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PH. SCHUSTER, PAPIERHANDLUNG

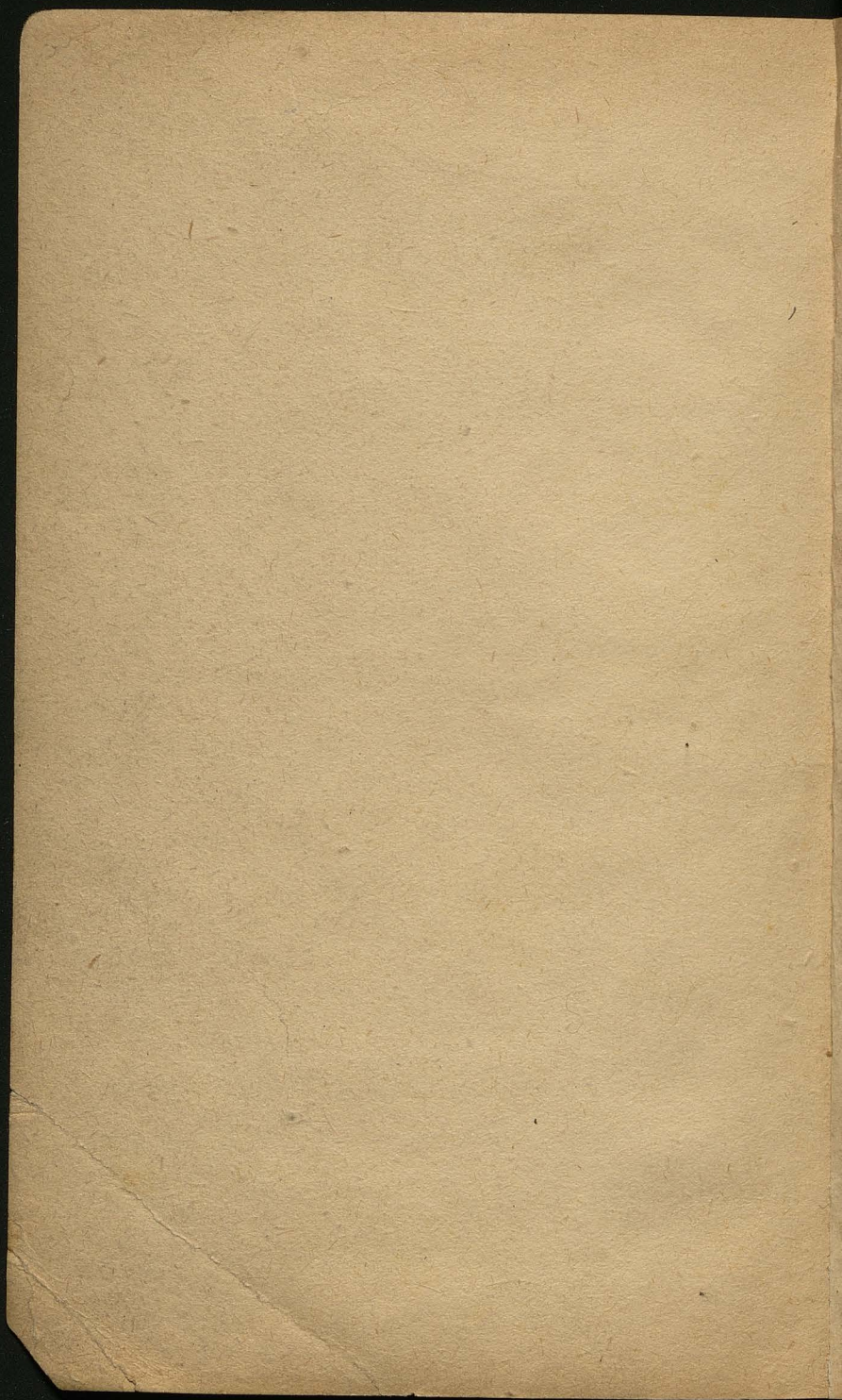
I. III. S. 9 1/2

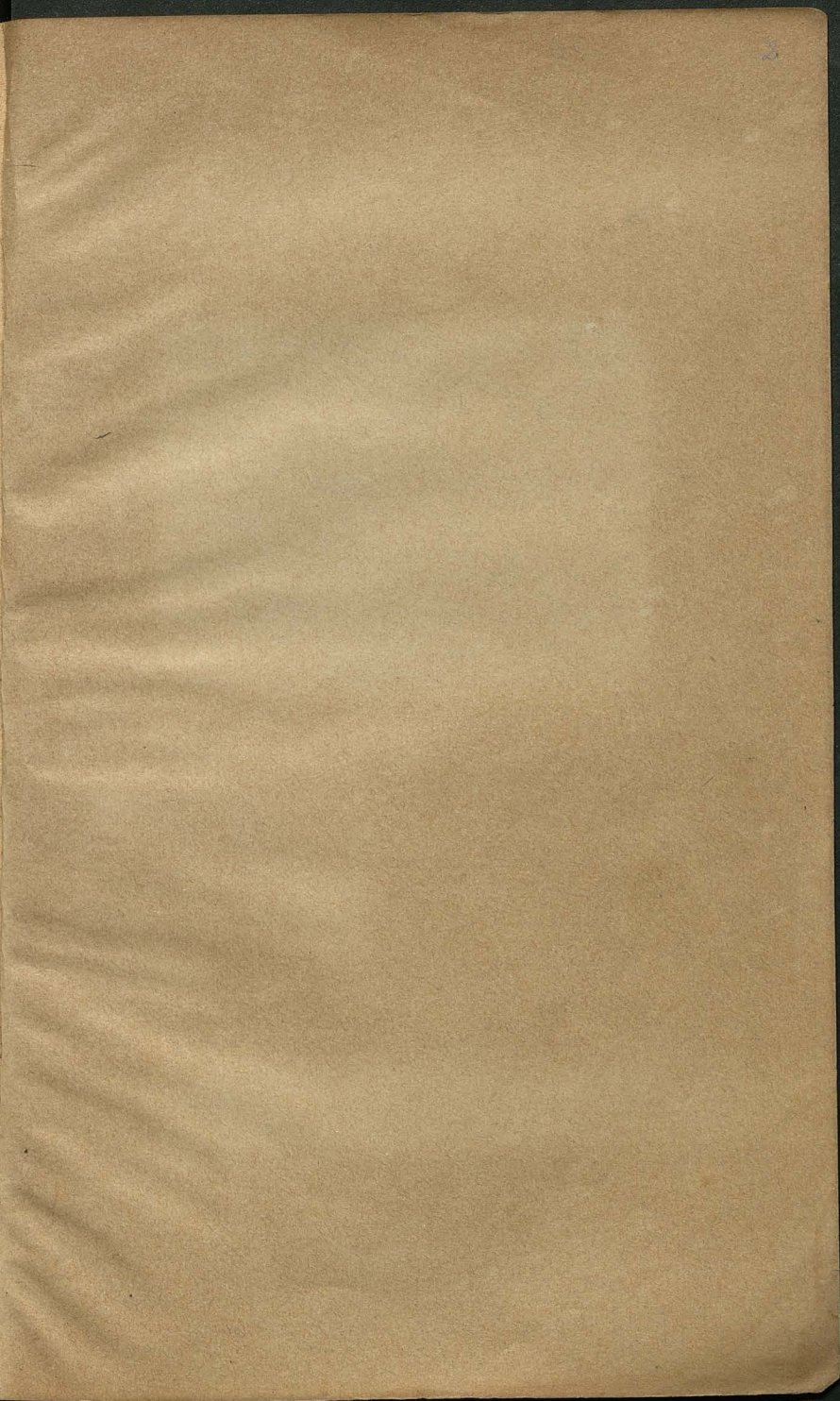
Dr. Josef Stefan

Magnetismus u. Electricität.

Reinhold Schickel

Wien, Wieden Hauptstrasse 55.





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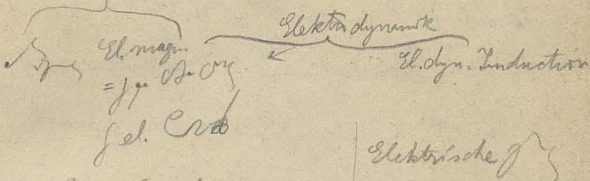
Theorie d. el. d. g.

Elektrostatik

el. Strom
= 102 & el.

~~Elektrische Induktion~~

Magnethismus als Induktion



Theoretische wge von d. Coulombs

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Isolirung

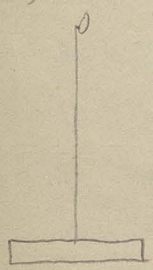
du Fay 1735 für el. stoffe + - ...
 Franklin el. d. d. d. ; ...
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$\cos \alpha$... Grav. = Res. f. ... γ pond. nat. se $\cos \alpha$...
 f. ... E f. ... du Fay f.

Symmes $\frac{1}{2} \pi$... Theorie ...
 [...]

Coulomb V f. ... Theorie ...
 1736 ... Theorie ...
 ... Theorie ...
 ... Theorie ...

\sqrt{s} Torsion d. f.



... Torsion ...
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... dim. ...
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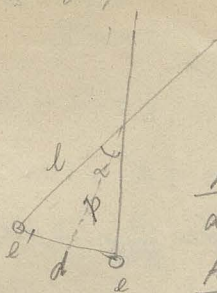
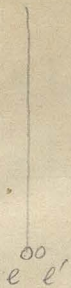
f. ...
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$e \perp f$

$T = \text{Torsion coeff.}$ 4

$T\alpha = \dots$



$$\frac{A}{d^n} = \dots$$

$$\frac{A^n}{d^n} = T\alpha$$

$$p = d \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

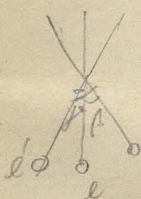
$$d = 2l \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$\frac{A l \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}}{2^n l^n \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}} = T\alpha$$

$$\frac{A l}{2^n l^n T} = \alpha \sin^{n-1} \frac{\alpha}{2} \cot \frac{\alpha}{2} \quad e A < r \text{ sin; } e \text{ is coefficient}$$

$\alpha \sin^{n-1} \frac{\alpha}{2} \cot \frac{\alpha}{2}$

Principle of work



$$T(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{A l \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}}{2^n l^n \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}$$

$$\frac{A l}{2^n l^n T} = (\alpha + \beta) \sin^{n-1} \frac{\alpha}{2} \cot \frac{\alpha}{2} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} n=2$$

$$\frac{A l}{2^n l^n T} = (\alpha' + \beta') \sin^{n-1} \frac{\alpha'}{2} \cot \frac{\alpha'}{2}$$

if $n=2$, then $\alpha = \beta$

if $n < 2$, then $\alpha < \beta$; if $n > 2$, then $\alpha > \beta$

if $n=2$, then $\alpha = \beta$; if $n < 2$, then $\alpha < \beta$; if $n > 2$, then $\alpha > \beta$

if $n=2$, then $\alpha = \beta$; if $n < 2$, then $\alpha < \beta$; if $n > 2$, then $\alpha > \beta$

if $n=2$, then $\alpha = \beta$; if $n < 2$, then $\alpha < \beta$; if $n > 2$, then $\alpha > \beta$

if $n=2$, then $\alpha = \beta$; if $n < 2$, then $\alpha < \beta$; if $n > 2$, then $\alpha > \beta$

side then? ...

$\epsilon \frac{e e'}{r^2} = 1$...

from the ...

$P = Mg$ $M = 1 \text{ g}$ $P = g \times \dots$
 $\omega = 1 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ at } 4^\circ \text{C}$
 $\omega = 1 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ at } 1 \text{ sec}$

... constant ...

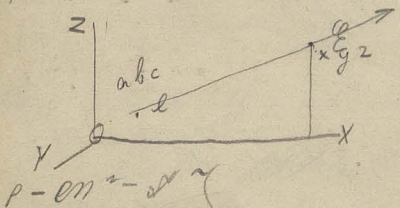
$\epsilon \frac{e^2}{r^2} \omega e = e'$...
 $= 1$ $\frac{e^2}{r^2} = 1$...

... of ...

$\omega = 1$, $r = 1$...

... of ...

... of ...



$\frac{e e'}{r^2} = 1$...

... of ...

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

$\cos \alpha = \frac{x-a}{r}$ $\cos \beta = \frac{y-b}{r}$ $\cos \gamma = \frac{z-c}{r}$

$$X = \frac{e^{\phi}}{r^2} \cos \alpha = \frac{e^{\phi}(x-a)}{r^3}$$

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$$Y = \frac{e^{\phi}(y-b)}{r^3}$$

$$Z = \frac{e^{\phi}(z-c)}{r^3}$$

$$r \frac{dr}{dx} = x-a$$

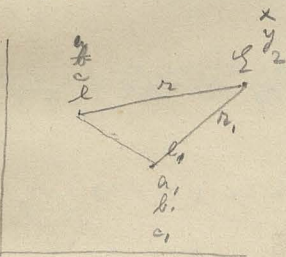
$$X = \frac{e^{\phi}}{r^2} \frac{dr}{dx} = -\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) = -\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{e^{\phi}}{r} \right)$$

$$\frac{x-a}{r} = \frac{dr}{dx}$$

$$Y = -\frac{d}{dy} \left(\frac{e^{\phi}}{r} \right) \quad Z = -\frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{e^{\phi}}{r} \right)$$

Comp. of $\nabla \times \frac{e^{\phi}}{r}$ with $\nabla \phi$ for $\nabla^2 \frac{e^{\phi}}{r}$

$\frac{e^{\phi}}{r}$ = Potential energy w.r.t. ϕ & r



$$\frac{e^{\phi}}{r^2} \quad \frac{e_1^{\phi}}{r_1^2}$$

$$X = \frac{e^{\phi}}{r^2} \frac{x-a}{r}$$

$$X_1 = \frac{e_1^{\phi}}{r_1^2} \frac{x-a_1}{r_1}$$

$$X + X_1 =$$

$$r_1^2 = (x-a_1)^2 + (y-b_1)^2 + (z-c_1)^2$$

$$r_1 \frac{dr_1}{dx} = (x-a_1)$$

$$\frac{dr_1}{dx} = \frac{x-a_1}{r_1}$$

$$X_1 = \frac{e_1^{\phi}}{r_1^2} \frac{dr_1}{dx} = -\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{e_1^{\phi}}{r_1} \right)$$

$$X + X_1 = -\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{e^{\phi}}{r} \right) + \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{e_1^{\phi}}{r_1} \right)$$

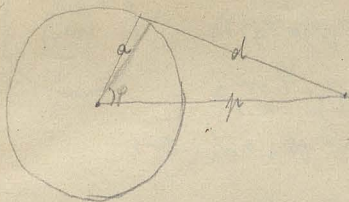
$$= -\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{e^{\phi}}{r} + \frac{e_1^{\phi}}{r_1} \right) \quad \text{Prob. = Potential}$$

or w.r.t.

$$\frac{e^{\phi}}{r} + \frac{e_1^{\phi}}{r_1} + \frac{e_2^{\phi}}{r_2} + \dots = \sum \frac{e^{\phi}}{r}$$

Potential eines (9-7):

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$$U = \iint \frac{\rho \, d\varphi \, dy \cdot a^2 \sin \varphi}{d} =$$

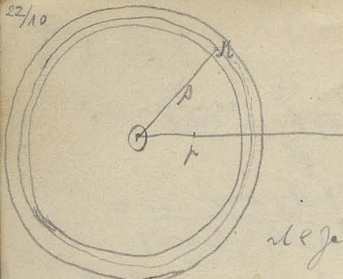
$$= 2\tilde{a}^2 \rho \pi \int \frac{d\varphi \sin \varphi}{\sqrt{a^2 + r^2 - 2ar \cos \varphi}} =$$

$$= \frac{2\tilde{a}^2 \rho \pi}{\rho a r} \int \frac{d\varphi \, 2ar \sin \varphi}{\sqrt{\dots}} =$$

$$= \frac{2a\rho\pi}{r} \left[\sqrt{a^2 + r^2 - 2ar \cos \varphi} \right]_0^\pi$$

$$= \frac{2a\rho\pi}{r} [a+r - (a-r)] = 4a\rho\pi \quad / \quad \sim mC$$

$$= \frac{2a\rho\pi}{r} [a+r - (r-a)] = \frac{4\tilde{a}^2 \rho \pi}{r} \quad / \quad \sim mC$$



$\gamma = 4\pi a b$

the charge = q

total $r, 2\pi r$

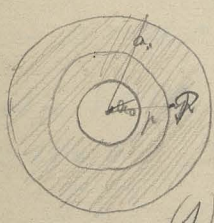
negative = -6 at r, r, etc

$U_{in} = \int_{a_0}^{a_1} 2\pi r \rho \epsilon = \int r = dr$

$\int_{a_0}^{a_1} 2\pi r \rho ds = 2\pi \rho \frac{r^2}{2} \Big|_{a_0}^{a_1} = 2\pi \rho [a_1^2 - a_0^2]$

for a ρ and r is $q / (2\pi r)$

$\rho = \frac{q}{2\pi r^2}$ or $\rho = \frac{q}{2\pi r^2}$



for volume of cylinder $\int r dr = \rho_0, r$

$\int r dr = \frac{r^2}{2}$

$\frac{4\pi}{3} [\frac{r^3 - a_0^3}{3}] \cdot \rho \quad (2) = 2\pi \rho [a_1^2 - r^2]$

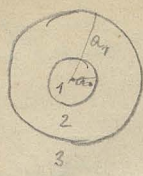
$U = \frac{4\pi}{3} [r^2 - \frac{a_0^3}{r}] \rho + 2\pi \rho [a_1^2 - r^2]$

$= 2\pi \rho a_1^2 - \frac{4\pi \rho}{3} \frac{a_0^3}{r} - \frac{2\pi \rho}{3} r^2$

for $a_0 = 0$ $U = 2\pi \rho [2a_1^2 - r^2]$

$U = 2\pi \rho a_1^2 - \frac{2\pi \rho}{3} r^2$

$\frac{dU}{dr} = -\frac{4\pi \rho}{3} r = -\frac{4\pi \rho}{3} r$



$$U_1 = 2\pi\rho(a_1^2 - a_0^2)$$

$$U_2 = 2\pi\rho a_1^2 - \frac{4\pi\rho a_0^3}{3\rho} - \frac{2\pi\rho}{3} a_1^2$$

$$U_3 = \frac{4\pi\rho}{3} \frac{[a_1^3 - a_0^3]}{\rho}$$

∴ if all shells ~ ρ of ρ & r ~ r of r ?

