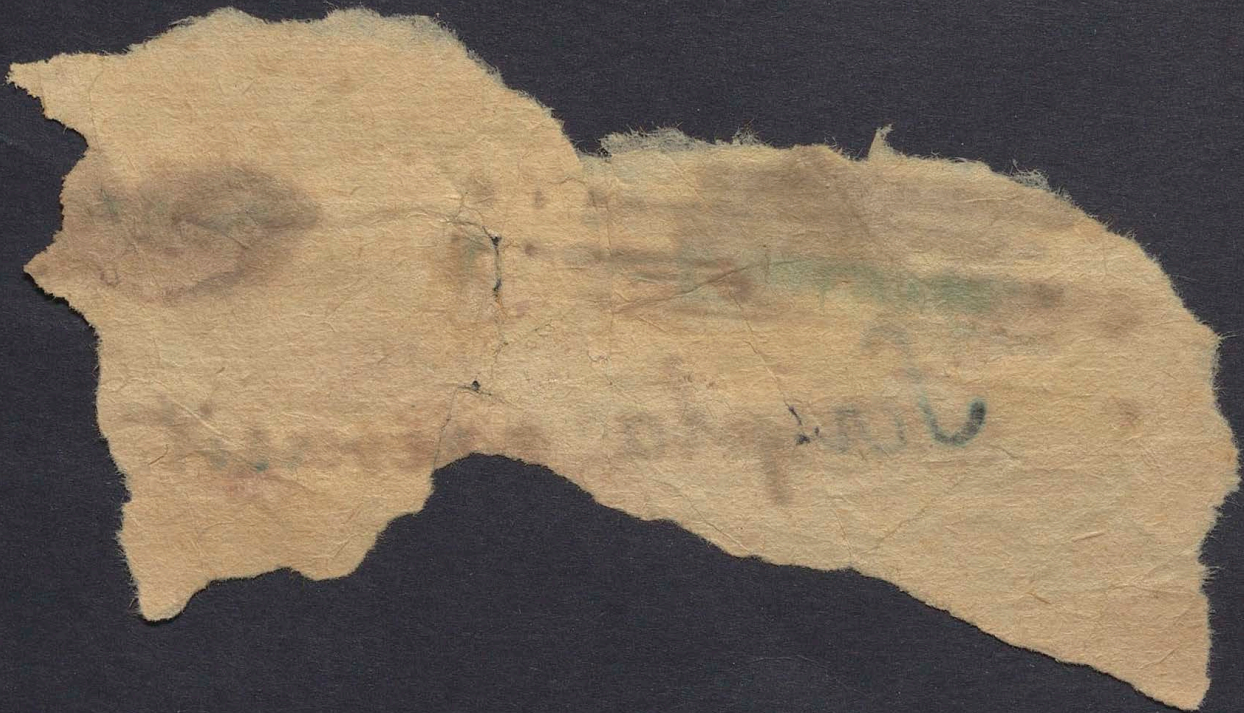
f, g, h > 0, r < 1 < u < r; f, g, h > 0, u < r < 1

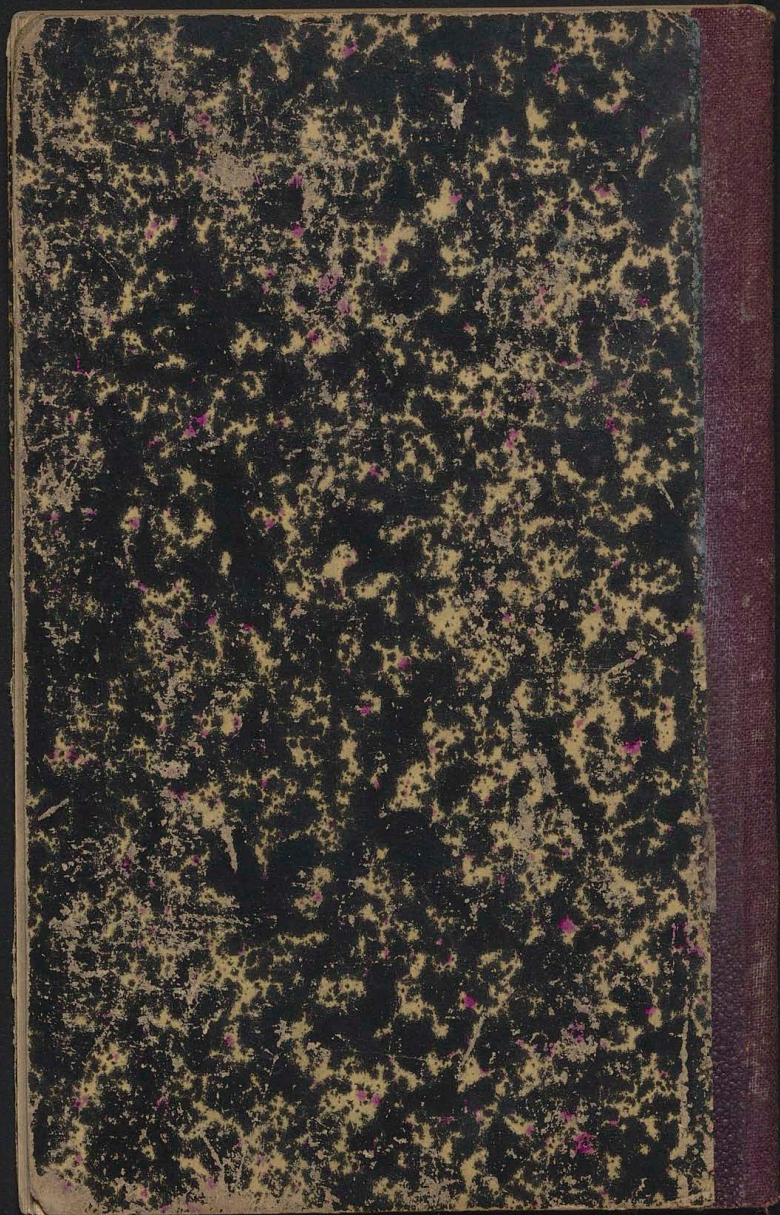
Friends sleep in ≤ 6 couples at night.
for the 4th day of the 9/2 out of the first if
eye $\sqrt{\text{not } \leq 6} \text{ 2d}$ BJ
02 = 2 camp; if in ≤ 6 else ≤ 6
to the ≤ 6



44

Scripta universit.





PAPIER - HANDLUNG

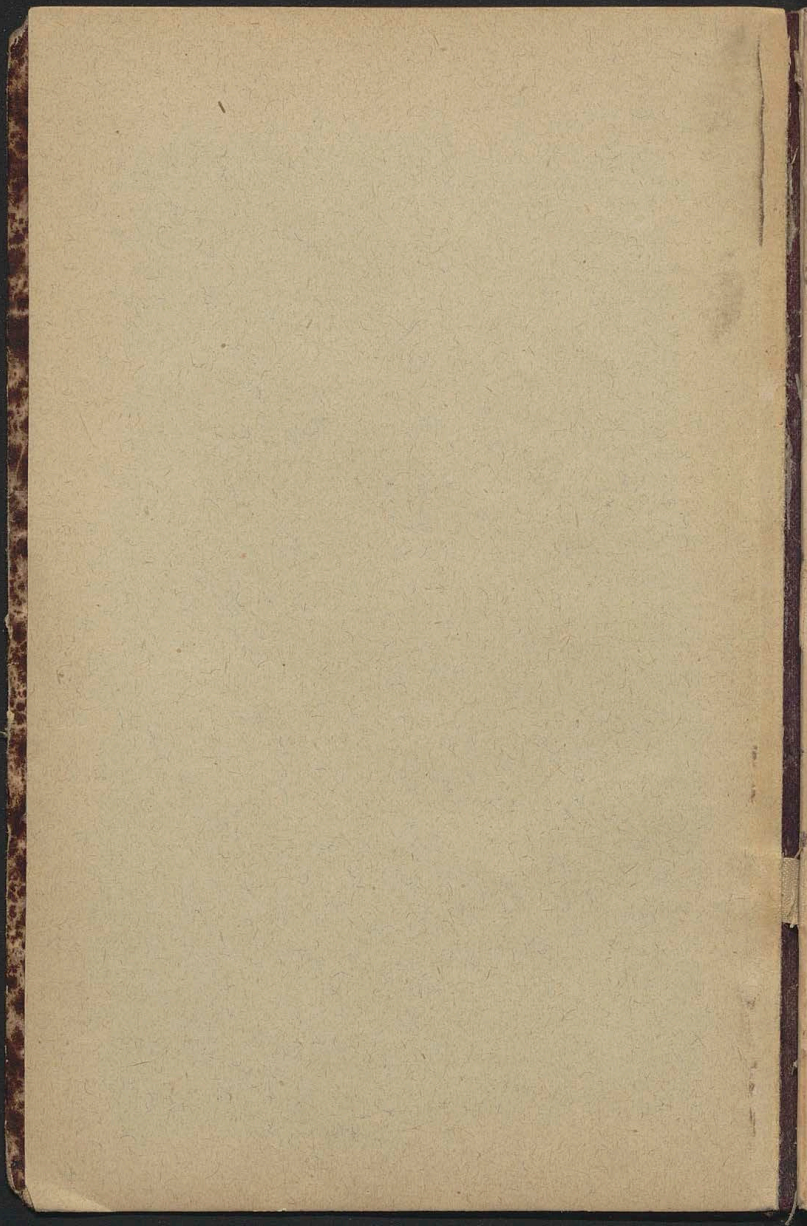
Dr. Josef Stefan ⁴⁵ II.

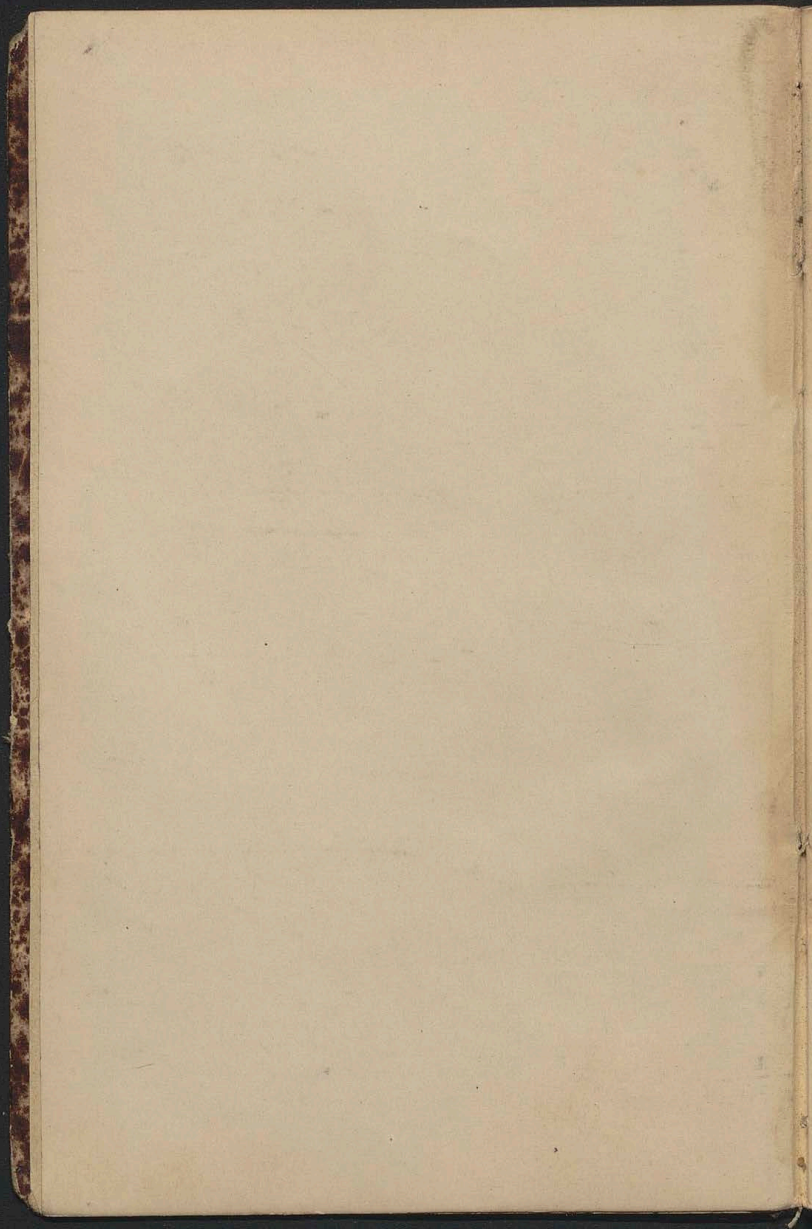
Ausgewählte Capitel aus der
Optik und Wärmelehre.

II. S. 91. Rsmoluchowski

F. POLLY, IV. KAROLINENG. 23.

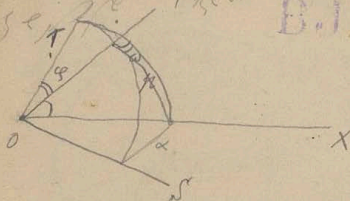
9444





5/6 $\omega \in \mathbb{R} \perp b_3 \in \mathbb{R}^e$ \mathbb{C}^e $\omega \in \mathbb{R} \perp b_3 \in \mathbb{R}^e$ \mathbb{C}^e $\omega \in \mathbb{R} \perp b_3 \in \mathbb{R}^e$ \mathbb{C}^e
 B.I. $\omega T = \frac{1}{2} \in \mathbb{C}^e$

46



$$t = r\omega = 900$$

$$x \text{ to } x = t$$

$$\cos \alpha = \sin t \cos \omega$$

$$\cos \psi = f$$

$$\cos \psi = \cos \phi \cos t + \sin \phi \sin t \cos \omega$$

$$\frac{\cos \psi - \cos \phi \cos t}{\sin \phi} = \sin t \cos \omega = \cos \alpha$$

$$P = T \cos \psi$$

$$N = T \sin \psi$$

$$X = T \cos t = a^2 f$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{f - \frac{P}{T} \frac{a^2 f}{T}}{\frac{N}{T}} = f \frac{T^2 - Pa^2}{NT}$$

$$P = u^2$$

$$u = r \cos \psi = \frac{rP}{T} = \frac{ru^2}{T}$$

$$T = ru$$

$$\frac{x}{2} = f \frac{T^2 - Pa^2}{NT}$$

$$\frac{x}{2} = f \frac{ru^2 - a^2 u^2}{NT}$$

$$\frac{x}{a^2 - a^2} = \frac{f ru^2}{NT}$$

$$\frac{y}{r^2 - b^2} = \frac{gru^2}{NT}$$

$$\frac{z}{r^2 - c^2} = \frac{hru^2}{NT}$$

$\partial^2 x$

$$= \frac{ru^2}{NT} \underbrace{\left[a^2 f t \omega \right]}_{=0}$$

$\partial^2 y$

$\partial^2 z$

$$\frac{a^2 x^2}{r^2 - a^2} + \dots = 0$$

$$\frac{ax^2}{a^2-r^2} + \frac{by^2}{b^2-r^2} + \frac{c^2z^2}{c^2-r^2} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$ax^2[b^2-r^2][c^2-r^2] + by^2[a^2-r^2][c^2-r^2] + c^2z^2[a^2-r^2][b^2-r^2]$$

fy aob Ell.

$$a^2-r^2=0 \quad \text{--- Ellipse in } R=a$$

$$a^2x^2(c^2-r^2) + a^2y^2(c^2-r^2) + c^2z^2(a^2-r^2) = 0$$

$$a^2c^2 - ac^2(x^2+y^2) - r^2(a^2x^2+a^2y^2+c^2z^2) + a^2c^2z^2 = 0$$

$$a^2c^2r^2 - a^2c^2z^2 - \dots + a^2c^2z^2 = 0$$

$$(a^2c^2 - a^2x^2 - a^2y^2 - c^2z^2) r^2 = 0$$

$$1 = \frac{x^2+y^2}{c^2} + \frac{z^2}{a^2} = \text{Ellipsoid}$$

Hyperbolische Ell.

fy e ab Ellipse $v = 2 \sqrt{a^2 - r^2}$

fy $r = r_0 \pm \dots$ Ell.

$$z = 0 \quad \text{--- Ell. } x=0$$

$$by^2(c^2-r^2)(a^2-r^2) + c^2z^2(a^2-r^2)(b^2-r^2) = 0$$

$$a^2-r^2=0 \quad \text{--- Ellipse in } r=a$$

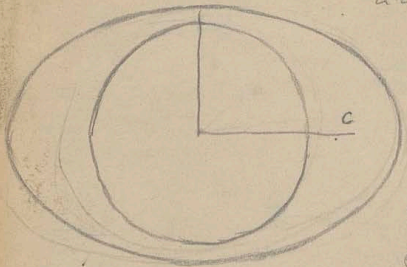
$$by^2(c^2-r^2) + c^2z^2(b^2-r^2) = 0$$

$$b^2c^2(y^2+z^2) - r^2by^2 - c^2z^2r^2 = 0$$

$$b^2c^2 - by^2 - c^2z^2 = 0$$

$1 = \frac{y^2}{a^2} + \frac{z^2}{b^2}$ - Ellipse

$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$



mit 2 Bogen
für 1/4 der Ell.
e - unvollst. $c=0$
 $xy = e$

$XYZ \quad z=0$

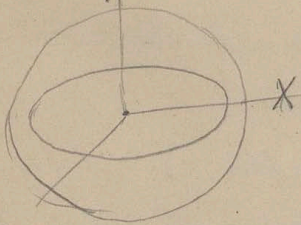
$a^2x^2(b^2 - r^2)(c^2 - r^2) + b^2y^2(c^2 - r^2)(a^2 - r^2) = 0$

$c^2 - r^2 = 0 \implies r^2 = c^2$

$a^2b^2x^2 - r^2(a^2x^2 + b^2y^2) + a^2b^2y^2 = 0$

$a^2b^2 = a^2x^2 + b^2y^2$

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



$xy = e$

$XZ \quad y=0$

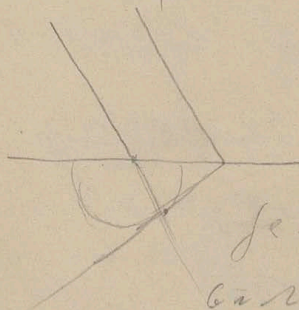
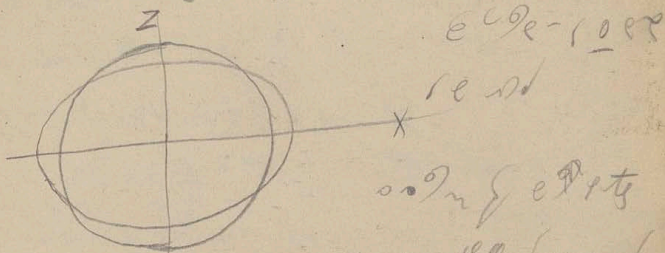
$a^2x^2(b^2 - r^2)(c^2 - r^2) + c^2z^2(a^2 - r^2)(b^2 - r^2) = 0$

$b^2 - r^2 = 0$

$$a^2x^2(c^2 - x^2) + c^2z^2(a^2 - x^2) = 0$$

$$a^2c^2x^2 - x^2(a^2x^2 + c^2z^2) = 0$$

$$1 = \frac{x^2}{c^2} + \frac{z^2}{a^2} = 0$$



$e^2 = \frac{c^2}{a^2} = 1.000$

1000

0.9999999

~ 51.44. für w

$w = 1.2 \cdot 10^6$

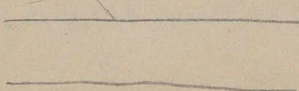
20

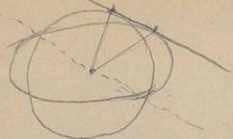
$f_e \sim 1.1 \cdot 10^6$ in $1.2 \cdot 10^6$ γ

$\gamma \sim 7; 600 \sim 10$

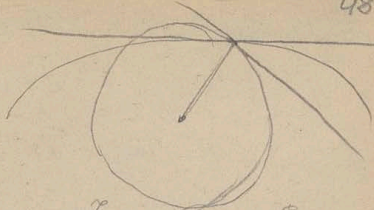
gef. W. p. γ ist ein Cylinder mit
conische Refraction [m]

es ist ein f. l. ... Hamilton f. l. f. l. f. l. f. l. f. l. f. l.
Lloyd f. l. f. l. f. l. f. l. f. l. f. l. f. l. f. l. f. l. f. l.