$\rho = a_0$ $U_1 = 2\pi\rho(a_1^2 - a_0^2)$ ∴ both of U_2 & U_3 are not continuous

$\rho = a_1$ ∴ U_3 & U_2 is continuous f.

$$\frac{dU_1}{d\rho} = 0 \quad \frac{dU_2}{d\rho} = + \frac{4\pi\rho a_0^3}{3\rho^2} - \frac{4\pi\rho}{3}$$

$$\frac{dU_1}{d\rho} = - \frac{4\pi\rho(a_1^2 - a_0^2)}{\rho^2}$$

∴ $\rho = a_1$ ∴ U_3 & U_2 is continuous f.
 ∴ $\rho = a_1$ ∴ U_3 & U_2 is continuous f.
 ∴ $\rho = a_1$ ∴ U_3 & U_2 is continuous f.

$$dV = \text{Vol shell} \quad \int \frac{\rho dV \rho}{r} = U \quad r^2 dr$$

$$\int \frac{\rho r^2 dr}{r} = \int \rho r dr = \frac{1}{2} \rho r^2 = \text{Vol shell} = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3 = 2 \text{ Vol shell}$$

$$U = \sum \frac{\rho dV}{r} \quad \frac{dU}{dx} = - \sum \frac{\rho dV}{r^2} \frac{dr}{dx}$$

$$r \frac{dr}{dx} = -(a-x)$$

$$\frac{dU}{dx} = + \sum \frac{\rho dV (a-x)}{r^3}$$

also in E e Poler ...

$$(a-x) = r \frac{dr}{dx} \quad \frac{dU}{dx} = \sum \frac{\rho dV r^2}{r^2}$$

2ter D3

$$\frac{d^2 U}{dx^2} = \sum \rho dV \left[-\frac{1}{r^3} - \frac{(a-x) \cdot 3}{r^4} \frac{dr}{dx} \right]$$

$$= \sum \rho dV \left[-\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3(a-x)^2}{r^5} \right]$$

in v w ...

... + e x - ...

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

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) = -\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{dr}{dx} = -\frac{x-a}{r^3}$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) = -\frac{1}{r^3} + 3 \frac{x-a}{r^4} \frac{dr}{dx} = -\frac{1}{r^3} + 3 \frac{(x-a)^2}{r^5}$$

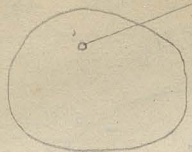
$$\frac{d^2}{dy^2} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) = -\frac{1}{r^3} + 3 \frac{(y-b)^2}{r^5}$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dz^2} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) = -\frac{1}{r^3} + 3 \frac{(z-c)^2}{r^5}$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) + \frac{d^2}{dy^2} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) + \frac{d^2}{dz^2} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) = -\frac{3}{r^3} + 3 \frac{1}{r^3} = 0$$

... f D3 ...

f ...



$$u = \int \frac{\rho dV}{r} \quad \text{wegen } \rho = \rho(r) \text{ und } dV = 4\pi r^2 dr$$

$$\frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} = \int \rho dV \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right)$$

$$\rho = \rho(r) \text{ und } \int \rho dV = 0$$

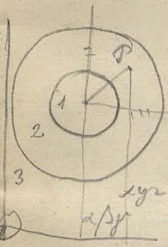
LaTeX $\rho = \rho(r)$ und $\int \rho dV = 0$

$$\frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2 u}{dy^2} + \frac{d^2 u}{dz^2} = 0 \quad \text{wegen Laplace-Gleichung}$$

für $\rho = \rho(r)$ und $\int \rho dV = 0$, die Laplace-Gleichung.

und u ist die Lösung der Laplace-Gleichung.

es ist $u = \frac{1}{r} + \dots$



$$u_2 = 2\pi \rho a^2 - \frac{2\pi \rho}{3} b^2 - \frac{4\pi \rho}{3} \frac{a^3}{r}$$

$$a_0 = 0, \quad \rho = \rho$$

$$u_2 = 2\pi \rho a^2 - \frac{2\pi \rho}{3} b^2$$

$$r^2 = (x-d)^2 + (y-\beta)^2 + (z-\gamma)^2$$

$$u_2 = 2\pi \rho a^2 - \frac{2\pi \rho}{3} [(x-d)^2 + (y-\beta)^2 + (z-\gamma)^2]$$

$$\frac{d^2 u_2}{dx^2} = -\frac{4\pi \rho}{3} (x-d)$$

$$\frac{d^2 u_2}{dx^2} = -\frac{4\pi \rho}{3}$$

$$\frac{d^2 u_2}{dy^2} = -\frac{4\pi \rho}{3}$$

$$\frac{d^2 u_2}{dz^2} = -\frac{4\pi \rho}{3}$$

$$\frac{d^2 u_2}{dx^2} + \dots = -4\pi \rho \quad \text{wegen } \rho = \rho(r) \text{ und } \int \rho dV = 0$$

für $\rho = \rho(r)$ und $\int \rho dV = 0$, die Laplace-Gleichung.

für $\rho = \rho(r)$:

1/



... $u_1 + u_2$

$$\frac{d^2u}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2u}{dy^2} + \frac{d^2u}{dz^2} = \underbrace{\frac{d^2u_1}{dx^2} + \dots}_{=0} + \underbrace{\frac{d^2u_2}{dx^2} + \dots}_{=4\pi\rho}$$

$u_1 \sim \dots$, $u_2 \sim \dots$

$\rho = f(r) \cdot r^2$; $r^2 \cdot f(r) = -4\pi\rho$

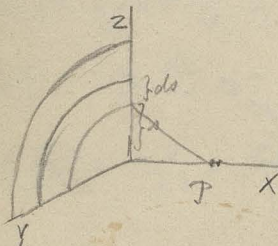
so constant $f(r) = \dots$; Laplace eqn.

Poisson'sche ...

... $u_1 = 0 = \dots$

$$\frac{d^2u}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2u}{dy^2} + \frac{d^2u}{dz^2} = \Delta u$$

... $u = \dots$



$$U = \int_{s=a_0}^{s=a_1} \frac{2\pi r s ds}{\sqrt{x^2+s^2}} = 2\pi b \left[\sqrt{x^2+s^2} \right]_{a_0}^{a_1} = 2\pi b \left[\sqrt{x^2+a_1^2} - \sqrt{x^2+a_0^2} \right]$$

$a_0=0 \mid U = 2\pi b \left[\sqrt{x^2+a^2} - \sqrt{x^2} \right]$

$U_+ = 2\pi b \left[\sqrt{x^2+a^2} - x \right]$

$U_- = 2\pi b \left[\sqrt{x^2+a^2} + x \right]$

$x > 0 \mid U = 2\pi b a$

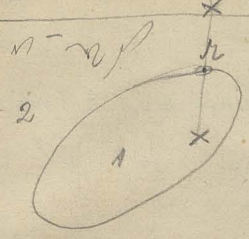
... $u = \dots$

$$\frac{dU_+}{dx} = 2\pi b \left[\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}} - 1 \right] \quad \frac{dU_-}{dx} = 2\pi b \left[\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}} + 1 \right]$$

... $u < \dots$

$x=0 \mid \frac{dU_+}{dx} = -2\pi b \quad x=0 \mid \frac{dU_-}{dx} = +2\pi b$

$\frac{dU_2}{dx} - \frac{dU_1}{dx} = -4\pi\sigma$ *von f r e w s m r e z e* 9



2 r r r - o m z e
e o . p e d o s u_1 + u_2 f o g f r 1
 $u_2 = u_2' + u_2''$ } *r r 2*

$\frac{dU_2}{dx} = \frac{dU_2'}{dx} + \frac{dU_2''}{dx}$ $\frac{dU_2}{dx} - \frac{dU_1}{dx} = \frac{dU_2'}{dx} - \frac{dU_1'}{dx} +$

$\frac{dU_1}{dx} = \frac{dU_1'}{dx} + \frac{dU_1''}{dx}$ $+\frac{dU_2''}{dx} - \frac{dU_1''}{dx}$

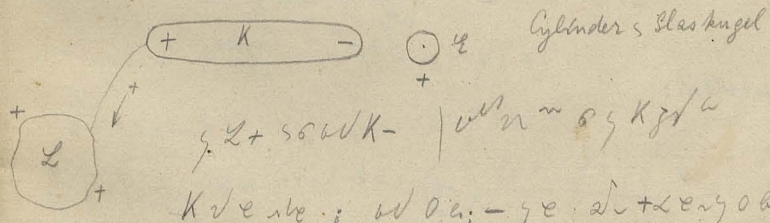
dU' & const. e r i f o g = 0 ; p p < $= -4\pi\sigma$

e o c r i e s x d y d z r p . N o r m . e n z p

$\frac{dU_2}{dV} - \frac{dU_1}{dV} = -4\pi\sigma$

27/10 *Verteilung y d r i f o*

U. d. r i t s - V e r t e i l u n g *r s = I n f l u e n z*



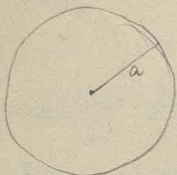
$\rho = \frac{1}{4\pi} \nabla^2 \phi$ *in r a n g e l ; a s i f*
6 r r / r o m f y z e
e s x = 0 - \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = 0 - \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} = 0 - \frac{\partial V}{\partial z} = 0
e s t o t . r o m c o n s t .

$$\frac{d^2U}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2U}{dy^2} + \frac{d^2U}{dz^2} = -4\pi\rho \quad \rho = \text{const}$$

$$0 = -4\pi\rho$$

$\rho = 0$ im Vakuum z. B. $2m, \dots$ z. B. $2m$

sp. Fall:



$$Q = 4\pi r^2 \rho$$

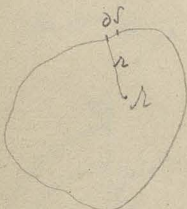
$$\sigma = \frac{Q}{4\pi a^2}$$

$$P = \text{Pot. } 2m \quad P = 4\pi a\sigma$$

$$P = \frac{Q}{a} \quad Q = aP \quad \text{w. } \rho = \text{const.}$$

z. B. versch. Pot. galvanische Elem. \dots z. B. \parallel Pot. ρ

$$\frac{Q}{P} = a = \text{Capacitat } \epsilon_{12} = \sqrt{\text{Pot } P \times \text{Pot } Q}$$



$\text{Pot } 2m$; $\rho = \text{const.}$

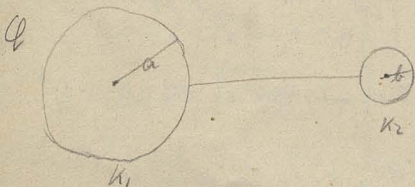
$$dS = \rho ds$$

$$U = \int \frac{\sigma ds}{r} \quad Q = \int \sigma ds$$

$$U = \frac{Q}{\epsilon} \quad Q = \epsilon \cdot U$$

$$\epsilon = \sqrt{\text{Capac.}}$$

Capacitat:



$\epsilon_1; \epsilon_2$ oder ϵ_1, ϵ_2 oder \dots

es sind, $\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \epsilon_1, \epsilon_2$

u. Q_1, Q_2

z. B. \dots

$$\text{Pot. } \propto Q_1, \epsilon_1 = \text{Pot. } \propto Q_2, \epsilon_2$$

$$\frac{Q_1}{a} = \frac{Q_2}{b} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{Q_1}{a} = \frac{a}{b} \\ \frac{Q_2}{b} = \frac{a}{b} \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \frac{Q_1 + Q_2}{a+b} = \frac{Q}{a+b} = P \text{ (Pot.)}$$

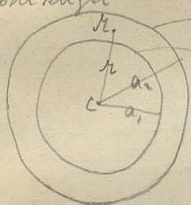
Wahl, ρ ; a & b Capac. & L



$$\left. \begin{aligned} Q_1 &= Z_1 P \\ Q_2 &= Z_2 P \end{aligned} \right\} \frac{Q_1}{Z_1} = \frac{Q_2}{Z_2} = \frac{Q_1 + Q_2}{Z_1 + Z_2} = \frac{Q}{Z_1 + Z_2}$$

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Kohlkugel



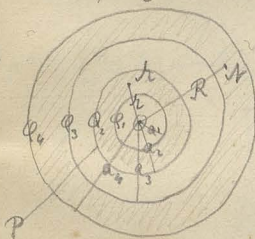
$\rho = r$

$$CR = r \rho \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{var.} \\ \text{const} \end{array} \right. P = \frac{Q_1}{r} + \frac{Q_2}{a_2} = \text{const.} / r$$

$\rho \in Q_1, \rho \in a_1, \rho \in a_2$; $\rho \in Q_2 = 0$, $\rho \in a_2$ & $\rho \in a_1$.

Capac. ρ & a_2 .

2 concentric ρ & a_1 .



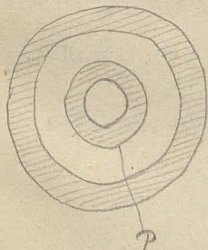
$$\frac{Q_1}{r} + \frac{Q_2}{a_2} + \frac{Q_3}{a_3} + \frac{Q_4}{a_4} = P = \text{const.} / r$$

für ρ - $\frac{Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3 + Q_4}{R} = \text{const.}$

$P = \text{const.} \Rightarrow Q_1 = 0$; $\rho \in Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3 = 0$

$$Q_2 + Q_3 = 0$$

$$Q_2 = -Q_3$$



ρ a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4

Q_1, Q_2, Q_3, Q_4

$$\frac{Q_1}{r} + \frac{Q_2}{a_2} + \frac{Q_3}{a_3} + \frac{Q_4}{a_4} = P$$

$$\frac{Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3 + Q_4}{R} = C$$

$$Q_1 = 0$$

$$Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3 = 0 \quad \text{---} \quad Q_2 + Q_3 = 0 \quad Q_3 = -Q_2$$

$$\frac{Q_4}{a_4} = C$$

$$1) \text{ in je } \checkmark \quad Q_3 + Q_4 = 0 \quad Q_4 = -Q_3 = Q_2$$

$$\frac{Q_2}{a_2} + \frac{Q_3}{a_3} + \frac{Q_4}{a_4} = P$$

$$Q_2 \left(\frac{1}{a_2} - \frac{1}{a_3} + \frac{1}{a_4} \right) = P$$

$$\frac{Q_2}{a_2} + \frac{Q_2}{a_3} + \frac{Q_2}{a_4} = P$$

1) in je \checkmark in P Rachen $a_1, b = a_2, a_3, b = a_4$, $\text{in } \frac{Q_2}{a_2} = P$

$$Q_2 = a_2 P / b; \text{ in je } \checkmark \text{ [Copex x Oct.]}$$

$$a_3 < a_4 \quad Q_2 \left(\frac{1}{a_2} - \epsilon \right) = P$$

$$Q_2 = \frac{P}{\frac{1}{a_2} - \epsilon} = \frac{a_2 P}{1 - a_2 \epsilon} \quad \text{in } Q_2 > a_2 P; \text{ in } \epsilon \text{ zoben } Q_2 = a_2 P$$

2) in je $\checkmark \checkmark \checkmark \checkmark$

$$\frac{Q_4}{\text{red. d. t}} \quad b=0 \quad C=0 \quad Q_4=0 \quad \text{in je } \checkmark \epsilon$$

$$\frac{Q_2}{a_2} + \frac{Q_3}{a_3} = P; \quad \frac{Q_2}{a_2} - \frac{Q_3}{a_3} = P; \quad Q_2 = \frac{a_2 a_3}{a_3 - a_2} P = \frac{a_3}{a_3 - a_2} a_2 P$$

$\frac{a_3}{a_3 - a_2} > 1$ in je $\checkmark \epsilon$ $a_3 > a_2$ in je $\checkmark \epsilon$ $a_3 - a_2$ in je $\checkmark \epsilon$

in je $\checkmark \epsilon$ Q_2 in je $\checkmark \epsilon$ in je $\checkmark \epsilon$ in je $\checkmark \epsilon$; Verstärkungsapparat = Kessel'sche in je $\checkmark \epsilon$ in je $\checkmark \epsilon$ in je $\checkmark \epsilon$ in je $\checkmark \epsilon$; Verstärkungsapparat = Kessel'sche in je $\checkmark \epsilon$ in je $\checkmark \epsilon$ in je $\checkmark \epsilon$ in je $\checkmark \epsilon$.