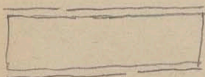


innere conside Refr.



2^e Lage 5^{te} 6

o 2^e Lage 5^{te} 6 : äussere conside Refraction



Wagnitz² a 2^{te} 5^{te} 6^{te}

180^o 180^o - x^o 6^o - - -

180^o 180^o a 2^{te} 5^{te} 6^{te} - 180^o 180^o
5^{te} - Ellipse. in 2^{te} 5^{te} 6^{te} 180^o

2^e Theorie des Glases. 180^o 180^o 180^o 180^o
180^o 180^o 180^o 180^o

mechanische Wärmetheorie.

o p d n y a f e r d y v s e a l b

f - f e l a R. Mayer 1842 a m c o s i f

u e v e l d y v a s e l a e r d y v g r a
g r e t o v n y f e , u g i s e n e v e l d y f
v o t p r g r

w e l b e e l n e f - c o m p r e s s i o n o f p e s e e l
- s t e e r c a p a c i t y $\propto \frac{1}{p}$; a f u n . o f o c e r p /
p f e t e m p . f y e r e o o t e m p .

1809 & P. Rumford p r e s e n t e d u n i n
p h y s . i n 1789 o f m y 1791 a ; i n s e r e c e p
e n e , a s s e p a r t y s f e s a p e i n d e r
o f e r n y o e d y v y e .

R. N. o f f e b r u a r y , a n d y o u r a c c e p t .
A - e P . u n d e r s t a n d i n g v c o m p r . o r o

[p r e s e n t . p a g e] . a n d e n e r e n e y o u
u n d e r s t a n d .

a n d f o r t h e r e a c t i o n p e r s o n a l l y
e y .

20 = - of acc. ...

v const. ...

v const. Volumen ...

c : c = 14

end of ...

Newton's ...

332 m ...

... to temp.

... ;

... 16.

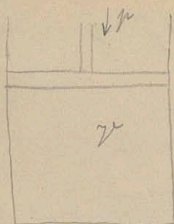
v ~ sqrt(T)

range of ...

... ;

... c

10/6



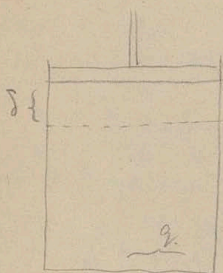
$\sim 10^{-19} \text{ g} / \text{cm}^3$

$r = 770 \text{ mm}^3$

to be in equilibrium with atmosphere

c.v.c. vol.

a pressure of air



C.v.c. h

$\alpha = 0.00366$

$\sqrt{v} = \rho p \delta = \rho \delta \int_{\text{vol.}}$

dry coeff

$\rho \delta = v \alpha$

$\sqrt{v} = \rho v \alpha$. ρ is the C-c expansion

$C - c =$

$c = 0.239 : 14 = 0.1707$

$C = 0.239$

$\frac{C}{c} = 1.4$

$1 \text{ atm} = 1.033 \text{ kg/cm}^2$

$\rho = 76.1359$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8154 \\ 9513 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

103284

$\rho v = 1.033 \cdot 770$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7231 \\ 7231 \\ \hline 795410 \end{array}$$

$$m \alpha = \frac{7954.10}{0.00366}$$

238623

477246

477246

 29172006

1195

0171

2911

$$C-c = 0.239 - \frac{0.239}{1.4} = 0.068$$

 $\left\{ \text{cor } 0.068 \right.$

$$\sqrt{2911 \cdot 0.068} = 42800 = \sqrt{69 \text{ cor } 1}$$

$\begin{matrix} 791 \\ 550 \end{matrix}$

 $\begin{matrix} 3 \text{ cm} \\ \text{ref} \end{matrix}$

42500 $\frac{1 \text{ cm}}{1000 \text{ m}}$

42500 $\frac{1 \text{ cm}}{1000 \text{ m}} = 425 \text{ g.m}$

26 g kg $\frac{1 \text{ cm}}{1000 \text{ m}}$

26 $\frac{1 \text{ cm}}{1000 \text{ m}}$

26 $\frac{1 \text{ cm}}{1000 \text{ m}}$

can be found in the ...

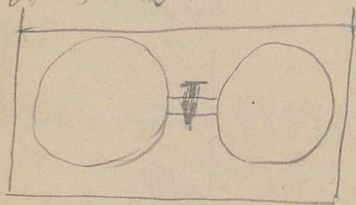
but ...

... ..

... ..

$v_f \propto \sqrt{\rho} \propto \sqrt{\gamma} \propto \sqrt{\frac{1}{\rho}} \propto \sqrt{\frac{1}{\rho}}$
 $f \propto \frac{1}{v_f} \propto \sqrt{\rho} \propto \sqrt{\gamma} \propto \sqrt{\frac{1}{\rho}}$
 $\omega \propto \frac{1}{v_f} \propto \sqrt{\rho} \propto \sqrt{\gamma} \propto \sqrt{\frac{1}{\rho}}$

for ρ "hull"; \sim of ρ of ρ Bay-Zusatz
 $\rho \sim \rho$ ρ ρ ρ



$\sim \rho$ ρ ρ ρ
 ρ ; ρ ρ ρ ρ
 ρ ρ ρ ρ

ρ ρ ρ ρ ρ ρ ρ ρ
 ρ ρ ρ ρ ρ ρ ρ ρ
 ρ ρ ρ ρ ρ ρ ρ ρ
 ρ ρ ρ ρ ρ ρ ρ ρ

ρ ρ ρ ρ ρ ρ ρ ρ
 ρ ρ ρ ρ ρ ρ ρ ρ

$$dQ = c dt + \frac{dL}{42500} = c dt + \frac{dL}{J}$$

$A = \text{temp}$

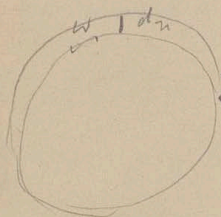
$$\frac{1}{J} = A = c dt + A dL$$

$A = \text{calorimeter de } \text{L} \text{ de } \text{L}$

$v = \int \rho \, dv \text{ en } \text{L} \text{ de } \text{L}$

$z = ?$

$$dQ = c dt + dZ$$



$p w \text{ en } \int p w$

$$\int p w \, dn = dZ$$

$$p \sum w \, dn = dZ$$

$$\sum w \, dn = dv$$

$$dZ = p \, dv$$

$$\underline{dQ = c dt + A p \, dv}$$

$$\frac{1}{6} p v = p_0 v_0 (1 + \alpha t) \quad \text{16}^{\text{e}} 25$$

$$v p = p_0 v_0 (1 + \alpha t)$$

$$t, \quad v p_1 = p_0 v_0 (1 + \alpha t_1)$$

$$\frac{p v}{p_1 v_1} = \frac{1 + \alpha t}{1 + \alpha t_1}$$

$$\alpha = 0.00366$$

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

$$p v = p_0 v_0 \alpha \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} + t \right) \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} v_0 \sim 0, \text{ m.c. } v_0 \sim 0 \\ 273 \text{ } \sqrt{2} \text{ } 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$t + 273 = T = v_0 / \text{temp.} \quad 273 \text{ } \sqrt{2} \text{ } 0$$

$$p v = p_0 v_0 \alpha T$$

$$p v = RT \quad \text{12 Mariotte's Law Lussac}$$

$$R = p_0 v_0 \alpha = 1033.770 \cdot 0.00366 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right.$$

$$p v = RT \quad T = 273 + t$$

$$dT = dt$$

$$dQ = c dT + A p dv \quad 1)$$

$$c > 3 \text{ } \sqrt{2} \text{ } p Q t$$

$$p dv + v dp = R dt$$

$$dQ = c dT + A R dT - A v dp$$

$$= (c + A R) dT - A v dp \quad 2)$$

$$dQ = \frac{c p dv + c v dp + A p dv}{R}$$

$$= \frac{(AR + c) p dv + c v dp}{R} \quad 3).$$

2a) c Vol. const.

$$1) dQ = c dt$$

$$\frac{dQ}{dt} = c = \text{sp. h. } \wedge \text{ const. Vol.}$$

2) \wedge c. h.

$$dQ = (c + AR) dt$$

$$\frac{dQ}{dt} = c + AR = \text{sp. h. } \wedge \text{ sp. h. } \wedge \text{ temp. } \wedge \text{ sp. h. } \wedge \text{ c. h.}$$

$$C = c + AR$$

$$C - c = \frac{AR}{\rho} = A \rho v_0 \alpha \quad \text{für die Rayleigh's}$$

$$Y = \frac{\rho v_0 \alpha}{C - c} \quad A = \frac{1}{Y} = \frac{C - c}{\rho v_0 \alpha}$$

$\rho \sqrt{B h} \wedge \text{ const. } \wedge \text{ sp. h. } \wedge \text{ c. h.}$

• $\text{const. } \wedge \text{ sp. h. } \wedge \text{ c. h. } \wedge \text{ sp. h. } \wedge \text{ c. h.}$

$$v) dQ = c dT + A p dv \quad \leftarrow \text{eff. } \wedge \text{ eng. } \wedge \text{ sp. h.}$$

$$\frac{dQ}{T} = \frac{c dT}{T} + \frac{A p dv}{T} = \frac{c dT}{T} + \frac{AR}{\rho} \frac{dv}{T}$$

$$= c \, d \log T + AR \, d \log v$$

$$= d[c \log T + AR \log v]$$

$$c \log T + AR \log v \quad T = \text{integr.}$$

$$\frac{dQ}{T} = d[\log(T^c v^{AR})]$$

$$= d \log(T^c v^{C-c}) \quad \text{I.}$$

$$2). \, dQ = (c+AR) \, dT - A \, v \, dp$$

$$\frac{dQ}{T} = (c+AR) \frac{dT}{T} - \frac{A \, v \, dp}{T}$$

$\underbrace{\frac{v}{R}}_{dp}$

$$= (c+AR) \frac{dT}{T} - \frac{AR \, dp}{R}$$

$$= C \frac{dT}{T} - \frac{(C-c) \, dp}{R}$$

$$\frac{dQ}{T} = d \log \left(\frac{T^C}{p^{C-c}} \right) \quad \text{II}$$

$$3). \, dQ = \frac{C_p \, dv + c \, v \, dp}{R}$$

$$\frac{dQ}{T} = \frac{C_p \, dv + c \, v \, dp}{R} = \frac{C \, dv}{v} + c \frac{dp}{p}$$

$$RT = p \, v \quad = d \log(v^C \cdot p^c) \quad \text{III}$$

12/6

$$\frac{dQ}{T} = d \log(v^c p^c) \quad \text{E radant. m } \left(\frac{1}{\text{cm}^2} \right)$$

$$dQ = 0$$

$$0 = d \log(v^c p^c)$$

$$v^c p^c = \text{const.} = v_1^c p_1^c$$

$$\frac{p^c}{p_1^c} = \frac{v_1^c}{v^c}$$

$$\left(\frac{p}{p_1} \right)^k = \left(\frac{v_1}{v} \right)^k \frac{C}{C_1} \leftarrow 1.4 / 1.4$$

$$v^c / v_1^c = \sqrt{1.4} = \sqrt{1.4} \quad \text{or } 1.4$$

$$v p = 1$$

$$\frac{p}{p_1} = \left(\frac{v}{v_1} \right)^k = \left(\frac{v_1}{v} \right)^k$$

$$v p_1 = 1$$

for p/p1 = v/v1 = 1.4 / 1.4 = 1

for p/p1 = v/v1 = 1.4 / 1.4 = 1

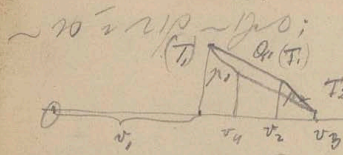
$$p = p_1 (1+b)^k \quad b = 20 \text{ e m}^2$$

$$\frac{p}{p_1} = (1+b)^k = 1 + kb \quad \text{a b m}^2$$

$$\frac{p-p_1}{p_1} = kb \quad \text{L.H. } k=1$$

$$= 20 \text{ e m}^2 + 20 \text{ e m}^2 \rightarrow 0 \text{ e m}^2 / \sqrt{\frac{p_1}{p_1}} \text{ or } \sqrt{\frac{p_1}{p_1}} k$$

for Laplace p



erw. - p. sh

comp. 0.0. 1.0. 2.0. 3.0. 4.0. 5.0. 6.0. 7.0. 8.0. 9.0. 10.0. 11.0. 12.0. 13.0. 14.0. 15.0. 16.0. 17.0. 18.0. 19.0. 20.0. 21.0. 22.0. 23.0. 24.0. 25.0. 26.0. 27.0. 28.0. 29.0. 30.0. 31.0. 32.0. 33.0. 34.0. 35.0. 36.0. 37.0. 38.0. 39.0. 40.0. 41.0. 42.0. 43.0. 44.0. 45.0. 46.0. 47.0. 48.0. 49.0. 50.0. 51.0. 52.0. 53.0. 54.0. 55.0. 56.0. 57.0. 58.0. 59.0. 60.0. 61.0. 62.0. 63.0. 64.0. 65.0. 66.0. 67.0. 68.0. 69.0. 70.0. 71.0. 72.0. 73.0. 74.0. 75.0. 76.0. 77.0. 78.0. 79.0. 80.0. 81.0. 82.0. 83.0. 84.0. 85.0. 86.0. 87.0. 88.0. 89.0. 90.0. 91.0. 92.0. 93.0. 94.0. 95.0. 96.0. 97.0. 98.0. 99.0. 100.0.

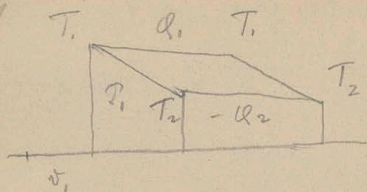
$$Q_1 = \int_{v_1}^{v_2} p dv = \int_{v_1}^{v_2} \frac{RT}{v} dv = RT \ln \frac{v_2}{v_1}$$

erw. - p. sh
 1.0. 2.0. 3.0. 4.0. 5.0. 6.0. 7.0. 8.0. 9.0. 10.0. 11.0. 12.0. 13.0. 14.0. 15.0. 16.0. 17.0. 18.0. 19.0. 20.0. 21.0. 22.0. 23.0. 24.0. 25.0. 26.0. 27.0. 28.0. 29.0. 30.0. 31.0. 32.0. 33.0. 34.0. 35.0. 36.0. 37.0. 38.0. 39.0. 40.0. 41.0. 42.0. 43.0. 44.0. 45.0. 46.0. 47.0. 48.0. 49.0. 50.0. 51.0. 52.0. 53.0. 54.0. 55.0. 56.0. 57.0. 58.0. 59.0. 60.0. 61.0. 62.0. 63.0. 64.0. 65.0. 66.0. 67.0. 68.0. 69.0. 70.0. 71.0. 72.0. 73.0. 74.0. 75.0. 76.0. 77.0. 78.0. 79.0. 80.0. 81.0. 82.0. 83.0. 84.0. 85.0. 86.0. 87.0. 88.0. 89.0. 90.0. 91.0. 92.0. 93.0. 94.0. 95.0. 96.0. 97.0. 98.0. 99.0. 100.0.

erw. - p. sh
 1.0. 2.0. 3.0. 4.0. 5.0. 6.0. 7.0. 8.0. 9.0. 10.0. 11.0. 12.0. 13.0. 14.0. 15.0. 16.0. 17.0. 18.0. 19.0. 20.0. 21.0. 22.0. 23.0. 24.0. 25.0. 26.0. 27.0. 28.0. 29.0. 30.0. 31.0. 32.0. 33.0. 34.0. 35.0. 36.0. 37.0. 38.0. 39.0. 40.0. 41.0. 42.0. 43.0. 44.0. 45.0. 46.0. 47.0. 48.0. 49.0. 50.0. 51.0. 52.0. 53.0. 54.0. 55.0. 56.0. 57.0. 58.0. 59.0. 60.0. 61.0. 62.0. 63.0. 64.0. 65.0. 66.0. 67.0. 68.0. 69.0. 70.0. 71.0. 72.0. 73.0. 74.0. 75.0. 76.0. 77.0. 78.0. 79.0. 80.0. 81.0. 82.0. 83.0. 84.0. 85.0. 86.0. 87.0. 88.0. 89.0. 90.0. 91.0. 92.0. 93.0. 94.0. 95.0. 96.0. 97.0. 98.0. 99.0. 100.0.

$$\frac{Q_1}{A} m + \frac{c(T_1 - T_2)}{A} = \sqrt{a} k a s$$

16/1



$$\int p dv = \int p_e f_i \rightarrow h.c.$$

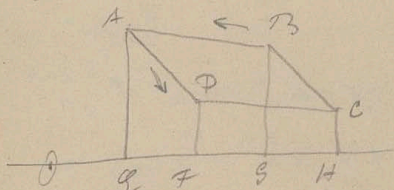
$$p \ll v = p$$

$$Q_1 \neq Q_2 \neq Q_2$$

$$Q_1 - Q_2 =$$

$$L = J(Q_1 - Q_2)$$

Subst:



for use
 ✓ just as in
 ...