$a_1, \checkmark \epsilon$ in je $\checkmark \epsilon = 0$ in je $\checkmark \epsilon$, in je $\checkmark \epsilon$ in je $\checkmark \epsilon$.

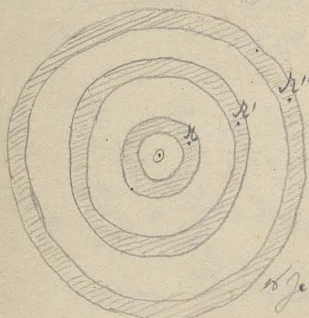
$$\frac{a_3}{a_3 - a_2} = \text{Verstärkungs zahl} \quad \checkmark \epsilon \quad a_3 - a_2 \quad \checkmark \epsilon \quad \checkmark \epsilon \quad \checkmark \epsilon$$

$$F = \int \rho \, dV$$

$$F \cdot \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} = Q \quad \frac{F}{4\pi\epsilon_0} = C \cdot U$$

Capac. von 6 $\sqrt{\epsilon} \cdot f^2$ (Faraday)

$\epsilon_{eff} = \epsilon_0 \cdot \epsilon_r$
 $\epsilon_{Rad.}$



Rad.: $a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5, a_6$

Q_1, \dots, Q_6

$$M = \frac{Q_1}{a_1} + \frac{Q_2}{a_2} + \frac{Q_3}{a_3} + \frac{Q_4}{a_4} + \frac{Q_5}{a_5} + \frac{Q_6}{a_6} = P_{const}$$

$$n = 0 \cdot R$$

$$\text{Vol. } P_{Vol} \left| \frac{Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3 + Q_4 + Q_5 + Q_6}{n'} = P'_{const} \right.$$

$$n' = 0 \cdot R'$$

$$n'' = 0 \cdot R'' \quad \frac{Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3 + Q_4 + Q_5 + Q_6}{n''} = P''_{const}$$

$$Q_1 = 0, \quad Q_4 + Q_2 + Q_3 = 0, \quad Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3 + Q_4 + Q_5 = 0$$

$$Q_1 + Q_3 = 0 \quad Q_4 + Q_5 = 0$$

$$Q_2 = -Q_3 \quad Q_4 = -Q_5$$

$$3 \text{ ja } \delta \cdot \text{...} \quad P'' = 0 \quad \frac{Q_6}{a_6} = 0 \quad Q_6 = 0$$

$$2 \text{ ja } \delta \cdot \text{...} \quad \text{auch } Q_3 + Q_4 = 0 \quad \text{aus } P_{Vol} \text{ für } Q_4 \text{ in } [dV = 0]$$

$$Q_3 = -Q_2, \quad Q_4 = -Q_3 = +Q_2, \quad Q_5 = -Q_4 = -Q_2$$

s. 25 P

$$\frac{Q_2}{a_2} - \frac{Q_2}{a_3} + \frac{Q_2}{a_4} - \frac{Q_2}{a_5} = P$$

$$Q_2 \left[\frac{1}{a_2} - \frac{1}{a_3} + \frac{1}{a_4} - \frac{1}{a_5} \right] = P$$

$$Q_2 \left[\frac{a_3 - a_2}{a_2 a_3} + \frac{a_5 - a_4}{a_4 a_5} \right] = P$$

$$\frac{Q_2}{a_2} \left[\underbrace{a_3 - a_2}_{\text{Isolatoren}} + \underbrace{a_5 - a_4}_{\text{Isolatoren}} \right] = P$$

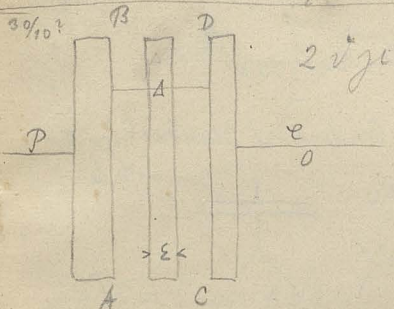
Rad. \rightarrow für Q_2 :

$$a_2 a_3 = a^2 \quad \text{a id. } \left(\frac{a_2}{a_3} \right)$$

$$a_4 a_5 = a^2 \quad \text{" } \left(\frac{a_4}{a_5} \right)$$

2je/0 ... 255 m, c 1 mm

$$\frac{Q_1}{a_2} [a_1 - a_2 - \underbrace{(a_4 - a_3)}_{\substack{\text{2 l} \\ \text{Cap.}}}] = P$$

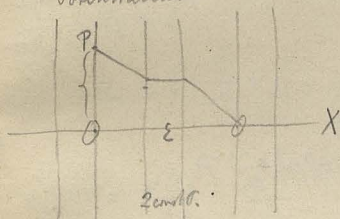


$$-\left(\frac{dV}{dn}\right)_+ = \frac{P}{\Delta}$$

$$-4\pi\sigma = \left(\frac{dV}{dn}\right)_+ - \underbrace{\left(\frac{dV}{dn}\right)_-}_{=0}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{P}{4\pi\Delta}$$

Potentialkurve



1. je 10^6 m^2 es je

es je >

$$\sigma = \frac{P}{4\pi(\Delta - \varepsilon)}$$

Cap. ... Isolatorum ... Medium ...

203. je 2 Cap. ...

$$Cap = a + b \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon}} \quad \left| \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon}} \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_0}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\eta}} \right.$$

$$\sigma = \frac{P}{4\pi\Delta} \quad | \quad \sqrt{\epsilon}$$

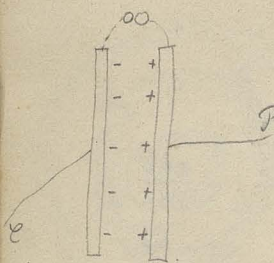
$$\sigma = \frac{P}{4\pi(\Delta - \varepsilon)} \quad | \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon}} \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_0}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\eta}} \quad \text{Isol. } \varepsilon = \eta \Delta \quad \eta < 1$$

$$\sigma = \frac{P}{4\pi\Delta(1-\eta)} = \frac{1}{1-\eta} \cdot \frac{P}{4\pi\Delta} \quad \frac{1}{1-\eta} = D > 1$$

$$= D \frac{P}{4\pi\Delta} = CP$$

$Q = F \sigma = \left(\frac{PF}{4\pi A} \right) \overline{P} = \text{Coprec.}$
Dielektr. Const. Faraday
 $\rightarrow \text{in } m^2 \text{ } \frac{1}{3} \frac{P}{[1 \text{ Q}]}$

Condensatoren f. Lils - ?

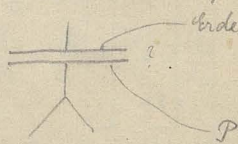


$h, m \in P \in \mathcal{E} \mathcal{A}, h \sqrt{h}$

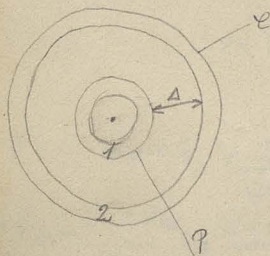
P Volta \sim Condens. v. Elektroskop \sim μ

$20, m \in \mathcal{E} \mathcal{A}$

2. & 1. ab!



P \sim 2.1 \sim $\mathcal{E} \mathcal{A}$ diverg. \mathcal{E} ; $\epsilon_m \sim \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \frac{P}{\Delta}$, $\epsilon_m \sim \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \frac{P}{\Delta}$



a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4

Q_1, Q_2, Q_3, Q_4

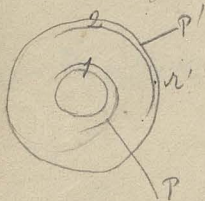
$$Q_2 \left(\frac{1}{a_2} - \frac{1}{a_3} \right) = P \Rightarrow Q_2 = \frac{a_2 a_3}{\Delta} P$$

$$Q_2' = a_2 P \sim 12 \mu$$

$$\frac{a_3}{\Delta} = \dots$$

$\sim 2 \text{ in } \mathcal{E} \mathcal{A}$ Pot. = $\frac{Q_2}{a_2} = \frac{a_3}{\Delta} P$; $\sim \left(\frac{a_3}{\Delta} \right)^2 \Delta$

in $\mathcal{E} \mathcal{A}$ + 2 μ v. $\mathcal{E} \mathcal{A}$ v. $\mathcal{E} \mathcal{A}$ Pot. $\sim \mathcal{E} \mathcal{A} = P \in P'$



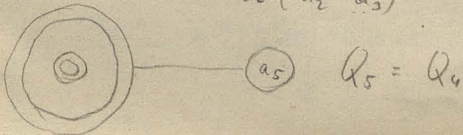
$$\frac{Q_1}{a_1} + \frac{Q_2}{a_2} + \frac{Q_3}{a_3} + \frac{Q_4}{a_4} = P$$

$Q_1 = 0$
 $Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3 = 0$

$$\frac{Q + Q + Q_3}{a_1} + \frac{Q_4}{a_4} = P'$$

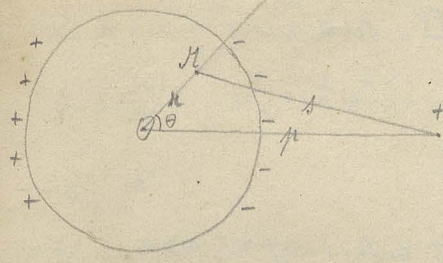
$$\frac{Q_2}{a_2} + \frac{Q_3}{a_3} = P - P'$$

$$Q_2 \left(\frac{1}{a_2} - \frac{1}{a_3} \right) = P - P'$$



$Q_5 = Q_4$

Influence



$+q$ wires: $R \cdot \sigma = 0$
 $\frac{q}{s} C \propto q, R$
 $R \propto \rho, \sigma, \gamma, R$

$$\frac{q}{s} + U = \text{const } e \sqrt{r}$$

$$\frac{q}{s} + U_i = C$$

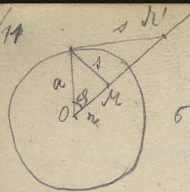
$$U_i = C - \frac{q}{s} = C - \frac{q}{\sqrt{p^2 + r^2 - 2rp \cos \theta}}$$

$$-4\pi\sigma = \frac{dU_e}{dn} - \frac{dU_i}{dn}$$

$$= \frac{dU_e}{dr} - \frac{dU_i}{dr}$$

$\approx q \gamma \rho \dots$ so in U_i is the geom. method

3/14



$\int \sigma dF = \dots$

$$\sigma dF = \dots$$

$$\int \frac{\sigma dF}{s} = u_i = \dots$$

$$r^2 = a^2 + r^2 - 2ar \cos \varphi \quad \text{with } r > a$$

$$u_i = \int \frac{\sigma dF}{\sqrt{a^2 + r^2 - 2ar \cos \varphi}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{\sigma dF}{\sqrt{1 - 2 \frac{r}{a} \cos \varphi + \frac{r^2}{a^2}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - 2 \frac{r}{a} \cos \varphi + \frac{r^2}{a^2}}} = 1 + P_1 \frac{r}{a} + P_2 \frac{r^2}{a^2} + \dots$$

$P_1 = \dots$
 Note: $(2 \text{th } \dots)$

$$u_i = \frac{1}{a} \int \sigma dF \left[1 + P_1 \frac{r}{a} + P_2 \frac{r^2}{a^2} + \dots \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \left\{ \int \sigma dF + \frac{r}{a} \int P_1 \sigma dF + \frac{r^2}{a^2} \int P_2 \sigma dF + \dots \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \left\{ Q_0 + \frac{r}{a} Q_1 + \frac{r^2}{a^2} Q_2 + \dots \right\}$$

Q_0, Q_1, \dots

$$Q_0 = \dots$$

$r > a$

$$u_e = \int \frac{\sigma dF}{\sqrt{a^2 + r^2 - 2ar \cos \varphi}} = \frac{1}{r} \int \frac{\sigma dF}{\sqrt{1 - 2 \frac{a}{r} \cos \varphi + \frac{a^2}{r^2}}} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{r} \int \sigma dF \left[1 + P_1 \frac{a}{r} + P_2 \frac{a^2}{r^2} + \dots \right]$$

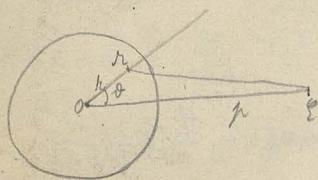
$$U_e = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ Q_0 + \frac{a}{r} Q_1 + \frac{a^2}{r^2} Q_2 + \dots \right\} \quad 14$$

U_i & U_e are the values of ψ at $r = \frac{1}{2} - \epsilon$ & $r = \frac{1}{2} + \epsilon$ respectively

$$U_i = \frac{1}{2} f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \quad U_e = \frac{1}{2} f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \quad \text{or } U_i = U_e$$

if $r = \frac{1}{2}$

$$U_i = \frac{1}{2} C \quad U_e = \frac{1}{2} C$$



By

$$U_i + \frac{Q}{r\epsilon} = C$$

or

$$U_i = C - \frac{Q}{\sqrt{p^2 + r^2 - 2pr \cos \alpha}}$$

$$= C - \frac{Q}{\sqrt{p^2 + a^2 \frac{r^2}{a^2} - 2pa \frac{1}{a} \cos \alpha}}$$

$$= \frac{ca}{a} - \frac{Q}{a \sqrt{\frac{p^2}{a^2} + \frac{r^2}{a^2} - 2 \frac{p}{a} \frac{1}{a} \cos \alpha}}$$

$$U_e = \frac{ca}{r} - \frac{Q}{r \sqrt{\frac{p^2}{a^2} + \frac{a^2}{r^2} - 2 \frac{p}{a} \frac{a}{r} \cos \alpha}}$$

$$= \frac{ca}{r} - \frac{Q}{\sqrt{\frac{p^2 r^2}{a^2} + a^2 - 2pr \cos \alpha}} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} r=a \Rightarrow U_i = U_e \\ \text{or } \text{cont. v. } f \end{array} \right.$$

$$-4\pi b = \left(\frac{dU_e}{dr} - \frac{dU_i}{dr} \right)_{r=a}$$

$$-4\pi b = -\frac{ca}{a^2} + \frac{Q \left[\frac{p^2 r}{a^2} - p \cos \alpha \right]}{\left[\frac{p^2 r^2}{a^2} + a^2 - 2pr \cos \alpha \right]^{\frac{3}{2}}} + ca -$$

$$- \frac{Q [a - p \cos \alpha]}{\left[\frac{p^2 r^2}{a^2} + a^2 - 2pr \cos \alpha \right]^{\frac{3}{2}}} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} r=a \\ \text{or } \text{cont. v. } f \end{array} \right.$$

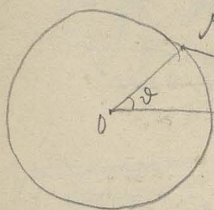
$$-4nb = -\frac{c}{a} + \frac{q \left(\frac{p^2}{a^2} - p \cos \vartheta \right)}{\left(p^2 + a^2 - 2pa \cos \vartheta \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} - \frac{q(a - p \cos \vartheta)}{\left(p^2 + a^2 - 2pa \cos \vartheta \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$4nb = +\frac{c}{a} + \frac{q \cdot \frac{p^2 - a^2}{a}}{\left(p^2 + a^2 - 2pa \cos \vartheta \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

Ry: e p n f e. h. r. a. C = 0 ~

$$4nb = -\frac{q}{a} \frac{p^2 - a^2}{\left(\quad \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \quad p > a$$

$b^2 = c^2 - a^2 \pm r^2$; - d. s. f. a. f. l. z. n. n.



$$4nb = -\frac{q}{a} \frac{(p^2 - a^2)}{(\sqrt{r^2})^3}$$

e b e^3 e f p r e c l^2 n n

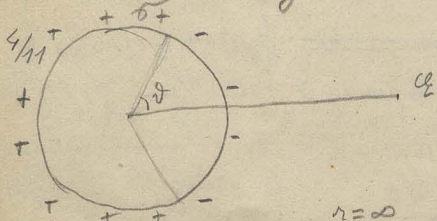
$$p + r \cos \vartheta = (p+a)^3 : (p-a)^3$$

w. p = 2a / b = 27 : 1 2 s. w. g. e. l. z. n. n. v. d. z.

[e. g. - r \sqrt{p}] a. l. f. e. i. \sqrt{b^2 + c^2} / 2a, a^2 + neg. b^2

p^2 < 2 - r p^2 + e. l. e. l.; i. l. p - r^2 +

f. z. e. z. y. i. f. neg. e. l.



$$u_i = c - \frac{q}{\sqrt{p^2 + a^2 - 2pa \cos \vartheta}}$$

$$u_e = \frac{ca}{r} - \frac{qa}{\sqrt{p^2 + \frac{a^2}{r^2} - 2 \frac{a^2}{r} \cos \vartheta}}$$

$$u_e = \frac{ca}{r} - \frac{qa}{rp}$$

del. e. l. s. i. e. l. d. s. e. w. f. z. n.

w. i. e. l. d. s. e. w. g. r. a. f. l. w. l. b. r. v. p. f. z. n. s. e. z. f. l. n.

$C_a = \frac{Qa}{r} = Q \cdot 2a$

 $\frac{Q}{r} = P \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{r^2 - a^2}$

$C = \frac{Q}{r} \cdot a P \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{r^2 - a^2}$

$4\pi b = -\frac{Q}{a} \frac{(r^2 - a^2)}{(r^2)^3} + \frac{C}{a}$

$\therefore C \cdot 1 + 2b + P \cdot \text{mg} \cdot x \cdot ? \quad C \cdot 1 = 0$

$4\pi b = 0 = \frac{Q}{ra} - \frac{Q(r^2 - a^2)}{a r^2^3}$

$r^2^3 = r(r^2 - a^2)$

$r^2 = \sqrt{r^2 + a^2 - 2ap \cos \vartheta} = \sqrt[3]{r(r^2 - a^2)}$

$r^2 + a^2 - 2ap \cos \vartheta = \sqrt[3]{r^2(r^2 - a^2)^2}$

$2ap \cos \vartheta = r^2 + a^2 - \sqrt[3]{r^2(r^2 - a^2)^2}$

20. $p = 2a$

$4a^2 \cos \vartheta = 5a^2 - \sqrt[3]{36a^6}$

$\cos \vartheta = \frac{5 - \sqrt[3]{36}}{4} = \frac{5 - 3.3}{4} = \frac{1.7}{4} = 0.425$

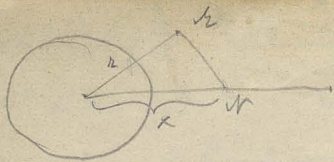
$\vartheta = 65^\circ$

$a \cdot \text{mg} \cdot \cos \vartheta \cdot \cos \vartheta = 0 \quad \therefore \vartheta = 90^\circ$

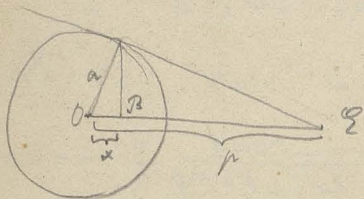
$U_e = \frac{Qa}{rp} - \frac{Qa}{\sqrt{r^2 + a^2 - 2a^2 p \cos \vartheta}}$

$= \frac{Qa}{rp} - \frac{Qa}{\sqrt{r^2 + \frac{a^2}{p^2} - \frac{2a^2}{p} \cos \vartheta}} \quad \left| \frac{a^2}{r} = x \right.$

$= \dots \frac{Qa}{r \sqrt{r^2 + x^2 - 2rx \cos \vartheta}}$



$\rho \ll r$ or $\rho \gg r$
 $+ \cos \theta \approx 1$
 $- \cos \theta \approx -\frac{2a}{r} \cos \theta$



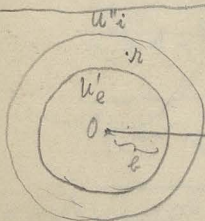
$\rho \ll r$ or $\rho \gg r$ - Bild von Q

$\rho \ll r$ or $\rho \gg r$

$\rho \ll r$ or $\rho \gg r$

$\rho \ll r$ or $\rho \gg r$ Bild von Q

$\rho \ll r$ or $\rho \gg r$ Bild von Q



$\rho \ll r$ or $\rho \gg r$

$\rho \ll r$ or $\rho \gg r$

$$U_i = \frac{Q_0}{a} + \frac{Q_1 r}{a} + \frac{Q_2 r^2}{a^2} + \dots + \left[Q_0'' + Q_1'' \frac{r}{a} + Q_2'' \frac{r^2}{a^2} + \dots \right]$$

$$U_e = \frac{1}{2} \left[Q_0' + Q_1' \frac{r}{a} + Q_2' \frac{r^2}{a^2} + \dots \right]$$

$$\frac{Q}{\sqrt{r^2 + r^2 \cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{Q}{r} \left(1 - \frac{2r}{r} \cos^2 \theta + \frac{r^2}{r^2} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{Q}{r} \left[1 + \frac{P_1 r}{r} + \frac{P_2 r^2}{r^2} + \dots \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left\{ Q_0' + Q_1' \frac{r}{a} + \dots \right\} + \frac{1}{2} \left\{ Q_0'' + Q_1'' \frac{r}{a} + \dots \right\} + \frac{Q}{r} \left\{ 1 + \frac{P_1 r}{r} + \frac{P_2 r^2}{r^2} + \dots \right\} = C$$

$\rho \ll r$ or $\rho \gg r$ - constant reduced

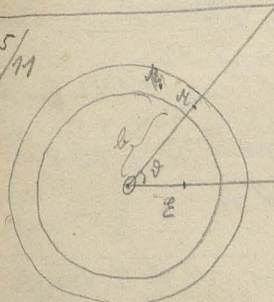
$$Q_0' = 0 \quad Q_1' = 0 \quad Q_2' = 0 \quad \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{a} Q_0'' + \frac{Q}{r} = C$$

$$\frac{Q_1''}{a^2} + \frac{Q P_1}{r^2} = 0 \quad \text{etc.}$$

Integration, etc. P_1, P_2, P_3, \dots sind die Potenzen von $\cos \theta$.
 $P_0 = 1, P_1 = \cos \theta, P_2 = \frac{3}{2} \cos^2 \theta - \frac{1}{2}, P_3 = \frac{5}{2} \cos^3 \theta - \frac{3}{2} \cos \theta, \dots$
 $P_n = 0$ für $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}, \dots$

5/11



$$f(u) = -n s^{-n}$$

$$U_e' \} \text{exp} \quad U_i'' \} \text{exp}$$

$$U_e' + U_i'' + \frac{Q}{\sqrt{r^2 + r^2 \cos^2 \theta}} = C$$

$$n = 0 \text{ E}$$

$$U_e' = \frac{Q_1'}{r} + \frac{Q_2'}{r^2} + \dots$$

$$e_1 \quad Q \sqrt{2 \cos \theta}$$

$$U_i'' = \frac{Q_1''}{a^2} + \frac{Q_2''}{a^2} r + \dots$$

$$\frac{Q}{\sqrt{r^2 + r^2 \cos^2 \theta}} = \frac{Q}{2\sqrt{1 + \frac{r^2}{a^2} \cos^2 \theta + \frac{r^2}{a^2}}}$$

$$= \frac{Q}{2} \left[1 + P_2 \frac{r^2}{a^2} + \dots \right]$$

jetzt die r auf b setzen $\theta = 0$ $\cos \theta = 1$ $\sqrt{1 + \frac{r^2}{a^2}}$
 in Potenzen $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}} = 1 - \frac{x}{2} + \dots$

$$\frac{Q_1''}{a^2} = C$$

$$Q_1' + Q = 0$$

$$Q_1'' = 0 \quad Q_2'' = 0 \quad \dots$$

$$Q_2' + Q P_2 r = 0$$

$U_i'' = \text{const.}$ $\rightarrow -r^2$ \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \dots

Polynom $\rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \dots$ \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \dots

- $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C$

~~$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C$~~ $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C$

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$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx = \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C$

$$u_e = - \frac{q}{\sqrt{a^2 + r^2 - 2pr \cos \theta}} = - \frac{q}{r \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{r^2} + 1 - 2 \frac{p}{r} \cos \theta}}$$

$\frac{1}{r} f\left(\frac{p}{r}\right)$

$$u_i = - \frac{q}{b \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{b^2} + 1 - 2 \frac{p}{b} \cos \theta}}$$

$$-4\pi b = \left[\frac{dU_e}{dr} - \frac{dU_s}{dr} \right]_{r=b}$$

$$= \left[\frac{Q(r - p \cos \theta)}{[\mu^2 + r^2 - 2pr \cos \theta]^{\frac{3}{2}}} - \frac{Q \left(\frac{b^2}{a} - p \cos \theta \right)}{b [\frac{b^2}{a^2} r^2 + 1 - 2 \frac{pr}{a} \cos \theta]^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right]_{r=b}$$

$$= \frac{Q(b - p \cos \theta)}{[\mu^2 + b^2 - 2pb \cos \theta]^{\frac{3}{2}}} - \frac{Q \left[\frac{b^2}{a} - p \cos \theta \right]}{b^3 \left[\frac{b^2}{a^2} + 1 - \frac{2pr}{a} \cos \theta \right]^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$-4\pi b = \frac{Q [b^2 - p^2]}{[\mu^2 + b^2 - 2pb \cos \theta]^{\frac{3}{2}}} \quad \text{von } Q \text{ (wegen } \mu \ll b \text{)}$$

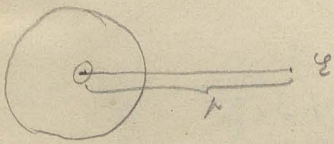
Platzieren wir die Ladung q im Abstand a von der Ebene, $r=0$

$$U_e = -\frac{Q}{r} \quad \text{von } -Q = \text{von Gegenpol}$$

ergibt:

$$-4\pi b = \frac{Q(p^2 - a^2)}{a (\pi a)^3}$$

$$= \frac{Q(p^2 - a^2)}{a [\mu^2 + a^2 - 2ap \cos \theta]^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$



zu $a = \infty$ \rightarrow $\frac{Q}{a} \rightarrow 0$ \rightarrow $\frac{Q}{a^2} \rightarrow 0$ \rightarrow $\frac{Q}{a^3} \rightarrow 0$

$$p - a = f \quad -4\pi b = \frac{-Q f (f + 2a)}{a [(a+f)^2 + a^2 - 2a(a+f) \cos \theta]^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

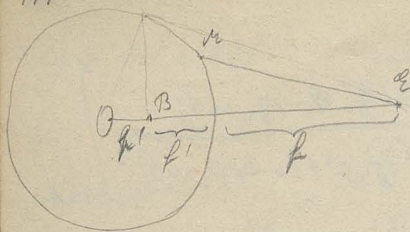
$$a = \infty$$

$$-4\pi b = \frac{2Q f}{a [a^2 + 2af + f^2 + a^2 - 2a^2 \cos \theta - 2af \cos \theta]^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

ergibt $a = 2 \rightarrow 1$ \rightarrow $\frac{Q}{a^2} \rightarrow 0$ \rightarrow $\frac{Q}{a^3} \rightarrow 0$

$$\frac{2Qf}{f^3} = \frac{2Q}{f^2}$$

6/m



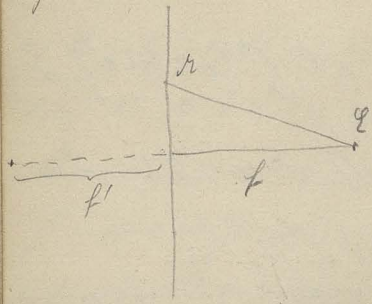
$$\Delta no = - \frac{h p^2 - a^2}{a (p q)^3}$$

$$p q = a - q$$

$$p = a + f$$

$$= - \frac{h f (2 a + f)}{(a q)^3} = - \frac{2 h f q}{p a q^3}$$

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



3rd part of the

2) $h' = h \frac{q}{p}$

$\frac{h a}{r} = h a \dots$

$\frac{h a}{(a + f)} = h \dots$

2) $h' = h \frac{q}{p}$

$p = a + f$

$p' = a - f' = a$

$\frac{p}{p'} = a^2$

$(a + f)(a - f') = a^2$

$a^2 + a f - a f' - f f' = a^2$

$f = f'$

glucose \dots [in \dots]

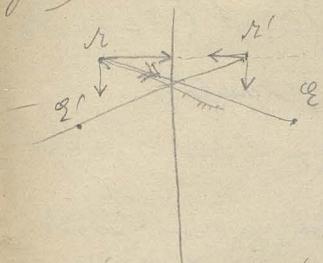
diffusion \dots

primary \dots

weight \dots

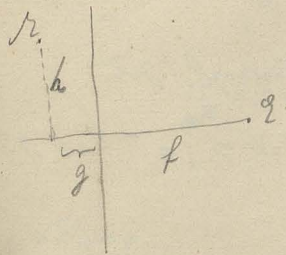
0.0 \dots

Spiegel in der Optik



1/6 $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{g} + \frac{1}{b}$
 2/6 $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{g} + \frac{1}{b}$
 3/6 $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{g} + \frac{1}{b}$
 4/6 $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{g} + \frac{1}{b}$
 5/6 $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{g} + \frac{1}{b}$
 6/6 $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{g} + \frac{1}{b}$

4. Spiegel in der Optik



$U_e + \frac{g}{f} = 0$

$U_e = -\frac{g}{f+g+h}$

$\frac{dU_e}{dg} = \frac{+g}{[f+g+h]^2}$

$\frac{dU_e}{dg} = -\frac{dU_e}{dg}$

$-4n\delta = \left. \frac{dU_e}{dg} - \frac{dU_e}{dg} \right|_{g=0}$

$= \frac{2 dU_e}{dg} \Big|_{g=0} = \frac{2f}{(f+h)^2}$

$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{g} + \frac{1}{b}$

... L - geom. of ...