...; as ...

...; as ...

$$dQ_1 = T_1 d \log T_1^c v^{c-c}$$

$$Q_1 = T_1 \int$$

$$= T_1 (\log T_1^c v_2^{c-c} - \log T_1^c v_1^{c-c})$$

$$= T_1 \ln \left(\frac{v_2}{v_1} \right)^{\gamma-1}$$

Definiere die Zustände

$$p_1 v_1^\gamma = p_2 v_2^\gamma \sim \text{const.}; \text{ es gilt } p_1 v_1^\gamma = p_2 v_2^\gamma$$

$$\ln \left(\frac{p_1 v_1^\gamma}{p_2 v_2^\gamma} \right) = 0$$

$$\int \frac{dQ}{T} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{T_1} \int dQ_{AB} = \frac{Q_1}{T_1}$$

$$D_{BC} = 0$$

$$D_{CD}: T = \text{const.} \quad \frac{1}{T_2} \int dQ = -\frac{Q_2}{T_2}$$

$$Q_2 = -r H Q$$

$$D_{DA} = 0$$

$$\frac{Q_1}{T_1} - \frac{Q_2}{T_2} = 0$$

es gilt also $\frac{Q_1}{T_1} = \frac{Q_2}{T_2}$

$$\frac{Q_1}{T_1} = \frac{Q_2}{T_2} = \frac{Q_1 - Q_2}{T_1 - T_2} \quad \text{mit}$$

$$\frac{Q_1 - Q_2}{T_1 - T_2} = \frac{Q_1}{T_1}$$

$$\frac{Q_1 - Q_2}{Q_1} = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{T_1}$$

es gilt also

$$\frac{Q_1 - Q_2}{Q_1} = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{T_1}$$

$$\frac{Q_1 - Q_2}{Q_1} = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{T_1}$$

es gilt also $\frac{Q_1 - Q_2}{Q_1} = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{T_1}$

U = n Energie
- √ dL; e √ c - last temp. √

U = n Energie [1, p. 110]

U = n Energie

U = n Energie

$$dQ = dU + AdL \quad [dL = \dots]$$

$$dL = \mu dv \quad \text{eff. } \dots \text{ of } dL, \text{ vol., temp.}$$

$$dQ = dU + A_p dv \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \delta \text{ of } \delta \text{ of } \delta \text{ of } \delta \end{array} \right.$$

$$u = f(v, T, \mu) \quad \mu = \varphi(v, T)$$

$$u = F(v, T) \quad \text{of } \dots \text{ of } \dots \text{ of } \dots$$

$$dU = \dots$$

$$dQ = A_p dv \quad \text{of } \dots \text{ of } \dots \text{ of } \dots$$

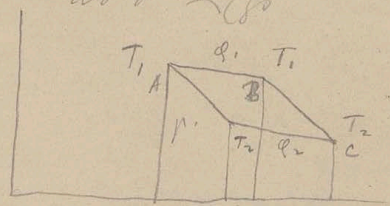
$$dQ = C dT + A_p dv$$

$$\int dQ = \int C dT + \int A_p dv \quad \text{of } \dots \text{ of } \dots \text{ of } \dots$$

$$\int dQ - A_p dv = C T \quad \text{of } \dots \text{ of } \dots \text{ of } \dots$$

$$\frac{dQ}{T} = \mu^{\text{st}} D, \text{ etc}$$

Caratteristiche del ciclo
 100 v₁ - 100



$$m = \frac{Q_1 - Q_2}{Q_1} = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{T_1}$$

...
 ...

...
 ...

$$Q_1' - Q_2' = \frac{Q_1' - Q_2'}{Q_1'}$$

...
 ...

...
 ...

...
 ...

...
 ...

$$\frac{Q_1' - Q_2'}{Q_1'} = m = \frac{T_1 - T_2}{T_1}$$

$$1 - \frac{Q_2'}{Q_1'} = 1 - \frac{T_2}{T_1}$$

$$\frac{Q_2'}{T_2'} = \frac{Q_1'}{T_1}$$

$$\frac{da}{dr} = \frac{d\beta}{dT} - \frac{\beta}{T} \quad 2).$$

$$\beta = AT \frac{d\mu}{dT} \quad \text{and } r \text{ is } \log \frac{H_2O}{H_2O} \\ \text{and } \beta =$$

$$dq = \alpha dT + \beta dv$$

$$dU = \alpha dT + \beta dv - A p dv = \alpha dT + (\beta - A p) dv$$

$$= \frac{\partial F}{\partial T} dT + \frac{\partial F}{\partial v} dv$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial v \partial T} \text{ (wegen } \dots \text{)}$$

$$\frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial \beta}{\partial T} - A \frac{\partial T}{\partial T}$$

$$\frac{d\beta}{T} = \dots = \frac{\alpha}{T} dT + \frac{\beta}{T} dv$$

$$\frac{d}{dv} \left(\frac{\alpha}{T} \right) = \frac{d}{dT} \left(\frac{\beta}{T} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{T} \frac{d\alpha}{dv} = \frac{1}{T} \frac{d\beta}{dT} - \frac{\beta}{T^2}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{d\alpha}{ds} &= \frac{d\beta}{dT} - A \frac{dp}{dT} \\ \frac{d\alpha}{dv} &= \frac{d\beta}{dT} - \frac{\beta}{T} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{d\alpha}{ds} &= \frac{d\beta}{dT} - A \frac{dp}{dT} \\ \frac{d\alpha}{dv} &= \frac{d\beta}{dT} - \frac{\beta}{T} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\beta = A T \frac{dp}{dT}$$

200.

$\epsilon \sim \dots$

| |
|--------|
| Gas |
| Wasser |

\dots

\dots

$u = \text{sp. Vol.}$

$$v = xu + (1-x)u'$$

$u' = \dots$

... ..

... ..

... ..

= latente Dampf u. w.

dx

$$dQ = \beta dv = \Delta l dx$$

... ..

$$dv = dx \cdot u + dx u'$$

... ..

$$dv = (u - u') dx$$

... ..

$$\beta(u - u') dx = l dx$$

... ..

$$l = \beta(u - u')$$

... ..

$$= AT \frac{dp}{dT} (u - u')$$

... ..

$$l + ct = 605.5 + 0.305t$$

... ..

... ..

$$l = 605.5 + 0.305t - t$$

$$= 605.5 - 0.695t$$

... ..

... ..

... .. [kritische temp.]

wake kump ... r^2 ... 60

$$t=100^\circ \quad \begin{array}{l} 605.5 \\ 69.5 \\ \hline b = 536.0 \end{array}$$

$\frac{dy}{dt}$... $1 - 225 \cdot \text{temp}$

200 ... 80 ...

$$95^\circ \quad 633.7 \text{ mm}$$

$$\frac{27.27}{10} = 27.27$$

$$100^\circ \quad 760$$

$$\mu = 1 \text{ e } \text{kg. s}$$

$$105^\circ \quad 906.4$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \mu = 27.27 : 760$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{27.27 \cdot \mu}{760} = \frac{27.27 \cdot 1033}{760}$$

$$u-u' = \frac{l}{AT} \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{536}{425.00} \cdot 373 \cdot \frac{27.27 \cdot 1033}{760}$$

$$= \frac{536 \cdot 425.00 \cdot 760}{373 \cdot 27.27 \cdot 1033}$$

$$2.729165$$

$$2.571709$$

$$4.628389$$

$$1.435685$$

$$2.880814$$

$$3.014100$$

$$10.238368$$

$$4.021494$$

7.

$$3.216874$$

$$u-u' = 1648 = 1 \text{ ...}$$

$\checkmark 000$... 1000

$\checkmark 1000$... $[1 + 1000]$

$\checkmark 1000$

1.366.770

9562
9562

105.182 • 105.2 = Value

esp. 200 ~ 1000 ~ exp. cost

2.022016

0.638 = exp. cost

3.216875

0.805141 -1

12. Argadro steel 2 by 52 temp. 2 by 12

- 2 J. & S. roller 20 x 20

• exp. cost 1.8 in roller

• exp. cost 0.16 x 7 = H

0.75 / 0.4 N = 1.875, etc.

H₂O

2
16

1.8 roller 18 800 = 32

9
16

9
16

21 0 + 79 N

$\frac{21.32 + 79.28}{100} = \frac{4}{100} \frac{168}{553}$

2884

18
28.84

1.255272

721

28.84

1.459995

0.795277 -1

0.624 th. 12. 12. No. 1
0.638 28

Proportional ...

... ..

... ..
... .. 1000 1650 1650 cm

$$\frac{1650 \cdot 1033}{42500} = \dots$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1600 \\ 495 \\ \hline 495 \end{array}$$

$$1704450 : 425000 = 40$$

536 = lat. ...

40

496

... ..

... ..

... ..
gem

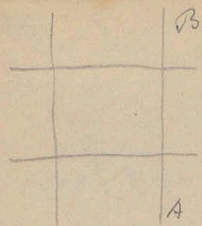
$$496 \cdot 425 = \dots$$

200000 m

... ..

... ..

... ..



$4 \text{ eV} ; - \text{ food}$
 $u - \text{ volume of gas}$
 $u = \frac{1}{2} p v = \frac{1}{2} p \frac{u}{\rho} = \frac{1}{2} p u \rho^{-1}$

and $q = \rho \frac{du}{dt}$; $f = \text{force}$ $p = \text{pressure}$
 $1/2 \text{ volume of gas}$ $u = \text{volume}$ $\rho = \text{density}$
 $\rho = \text{density}$ $u = \text{volume}$

$u = \text{volume}$ $\rho = \text{density}$ $f = \text{force}$ $p = \text{pressure}$

$l = p \cdot u \cdot A = n \cdot \text{vol.} \cdot \text{energy}$
 $\rho = [\text{in temp. sys.}]$

$l = A T \frac{dp}{dT} (u - u')$ $l = \rho u + u - u' \rho +$
 $p u = \rho u / T$ [Bose-Einstein]

$u = \frac{\rho u}{\rho} = u - u' \text{ (u's same)}$

$l = A T \frac{dp}{dT} \frac{\rho u}{\rho} = A \rho u T^2 \frac{dp}{dT} \frac{1}{\rho}$

$l = 605.5 - 0.695 t$
 $l = 605.5 - 0.695 (T - 273)$

$$+ 800 - \frac{7}{10} T$$

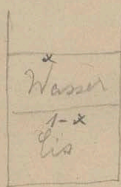
$$\frac{800}{T^2} - 0.7 T' = A r' \frac{d\mu}{dT} \frac{1}{P} = A r' \frac{d(\ln p)}{dT}$$

$$-\frac{800}{T} - 0.7 \ln T = A r' \ln p + C$$

1. Daz erst +. dT

2. - emp. v. p. v. w. P. v. w. - emp. v. w.

Das ist die Lösung von p:



$$dU = \alpha dT + \beta dx$$

const. T, dT = 0 \Rightarrow $\beta dx = dU$

$$dU = \beta dx$$

$$u = (1-x)u' + xu$$

$$du = dx(u - u')$$

$$dU = \beta dx(u - u')$$

$$\lambda dx = \beta dx(u - u')$$

$$\lambda = \beta(u - u') \quad \lambda = \lambda_0 e^{\alpha/T}$$

$$\lambda = AT \frac{d\mu}{dT} (u - u')$$

$$\frac{d\mu}{dT} u \quad \text{für } u = 1 \quad u' = 1 \quad \text{für } u = 0 \quad u' = 0$$

$$\frac{d\mu}{dT} = - \frac{\lambda}{AT(u - u')}$$

$$\frac{dp}{dT} = -\frac{\lambda}{AT \cdot 0.1}$$

ca. 20000 V 122 T 300 50 W
~ h r m m

$$\lambda = 80$$

$$T = 273$$

~~$$\frac{dp}{dT} = -\frac{80}{42500 \cdot 273 \cdot 0.1} = -\frac{8}{425 \cdot 273}$$~~

~~$$\frac{dT}{dp} = -\frac{425 \cdot 273}{8}$$~~

ca. 20000 V 122 T 300 50 W
~ h r m m

$$\frac{dp}{dT} = -\frac{80 \cdot 42500}{273 \cdot 0.1} = -$$

$$\frac{dT}{dp} = -\frac{273}{3400000} \quad \text{ca. 20000 V 122 T 300 50 W}$$

$$dT = -\frac{27.3}{34 \cdot 10^5} \cdot dp = -\frac{27.3 \cdot 1033}{34 \cdot 10^5}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 273 \\ 819 \\ 819 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$282009$$

$$dT = -\frac{28 \cdot 10^3}{34 \cdot 10^5}$$

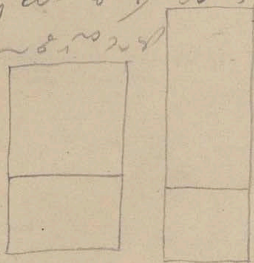
< -0.01
ca. 20000 V 122 T 300 50 W

$$2 \frac{1}{100} 0$$

for a sample of gas the pressure is
 constant $p = p_0$ and the volume is v .

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{d\beta}{dT} - \frac{\beta}{T} \quad \beta = \frac{p}{u-u'}$$

v is the volume of the gas
 $v = v_0 + \Delta v$



$v = v_0 + \Delta v$

$$x = v \left(\frac{d\beta}{dT} - \frac{\beta}{T} \right) + \text{Const.}$$

$$\text{but } v \text{ is constant } = v' \quad \text{but } x = c \text{ (const.)} = c$$

$$c = v' \left(\frac{d\beta}{dT} - \frac{\beta}{T} \right) + \text{Const.}$$

$$x = c + \left(\frac{d\beta}{dT} - \frac{\beta}{T} \right) (v - v')$$

$$v = (1-x)u' + xu$$

$$v - u' = x(u - u')$$

$$x = c + (u - u')x \left(\frac{d\beta}{dT} - \frac{\beta}{T} \right)$$

$$dV = [(1-x) \frac{dn'}{dt} + x \frac{dn}{dt}] dt + (n-n') dx$$

$$\alpha [(1-x) \frac{dn'}{dt} + x \frac{dn}{dt}] dt + \beta [(1-x) \frac{dn'}{dt} + x \frac{dn}{dt}] dV = 0$$

$$\alpha [dV - (n-n') dx] + \beta [(1-x) \frac{dn'}{dt} + x \frac{dn}{dt}] dV = 0$$

$$[\alpha + \beta (1-x) \frac{dn'}{dt} + \beta x \frac{dn}{dt}] dV = \alpha (n-n') dx$$

$$[c + \frac{d\beta}{dt} \alpha (n-n') - \frac{\beta}{t} \alpha (n-n') + \beta \frac{dn'}{dt} - \beta \frac{dn'}{dt} +$$

$$+ x \beta \frac{dn}{dt}] dV = \alpha (n-n') dx$$

$$L = \beta (n-n')$$

$$\left\{ c + x \frac{d}{dt} [\beta (n-n')] - x \frac{\beta (n-n')}{t} + \beta \frac{dn'}{dt} \right\} dV = \alpha (n-n') dx$$

$$\left\{ c + x \frac{dL}{dt} - \frac{xL}{t} + \beta \frac{dn'}{dt} \right\} dV = \alpha (n-n') dx$$

5⁰⁰ : paper and we v. \sim for dV and

$$L = 605.5 - 0.695 t$$

$$\frac{dL}{dt} = - 0.695$$

203. $x=100$ $T=373$

$536.573 = 1435$
 163
 14 64

$$\left\{ 1 + x \cdot 0.695 - x \cdot \frac{536.573}{173} \cdot 1.435 \right\} dx$$

$$= x(u-u') dx$$

Proportion
 and eqn $x=1$

$1 - 0.695 - 1.435 \cdot \dots$

...
 ...
 ...

...
 ...
 ...

...
 ...
 ...

...
 ...
 ...

...
 ...

$$c + \frac{dh}{dT} - \frac{L}{T} \dots + \dots$$

...
 ...

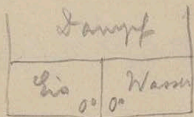
$$l = \beta (u - u')$$

$$l = AT \frac{dy}{dt} (u - u')$$

Personally; e l n r i e s / e c o f i r s t

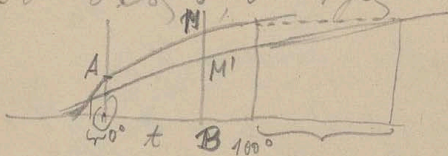
$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{l}{AT(u - u')} \quad \text{in } CO.$$

e b / d e p t x c o s r d o o r n r.



W f e f t / n r o r n r
 W a i o b p l e r e c o s / D r.

u r - o o s / o r p f s & M u s x n c o.