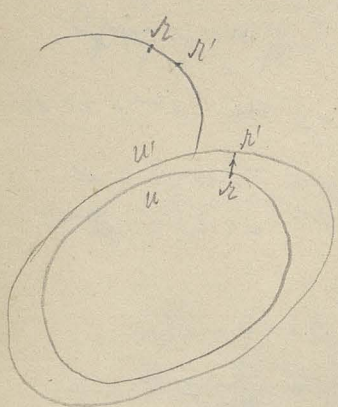
im
 a
 b
 c

$\frac{1}{f}$
 $\frac{1}{g}$
 $\frac{1}{b}$

wenn $U = f(x,y,z)$
 1. d. $\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} = 0$
 $U = f(x,y,z)$
 2. d. $\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} = 0$

$U = \text{const. of } f(x,y,z) = \sigma \left(\frac{1}{f} \frac{dU}{d\sigma} \right)$

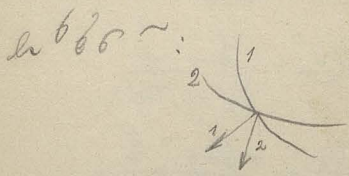
$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0$, $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}' = 0$, $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}' = 0$ (const. Pot.)
 f. u. v. Niveaufläche; $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}' = 0$



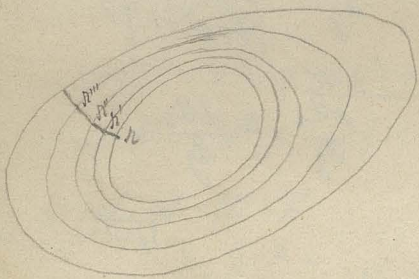
$\frac{1}{2} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0$ [const. Pot.]
 $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = \text{Comp. } \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}' = 0$

$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}' = \text{Pot. } \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}' = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0$
 $\rho \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}' = \rho \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = \frac{\rho \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}}{\rho}$

$\rho \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}' = \rho \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = \text{Niveau}$
 $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0$;
 $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}' = \text{Niveau} / \rho$



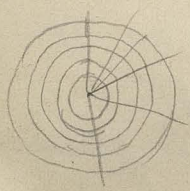
$\rho \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}' = \rho \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = \text{Niveau} / \rho$



$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = \text{Pot. } \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}' = 0$
 $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}' = \text{Curve}; \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0$
 $\rho \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}' = \rho \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = \text{Niveau}$
 f. u. v. - Kraftlinie
 = orthogonale Trajectorie

$\rho \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}' = \rho \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0$

ρ Niveaufl. $\rho \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}'$
 ρ Kraftlinien $\rho \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}$



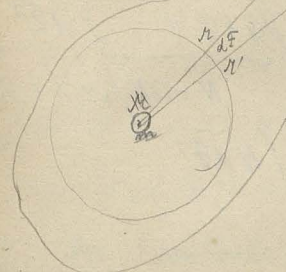
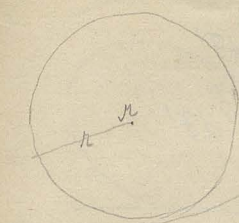
$\frac{r'}{r} = \text{const.}$

$\rho \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}' = \rho \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0$

20 21; ...

$dF = \dots$ $\frac{m}{r^2} / 19$

$\sum \frac{m}{r^2} dF = \frac{m}{r^2} 4\pi r^2 = 4\pi m$



Let $dF = r^2 d\Omega$

$NL \sim \dots$

$\frac{m}{(ON)^2}$
 $\overline{r r'} : \overline{NL} = OM^2 : ON^2$

$\overline{r r'} = \frac{OM^2}{ON^2} \overline{NL} = dF$

$\frac{m}{r^2} dF = \frac{m}{r^2} \frac{OM^2}{ON^2} \overline{NL}$

$= \frac{m}{ON^2} \overline{NL}$

$NL = dF' \cos \varphi$

$\frac{m}{r^2} dF = \frac{m}{ON^2} dF' \cos \varphi$
 $= \varphi dF'$

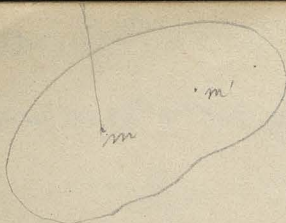
$\cos \varphi = \dots$

$\int \frac{m}{r^2} dF = \int \varphi dF'$
 $\frac{m}{4\pi r^2} = \int \varphi dF'$

... $4\pi r^2$...

... $\cos \varphi$...

... $\frac{m}{4\pi r^2}$...



$f \neq 0$ / a w;

$$4\pi m = \int \rho dF'$$

$$4\pi m' = \int \rho' dF'$$

$$4\pi \underbrace{(m + m' + \dots)}_M = \int \underbrace{(\rho + \rho' + \dots)}_N dF'$$

$N = 10^2 / 2 \rho' \rho \text{ Norm}$

$$4\pi M = \int N dF'$$

$N < 0$ / e / d / h / i / k / l

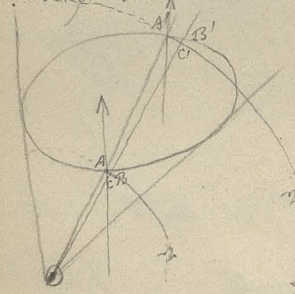
$U = \text{Behav } \omega$

$$-\frac{dU}{dn}$$

$$4\pi M = - \int \frac{dU}{dn} \cdot dF'$$

$m' / \rho \text{ Norm } 2 \rho$

2. Geometrische Wdhg. e. h. e. w. $M^2 \neq$



$\sim \text{norm } \epsilon$ - b. j. d. / p. n. d. ; $\rho' \rho$
 $\rho' \rho \sim \rho' \rho \sim 1$ / h. w. d.

$$\frac{m}{OA^2} \overline{AC} = \frac{m'}{OA'^2} \overline{A'C'}$$

$\rho = \text{center } \rho$
 $\rho' \rho = \rho'$

$$\sum \frac{m}{OA^2} \overline{AC} = \sum \frac{m'}{OA'^2} \overline{A'C'} = m \rho$$

$$\overline{AC} = \overline{AB} \cos \varphi$$

$$\overline{A'C'} = \overline{A'B'} \cos \varphi'$$

$$\sum \frac{m}{OA^2} \overline{AB} \cos \varphi = \sum \frac{m'}{OA'^2} \cos \varphi \cdot \overline{A'B'}$$

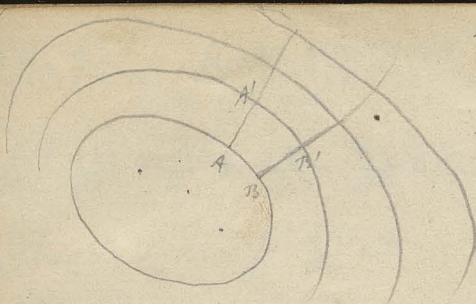
$\text{Norm. Comp. } \rho / \rho$

$\rho \rho \rho \text{ d. h. } : \rho \rho \rho \times \text{Th. d.} = \rho \rho \rho \times \rho' \rho \rho \times \rho \rho \rho ;$

$\text{w. } m < \rho \rho \rho \text{ w. } \rho \rho \rho \text{ - d. h. } ; \rho \rho \rho = 0$

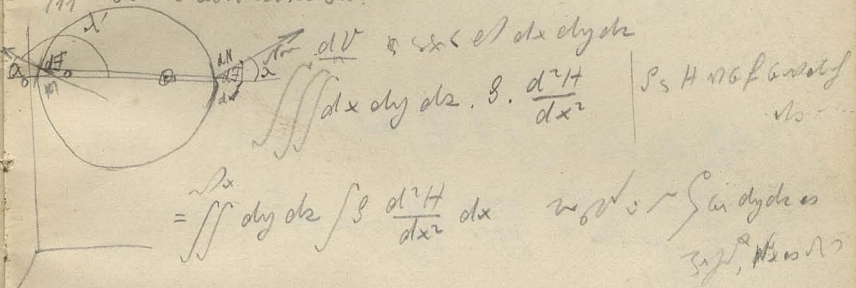
$f \neq 0$ / e / d / h / i / k / l / m / n / o / p / q / r / s / t / u / v / w / x / y / z

$\sim \delta \rho / - A B A B'$ 20
 $\varphi: A'B'$ | $\partial A A' S B B'$
 $-\varphi: A B$ | Hool
 $= 0$
 $\varphi: \varphi' = A'B' : A B^x$



... $\int \dots \int \dots$... $\int \dots \int \dots$... $\int \dots \int \dots$...

17/11 Der Green'sche Satz



$$\int \int \int \frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial x^2} dx = \int \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} \Big| - \int \frac{\partial S}{\partial x} \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} dx$$

$$\int \int \int \frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial y^2} dx dy dz = \int \int dx dz \int \frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial y^2} dy$$

$$\int \int \int \left[\frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial z^2} \right] dx dy dz =$$

$$= \int \int \left(\int \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} dy dz \right) + \int \int \left(\int \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} dx dz \right) + \int \int \left(\int \frac{\partial H}{\partial z} dx dy \right)$$

$$- \int \int \int \left[\frac{\partial S}{\partial x} \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial S}{\partial y} \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial S}{\partial z} \frac{\partial H}{\partial z} \right] dx dy dz$$

$dy dz = dF \cos \alpha$
 \dots

$$\iint (\rho \frac{dH}{dx}) dy dz$$

$$\iint (\rho \frac{dH}{dx}) dF \cos \lambda, \quad \text{where } dF = dx dy dz$$

$$- \iint (\rho \frac{dH}{dx_0}) dF_0 \cos \lambda_0$$

$$dy dz = dF_0 \cos \lambda_0$$

$$= \iint (\rho \frac{dH}{dx}) dF \cos \lambda + \iint (\rho \frac{dH}{dx}) dF_0 \cos \lambda_0$$

same as before

again by

obs & res

$$= \iint \rho \frac{dH}{dx} dF \cos \lambda$$

or press :

$$\iint (\rho \frac{dH}{dx}) dy dz = \iint (\rho \frac{dH}{dx}) dS dF$$

$$\iint (\rho \frac{dH}{dy}) dx dz = \iint (\rho \frac{dH}{dy}) \cos \mu dF$$

$$\iint (\rho \frac{dH}{dz}) dx dy = \iint (\rho \frac{dH}{dz}) \cos \nu dF$$

$$\iiint (\rho \Delta H) dx dy dz = \iint \rho \left[\frac{dH}{dx} \cos \lambda + \frac{dH}{dy} \cos \mu + \frac{dH}{dz} \cos \nu \right] dF$$

$$- \iiint \left[\frac{dS}{dx} \frac{dH}{dx} + \dots \right] dx dy dz$$

$$\cos \lambda = \frac{dx}{dn} \quad \cos \mu = \frac{dy}{dn} \quad \cos \nu = \frac{dz}{dn}$$

$$\frac{dH}{dx} \cos \lambda + \dots = \frac{dH}{dx} \frac{dx}{dn} + \dots = \frac{dH}{dn}$$

$$\iiint \rho \left(\frac{d^2 H}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2 H}{dy^2} + \frac{d^2 H}{dz^2} \right) dx dy dz = \iint \rho \frac{dH}{dn} dF - \iiint \left[\frac{dS}{dx} \frac{dH}{dx} + \frac{dS}{dy} \frac{dH}{dy} + \frac{dS}{dz} \frac{dH}{dz} \right] dx dy dz$$

~ this is the pressure

203. $\rho = 1$ $H = U = \text{const.} = 206 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1} \rho$

I) $\rho = \rho$

$$\frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2 u}{dy^2} + \frac{d^2 u}{dz^2} = -4n\rho$$

$$-4n \iiint_{\Omega} \rho \, dx \, dy \, dz = \iint_{\partial\Omega} \frac{du}{dn} \, dF \quad \frac{du}{dn} \Big|_{\partial\Omega} = 0$$

$$+4n \int_{\partial\Omega} u \, dS = - \iint_{\partial\Omega} \frac{du}{dn} \, dF \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{RHS} = 0 \\ \text{LHS} = 4n \int_{\partial\Omega} u \, dS \end{array} \right\} \text{RHS} = 0 \Rightarrow \int_{\partial\Omega} u \, dS = 0$$

$$= \iint_{\partial\Omega} Q \, dF$$

$u = \text{const.} = 0$ $\rho = \rho$; $u = \text{const.} = 0$ $\rho = \rho$

$$u = \text{const.} = 0 \Rightarrow \int_{\partial\Omega} u \, dS = 0$$

II) $\rho = u$ $H = u$

$$-4n \iiint_{\Omega} u \rho \, dx \, dy \, dz = \iint_{\partial\Omega} u \frac{du}{dn} \, dF - \iint_{\partial\Omega} \left[\left(\frac{du}{dx} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{du}{dy} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{du}{dz} \right)^2 \right] dx \, dy \, dz$$



203. $u = \text{const.} = 0$ $\rho = \rho$

$u = \text{const.} = 0$ $\rho = \rho$

$$-4n \iiint_{\Omega} u \rho \, dx \, dy \, dz = u \iint_{\partial\Omega} \frac{du}{dn} \, dF - \iint_{\partial\Omega} \left[\left(\frac{du}{dx} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{du}{dy} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{du}{dz} \right)^2 \right] dx \, dy \, dz$$

$u = \text{const.} = 0$ $\rho = \rho$

$u = \text{const.} = 0$ $\rho = \rho$

$$0 = u(-4n) \int_{\Omega} \rho \, dx \, dy \, dz - \iint_{\partial\Omega} \left[\left(\frac{du}{dx} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{du}{dy} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{du}{dz} \right)^2 \right] dx \, dy \, dz$$

$$e^{\dots} = - \int_{\Omega} \rho \, dx \, dy \, dz + 2 \left[\int_{\Omega} \rho^2 \, dx \, dy \, dz \right] = 0$$

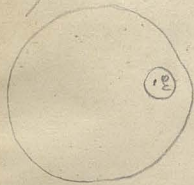
$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{du}{dy} = \frac{du}{dz} = 0; \quad u = \text{const.} = 0$$

caso f... ~ anal. Pch

f' / r' u' r' - d u' e

r' u' e' / r' e' / r' e' / r' e'

vol y



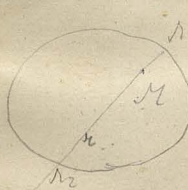
- r' u' - r' u' p r' e' ; f' e' p r' - e' ; r' u' d u' e
 y e' u' f' e' p r' u' p r' u' u' o' p r' u' u' e' ;
 f' u' r' u' o' u' o' o' r' e' p r' u' e' ;
 u' u' < p r' u' f' e' u' e' e' o' r' u' u' s' u' p r' u' e' ;

III caso Sr. S. &

$\rho = \frac{1}{r}$...

$H = U$

$$-4\pi \iiint \frac{1}{r} \rho \, dx \, dy \, dz = \iint \frac{1}{r} \frac{dU}{dn} \, dF + \iiint \left(\frac{dU}{dx} \frac{d(b)}{dx} + \dots \right) dx \, dy \, dz$$



...
 $r^2 = (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2$
 $r \frac{dy}{dx} = x-a$

$$\frac{d(\frac{1}{r})}{dx} = -\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{dx}{dx} \quad r^2 = (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2$$

$$\frac{dH}{dx} \left(-\frac{1}{r^2} \right) \frac{x-a}{r}$$

$$-4\pi \iiint \frac{\rho \, dx \, dy \, dz}{r} = \iint \frac{1}{r} \frac{dU}{dn} \, dF + \iiint \frac{1}{r^2} \left[\frac{dU}{dx} \frac{x-a}{r} + \frac{dU}{dy} \frac{y-b}{r} + \frac{dU}{dz} \frac{z-c}{r} \right] dx \, dy \, dz$$

$\frac{dU}{dx} \dots$...

$$u^2 [] = \int u^2 \rho V$$

$$= \iint \frac{1}{r} \frac{dU}{dn} dF + \iiint \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{dU}{dr} dx dy dz$$

$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ ist die Distanz zum Pol.

Die Potentiale U_1 und U_2 sind durch die Dichten ρ_1 und ρ_2 gegeben.

$$\iiint \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{dU}{dr} dx dy dz = \iiint \frac{dU}{dr} \omega dr$$

für $r_1 < r < r_2$

$$= \iint \omega \int \frac{dU}{dr} dr$$

in r_1 ist U_1

in r_2 ist U_2

$$= \iint \omega (U_1 - U_2)$$

$$\iiint \frac{\rho dx dy dz}{r^2} = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \iint \frac{1}{r} \frac{dU}{dn} dF - \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint \omega (U_1 - U_2)$$

für $r_1 < r < r_2$ - Niveaulinien der Potentiale U_1 und U_2 ; $U_1 = U_2$ ergibt die Grenzfläche.

$$\iiint \frac{\rho dx dy dz}{r} = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \iint \frac{1}{r} \frac{dU}{dn} dF$$

Die Potentiale U_1 und U_2 sind durch die Dichten ρ_1 und ρ_2 gegeben.

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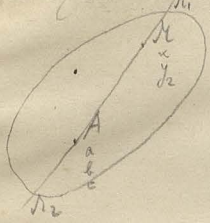
Pressure of fluid

$$\frac{dU}{dn} = -\frac{m}{r^2}$$

$$b = \frac{-m}{4\pi r^2}$$

or $v \sim \frac{dU}{dn} \sim \log \dots$

? $u \in A$ / ...



$v \in \dots$
 $u_1 - u_0$

$$\int \frac{dU}{dn} = \int \frac{(u_1 - u_0) \omega}{4\pi r^2 A}$$

$$\iiint \frac{\rho \, dx \, dy \, dz}{r} = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \iint \frac{1}{r} \frac{dU}{dn} \, dF - \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint \omega (u_1 - u_0)$$

Now $\rho \sim u_1 \sim u_0$...