OA = e f f s / c o B M , c o B M' / o r s

n e o o g d o o r d o o / b a ; u n e p p i n g

o b u o o e p f / ~

e r r g r e n e h e r n e ; i v i g e c p f n

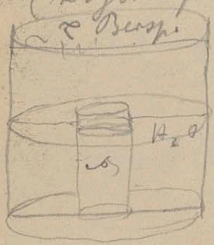
r u p r ~ r u l e a t p r e c

u n f o d A u l e a p r e h ; p r e p r e o n e

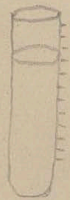
Sp. r. e. J. e. r. o. l. e. e. n.

i. l. + v. l. 2 e. r. o. l. e. e. s. p. e. i. n. c. e. p. t. e. s. s. e. s.

1/2 (Kryoskop. Meth. v. Raoult).

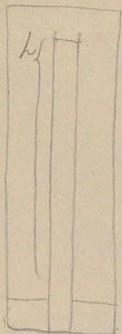


γ e. n. s. ρ e. s. e. y. g. e. s.
 v. e. l. e. n. s. ρ e. s. e. y. g. e. s.
 0.03. H_2SO_4

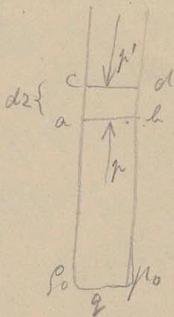


2. v. o. m. p. e. n. t. e. n. t. e. s. s. e. s.
 v. e. l. e. n. s. ρ e. s. e. y. g. e. s.

20/6



$$m_1 = m_1'$$



$$\rho dz \cdot g$$

$$pA - p'A - \rho dz \cdot g = 0$$

$$p = f(z)$$

$$p' = f(z+dz) = f(z) + \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} dz$$

$$-\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} dz - dz \rho g = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + \rho g = 0$$

$$203. \rho p \propto T \text{ or } h^2$$

$$\frac{p}{\rho} = \frac{p_0}{\rho_0}$$

$$\rho = \frac{\rho_0}{p_0} p$$

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + g \frac{\rho_0}{\rho_0} p = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{p} \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + g \frac{\rho_0}{\rho_0} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial p}{p} + g \frac{\rho_0}{\rho_0} dz = 0$$

$$d \ln p + g \frac{\rho_0}{\rho_0} dz = 0$$

$$\ln p + g \frac{\rho_0}{\rho_0} z = \text{const.}$$

$z=0 \quad | \quad p=p_0 \quad |$

$\log p_0 \pm \text{const.}$

$\log p + \frac{g p_0}{p_0} z = \log p_0$

$\log \frac{p}{p_0} = \frac{g p_0}{p_0} z$ *per barometer 2000*

$z = \frac{p_0}{g p_0} \log \frac{p_0}{p}$

per barometer 2000

$\log \frac{p_0}{p_i} = \frac{g p_0}{p_0} h$ *per barometer 2000*
per barometer 2000

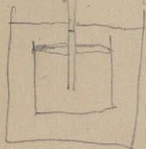
per barometer 2000

per barometer 2000

per barometer 2000

per barometer 2000

per barometer 2000

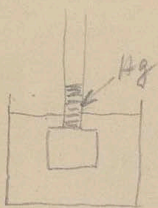


per barometer 2000

per barometer 2000

per barometer 2000

per barometer 2000

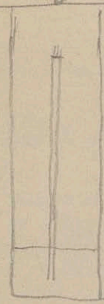


Wp Hg $\delta - 1''$... 6.6 ...
 o Wasser u. p.

osmotischer ...
 ein Cylindrischer ...

... Membran ...
 ...
 ...
 ...

vant Hoff ...
 ...



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

... [d. W. Thomson]



Capillartub.
 ...
 ...
 ...

$$g = \omega_3 \rho \omega_2 dy \text{ of } \omega_1 - \sqrt{\omega_2 \rho \omega_3}$$

$$e \omega_3 \rho \omega_2$$

Hdg

at the vert. line: $\rho \omega_1 \omega_2 = 0$

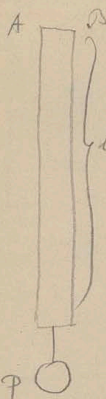
$$2\pi r \omega_1 \cdot H - \pi r^2 \omega_2 \rho g h = 0$$

$$0 = 2H - \rho g h r$$

$$h = \frac{1}{\rho g} \frac{2H}{r}$$

at the top of the pipe

25/6



~ $\partial l \partial u + A \partial s$
 $u \sim 1/P \sim \partial V$

$f \partial u \sim \partial T \partial l \partial s$

$g. de t. \partial$

$$d\Phi = \alpha dT + \beta dP$$

$\partial \Phi / \partial s = \rho f \partial l \partial u - \sqrt{g} \partial u \partial s = \mu \partial B$

$P \partial l \partial \sqrt{u/g} \partial u \partial s$

$$d\Phi + A P dl = \mu \partial B = du$$

$$\alpha dT + \beta dP + A P dl = du \quad \partial dl \sim \partial u \partial s \partial P$$

$$dl = \frac{\partial l}{\partial T} dT + \frac{\partial l}{\partial P} dP$$

$$\alpha dT + \beta dP + A P \frac{\partial l}{\partial T} dT + A P \frac{\partial l}{\partial P} dP = du$$

$$\left[\alpha + A P \frac{\partial l}{\partial T} \right] dT + \left[\beta + A P \frac{\partial l}{\partial P} \right] dP = du$$

$$\partial \alpha + A \frac{\partial l}{\partial T} + A P \frac{\partial^2 l}{\partial P \partial T} = \frac{\partial s}{\partial T} + A P \frac{\partial^2 l}{\partial P \partial T}$$

$$\frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial P} = \frac{\partial s}{\partial T} - A \frac{\partial l}{\partial T}$$

$P \sim 1/T \partial l \partial u \partial s$

$$\partial \Phi = \frac{\alpha}{T} dT + \frac{\beta}{T} dP = dS$$

$$\frac{1}{T} \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial P} = \frac{1}{T} \frac{\partial \beta}{\partial T} - \frac{\beta}{T^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial P} = \frac{\beta}{T} - \frac{\beta}{T}$$

$$\beta = AT \frac{d\ell}{dT}$$

isothermal expansion work

$$d\ell = 0$$

$$\alpha dT + \beta dP = 0$$

$$\alpha dT + AT \frac{d\ell}{dT} dP = 0$$

$$dT = - \frac{AT}{\alpha} \frac{d\ell}{dT} dP$$

$\alpha = \text{work cap. of [v.c.f.]}$
 $= \text{work done by } v$
 $\text{isothermal expansion}$

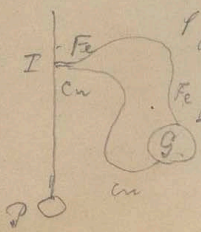
$$\frac{d\ell}{dT} = \frac{f_{\text{res}}}{f_{\text{ext}}}$$

isothermal expansion, $v = v_0(1 + \lambda t)$

$$\frac{d\ell}{dT} = \lambda v_0 \quad \lambda = \frac{1}{v_0} \frac{d\ell}{dT} \quad \text{coefficient}$$

isothermal expansion; $v = v_0(1 + \lambda t)$ work done

work done in expansion; $\alpha = \text{work done by } v$

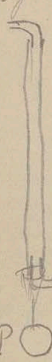


isothermal expansion
 $\alpha = \text{work done by } v$
 $\alpha = \text{work done by } v$

$0 < \dot{W} < \dot{W}_{\text{max}}$... $\dot{W}_{\text{max}} = c_{\text{min}} \dot{W}_{\text{max}}$...

$0 < \dot{W} < \dot{W}_{\text{max}}$... $\dot{W}_{\text{max}} = c_{\text{min}} \dot{W}_{\text{max}}$...

\dot{W}_{max}



~ Kanalschubkraft $\dot{W}_{\text{max}} = c_{\text{min}} \dot{W}_{\text{max}}$
~ $\dot{W}_{\text{max}} = c_{\text{min}} \dot{W}_{\text{max}}$
+ Transf. ...

$$\alpha dT + \beta dP + A P dl = dn$$

$$\alpha dT + \beta dP + A P dl + A dl P - A dl P = dn$$

PO

$$\alpha dT + \beta dP + A dl P = dn - A dl P$$

$$\text{erg: } \frac{d\alpha}{dP} = \frac{d\beta}{dT} - A \frac{dl}{dT}$$

$\dot{W}_{\text{max}} = \dot{W}_{\text{max}}$...

$$dq = a dT + b dy + c dz$$

$$dL = a dT + b dy + c dz$$

$$dq - A dL = dn$$

$$\frac{dq}{T} = dS$$

$$(x - Aa)dt + (\beta - Ab)dy + (\gamma - Ac)dz = du$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{dx}{dy} - A \frac{da}{dy} &= \frac{d\beta}{dt} - A \frac{db}{dt} \\ \frac{dx}{dz} - A \frac{da}{dz} &= \frac{d\gamma}{dt} - A \frac{dc}{dt} \\ \frac{d\beta}{dz} - A \frac{db}{dz} &= \frac{d\gamma}{dy} - A \frac{dc}{dy} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{I}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x &= h \\ \beta &= u \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{dx}{dy} &= \frac{d\beta}{dt} - \frac{\beta}{t} \\ \frac{dx}{dz} &= \frac{d\gamma}{dt} - \frac{\gamma}{t} \\ \frac{d\beta}{dz} &= \frac{d\gamma}{dy} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{II}$$

$$\frac{\beta}{t} = A \left(\frac{db}{dt} - \frac{da}{dy} \right)$$

$$\frac{\gamma}{t} = A \left(\frac{dc}{dt} - \frac{da}{dz} \right)$$

$$\frac{d\beta}{dz} = \frac{d\gamma}{dy} \quad \text{or } \frac{d\beta}{dz} \sim \frac{d\gamma}{dy} \sim \text{const. } x, y, z \text{ in } du$$

$\text{or } \frac{d\beta}{dz} \sim \frac{d\gamma}{dy} \sim \text{const. } x, y, z \text{ in } du$
 $\text{or } \frac{d\beta}{dz} \sim \frac{d\gamma}{dy} \sim \text{const. } x, y, z \text{ in } du$

26/6 η \rightarrow Capillar



$t, v, s-2 \text{ at } \} = 0 \text{ für } 8 \text{ H}$

$Hdg = \sqrt{a d s e f e r t}$
 Wz, β, \dots

$dQ = \alpha dT + \beta dr + \gamma dH$

$\rho dw = \sqrt{v r g d t a d s e r t}$

$\rho dw - Hdg$

$du = dQ - A[\rho dw - Hdg]$

$= dQ - A[\rho dw - Hdg - g dH + g dH]$

$du + A d(gH) = dQ - A \rho dw - A g dH$

$= \alpha dT + (\beta - A \rho) dw + (\gamma - A g) dH$

or $\frac{dS}{dT} - A \frac{d\rho}{dT} = \frac{d\gamma}{dT} - \frac{A g}{dT}$

$\frac{dQ}{T} = dS : \frac{dS}{dT} = \frac{d\gamma}{dT}$

$\frac{d\rho}{dT} = \frac{dg}{dT}$

$g = (2\pi r) 2\pi r \left[\epsilon \text{ Remission es } \dots \right]$

$dg = 2\pi r dr \left[\dots \right]$
 \dots

$$x \cdot \frac{1}{r} \text{ of } (1-x) \text{ is}$$

$$v = (1-x)u' + xu$$

$$(1-x)u' = \pi r^2 z + \pi r^3 - \frac{2\pi r^3}{3}$$

$$-u'dx = \pi r^2 dz$$

$$dy = -\frac{2u'dx}{r}$$

$$dv = (u-u')dx$$

\leftarrow const. Temp.
 v & H variable
 $dT = 0$

$$\frac{dy}{dv} = -\frac{2u'}{(u-u')r}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dH} = -\frac{2u'}{(u-u')r}$$

$$p = -\frac{2u'}{(u-u')r} H + \text{const}$$

for $r = \infty$ $p = \text{const} = 0$ & 2×0
 \rightarrow p constant \rightarrow $p = 0$ \rightarrow $\frac{2u'}{(u-u')r}$

$$h = \frac{2H}{r} \quad v = \frac{1}{u'}$$

$$= \frac{2u'H}{r}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dv} = \frac{2u'H}{r} \quad u' = \text{const}$$

$$p = -\frac{h}{u'} + \text{const}$$

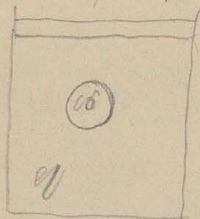
$$= -25 + \text{const}$$

$$\frac{1}{u'} = \text{sp. 1}^{\text{st}} \text{ sec} = 6$$

$$h5 = 1^{\text{st}} \text{ sec} \times \text{sp. 2}^{\text{nd}} \text{ sec}$$

Answer

e co - up r m p d y 2 r g o e



$v \beta p = - \sqrt{m \sigma_f} \epsilon_f$

$$= \mu - \sqrt{m^2 c^2}$$

$$= \mu dO$$

+ the const^{re}, constant w | ent | a | t

$$dQ = \alpha dT + \beta dr + \gamma dH$$

$$d\mu = dQ - A_p dr + A_H dO - A_O dH + A_O dH$$

ϵ_0 we do by

$$\mu + A d\mu + Ad(DH) = dQ - A_p dr + A_O dH$$

$$\frac{d\mu}{dH} = - \frac{dO}{dr} \quad \text{so } 1/r^2 = \beta \text{ and } \gamma = 0$$

$$O = 4\pi r^2$$

$$dO = 8\pi r dr$$

$$(1-x)u' = \frac{4\pi r^3}{3}$$

$$-u' dx = 4\pi r^2 dr$$

$$v = (1-x)u' + xu$$

$$dr = - \frac{u' dx}{4\pi r^2}$$

$$dr = (u - u') dx$$

$$dO = - \frac{2u' dx}{r}$$

$$\frac{dO}{dr} = - \frac{2u'}{(u - u')r}$$

$$\frac{dn}{dH} = \frac{2u'}{(u-u')^2}$$

71

$$p = \frac{2u'H}{(u-u')^2} + \text{const of integration, } \sim \gamma \text{ is}$$

for $u < u'$; $u > u'$ or $u < u'$ or $u > u'$, $u < u'$, $u > u'$
 for $u < u'$ or $u > u'$ or $u < u'$ or $u > u'$, $u < u'$, $u > u'$
 for $u < u'$ or $u > u'$ or $u < u'$ or $u > u'$

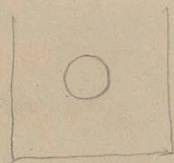
$$dQ = \alpha dT + \beta dr + \gamma dS$$

where dS is - is indep. of S or r ; $\beta < 0$

$$r = nr^2 \quad \text{so } dS = \frac{1}{2} nr^2$$

$$n = \frac{1}{r^2}$$

$$dn = \frac{ds}{r^2} - \frac{2s}{r^3} dr$$



so Q is the electric field

$$Q = \frac{q}{4\pi r^2}$$

$$dQ = \alpha dT + \beta dr + \gamma dE$$

where P is - is indep. of P or r ; $\beta < 0$

$$\text{Potential} = \frac{q^2}{2r} = W$$

$$dW = -\frac{q^2}{2r^2} dr \quad \text{so } \text{Tot. } W \text{ is } R. \text{ of}$$

$$du = dQ + A \beta dr + \frac{q^2 A}{2r^2} dr + A \frac{q dQ}{r} + \frac{A q dQ}{r}$$

$$dA \left(\frac{q^2}{2r} \right)$$

$$du + A d\left(\frac{q^2}{2r}\right) = dq - A_p dr + \frac{A q dr}{r}$$

$$\frac{dp}{dq} = -\frac{d\left(\frac{q}{r}\right)}{dr} = \frac{q}{r^2} \frac{dr}{dr} \quad q = 2\pi r^2$$

$$(1-x)u' = \frac{4\pi r^3}{3}$$

$$4\pi r^2 dr = -u dx$$

$$dr = (u-u') dx$$

$$\frac{dr}{dr} = -\frac{u'}{4\pi r^2 (u-u')}$$

$$\frac{dp}{dq} = -\frac{q u'}{4\pi r^2 (u-u')}$$

$$p = -\frac{q^2 u'}{8\pi r^4 (u-u')} + \text{const}$$

$$\text{const.} = p_0 \omega \frac{q}{v} \frac{dV}{dt}$$

p_0 is the electric pressure in the ether.

ω is the velocity of the ether in the direction of the electric field.

v is the velocity of the electric field in the direction of the electric field.

dV/dt is the rate of change of the volume of the electric field.

ω is the velocity of the ether in the direction of the electric field.

v is the velocity of the electric field in the direction of the electric field.

e lue 2l. 02 2e h m

30/6 Kinetische - dynamische Theorie der Masse.

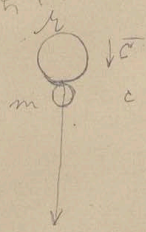
$e h \sim 10 m p v e h \sim 1/2 p v \sim C o e / f \sim$

$1/2 10 \alpha p v \sim C o e \sim 10 m p v e h \sim$

e 10 b' w 2 es aggreg. 2. Rollen, an o 2. w 2, 2

2 2 1/2

2 1/2 ~ h e anbin ~ 2 ~ C o 2 m n.

203.  $\downarrow c$ m p l s f d - e d 2 1/2 m

ve 10 m s c h
w. p. p. r. o. d. o. b. e. o. v. e. z. y. e
w. e. r. 2 : M C = m c

P - m e g l y ~ e o z e y h w 2

$u = c + g t = 0$
 $t = \frac{c}{g}$ b' w 2 e 2 i y 2 u e z l e n ; 6

c w f u e ~ u h f u s t' = \frac{h}{c} e 1/6 e u e' t' u s s

s w p u e ~ f b' p' o C o o e f s d e o c f b' p' s t a

w 2 t a t' o

$\frac{C}{g} = \frac{h}{c}$ $C = \frac{g h}{c}$ $M g h = m c$

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

$P = \frac{m c^2}{h}$ w e m o n o b' e o a n ~ s i t u a
m o r' o c o m ~ s e e n o m a e

we consider a mass m at a height h above the ground. The potential energy is Mgh . The kinetic energy is $\frac{1}{2}mv^2$. The total energy is $E = Mgh + \frac{1}{2}mv^2$. At the top, $v=0$, so $E = Mgh$. At the bottom, $h=0$, so $E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$. Equating the two, $Mgh = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$, so $v = \sqrt{2gh}$.

$$P = \frac{mc^2}{h} = \frac{h\nu}{h} = \nu$$

$$P = mc \cdot \frac{c}{v} \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \right\}$$

$$E = \frac{2h}{c}$$

$$\frac{c}{h} = \frac{2}{\nu} \quad P = \frac{2mc}{\nu} \quad \nu = \frac{2mc}{h} \quad \nu = \frac{2mc}{h} \quad \nu = \frac{2mc}{h}$$

... $\nu = \frac{2mc}{h}$...

$$= \frac{2mc^2}{h} = \frac{2m_0c^2}{h} \left(1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} \right)$$

... $\frac{2m_0c^2}{h} \left(1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} \right)$...

$$c_1 = c + gt' \quad t = \frac{c}{g}$$

$$\frac{c_1 - c}{g} = t' \quad 2t = 2t' \quad \frac{C}{g} = \frac{c_1 - c}{g}$$

$$M(c_1 - c) = mc$$

$$M(c_1^2 - c^2) = mc(c_1 + c) = M 2gh = \cancel{M} 2gh$$

$$Mg = \frac{mc(c_1 + c)}{2h}$$

$$P = \frac{mc(c_1 + c_2)}{2h}$$

$$\frac{c + c_1}{v} = \lambda$$

$$4h = (c + c_1)\lambda$$

$$\frac{c + c_1}{4h} = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$v = \frac{1}{\lambda} \times \text{wavelength}$

$$P = \frac{2mc}{\lambda}$$

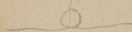
is the diffraction order

for the central diffraction



diffraction order

is the diffraction order



$$P_1 = \frac{2mc_1}{\lambda} = \frac{2mc_1(c_1 + c_2)}{2h}$$

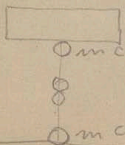
$$P_1 - P = \frac{mc_1^2 + mc_2^2}{2h} - \frac{mc_1^2 - c_2^2}{2h} = mg$$

is the diffraction order



is the diffraction order

is the diffraction order



is the diffraction order

Defining the wave function ψ as a function of x and t such that the probability of finding a particle in a volume V is given by

$$H = h + d \quad H = H - d$$

$$\frac{H}{2} = H' + d \quad \cancel{H = H - d} \quad h' = \frac{H}{2} - d \quad \psi <$$

in the volume V is $\int_V \psi^* \psi dV = 1$ $\psi^* \psi = \psi^* \psi = 1$

$$\text{or } E = \frac{m c^2}{T} \times \text{frequency}$$

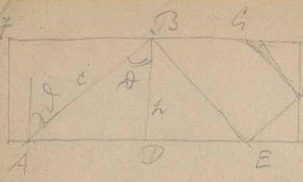
Divide E by h $P = h$

$$P = \frac{m c^2}{h} \cdot N \quad \text{of } \psi \text{ in } V \text{ is } \int_V \psi^* \psi dV$$

$$- \frac{P}{B} = p = N \frac{m c^2}{B h} \quad p = \frac{N m c^2}{v}$$

see also $\int \psi^* \psi dV = 1$ $p = N m c^2$ } Macroscopic
 $\psi^* \psi = 1$ $\psi^* \psi = 1$ } $m c^2$ at rest

of $\psi^* \psi$ & Daniel Bernoulli 1700.



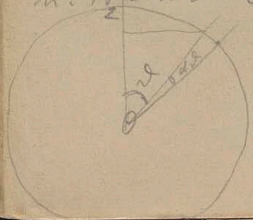
$\omega = \frac{1}{2} \pi$ $\sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\alpha$ Cb

$2mc \cos \alpha = P$
 $h = Bc \cos \alpha$
 $t = \frac{Bc}{c} + \frac{2B}{c} = \frac{2Bc}{c}$
 $Bc = \frac{h}{\cos \alpha} \implies \frac{2h}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{2}{2h}$

$2 \cdot 2mc \cos \alpha = P = \frac{m c \cos \alpha}{h}$
 $2 = \frac{c \cos \alpha}{2h}$

$\frac{m c \cos \alpha}{h} + \frac{m c \cos \alpha}{h} = \frac{m c \cos \alpha}{h} + \frac{m c \cos \alpha}{h}$

$n: N = dO: O = dD: 4r$



$2r \sin \alpha \cdot d\alpha = \rho \sin \alpha \cdot d\alpha$
 $n = \frac{1}{2} 2r \sin \alpha \cdot d\alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha \cdot d\alpha}{2}$
 $E_n = \frac{N}{c} \int \sin \alpha \cdot d\alpha = \frac{N}{c} [-\cos \alpha]_0^{\pi/2} = N$

$$\frac{m c^2 \cos^2 \theta}{h} \quad - \frac{m c^2 \cos \theta}{h}$$

$$\Sigma = \frac{\Sigma m c^2 \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta d\theta}{2h} \quad N|_0 = \frac{N m c^2 \cos^3 \theta}{3h} \Big|_0$$

$$= \frac{N m c^2}{3h} \int_0^{\pi} \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta d\theta$$

$c = 6 \times 10^{10}$ cm/sec. $\rho = 3 \times 10^{-9}$ g/cm³. $V = 16 \times 10^3$ cm³.
 $n = 3 \times 10^8$ cm⁻¹. $\lambda = 3 \times 10^8$ cm. $f = 10^{15}$ sec⁻¹.
for $\lambda = 3 \times 10^8$ cm. $n = 10^{15}$ cm⁻¹.

$$\frac{m c^2 \cos^2 \theta}{h} \quad \frac{m c^2 \cos \theta}{h} = \frac{m v^2}{h}$$

$$P = \Sigma \frac{m v^2}{h} \quad P = P_x P_y$$

$$p = \frac{\Sigma m v^2}{3 h v} = \frac{1}{3 h v} \Sigma m v^2 = \frac{1}{v} \Sigma m v^2$$

$$v \sim \lambda \times \rho \quad v = \frac{1}{\rho} \Sigma m v^2 \quad X \perp Y$$

$$p = \frac{1}{v} \Sigma m v^2 \perp Y$$

$$3p = \frac{1}{v} \Sigma (m v_x^2 + m v_y^2 + m v_z^2) = \frac{1}{v} \Sigma m c^2 \quad p = \frac{1}{3} \Sigma$$

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

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

$$p v = \frac{2}{3} \rho v^3 \quad \rho v = \frac{2}{3} \rho v^2$$

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

$$\rho = 1033 \text{ g} \quad v = 1$$

$$Nm = \frac{1}{7708}$$

$$c = \sqrt{\frac{3 \rho v}{Nm}} =$$

75

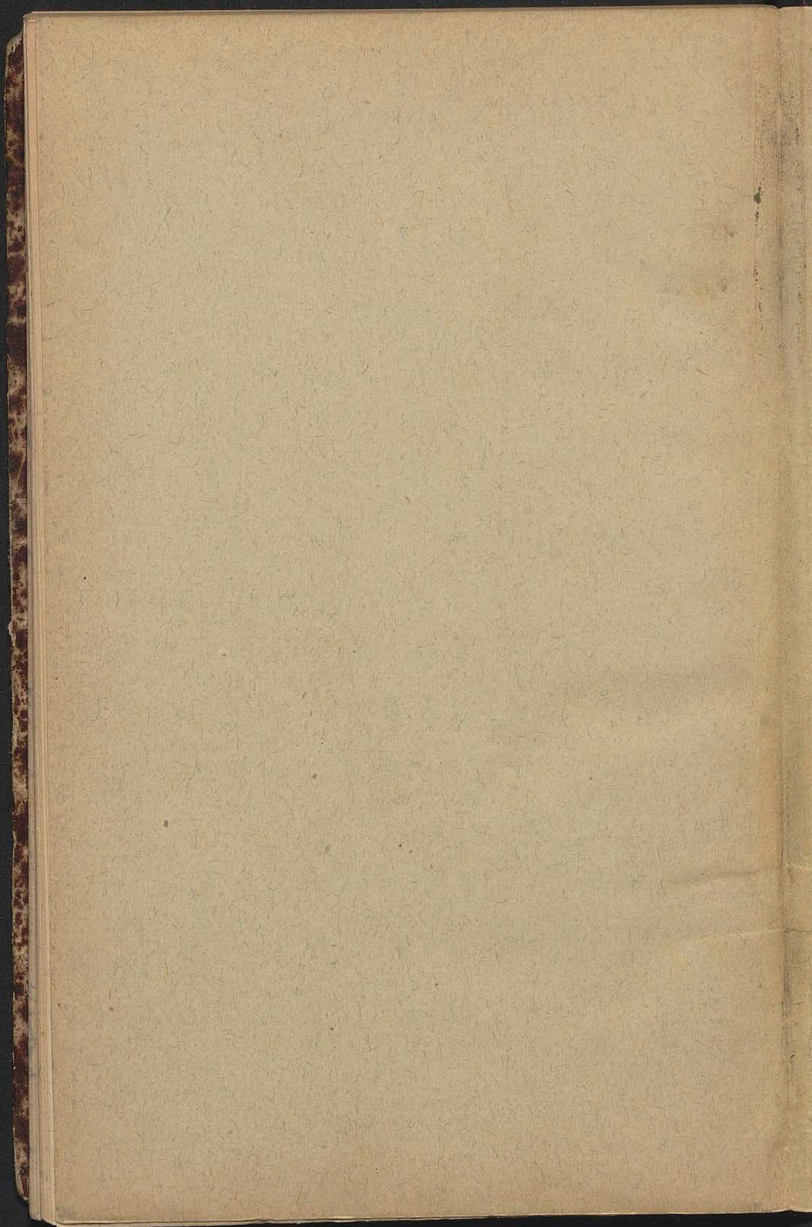
$$\rho = 1033 \text{ g} \quad v = 20 \text{ m/s}$$

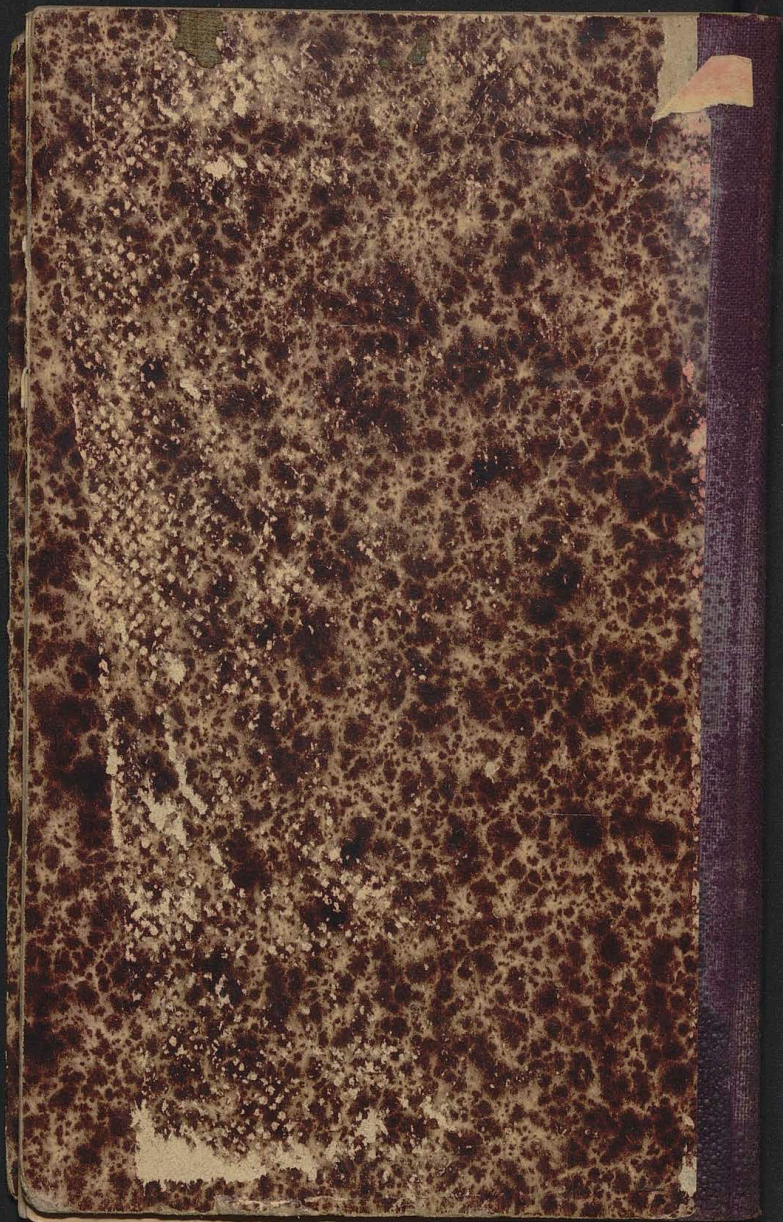
$$c = 16 \text{ m}^3 \text{ as } 20 \text{ m/s}$$

$$c = \sqrt{3 \cdot 1033 \cdot 980 \cdot 6.770}$$

$$= 48.500 \text{ cm}$$

$$= 485 \text{ m}$$





PAPIER - HANDLUNG

Dr. Josef Stefan 77 III.
Ausgewählte Capitel aus der
Optik und Wärmelehre.

H.S. 91. Henschelowsky

F. POLLY, IV. KAROLINENG. 23

36.44

$$\rho v = \frac{N m c^2}{3}$$

f. W. W. B. J.

78

$$\rho v = \frac{1}{3} \sum m c^2 = \frac{N m}{3} \sum c^2$$

$$\frac{N m \sum c^2}{3 N} = v^2 c \eta$$

$$\rho v = N m \frac{c^2}{3} =$$

length is $\frac{1}{3} v c \eta$

pressure of gas = $\frac{1}{3} \rho v c^2$

$$\# : 0 = 1 : 16$$

$v c \eta$ is 10 to 1

$c \eta$ is 10 to 1

$$c \eta = \sqrt{16} = 4 \eta$$

1:16

1:16

10 to 1

$$\frac{m c^2}{2} = \frac{h}{T} \approx 10$$

$$\frac{m_1 c_1^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{m c^2}{2} = \frac{m_1 c_1^2}{2}$$

10 to 1

$$\rho v = \frac{N_1 m_1 c_1^2}{3}$$

$$\rho v = \frac{N_2 m_2 c_2^2}{3}$$

$$T \# \propto \frac{m c^2}{2} = \frac{2 m_1 c_1^2}{2} = \frac{2 m_2 c_2^2}{2}$$

$N_1 = N_2$ } 10 to 1

$\omega < \rho \eta$... $\omega \sim \rho \eta$... $\omega > \rho \eta$...

$f(x) \sim \rho \eta \rightarrow \dots$... $\rho \eta \rightarrow \dots$...



$\rho \eta \rightarrow \dots$... $\rho \eta \rightarrow \dots$...

$v^2 = 2c^2$

$\rho \eta \sim \dots$... $\rho \eta \sim \dots$...

$\rho \eta \sim \dots$... $\rho \eta \sim \dots$...

Maxwell's eqs ...

$x, y, z \sim \dots$... $x, y, z \sim \dots$...

$\rho \eta \sim \dots$... $\rho \eta \sim \dots$...

$\rho \eta \sim \dots$... $\rho \eta \sim \dots$...

$= f(x) dx \sim \dots$... $= f(x) dx \sim \dots$...

$\rho / y - y dy$

$\phi(y) dy$... $\phi(y) dy$...