Ex: u_1 const, u_0 ...

$$\omega = 4\pi$$

$$\iiint \frac{\rho \, dx \, dy \, dz}{r} = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \iint \frac{1}{r} \frac{dU}{dn} \, dF - (u_1 + u_0)$$

2 μ : ...

$$\iiint \frac{\rho \, dx \, dy \, dz}{r} = \dots$$

$$-\frac{1}{4\pi} \iint \frac{1}{r} \frac{dU}{dn} \, dF = u_1$$

... $\left(\frac{2}{r} \right)$

... $u_1 = \dots$

... \dots

... \dots

... $\frac{e}{r} + \frac{e'}{r'} = \text{const}$

low $\phi = \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{dU}{dn} \text{ sec}$; $f \sim \text{vel} \sim \text{prob}$.

II - zero en rot in ϕ individ $\sim \text{rot}$

$$\iiint \frac{\rho dx dy dz}{r} = U' \text{ en } U \text{ en } \text{pot} \sim \text{pot} \sim \text{pot}$$

$$= U'$$

$$U \sim \text{pot} \sim \text{pot} \sim U''$$

$$U = U' + U'' \quad \text{f. p. e. e. e. v. of } \text{pot}$$

$$U_1 = U_1' + U_1''$$

$$U_0 = U_0' + U_0''$$

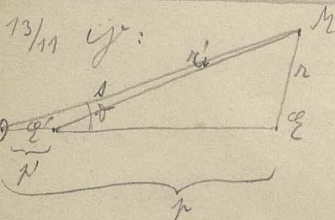
$$U_0' = - \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint \frac{\rho}{r} \frac{dU}{dn} dF = U_1' + U_0' + U_0''$$

$U_1 = \text{const.}$ of M.F. ; $\mu_1 \in U_0'$ or

$$U_1 = - \frac{1}{4\pi} \iint \frac{\rho}{r} \frac{dU}{dn} dF + U_0''$$

$\text{rot} \text{ of } U_1, \text{ rot} \sim \text{const.}$ of U_1 or $\text{rot} \text{ of } U_1 \text{ is } \text{const.}$

$U_1; f \sim \text{EPN} \text{ of } U_1; \text{ rot} \text{ of } U_1 + \text{rot} \text{ of } U_2 = \text{const.}$



$$\phi' = -$$

$$\phi = +$$

$\text{rot} \text{ of } U_1 \text{ const.}$
 $\text{rot} \text{ of } U_2 \text{ const.}$
 $\text{rot} \text{ of } U_1 + \text{rot} \text{ of } U_2 = \text{const.}$

$$U = \frac{q}{r} - \frac{q'}{r'}$$

$U = \text{const.}$ of M.F.

$f \sim \text{rot} \sim \text{rot} \sim \text{rot}$; $\text{rot} \text{ of } U_1 \text{ const.}$

$$U=0 \quad \frac{q}{r} = \frac{q'}{r'}$$

$$q^2 r^2 = q'^2 r'^2 \quad \text{f. p. e. e. e. v. of } \text{pot}$$

Polarequand. $q^2(a^2 + p'^2 - 2ap' \cos \theta) = q'^2(a^2 + p^2 - 2ap \cos \theta)$

$p \cos \theta = p' \cos \theta' \Rightarrow p \cos \theta = p' \cos \theta'$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{p}{p'} = \frac{\cos \theta'}{\cos \theta}$

$q^2 p' = q'^2 p$

$q^2(a^2 + p'^2) = q'^2(a^2 + p^2)$

$a^2(q^2 - q'^2) = q'^2 p^2 - q^2 p'^2$

$a^2 = \frac{q'^2 p^2 - q^2 p'^2}{q^2 - q'^2}$

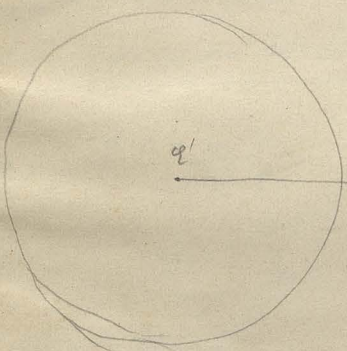
$q \cos \theta = q' \cos \theta' \Rightarrow \frac{q}{q'} = \frac{\cos \theta'}{\cos \theta}$
 $a^2 \text{ N.F. } = \frac{p^2}{1 - \frac{p'}{p}}$

$q^2 p' = q'^2 p$

$a^2 = \frac{q^2 p p' - q'^2 p'^2}{q^2 - \frac{q'^2 p'}{p}} = \frac{p'(p - p')}{1 - \frac{p'}{p}} = p p'$

$a^2 = p p'$

$q'^2 = q^2 \frac{p'}{p}$
 $= q^2 \frac{a^2}{p^2}$



die q ist die Wellelänge

$q \cos \theta = q' \cos \theta' = 0$

die q ist die Wellelänge

$\delta = -\frac{1}{4n} \frac{dU}{dn}$

$\frac{dU}{dn} = \frac{dU}{ds} = -\frac{q}{r^2} \frac{dr}{ds} + \frac{q'}{r'^2} \frac{dr'}{ds}$
 $= -\frac{q(a - p \cos \theta)}{r^3} + \frac{q'(a - p' \cos \theta')}{r'^3}$
 $= -\frac{q(a - p \cos \theta)}{(a^2 + p^2 - 2ap \cos \theta)^{3/2}} + \frac{q'(a - p' \cos \theta')}{(a^2 + p'^2 - 2ap' \cos \theta')^{3/2}} \Big|_{s=a}$

$$= - \frac{Q(a - p \cos \theta)}{()^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{Qa(a - \frac{a^2}{r} \cos \theta)}{r(a^2 + \frac{a^2}{r^2} + 2\frac{a^3}{r} \cos \theta)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\frac{dU}{dn} = - \frac{Q(a - p \cos \theta)}{()^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{Qap^2(a - \frac{a^2}{r} \cos \theta)}{a^3()^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

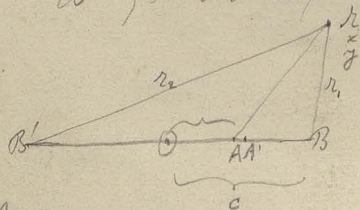
$$= - \frac{Q(a^2 - ap \cos \theta)}{a()^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{Q(p^2 - ap \cos \theta)}{a()^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{Q(p^2 - a^2)}{a(a^2 + p^2 + 2ap \cos \theta)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$b = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{dU}{dn}$ ↑ *for a dielectric medium*
so the work done in moving a charge q from infinity to a point P is

8. 47:

so the work done in moving a charge q from infinity to a point P is



$$OA = a$$

$$AA' = d$$

work done in moving a charge q from infinity to a point P is

$$U = \int_{-c}^{+c} \frac{\mu da}{r} \quad r^2 = (x-a)^2 + y^2$$

$$U = \int_{-c}^{+c} \frac{\mu da}{\sqrt{(x-a)^2 + y^2}} = \mu \left[-2 \left\{ \sqrt{(x-a)^2 + y^2} + (x-a) \right\} \right]_{-c}^{+c} =$$

$$= -\mu \left[\underbrace{\sqrt{(x-c)^2 + y^2} + x - c}_{r_1} \right] + \mu \left[\underbrace{\sqrt{(x+c)^2 + y^2} + x + c}_{r_2} \right]$$

$$U = \mu \cdot \sqrt{\frac{r_2^2 + x + c}{r_1 + x - c}}$$

$$r_1^2 = (x-c)^2 + y^2$$

$$r_2^2 = (x+c)^2 + y^2$$

$$r_2^2 - r_1^2 = 4cx$$

$$U = \mu \sqrt{\frac{r_2 + \frac{r_2^2 - r_1^2}{4c} + c}{r_1 + \frac{r_2^2 - r_1^2}{4c} - c}}$$

see a bipolar coord.

$$= \mu \sqrt{\frac{4cx + r_2^2 - r_1^2 + 4c^2}{4cr_1 + r_2^2 - r_1^2 - 4c^2}}$$

$$= \mu \sqrt{\frac{(r_2 + 2c)^2 - r_1^2}{(r_1 - 2c)^2 + r_2^2}} = \mu \sqrt{\frac{(r_1 + r_2 + 2c)(r_2 + 2c - r_1)}{(r_2 + r_1 - 2c)(r_2 - r_1 + 2c)}} =$$

$$U = \mu \sqrt{\frac{r_1 + r_2 + 2c}{r_1 + r_2 - 2c}} \quad \text{N.F.?} \quad U = \text{const.}$$

$r_1 + r_2 = \text{const.} = \text{ellipse of foci } B, B'; \text{ of } \text{Pot. 40.}$
 $r_1 + r_2 > 2c$ or $2 \cdot 2c = 4c$

$r_1 + r_2 + 2c = 4c$

for a line \sim const. Pot. ; $6 \text{ to } 2 \text{ rel. } r_1'$; $f \text{ to } 2 \text{ rel. } r_2'$

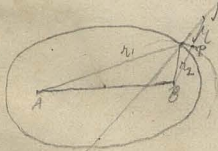
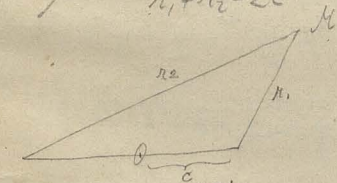
47/41

$$U = \mu \sqrt{\frac{r_1 + r_2 + 2c}{r_1 + r_2 - 2c}}$$

$r_1 + r_2 = \text{const.}$

$$\ln U = -\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{dU}{U} \quad r_1 + r_2 = \text{const.}$$

$$\frac{dU}{U} = \mu \left[\frac{1}{r_1 + r_2 + 2c} \left(\frac{dr_1}{dn} + \frac{dr_2}{dn} \right) - \frac{1}{r_1 + r_2 - 2c} \left(\frac{dr_1}{dn} + \frac{dr_2}{dn} \right) \right]$$



$\frac{dU}{U}$
= Normale

See the N. Spg'rb: $r_1 + r_2 = 2a$

see the N. \sim to draw N; $f \text{ to } 2 \text{ rel. } r_1'$

$$f \text{ to } 2 \text{ rel. } r_2'; \quad \frac{dr_2}{dn} = \frac{f \text{ to } 2 \text{ rel. } r_2'}{f \text{ to } 2 \text{ rel. } r_1'} = \frac{BM' - BM}{MM'}$$

$$= \frac{PM'}{MM'} = \frac{MM' \cos \varphi}{MM'} = \cos \varphi$$

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

$$\frac{dr_1}{dn} = \cos \varphi$$

$$f \text{ to } 2 \text{ rel. } r_2' \quad \frac{dr_2}{dn} = \cos 2\varphi \text{ (N. to } r_2')$$

$$\frac{dr_1}{dn} = \cos \varphi \quad \text{for } r_1 = a \cos \varphi$$

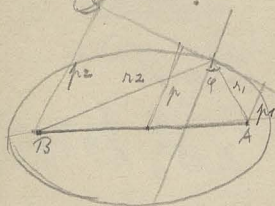
$$\frac{dr_1}{dn} = \cos \varphi$$

$$\frac{dU}{dn} = \mu \left[\frac{1}{2a+2c} - \frac{1}{2a-2c} \right] 2 \cos \varphi = -\frac{2\mu c \cos \varphi}{4a^2 - 4c^2} =$$

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

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

... $r_1 = a \cos \varphi$... $r_2 = a \cos \varphi$... $r_1 + r_2 = 2a \cos \varphi$...



$$r_1 = r_1 \cos \varphi$$

$$r_2 = r_2 \cos \varphi$$

$$r_1 + r_2 = 2a \cos \varphi$$

$$r = \frac{r_1 + r_2}{2} = a \cos \varphi$$

$$\frac{dU}{dn} = -\frac{2\mu c r}{ab^2}$$

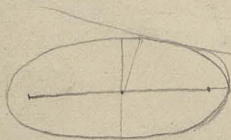
$$b = \frac{1}{4a} \frac{2\mu c r}{ab^2}$$

... $r = a \cos \varphi$... $U = 2\mu c r = 2\mu c a \cos \varphi$...

$$r_1 + r_2 = 2a \cos \varphi = k = \frac{4}{3} ab^2 \cos \varphi$$

$$b = \frac{2\mu c r}{4nab^2} = \frac{2\mu c}{3K}$$

... $r = a \cos \varphi$... [showing] ...



... $r = a \cos \varphi$...

... $r = a \cos \varphi$... $r_1 + r_2 = 2a \cos \varphi$...

... $r = a \cos \varphi$...

$$U = \frac{2\mu c r}{2c} \left[\frac{2a+2c}{2a-2c} \right] = \frac{\mu}{2c} \left[\frac{a+c}{a-c} \right] = \frac{\mu}{c} \left[\frac{a+c}{b} \right] = \frac{\mu}{c} \frac{2a}{b} = \frac{2\mu a}{bc} = P$$

... $r = a \cos \varphi$... $U = \frac{2\mu a}{bc}$...

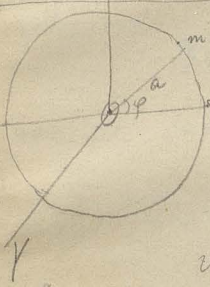
Q. 2. nabe P. P. j;

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

Capacitat ~ Qll. = $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{c}{2 \frac{a+c}{b}}$

~ or 1/2 Qll. at chd = la, ba m ~; ...
 der l: Capac. ~ $\frac{l}{2} = \frac{l}{2 \frac{l}{b}}$; ...

Z



~ ; g n p d ~ v d d p

~ X Ob. g ~

~ y c r b V X ~

~ a d g p ~

$U = \frac{\int a d\mu}{(m M)}$

$(m M)^2 = (a + \xi - a \cos \phi)^2 + y^2 + a^2 \sin^2 \phi$
 $= (a + \xi)^2 - 2a(a + \xi) \cos \phi + a^2 + y^2$

$\xi^2 + y^2 = \rho^2$

$= a^2 + 2a\xi + \xi^2 - 2a(a + \xi) \cos \phi + a^2 + y^2$

$(m M)^2 = 2a^2(a + \xi)(1 - \cos \phi) + \rho^2$

$U = 2 \int_0^{\pi} \frac{a d\mu}{\sqrt{\rho^2 + 4a(a + \xi) \sin^2 \frac{\phi}{2}}} = \frac{a \mu}{\sqrt{a(a + \xi)}} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{d\phi}{\sqrt{\frac{\rho^2}{4a(a + \xi)} + \sin^2 \frac{\phi}{2}}}$

$\frac{\phi}{2} = \psi$
 $= \frac{2a \mu}{\sqrt{a(a + \xi)}} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{d\psi}{\sqrt{\rho^2 + \sin^2 \psi}}$ $\rho^2 = \frac{\rho^2}{4a(a + \xi)}$

gung eob ~ P. g ob ~ ben ~; ...
 ~ d ~ y ~ g ~ f ~; ...
 ~ d ~ ~ e ~ sin ~ ~; ...

$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{d\psi}{\sqrt{\rho^2 + \sin^2 \psi}} = \int_0^{\psi_1} + \int_{\psi_1}^{\pi/2} = \int_0^{\psi_1} \frac{d\psi}{\sqrt{\rho^2 + \psi^2}} + \int_{\psi_1}^{\pi/2} \frac{d\psi}{\sqrt{\sin^2 \psi}} =$

$$= \left. 2(\psi + \sqrt{r^2 + \psi^2}) + 2r\psi \right|_0^{\frac{r}{2}}$$

$$18/11 \int_0^{\frac{r}{2}} \frac{d\psi}{\sqrt{r^2 + \psi^2}} = \int_0^{\psi_1} + \int_{\psi_1}^{\frac{r}{2}}$$

$$= \left. 2(\psi + \sqrt{r^2 + \psi^2}) + 2r\psi \right|_0^{\frac{r}{2}}$$

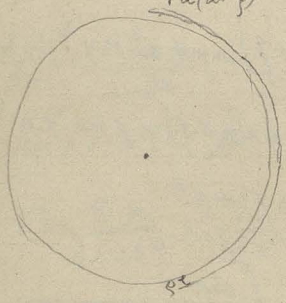
$$= 2(\psi_1 + \sqrt{r^2 + \psi_1^2}) - 2r + 0 - 2r\psi_1$$

$$= 2(2\psi_1) - 2r - 2\psi_1$$

$$= \cancel{2r} \quad 2\psi_1 \quad \psi_1 = r \sin \theta$$

$$U = \frac{2\mu a}{\sqrt{a(a+\xi)}} \quad 2\psi_1$$

$$r^2 = \frac{a^2}{4a(a+\xi)}$$



ξ = radius of ring - radius of sphere

$$U = 2\mu \int \frac{8a}{\rho}$$

U = const. μ (total mass of sphere)

∴ r = r_0 complete - r_1 = r_0

1/11

- ∴ ρ = 20. ρ = r_0

$$\frac{dU}{dn} = - \frac{2\mu a}{\rho}$$

$$P = 2\mu \int \frac{8a}{\rho}$$

$$Q = 2\pi a \mu \int \rho$$

$$= \frac{a}{na} \int \frac{8a}{\rho}$$

$$Q = \frac{na}{\int \frac{8a}{\rho}}$$

$$C = \frac{na}{\int \frac{8a}{\rho}} = \text{constant}$$

20: $\sim \sqrt{2a=10} \quad \rho=0.1 \quad [R=2mm] \quad 27$

$$\frac{\delta a}{\rho} = 800 = \frac{2'903}{3.2}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5806 \\ 8 \neq 1 \\ \hline = 6.677 \end{array}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{3.74 \cdot 10}{6.68} < \frac{a}{2}$$

$\rho \text{ Cap. } 1 \text{ } \rho < a$
 $\rho \text{ Cap. } 2 \text{ } \rho > a$
 $\frac{1}{2} \rho \text{ Cap. } \rho \text{ Cap. } \rho \text{ Cap.}$

1 mm ρ et m Cap.