$= f(y) dy$

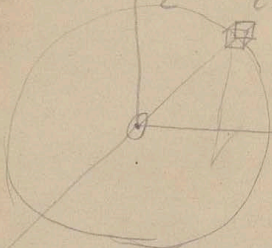
$f(x) dx$

$= f(x) f(y) f(z) dx dy dz$

$x - x + dx$

$y - y + dy$

$z - z + dz$



$= f(x, y, z)$

$f(x, y, z) = \dots$

$\int f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int f(r) r^2 dr$

$f(x) = f(x^2)$

$\int f(x^2) f(y^2) f(z^2) dx dy dz = \int f(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dx dy dz$

$\int f(x^2) f(y^2) f(z^2) dx dy dz = \int f(r^2) r^2 dr$

$f(x^2) = e^{-x^2}$

$f(y^2) = e^{-y^2}$

$f(z^2) = e^{-z^2}$

$f(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) = e^{-(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)}$

$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)} dx dy dz = \dots$

$\lambda_2 v = -a \sim$
 $\lambda_2 v = -a \sim$

$f(x) = e^{-ax^2}$
 $f(x) dx = C e^{-ax^2} dx$

für $f(x) = e^{-ax^2}$
 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = \sqrt{\pi/a}$
 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x f(x) dx = 0$

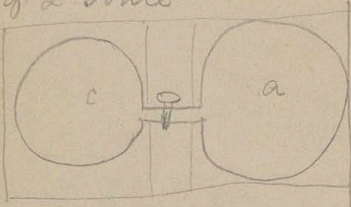
$v_0 \sim \sqrt{a} + \sqrt{Lk} \sim \text{Rohr} \sim \rho \cdot \sigma_3 / T$

$i \sim$ statistischer y

2. Stufe $\rho \cdot \sigma_3 \sim \rho \cdot \sigma_3 / a \cdot a \cdot a$
 es $y \sim \sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{a}$

$\rho \cdot \sigma_3 \sim$ $\rho \cdot \sigma_3$ für e -Verdichtung
 $\rho \cdot \sigma_3 \sim y$

3. Stufe



$v \sim \sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{a}$
 $\sim \sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{a}$
 $\sim \sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{a}$
 $\sim \sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{a}$

$\rho \cdot \sigma_3 \sim 2 \cdot \sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{a}$
 $\rho \cdot \sigma_3 \sim 2 \cdot \sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{a}$
 $\rho \cdot \sigma_3 \sim 2 \cdot \sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{a}$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \varphi(x^2) dx \\ & \varphi(y^2) dy \\ & \varphi(z^2) dz \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} & \varphi(x^2) \varphi(y^2) \varphi(z^2) dx dy dz \\ & = F(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dx dy dz \end{aligned}$$

eg. of exp. for $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = r^2$ as $e^{-ax^2} e^{-ay^2} e^{-az^2}$

$$\underbrace{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}_{r^2} \quad y_0 \quad z_0 \quad \left. \begin{aligned} & \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \dots \\ & = F \dots \end{aligned} \right\} \varphi(r) = \varphi(0)$$

$$\varphi(x^2) \varphi(y^2) \varphi(z^2) = \varphi(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \varphi(0) \varphi(0)$$

$$\varphi(x^2) = C e^{-ax^2}$$

$$C = a \int_0^\infty e^{-ax^2} dx$$

$$1 = C^3 \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty e^{-a(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)} dx dy dz$$

$$1 = C^3 \int_0^\infty e^{-ax^2} dx \int_0^\infty e^{-ay^2} dy \int_0^\infty e^{-az^2} dz$$

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-ax^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\sqrt{a}} \quad 1 = C^3 \left(\frac{\pi}{a} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$1 = C \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} \quad C = \sqrt{\frac{a}{\pi}}$$

can find C with $\int_0^\infty e^{-ax^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\sqrt{a}}$

can find N with $\int_0^\infty e^{-ax^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\sqrt{a}}$

$$dN = N \left(\frac{a}{\pi} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} e^{-a(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)} dx dy dz$$

$$\frac{E d N x^2}{N} = \int \omega dx^2$$

$$= \left(\frac{a}{\pi}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} x^2 dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-ay^2} dy \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-az^2} dz$$

$$= \left(\frac{a}{\pi}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{a} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{a} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2a^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{1}{2a} = \int \omega dx^2$$

gleiches $xy^2 \quad \Sigma \frac{dN y^2}{N} = \frac{1}{2a} \cdot 2^2 = \frac{1}{2a}$

$$\int \omega dx^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \int \omega dx^2 = \frac{3}{2a} = \alpha$$

so ist α gegeben und a ist fest zu bestimmen

$$a = \frac{3}{2\alpha} \quad \text{also } \alpha = \frac{3}{2a}$$

• Lösung y durch ω ist $\int \omega dx^2 = \alpha$

für $\alpha = 1$ ist $\int \omega dx^2 = 1$ die Normierung

von ω ist $\int \omega dx^2 = 1$ die Normierung

von ω ist $\int \omega dx^2 = 1$ die Normierung

• $\alpha = 1$ ist $\int \omega dx^2 = 1$ die Normierung

• $\alpha = 1$ ist $\int \omega dx^2 = 1$ die Normierung

• $\alpha = 1$ ist $\int \omega dx^2 = 1$ die Normierung

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{x}{n})^n$
 = $\frac{\text{Potenz}}{\text{Potenz}}$

und $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 - \frac{x}{n})^n = e^{-x}$

mit $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{x}{n})^n = e^x$ - Binomialentwicklung
 für $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 - \frac{x}{n})^n = e^{-x}$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{x}{n})^n = e^x$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 - \frac{x}{n})^n = e^{-x}$

Grenzwert der Binomialentwicklung = $(1 - \frac{x}{n})^n$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 - \frac{x}{n})^n = (1 - \frac{x}{n})^n = e^{-x}$

$W_x = e^{-\alpha x}$

$W_{x+dx} = e^{-\alpha(x+dx)} = e^{-\alpha x} (1 - \alpha dx)$

$W_x - W_{x+dx} = \alpha e^{-\alpha x} dx$

$\int_0^{\infty} \alpha e^{-\alpha x} dx \cdot x = \int_0^{\infty} -x d e^{-\alpha x} = -x e^{-\alpha x} + \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\alpha x} dx$

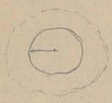
$$= \frac{1}{\alpha} = \sqrt{a r_0} \quad [\text{Clairaut}]$$

○ ○ *glen-oy*
 ○ *glen-oy*
glen-oy
glen-oy

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{\alpha} = \frac{1}{m r r'} \quad 16$$

$$= \frac{1}{n a (r+r')^2} \quad 16$$

4/4
 e Ze a H. d. ee Jee Co danc e of
 every co cov ar v m.



- (p m i
 on S H i - m a k y
 e v d e n t - 2 k y

av p n e m z ~ n m o

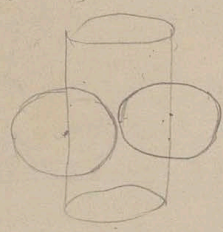
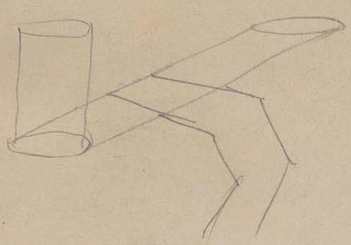
+ J e m a e f c e o s t p e f e a n r c y l i n d e r
 n₁ + n₂ = 1

Cylinder n s² c = n s a t o f f o c o s e f e m

n s² c n n s² c m = J e C o

$\frac{c}{n n s^2} = \lambda = \frac{1}{n n s^2}$

> 4 r / 2 d u e e f C o e m
 S u p e r f i t



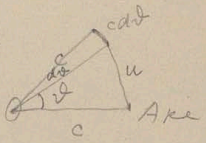
J e s p a r t s C o e m e s t p e f
 ? a p s C o e s i e t e

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

Using the red, yellow
 $\frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$
 $(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2 + (z_1 - z_2)^2 = r^2$
 $= u^2$
 z_1, z_2 non / no c

$u < u$ - d f
 $v < u$ - v d x u b

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



$$u^2 = c^2 + c^2 - 2c^2 \cos(\alpha + \beta)$$

$$= 2c^2(1 - \cos(\alpha + \beta))$$

$u = \sqrt{2} c \sqrt{1 - \cos(\alpha + \beta)}$
 $r^2 = \dots$

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

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

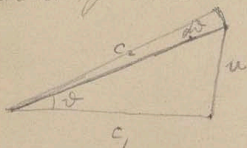
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} c^2 \sqrt{2} \sqrt{1 - \cos \theta} \sin \theta \, d\theta$$

$$= 4c \int_0^{\pi} \sin \frac{2\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} d\frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{4c}{3} \sin^3 \frac{\theta}{2} \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{4c}{3} \quad 23$$

$$v \cdot \omega = \frac{4\pi}{3}$$

$$\frac{4\pi r \omega^2}{3} = \frac{1}{\tau} \quad v = \frac{4}{3} \omega r$$

use the law of cosines:



$$v = c_2 \omega$$

$$u = v^2 + v^2 \cos \theta = 2c_1^2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$u^2 = c_1^2 + c_2^2 - 2c_1 c_2 \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{\int_0^{\pi} 2c_1 c_2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} d\frac{\theta}{2} \cdot u}{4\pi c_1 c_2} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{c_1^2 + c_2^2 - 2c_1 c_2 \cos \theta} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} d\frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2c_1 c_2} \int_0^{\pi} [c_1^2 + c_2^2 - 2c_1 c_2 \cos \theta]^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{3}$$

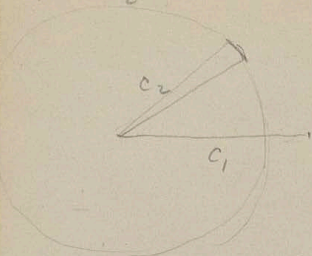
$$= \frac{1}{6c_1 c_2} [c_1^2 + c_2^2 - 2c_1 c_2 \cos \theta]^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{c_2 - c_1}{6c_1 c_2} \text{ (if } c_1 < c_2 \text{) or } \frac{c_1 - c_2}{6c_1 c_2} \text{ (if } c_1 > c_2 \text{)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6c_1 c_2} [(c_1 + c_2)^3 - (c_2 - c_1)^3]$$

$$= \frac{c_1^3 + 3c_1^2 c_2 + 3c_1 c_2^2 + c_2^3 - c_2^3 + 3c_2^2 c_1 - 3c_1^2 c_2 + c_1^3}{6c_1 c_2}$$

$$= \frac{6c_1 c_2^2 + 2c_1^3}{6c_1 c_2} = \frac{c_2^2 + 2c_1^2}{3c_2} \quad c_2 > c_1$$

$$c_1 > c_2$$



$$u = \frac{(c_1 + c_2)^3 - (c_1 - c_2)^3}{6c_1c_2} =$$

$$= \frac{2c_2^3 + 6c_1^2c_2}{6c_1c_2}$$

$v_2 = 2c_2$

$\lim_{c_2 \rightarrow 0} u = \frac{2c_2^3 + 6c_1^2c_2}{6c_1c_2}$

○

8/7 or cap. v const. R & const. Vol.

$$p dv = \frac{N m c^2}{3} = \frac{2}{3} \underbrace{d \frac{N m c^2}{2}}_{\text{Energie}}$$

$$N \frac{m c^2}{2} = c T$$

$v = c$ $\frac{1}{2} \frac{dN}{N}$

$v = c$ $\frac{1}{2} \frac{dN}{N}$

$$\int p dv = \frac{2}{3} d \frac{N m c^2}{2}$$

LH f 2 PT 8000000

$$= \frac{2}{3} c dT$$

vol. 800

$$C = c + \frac{2}{3} c$$

$$\frac{C}{c} = \frac{5}{3} = 1.666 \text{ es f. d. } \dots$$

10/10 14

> < >; classes of id e f u s 2 x 100

~ volen 60 a v Tins 10/10 a f e 1000

Ch 6; or 100 is not hunde 1000 des

1000 e ~ $\frac{e \text{ (hd.)}}{m \text{ (e)}}$; e h ~ 1000 e f u s

in a 1000 f u s ~ 1/2 1000 f u s Co.

1000 < 1000 v i c o ~ H, O, N e o s 1000 v i c o

1000 2 1000 f u s ~ H, O, N

~ volen 1000; ~ 1000 e f u s / 1000 1000

8 or 1000; 1000 1000 1000

as latitudes to the setting sun.
in fact, the only way of determining the
height of the sun is by the
height of the sun.

of the sun's height; the sun's height

is the height of the sun's height

for the sun's height is the height

of the sun's height is the height

of the sun's height is the height

of the sun's height is the height

of the sun's height is the height

of the sun's height is the height

of the sun's height is the height

of the sun's height is the height

of the sun's height is the height

of the sun's height is the height

of the sun's height is the height

of the sun's height is the height

of the sun's height is the height

of the sun's height is the height

of the sun's height is the height

p 2, R. 24.

----- + Na²p² + Na²q² a = (m) 2v 2
 ∴ 7° 5 LK 8 m v const. 24 - 200 1/2 1/2

$$p v = \frac{2}{3} \left[Nm \frac{u^2}{2} + Nm \frac{v^2}{2} + Nm \frac{w^2}{2} \right]$$

$$= 2 Nm \frac{u^2}{2}$$

v const. vol. 5.

v const. 5 + 2 / 4 ✓

C:c = 7:5

= 1.4:1

∴ 1.4:1 2 1/2 1/2 2 1/2 1/2

∴ 2 1/2 1/2 2 1/2 1/2 2 1/2 1/2

∴ 2 1/2 1/2 2 1/2 1/2 2 1/2 1/2

3. 2 1/2 1/2

∴ 6 2 1/2 1/2

6 v c. vol.

6 + 2 / v c. 2

C:c = 8:6 = 4:3 = 1.33 - 1/2 v c CO₂

[a on 2 1/2 1/2 : 2 1/2 1/2 1/2]

∴ 2 1/2 1/2 2 1/2 1/2 2 1/2 1/2

∴ 2 1/2 1/2 2 1/2 1/2 2 1/2 1/2

∴ 2 1/2 1/2 2 1/2 1/2 2 1/2 1/2

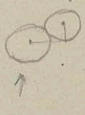
1/200 of the / ... of the ...

Nancy

... of the ...



} also



... of the ...

... of the ...

... of the ...

... of the ...

... of the ...

... of the ...

... of the ...

$h \nu = RT$

$$h \nu > \frac{RT}{\nu} = \frac{RT}{\nu - \epsilon}$$

1/2
... ..

1/2

2)

... ..

... ..



... ..

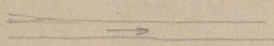
... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

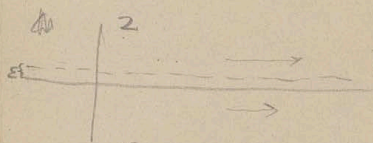


... ..

... ..

die 120 Cerep...
 ...
 ...
 ...

...
 ...
 ...



$$\mu \frac{dn}{dz} = \rho \text{ of } \text{...} = R$$

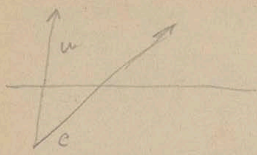
$$R' = [R + \frac{dR}{dz} z] \text{ etc. etc.}$$

...
 ...
 ...

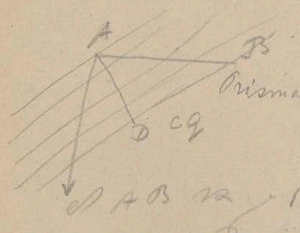
zum \rightarrow ...
 ...

... \rightarrow ...

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



reflected rays
 in the plane
 in the plane



Prisma
 $n c_2$
 $q=1$
 in the plane
 3/17

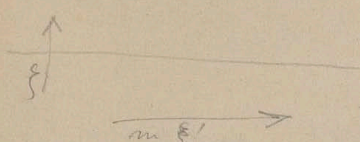
in the plane

$$\frac{n c \cos \theta}{n}$$

reflected rays
 in the plane
 in the plane
 in the plane

1/2 5

$$p = \sum n m u^2 = h$$



$\sqrt{\frac{2}{n}} e^{-a f^2} dz = \dots$
 in the plane

reflected rays

$$m f' \sum n f' m f' = R$$

in the plane

ξ' for ξ of ξ at t or ξ at $t + \Delta t$ + prop. ξ

$$\xi' = \xi + u' \quad \text{for } \xi \text{ at } t + \Delta t$$

with u' of ξ

$$u' = u - \frac{du}{dt} h \quad h = \text{prop. of } \xi$$

$$\xi' = \xi + u - \frac{du}{dt} h$$

$$R = \sum n m f [\xi + u - \frac{du}{dt} h]$$

$$= \sum n m f \xi + u \sum n m f - \frac{du}{dt} \sum n m f h$$

$\xi \xi$

$u \xi + \xi \frac{du}{dt} h -$

etc. $\therefore \sum \xi \xi = 0 \quad \sum \xi = 0$

$$R = - \frac{du}{dt} \sum n m f h$$

prop. of h : ρ of ξ at $t + \Delta t$ = ρ at t

h : $\sqrt{u \Delta t} = \text{velocity of } \xi$: Δt

$$h = \Delta t = \xi \cdot c$$

$$h = \frac{df}{c}$$

$$R = - \frac{du}{dt} \sum n m \frac{df^2}{c} = - \frac{du}{dt} \frac{2}{c} \sum n m f^2$$

$$R = - \frac{du}{dt} \frac{p \lambda}{c}$$

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

slp. λ

$$\mu = \frac{nm}{3}$$

$$v = \frac{Nm}{3} \frac{\lambda}{c} = \frac{Nm \lambda}{3}$$

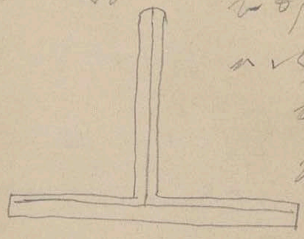
$$Nm = \text{const}$$

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

das ist es

10/7 $\mu = \frac{\rho \omega r^2}{3} \approx 3 \text{ cm}$

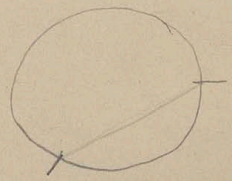
$\rho v^2 \omega r$ is the centrifugal force per unit length of the cylinder
 $\rho \omega^2 r^2$ is the centrifugal force per unit area of the cylinder
 $f = \frac{2}{3} \rho \omega r^2$



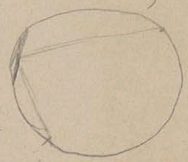
in the case of a cylinder of length l
 and radius r , the centrifugal force
 is $F = \frac{2}{3} \rho \omega^2 r^3 l$
 and the weight is $G = \rho \omega^2 r^2 l$
 $f = \frac{2}{3} \rho \omega^2 r^2 l$

$\omega = 6.8 \text{ rad/s}$
 $r = 1 \text{ cm}$

of Crookes
 - $\sqrt{\text{Sensitivit\u00e4t}}$



in the case of a cylinder of length l
 and radius r , the centrifugal force
 is $F = \frac{2}{3} \rho \omega^2 r^3 l$
 and the weight is $G = \rho \omega^2 r^2 l$
 $f = \frac{2}{3} \rho \omega^2 r^2 l$



in the case of a cylinder of length l
 and radius r , the centrifugal force
 is $F = \frac{2}{3} \rho \omega^2 r^3 l$
 and the weight is $G = \rho \omega^2 r^2 l$
 $f = \frac{2}{3} \rho \omega^2 r^2 l$

$\rho \omega^2 r^2 = \rho \omega^2 r^2 \approx 0.00017 \text{ cm}^{-3} \text{ s}^{-2}$

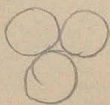
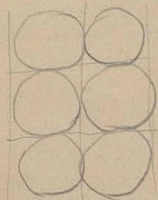
$$\lambda = \frac{8}{10^6} \text{ cm}$$

$$\frac{4}{3} N \pi r^2 = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

was hier $N \pi r^2 / \lambda < N \pi r^2$ was f_{10} ist

~ in der Prob. 4.

Hypoth. ω π r^2 / f_{10} ω π r^2 ω π r^2



3/4 ω π r^2

ω π r^2 ω π r^2

1/4 ω π r^2

$$N \pi^3 = \text{Vol.}$$

$$N \pi^3 = \frac{1}{770}$$

$$\omega \pi r^2 \omega \pi r^2 = 10$$

$$\frac{4}{3} \frac{\pi}{\omega} = \frac{1}{770}$$

$$\omega = \frac{43}{109} \text{ f\u00f6r } \omega \pi r^2$$

$$\frac{1}{\omega} = \frac{100 \cdot 10^7}{43}$$

20,00000 ω π r^2 ω π r^2

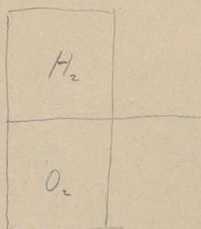
$$N = 16 \cdot 10^{18} = 16 \text{ Trill. Mol.}$$

ω π r^2 ω π r^2 ω π r^2 ω π r^2

ω π r^2 ω π r^2 ω π r^2 ω π r^2

ω π r^2 ω π r^2 ω π r^2 ω π r^2

Diffusion etc etc

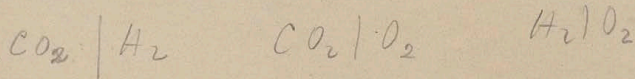


~ Cyl. w w es r gl

in v w ~ gl y.

~ m w o p w w p

page 2/1/2018; from 1840^e to 1850^e ...
Lith. up Theorie ...



a few 3 L₂ ... 3 L₂ ... H₂, O₂, CO₂
of ...

of ...
of ...

of ...

Wärmeleitung.

...
...

of ...
...

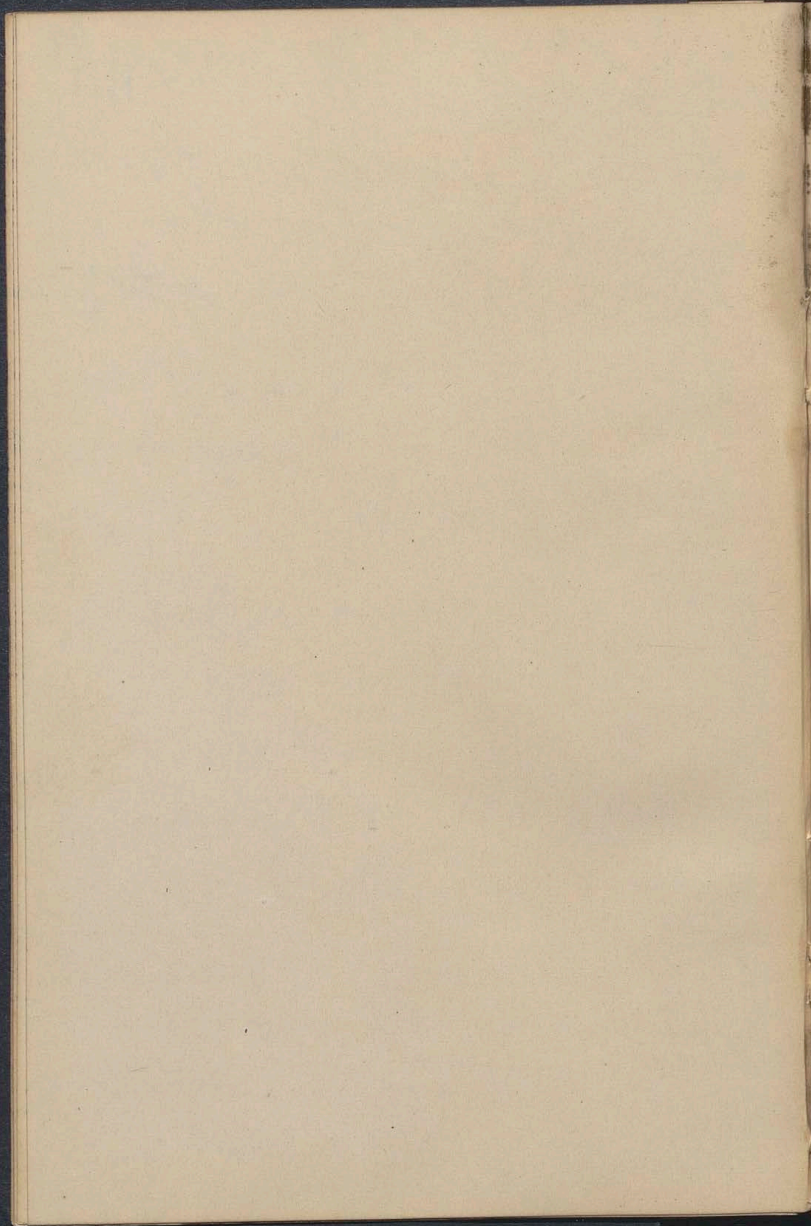
1000 1000 1000 1000 1000

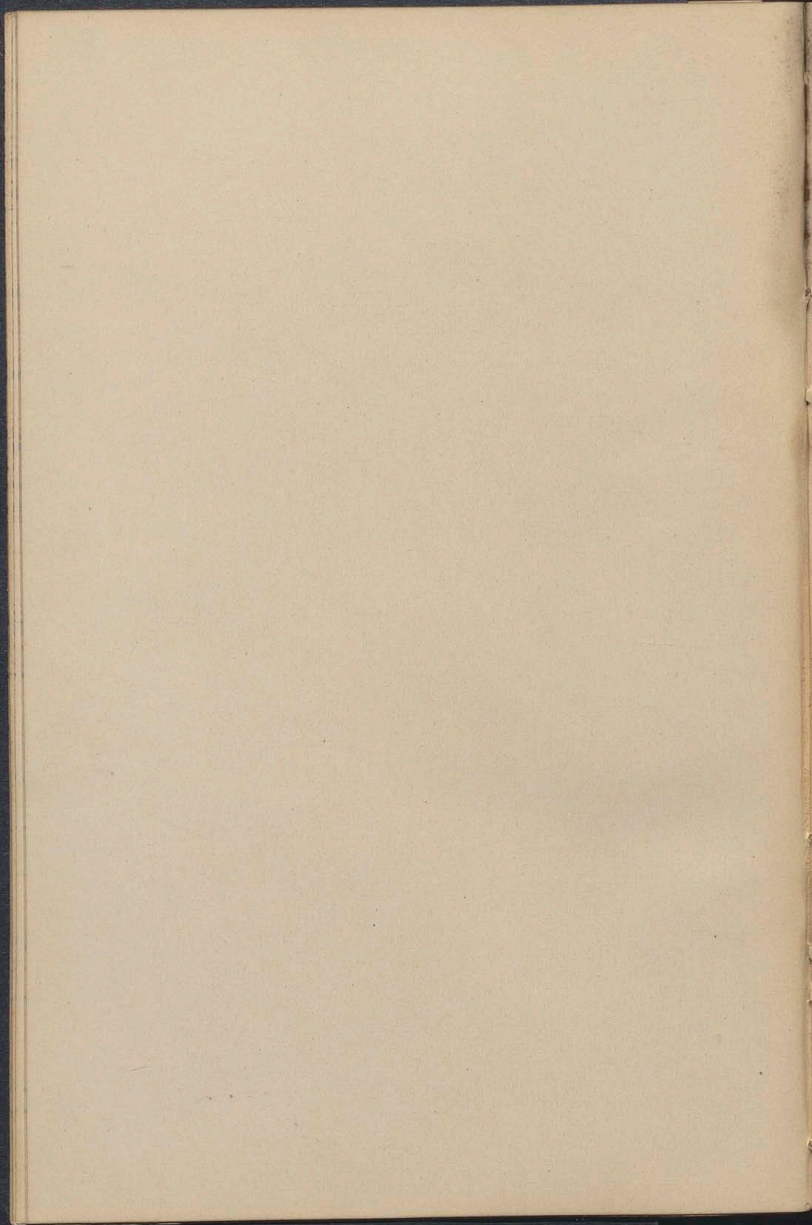
for the ... **BJ**

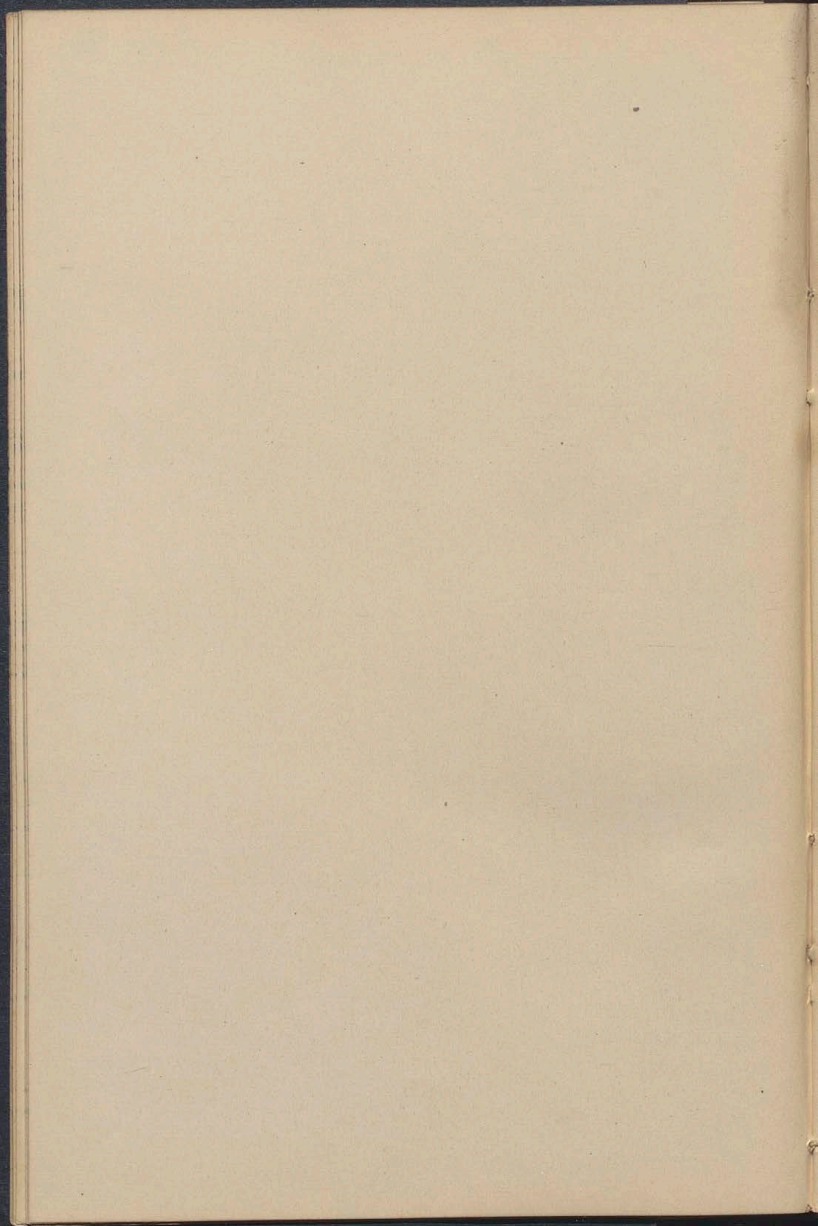
$\sum n \approx \frac{m^2}{2}$... 100 ...

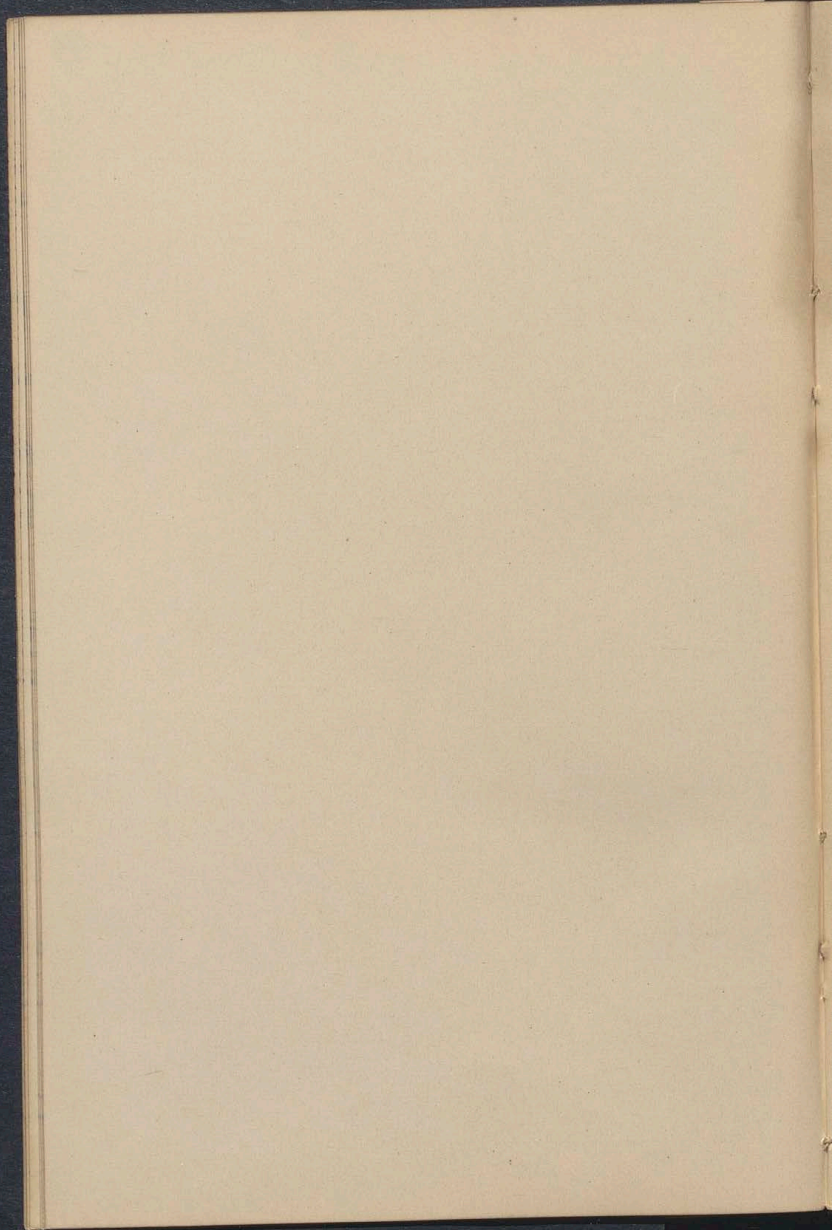
... 100 ...

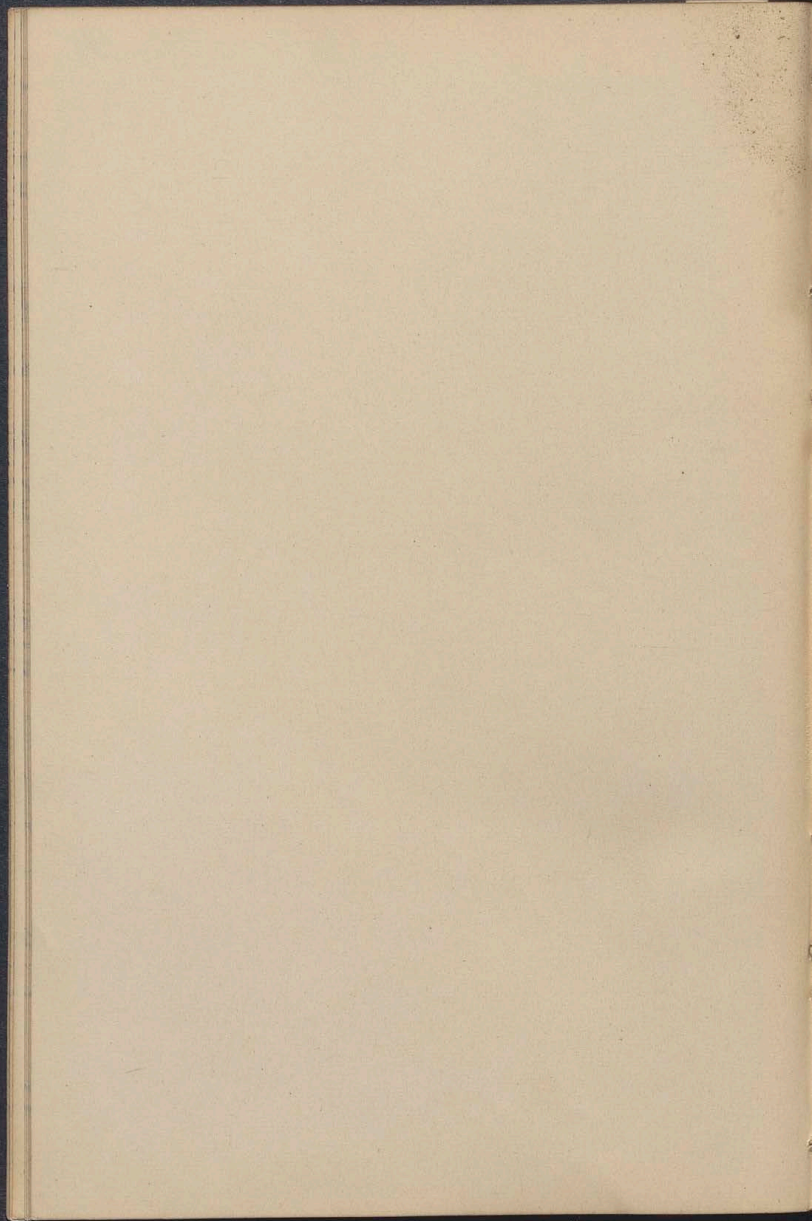
... 100 ...