Ellipsoid

$$C = \frac{c}{\sqrt{\frac{a^2+c^2}{a^2-c^2}}} \quad \text{per Rot. Ell.}$$

atc $\rho = 2a = 10 \text{ el}$

$$= 2$$

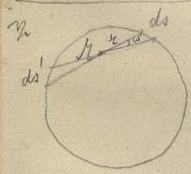
b = Rad.

$$C' = \frac{\frac{b}{2}}{\sqrt{\frac{b}{\rho}}}$$

$$C = \frac{\pi a}{2 \rho a} \quad \rho \text{ Cap. } \rho \text{ Cap. } \rho \text{ Cap.}$$

[...]

are ρ ...



ell ...

$$\frac{\sigma ds}{r^2} = \dots$$

$$\frac{\sigma ds'}{r'^2}$$

$$r'^2 = ds \cos \alpha$$

$$r'^2 = ds' \cos \alpha' \quad \alpha \text{ vel } \alpha' \text{ den. } \alpha \neq \alpha'$$

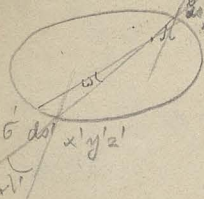
$$= ds' \cos \alpha$$

for ...

$$\frac{\sigma ds}{r^2} = \frac{\sigma r' ds'}{r'^2 \cos \alpha}$$

$$\frac{\sigma ds'}{r'^2} = \frac{\sigma r' ds'}{r'^2 \cos \alpha}$$

- in the 3rd ellipse.



$$\frac{\sigma ds}{r^2} = k; \frac{\sigma' ds'}{r'^2} = k'$$

$$r^2 \omega = ds \cos \alpha$$

$$r'^2 \omega' = ds' \cos \alpha'$$

$$\lambda \sigma \lambda' \omega \omega'$$

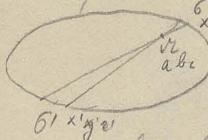
$$k = \frac{\sigma r^2 \omega}{r^2 \cos \alpha}$$

$$k' = \frac{\sigma' r'^2 \omega'}{r'^2 \cos \alpha'}$$

$$\cos \alpha \cos \alpha' = \omega \omega' \cos \lambda \cos \lambda'$$

e ellipse of e

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$$\sigma : \sigma' = \omega \lambda : \omega' \lambda'$$

in the 3rd ellipse of e and 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

$$F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$$

$$\cos \lambda = \frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}\right)^2}}$$

$$\cos \mu =$$

$$\cos \nu =$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{x-a}{\sqrt{(x-a)^2 + \dots}}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{x-x'}{\sqrt{(x-x')^2 + (y-y')^2 + (z-z')^2}} \quad \cos \beta = \quad \cos \gamma =$$

$$\cos \varphi = \cos \alpha \cos \lambda + \cos \beta \cos \mu + \cos \gamma \cos \nu$$

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

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{2x}{a^2} \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = \frac{2z}{c^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \frac{2y}{b^2}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{2x}{a^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{4x^2}{a^4} + \dots}} = \frac{x}{a^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{x^2}{a^4} + \frac{y^2}{b^4} + \frac{z^2}{c^4}}} = \rho$$

$$\cos \lambda = \frac{\rho x}{a^2} \quad \cos \mu = \frac{\rho y}{b^2} \quad \cos \nu = \frac{\rho z}{c^2}$$

$$\rho = \sqrt{\cos^2 \lambda + \cos^2 \mu + \cos^2 \nu} \quad \text{wegen } \alpha \text{ ge } N \perp \sigma$$

$$= \rho \left[\frac{x^2}{a^4} + \frac{y^2}{b^4} + \frac{z^2}{c^4} \right]$$

wenn σ die T. Q. f. $\rho = 0$ ist, d. h. $\lambda = \mu = \nu = 90^\circ$

$$\sigma \perp P = \rho \left[\frac{x^2}{a^4} + \frac{y^2}{b^4} + \frac{z^2}{c^4} \right] = \rho$$

$$\cos \varphi = \rho \frac{\frac{(x-x')x}{a^2} + \dots}{\sqrt{(x-x')^2 + \dots}} =$$

$$= \rho \frac{\left[1 - \frac{xx'}{a^2} - \frac{yy'}{b^2} - \frac{zz'}{c^2} \right]}{\sqrt{\dots}}$$

§ 6:

$$\cos \varphi' = \cos \alpha' \cos \lambda' + \cos \beta' \cos \mu' + \cos \gamma' \cos \nu'$$

$$= \frac{x-x'}{a^2} \frac{\rho x'}{a^2} + \dots$$

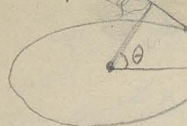
$$= \rho' \frac{\left[1 - \frac{xx'}{a^2} - \frac{yy'}{b^2} - \frac{zz'}{c^2} \right]}{\sqrt{\dots}}$$

$\cos \varphi : \cos \varphi' = \rho : \rho' = \sigma : \sigma'$ aus $\rho = \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{a^4} + \frac{y^2}{b^4} + \frac{z^2}{c^4}}$

wenn $\sigma \perp \sigma'$ ist, d. h. $\sigma \perp \sigma'$ ist, dann $\cos \varphi = \cos \varphi' = 0$

ist σ ein Hyperboloid, dann $\sigma \perp \sigma'$ ist, dann $\sigma \perp \sigma'$ ist

$$\sigma = \alpha \rho \quad \alpha \text{ m} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{C} \cdot \text{m}^{-1} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}; \quad \rho = \epsilon$$



$$Q = \int \sigma ds = \alpha \int \rho ds$$

$$\rho ds = \rho \cdot 3 \times \text{surface area} = \alpha \cdot 3 \cdot k$$

$$\int \dots = N \cdot \rho \cdot \alpha \cdot Q. \quad \alpha = \frac{Q}{3k}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{Q \rho}{3k}$$

Capacitát s ellipsoides:

ell. e. t. w. d. l.

e. p. m. g. e. m. i. d. o. g. e. t. m. s. e. n. ; e. m. y. n. o. i. f. l. e. d.

$$\int \frac{dQ \cdot r}{r} = \frac{Q}{3k} \int \frac{\rho ds}{r} \quad \sim \text{if } r \text{ is constant } r < \rho \text{ then}$$

$$\omega = R \cdot V \cdot \text{de } \rho \cdot \text{m}^{-3} \cdot \text{m}^3 \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$$

$$\int \frac{\rho ds}{r} = \int \frac{r^3 \omega}{r} = \int r^2 \omega$$

$$\omega = \sin \theta \, d\theta \, d\varphi$$

$$x = r \cos \theta$$

$$y = r \sin \theta \cos \varphi$$

$$z = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi$$

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

$$r^2 \left[\frac{\cos^2 \theta}{a^2} + \frac{\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \varphi}{b^2} + \frac{\sin^2 \theta \sin^2 \varphi}{c^2} \right] = 1$$

$$\int \frac{\rho ds}{r} = \iint \frac{\sin \theta \, d\varphi \, d\theta}{\frac{\cos^2 \theta}{a^2} + \frac{\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \varphi}{b^2} + \frac{\sin^2 \theta \sin^2 \varphi}{c^2}}$$

$$\int \frac{p ds}{r} = 2r \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin \theta d\theta}{\frac{a^2 \cos^2 \theta}{a^2} + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{b^2}}$$

$$= 4r \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \theta d\theta}{\frac{1}{b^2} + \left(\frac{1}{a^2} - \frac{1}{b^2}\right) \cos^2 \theta}$$

we Ell. ~ $\frac{1}{2} \log \left(\frac{a^2 - b^2 \cos^2 \theta}{a^2 \cos^2 \theta - b^2} \right) + \dots - \operatorname{arctg}$

$$= -4r \int_1^{\frac{1}{b^2 + \left(\frac{1}{a^2} - \frac{1}{b^2}\right) u^2}} \frac{du}{u^2} = 4r b^2 \int_0^1 \frac{du}{1 + \left(\frac{b^2}{a^2} - 1\right) u^2} =$$

$$= \frac{4r b^2}{\sqrt{\frac{b^2}{a^2} - 1}} \operatorname{arctg} \left[u \sqrt{\frac{b^2}{a^2} - 1} \right] \Big|_0^1 =$$

$$= \frac{4r b^2}{\sqrt{\frac{b^2}{a^2} - 1}} \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{\frac{b^2}{a^2} - 1}$$

$$U = \frac{e}{3k} \frac{4r b^2}{\sqrt{\frac{b^2}{a^2} - 1}} \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{\frac{b^2}{a^2} - 1} = \frac{e}{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}} \operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{\frac{b^2}{a^2} - 1}$$

$$E = CU$$

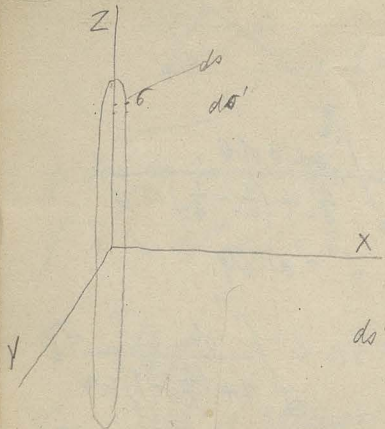
$$C = \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}}{\operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{\frac{b^2}{a^2} - 1}} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} b=a \rightarrow \infty \\ C = \frac{a \sqrt{\frac{b^2}{a^2} - 1}}{\operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{\frac{b^2}{a^2} - 1}} = a \end{array} \right.$$

20. bo γ na; γ $\frac{2}{3} \log \dots$

$$C = \frac{b}{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{2b}{\pi} \quad \text{vs } \frac{2}{3} \log \dots$$

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2. Verteilung auf einer Ellipsen-Scheibe.



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

2. Fall von der 1. Fall:

$$\sigma' = p \cdot \cos \lambda$$

$$\sigma' : \sigma = ds : ds'$$

$$ds' = ds \cos \lambda$$

$$= ds \frac{px}{a^2}$$

$p = \rho \cdot g \cdot h$

$$\sigma' = \frac{\sigma ds}{ds'} = \frac{\sigma}{\cos \lambda} = \frac{\sigma a^2}{px}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{Q \cdot p}{4\pi abc}$$

$$\sigma' = \frac{Q \cdot p \cdot a^2}{4\pi abc \cdot px} = \frac{Q \cdot a}{4\pi bc \cdot x} = \frac{Q}{4\pi bc} \frac{1}{x}$$

$$= \frac{Q}{4\pi abc} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2}}} = p \cdot \rho \cdot g \cdot h$$

2. Fall von der 1. Fall, also $\sigma' = \sigma \cdot \cos \lambda$

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{Q}{2\pi abc} \sqrt{1 - \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2}}$$

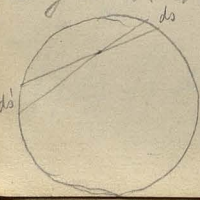
$\sigma = \rho \cdot g \cdot h \cdot \cos \lambda$

2. Fall von der 1. Fall

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{Q}{2\pi abc \sqrt{1 - \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2}}} =$$

$$(y^2 + z^2) = b^2$$

$$2 \cdot \rho \cdot g \cdot h \cdot \cos \lambda = \infty$$



2. Fall von der 1. Fall
 2. Fall von der 1. Fall
 2. Fall von der 1. Fall

o d / e Ellipsoid

in v d r i n s e r t g r Ellipsoid - z.

g g s t d s s a e p e l l e i d

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = h^2 \quad \text{e Ell. - v d m y e l C o n d. l i n e}$$

$$\xi = \frac{a \cdot x}{h} \quad \eta = y \quad \zeta = z$$

$$x = \frac{h \xi}{a}$$

$$\frac{h^2 \xi^2}{a^2} + \eta^2 + \zeta^2 = h^2$$

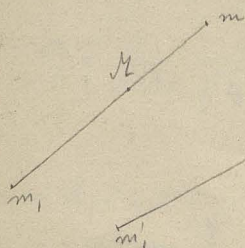
$$\frac{\xi^2}{a^2} + \frac{\eta^2}{h^2} + \frac{\zeta^2}{h^2} = 1 \quad \text{Rot. Ell.}$$

Ell. - Verteilung auf einem Ellipsoid

$$\xi = \frac{a x}{h} \quad \eta = \frac{b y}{h} \quad \zeta = \frac{c z}{h}$$

$$\frac{\xi^2}{a^2} + \frac{\eta^2}{b^2} + \frac{\zeta^2}{c^2} = 1 \quad \text{3. d. Ell.}$$

i C o n d i t i o n e n - u - e l l i p s o i d e n - u , z o e E n .



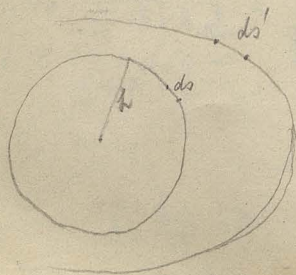
a m s m , z o d
g r o w s / m ' s m '
o n d i g l e .

o r w e - n d 3 h y f o a
D E s o p w g r e u f h r e

$$\sigma ds = \sigma' ds' \quad \text{g y z u p r o j e .}$$

$$dy dz = ds \frac{x}{h}$$

$$dy dz = ds' \frac{x}{a^2}$$



$$dy = \frac{h dy}{k} \quad ds = \frac{c dz}{h}$$

$$\frac{bc}{k} \cdot dy dz = dy ds = ds' \frac{h}{ac}$$

$$ds' = \frac{c^2 bc}{h^2 \xi} dy dz$$

$$ds = \frac{h dy dz}{x}$$

$$\frac{\sigma h dy dz}{x} = \frac{\sigma' a^2 bc}{h^2 \xi} dy dz$$

$$= \frac{\sigma' abc}{h^2 x} dy dz$$

$$\sigma h = \frac{\sigma' abc}{h^2}$$

$$\sigma' = \sigma \frac{h^3}{abc} = \frac{\epsilon \mu}{4\pi abc}$$

$$\int \rho \, dV, \quad \text{Vol. Obs: Vol Obs} =$$

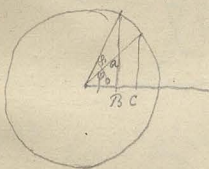
$$h^3 : abc = 3!$$

$$= h ds : \rho ds'$$

$$6' = \sigma \frac{ds}{ds'} = \sigma \frac{h^2 \mu}{abc}$$

$$= \frac{\epsilon \mu}{4\pi abc} \quad !!!$$

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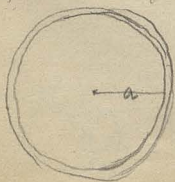
$$\int_{\varphi_0}^{\varphi_1} 2a \sin \frac{\varphi}{2} a d\varphi = -2a^2 \cos \frac{\varphi}{2} \Big|_{\varphi_0}^{\varphi_1} =$$

$$= 2a^2 (\cos \frac{\varphi_0}{2} - \cos \frac{\varphi_1}{2})$$

= 2na BC ... $\varphi = \pi$... $\varphi = 0$...

... $\varphi = \pi$... $\varphi = 0$...