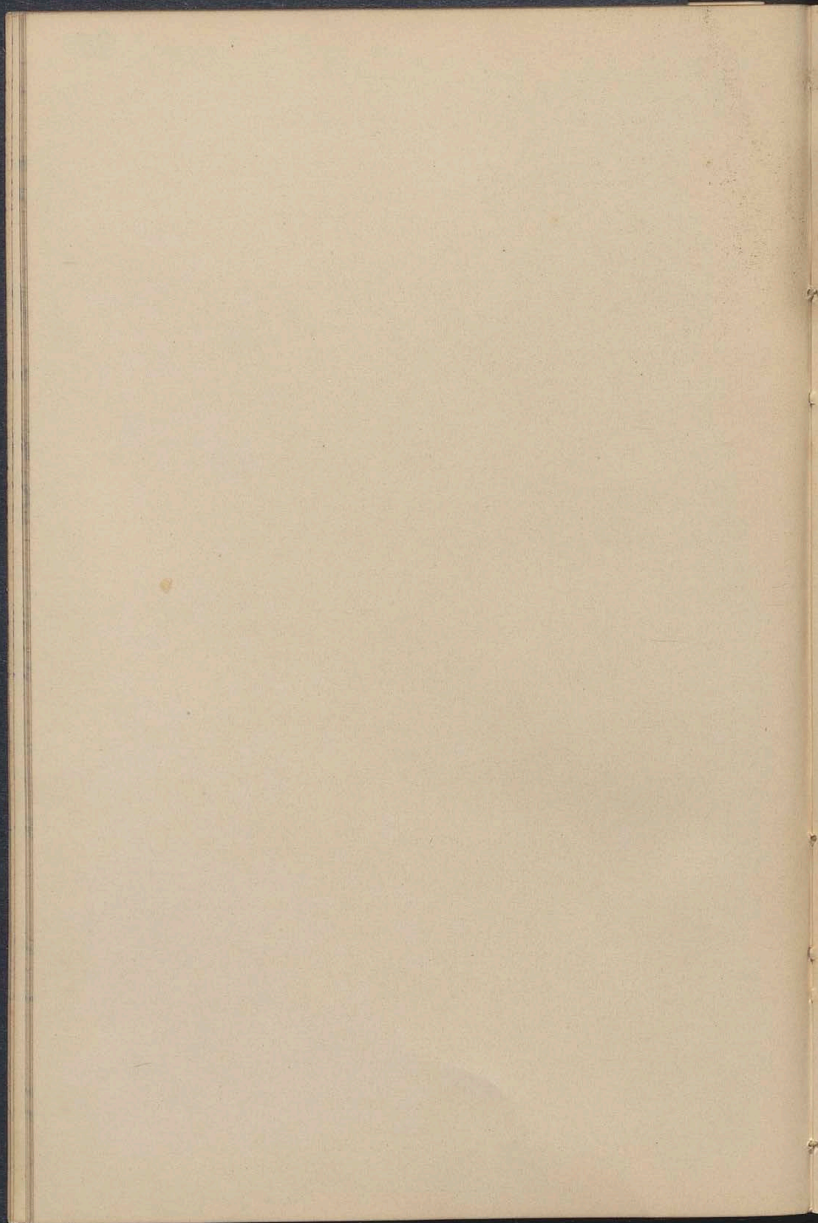


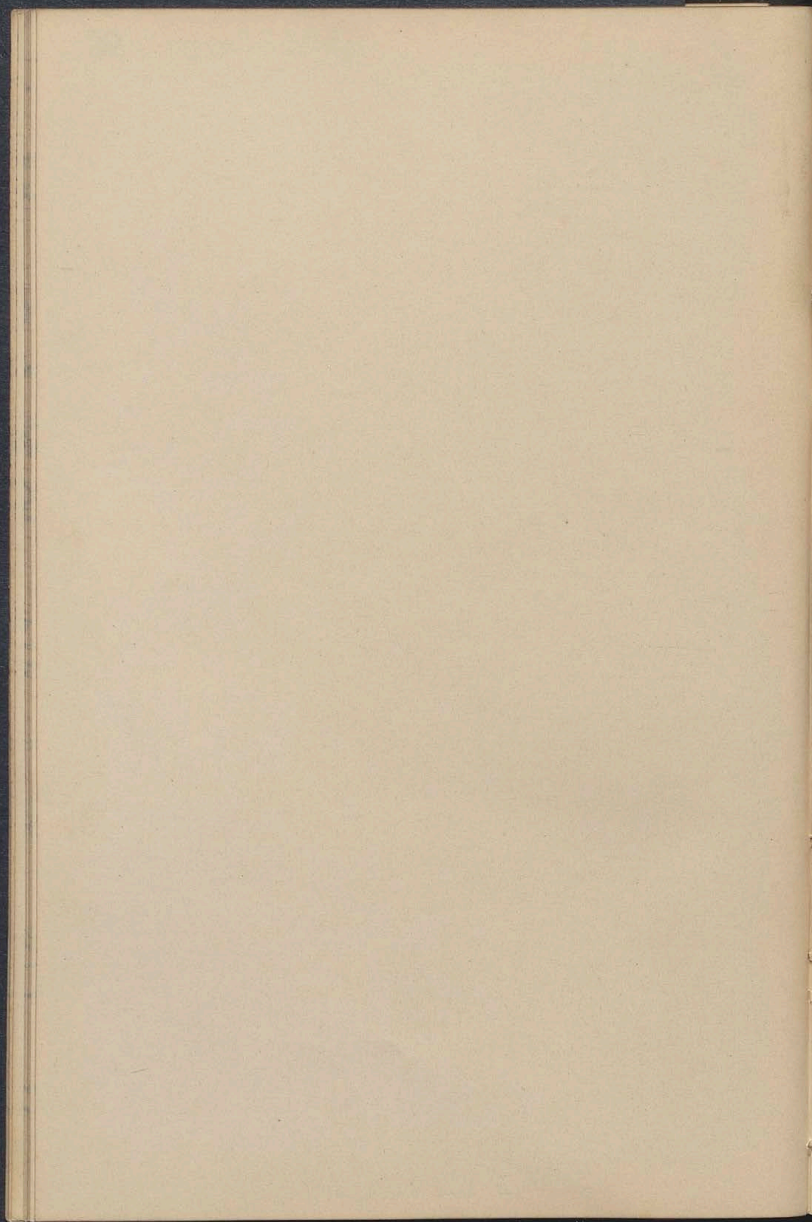


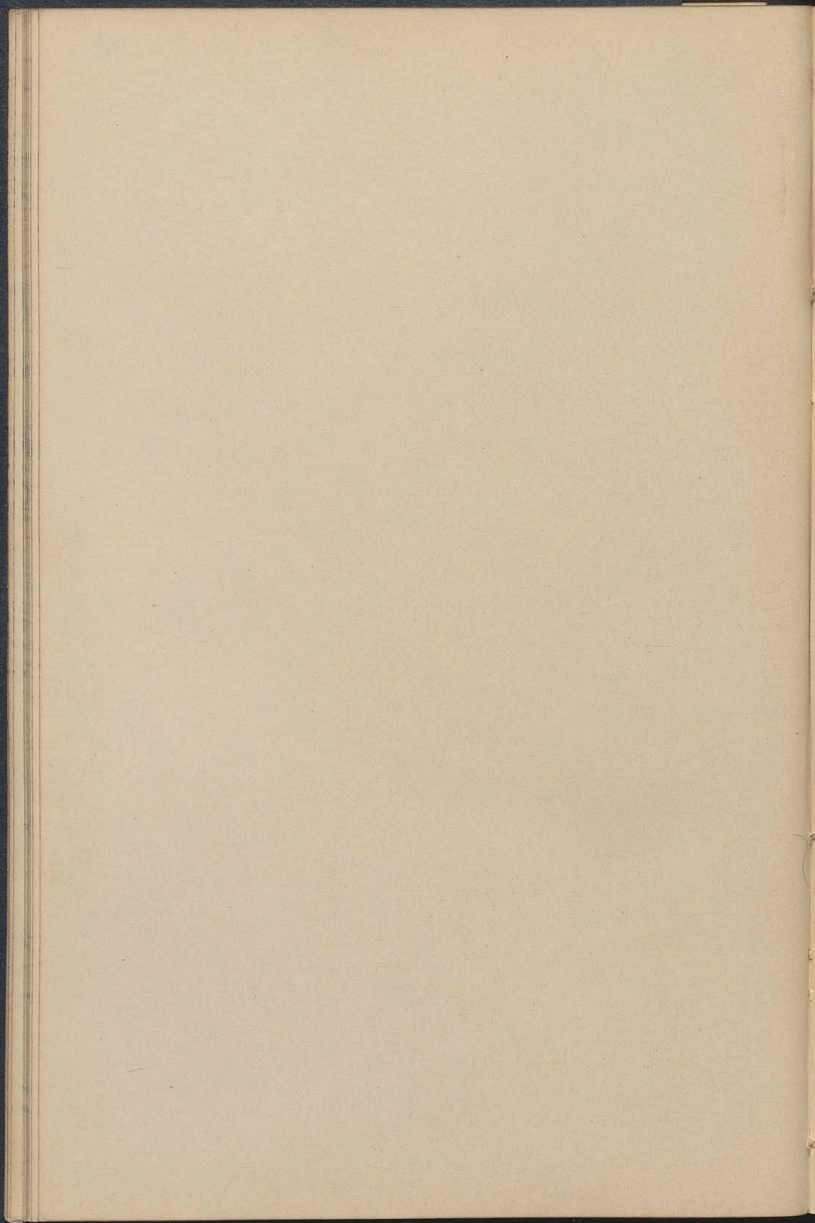


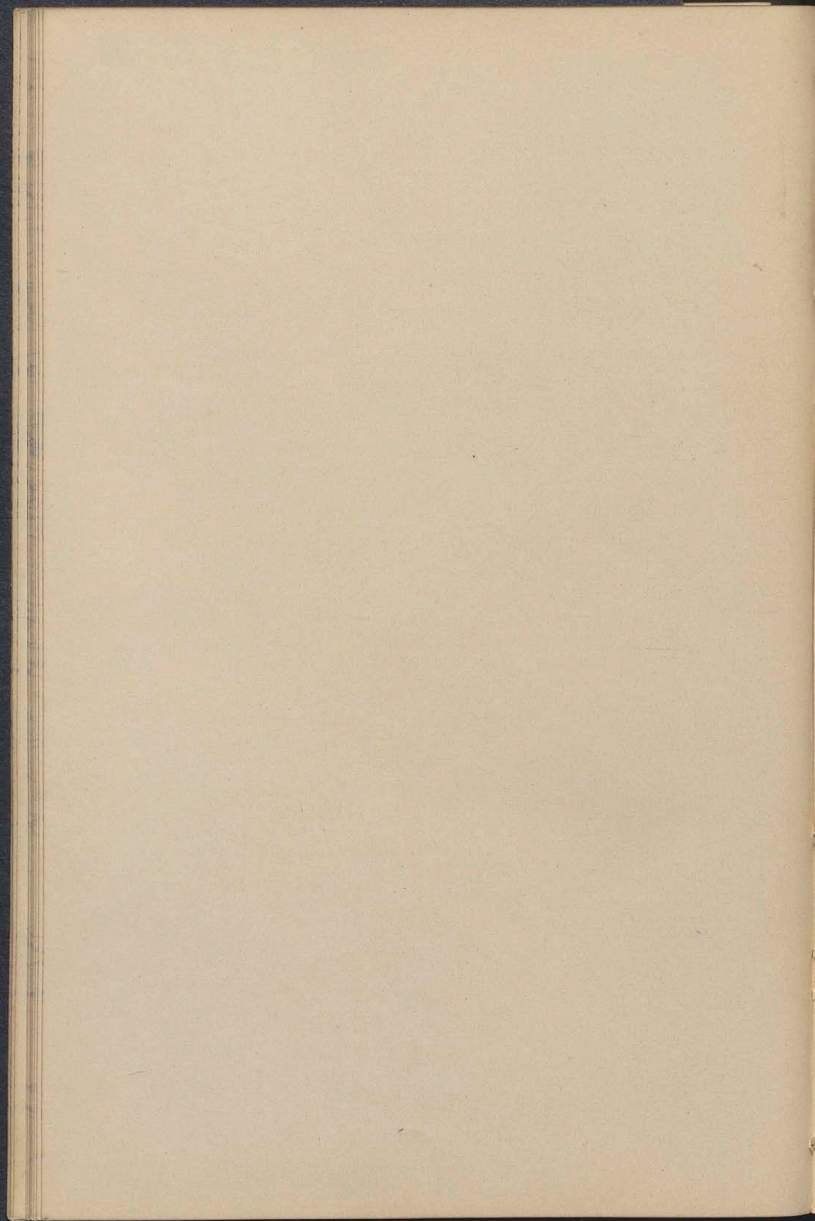


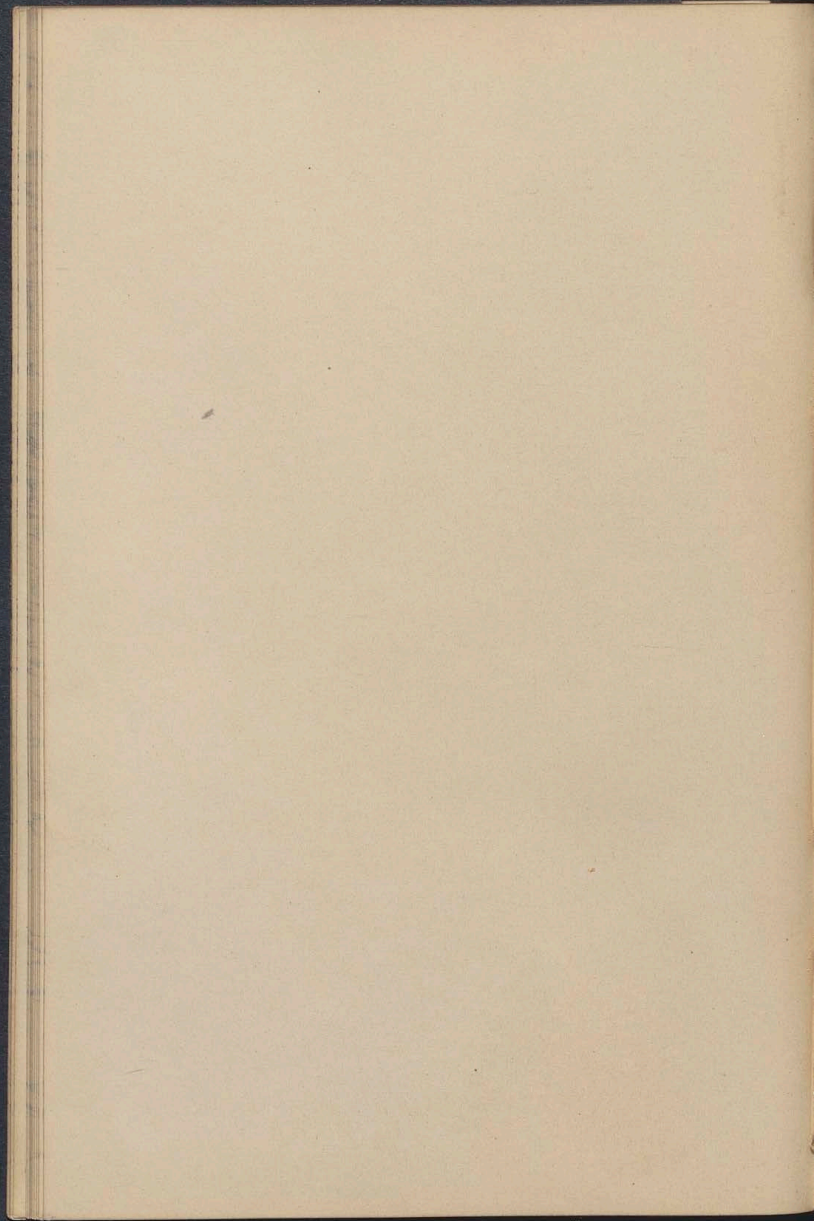


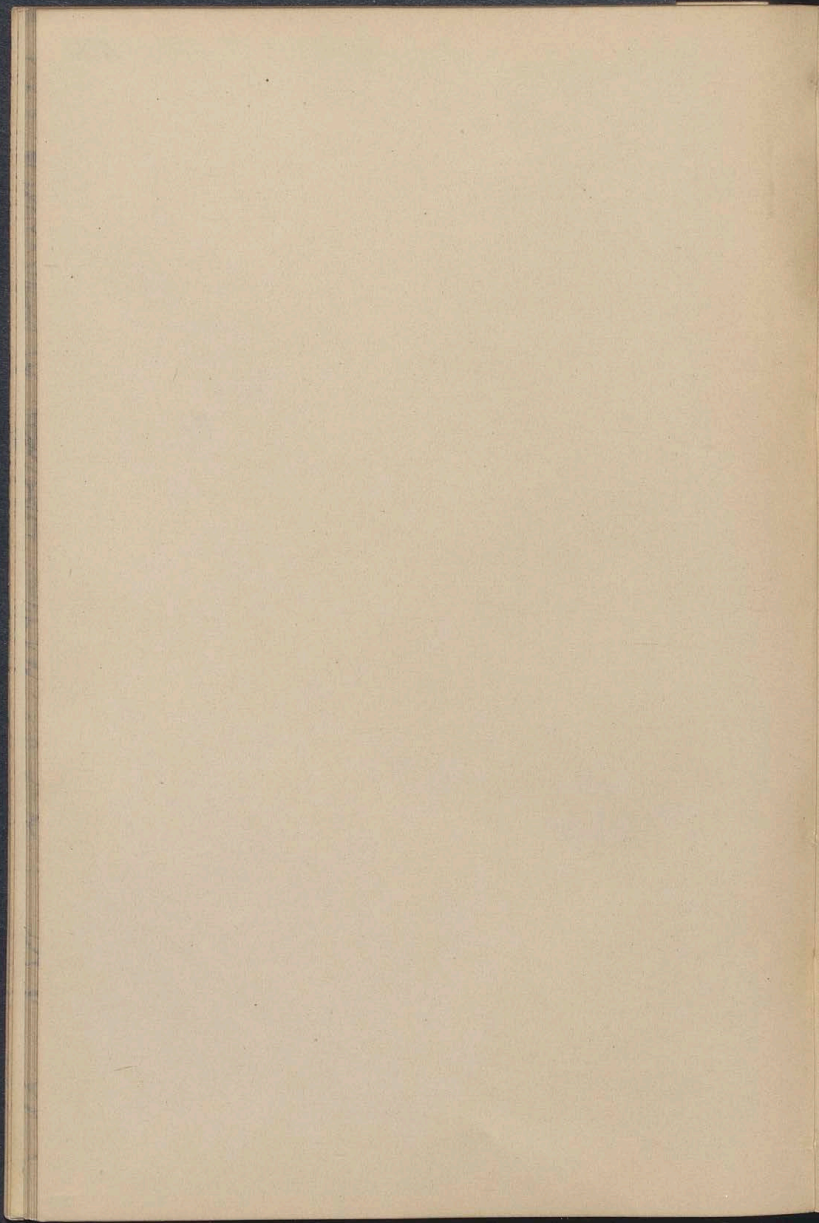












104