... $\varphi = \pi$... $\varphi = 0$... $\frac{d}{dx} \dots \frac{d}{2a}$



- $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$... $\sigma \delta - \dots$

... $\sigma \delta - \dots$... $a, -a \pm \epsilon$

$$\xi' = dx \quad x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = (a \pm \epsilon)^2$$

103. $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$

$x = \alpha \quad x^2 = \frac{k^2 x^2}{r^2} = \frac{k^2 \alpha^2}{r^2}$

$r^2 x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - \frac{k^2 \alpha^2}{r^2} = 0$
 $+ \frac{k^4}{4\alpha^2}$

$(x - \frac{k^2}{2\alpha})^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \frac{k^4}{4\alpha^2}$ } as in eq - $x = \frac{k^2}{2\alpha}$

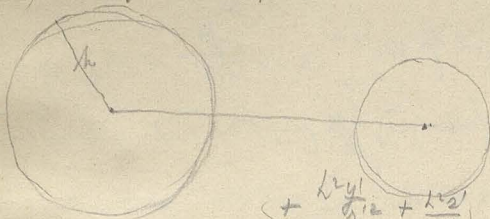
(R-07)

intersection of two circles; point of contact

intersection of two circles

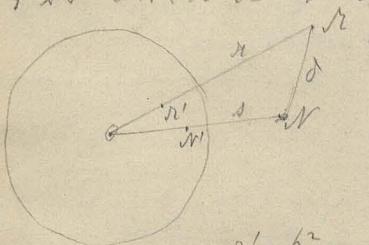
$(x - \alpha)^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \beta^2$

the



$\frac{k^2 (\frac{k^2}{r^2})^2 - 2\alpha k^2 (\frac{k^2}{r^2}) + \alpha^2}{r^2} = \beta^2$ } as in eq - $\frac{k^2}{2\alpha}$

intersection of two circles



intersection of two circles

$\delta^2 = r^2 + s^2 - 2rs \cos \theta$

$\delta^2 = r'^2 + s'^2 - 2r's' \cos \theta$

$= \frac{k^4}{r^2} + \frac{k^4}{s^2} - 2 \frac{k^4}{rs} \cos \theta$

$= \frac{k^4}{r^2 s^2} [s^2 + r^2 - 2rs \cos \theta]$

$= \frac{k^4}{r^2 s^2} \delta^2$

$\delta' = \frac{k^2 s}{rs}$

$$q \sim \frac{1}{r} \quad U = \frac{q}{r}$$

$$q \sim \frac{1}{r} \quad U = \frac{q}{r}$$

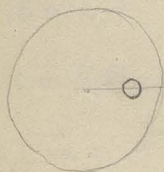
$$U' = \frac{q'}{r}$$

$$= \frac{q' r s}{r^2 s} = \frac{q' r s s'}{r^2 s^2} = \frac{q' r}{s^2}$$

$$q' r = \frac{q}{r} h$$

$$q' = \frac{1}{r^2} q$$

$$U' = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{q}{s} = \frac{1}{r^2} U \quad \text{or } U \propto \frac{1}{r^2}$$



$$U = \text{const.}$$

of wave in inv. of $r \sim \frac{1}{r^2}$
 $v \sim \frac{1}{r^2}$ and e of $\frac{1}{r^2}$
 $v \sim \frac{1}{r^2}$ and e of $\frac{1}{r^2}$
 $v \sim \frac{1}{r^2}$ and e of $\frac{1}{r^2}$
 $v \sim \frac{1}{r^2}$ and e of $\frac{1}{r^2}$

John William Thomson

of the ...

$$x' = \frac{x r'}{r} = \frac{h^2 x}{r^2}$$

$$dx' = \frac{h^2}{r^2} dx - \frac{2h^2 x}{r^3} dr$$

$$dy' = \frac{h^2}{r^2} dy - \frac{2h^2 y}{r^3} dr$$

$$dz' = \frac{h^2}{r^2} dz - \frac{2h^2 z}{r^3} dr$$

$$dx'^2 + dy'^2 + dz'^2 = ds'^2 = \frac{h^4}{r^4} ds^2 - \frac{4h^4}{r^5} (x dx + y dy + z dz) dr + \frac{4h^4}{r^6} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dr^2$$

D) $ds' = \frac{h^2}{r^2} ds$...

... $\cos \alpha' = \cos \alpha - \frac{2x}{r} \cos \varphi$

$\frac{dx}{ds'} = \frac{h^2}{r^2} \frac{dx}{ds} - \frac{2hx}{r^3} \frac{dr}{ds}$

$= \frac{h^2}{r^2} \frac{dx}{ds} - \frac{2hx}{r^3} \frac{dr}{ds} = \frac{dx}{ds} - \frac{2x}{r} \frac{dr}{ds}$

$\frac{dx}{ds} = \cos \alpha \cos \varphi \dots$ $\left. \begin{matrix} \frac{dx}{ds} = \cos \alpha \cos \varphi \dots \\ \frac{dr}{ds} = \dots \end{matrix} \right\} \frac{dx'}{ds'} = \cos \alpha' \cos \varphi'$

$\cos \alpha' = \cos \alpha - \frac{2x}{r} \cos \varphi$

$\cos \alpha'_1 = \cos \alpha_1 - \frac{2x}{r} \cos \varphi_1$

$\cos \alpha' \cos \alpha'_1 = \cos \alpha \cos \alpha_1 - \frac{2x}{r} (\cos \alpha \cos \varphi_1 + \cos \alpha_1 \cos \varphi) + \frac{4x^2}{r^2} \cos \varphi \cos \varphi_1$

$\cos \beta' \cos \beta'_1 = \cos \beta \cos \beta_1 - \frac{2y}{r} (\cos \beta \cos \varphi_1 + \cos \beta_1 \cos \varphi) + \frac{4y^2}{r^2} \cos \varphi \cos \varphi_1$

$\cos \gamma' \cos \gamma'_1 = \dots$

$\cos \theta' = \cos \theta - \dots$ $\left. \begin{matrix} \cos \varphi = \frac{x}{r} \cos \alpha + \frac{y}{r} \cos \beta + \frac{z}{r} \cos \gamma \\ \cos \varphi_1 = \frac{x}{r} \cos \alpha_1 + \frac{y}{r} \cos \beta_1 + \frac{z}{r} \cos \gamma_1 \end{matrix} \right\}$

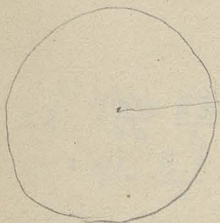
$\cos \varphi = \frac{x}{r} \cos \alpha + \frac{y}{r} \cos \beta + \frac{z}{r} \cos \gamma$

$\cos \varphi_1 = \frac{x}{r} \cos \alpha_1 + \frac{y}{r} \cos \beta_1 + \frac{z}{r} \cos \gamma_1$

... $\cos \theta' = \cos \theta - \dots$

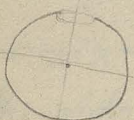
... $\cos \theta' = \cos \theta - \dots$

Will. Thomson's 2nd & 3rd p:

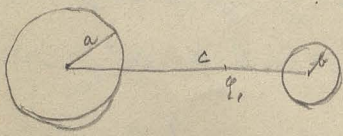


... ..
 [...]

... ..



... ..



12th

... ..

$\gamma - \pi \cos \alpha$...

... ..

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

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

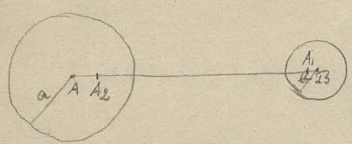
... ..

$$e_1 + e_2 + e_3 + \dots$$

$$\dots e_1 + e_3 + \dots$$

... ..

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$e_1 = \dots$

$e_1 = \text{neg. induc. } \dots$

$$e_1 = -\frac{e_2 b}{AB}$$

$$\overline{A_1 B} \cdot \overline{A_2 B} = b^2$$

$$e_2 = -\frac{e_1 a}{AA_2} \quad AA_2 \cdot AA_1 = a^2$$

$$\dots = \frac{e_1}{a} \dots$$

... ..

$$q_1' = -\frac{q_1 a}{BA} \quad \text{with } A_1 \text{ and } A_1': AA_1, AB = a^2$$

$$q_2' = -\frac{q_1 b}{A_1 B} \quad A_2 \text{ --- } : BA_2, BA_1' = b^2 \text{ etc.}$$

$$A \text{ gegen } m: q + q_2 + q_4 \text{ --- } + q_1' + q_3' + \text{ ---}$$

$$B: q' + q_1 + \text{ --- } + q_2' + \text{ ---}$$

weil AB \perp m \Rightarrow $q = q_1 + q_2 + \dots$

$$q = q + q_2 \text{ --- } + q_1' + \text{ --- } = ?$$

$$q' = q' + q_2' + \text{ --- } + q_1 + q_3$$

$$\text{with } AB \text{ \perp m \Rightarrow $R = \frac{q}{10} \quad q_2 = \frac{q}{100}$$$

\Rightarrow $\frac{1}{1000}$ \Rightarrow $\frac{1}{1000}$ \Rightarrow $\frac{1}{1000}$

$$A: \frac{q \cdot q'}{(AB)^2} + \frac{q \cdot q_1}{(AA_1)^2} + \frac{q \cdot q_2'}{(AA_2')^2} + \dots$$

$$+ \frac{q_2 q_1'}{(A_2 B)^2} + \frac{q_2 q_1}{(A_2 A_1)^2} + \frac{q_2 \cdot q_2'}{(A_2 A_2')^2} + \dots$$

$$+ \frac{q_1' q_1'}{(A_1' B)^2} + \dots$$

auf m \perp AB

\Rightarrow $\frac{1}{1000}$ \Rightarrow $\frac{1}{1000}$ \Rightarrow $\frac{1}{1000}$

$$A \text{ --- } B: \frac{q q'}{AB^2} + \frac{q q_1'}{AA_1^2} \leftarrow A \text{ --- } A_1$$

$$+ \frac{q_1' q_1'}{BA_1'^2} \text{ --- } B A_1'$$

$$q = q + q_1'$$

$$q' = q' + q_1$$

$\rho a = b, \varphi = \varphi', AB = c$

$\varphi_1 = -\frac{\varphi a}{c} \quad \varphi_1' = -\frac{\varphi a}{c}$

$AA_1 = c - \frac{a^2}{c} \quad BA_1' = c - AA_1' = c - \frac{a^2}{c}$

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

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

$\varphi = \varphi + \varphi_1' = \varphi - \frac{\varphi a}{c} = \varphi \left(1 - \frac{a}{c} \right)$

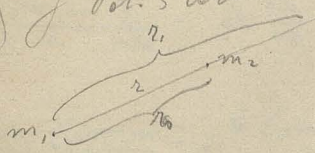
$\varphi = \frac{\varphi}{1 - \frac{a}{c}} \quad \frac{\varphi^2 (1 - \frac{2a}{c})}{(1 - \frac{a}{c})^2} \quad \text{Log f m g + p } \} \text{ Bes. 2}$

+ Cos ... $\varphi^2 \cos^2 \alpha \dots$

$\varphi \dots \text{Rad. } \dots$

$\dots \text{ } \dots \text{ } \dots$

$\frac{1}{2} \varphi \dots$



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

$$\int_{r_0}^{r_1} \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2} dr = \sqrt{g} h_{r_0 - r_1} = A$$

$\frac{m_1 m_2}{r} \Big|_{r_0}^{r_1} = A$

$A = -\frac{m_1 m_2}{r_1} + \frac{m_1 m_2}{r_0} = \dots$

$\dots \text{ } \dots \text{ } \dots$

2-7-1-20 Subn. Ord. d. p. f. v. d. m. p. k. s. p. g. s. m. p. l. p.
 d. Energie d. s. 36

$$A = \frac{m_1 m_2}{r_{12}} + \frac{m_1 m_3}{r_{13}} + \frac{m_1 m_4}{r_{14}} + \dots$$

$$+ \frac{m_2 m_3}{r_{23}} + \frac{m_2 m_4}{r_{24}} + \dots$$

$$+ \frac{m_3 m_4}{r_{34}} + \dots$$

Comb. d. s. g.

v. p. v. m.
 o. l. + d. l. v. r. p. x.
 v. / Δ r □ w r
 r. 2 a. g.

$$2A = \frac{m_1 m_2}{r_{12}} + \frac{m_1 m_3}{r_{13}} + m_1$$

$$+ \frac{m_2 m_4}{r_{24}} + \frac{m_2 m_3}{r_{23}} + \dots$$

$$+ \frac{m_3 m_1}{r_{13}} + \frac{m_3 m_2}{r_{23}} + \dots$$

Comb. d. s. g.

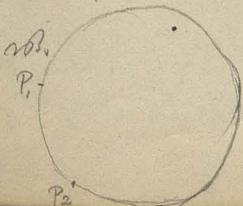
$$2A = m_1 \left(\frac{m_2}{r_{12}} + \frac{m_3}{r_{13}} + \dots \right)$$

$$+ m_2 \left(\frac{m_1}{r_{12}} + \frac{m_3}{r_{23}} + \dots \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{m_2}{r_{12}} + \frac{m_3}{r_{13}} + \dots \right) = \text{Pot. an } r_{10} \sim m_1 = P_1$$

$$\left(\frac{m_1}{r_{12}} + \frac{m_3}{r_{23}} + \dots \right) = P_2$$

$$2A = m_1 P_1 + m_2 P_2 + \dots$$



d. l. 2 m. l. g. ✓
 l. r. P₁, P₂ etc. s. a. r. d.
 P₁ = P₂ = ... = P = 2 m. l.
 2A = (m₁ + m₂ + ...) P = 2 P

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

$$P = \frac{q}{a} \cdot r$$

$$A = \frac{q^2}{2a}$$

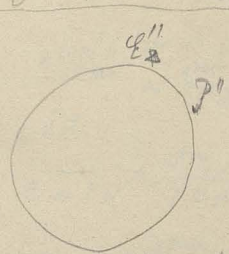
is a very nice theorem No 10 of geometry

you can see $\frac{q^2}{2a}$ is

easy to see if you consider the

of the circle and the area of the circle πr^2

$$f^2 \text{ is } \pi r^2 \text{ is } \frac{q^2}{2a}$$



see $\sqrt{r^2 - a^2}$
 $2A = q'O' + q''O''$
 the area of the circle

I can see the result is the same as the area of the circle

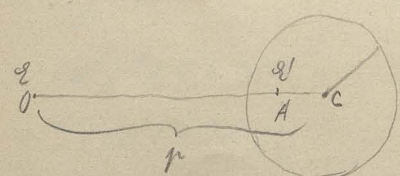
is the same as the area of the circle

the result is the same as the area of the circle

is the same as the area of the circle

is the same as the area of the circle

2/12



+ 20 q' in inches
 P = 10 q' e 6 e 3 0 d. 2 R
 the area of the circle

$$r \cdot AC = a^2$$

$$q' = \frac{2a}{r}$$

I. p. 100 of geometry
 is the same as the area of the circle
 $\pi r^2 = \frac{q^2}{2a}$

2^o o' e l. o r; u g p e o f p p t d i s c e p t i o n i s
 s u b j e c t o f p p t u n o n e r o r p l i m o v e r d i s c o n s

o' r e d. l i n. = 0 u e n o r o p t
 o' e o' s u e t n o t f o r h i o p u e o p m
 u r i' f p o' - L k u d o; f o' o' e i s
 p r o o' i n d u c. 2 e l. t s u n v e s o v a t t a n c. i n u e s o u o' c'
 e e l e o' t - n e r p t g o e r k C o s i p f o' b i e n z u o d'

II. p p t ~ t' s e. u. v. n. o n o s u o e l i n d i o d' t'
 u r t n' s u o' / s u n e o' b' i o d' t'
 e q u o' t' p r e d i p r; o b' s' p r o u

$$A = \frac{q}{2} \left(-\frac{q'}{oA} + \frac{q'}{oC} \right) \quad \text{H. J. Laff}$$

$$= \frac{q}{2} \left(-\frac{q_a}{r} \frac{1}{r-a} + \frac{q_a}{rA} \right) \quad \text{+ A o p s e c h n a t p p t}$$

$$A = -\frac{q_a^2}{2r^2 - a^2} + \frac{q_a^2}{2r^2} \quad \text{p e. u. s. 2 f a i s r - s u t; n o}$$

u' e. e' - 2 e l b; , o' o' = 0, u' o' b. l i n. ; f e l r n d o

h e l L k = A

f L k n e n e r e r E n o. d C o; a n r e n d e s u e
 u' p o' r p u' + q' r; u' p e 2 t o o r e a.

$$A' = -\frac{q_a^2}{2r^2 - a^2} \quad \text{u' r' e d. l i n. - L a f f p; e d e p. p r e p o' d;}$$

u' f u' g v a e l. n' s. p r o p t n. E d O p u v o o s u o s.
 v o' n v' o' b; f u d s e r e d. l i n.
 u o' b' o' o' u o' l o' t e m; < r' o' b' t - e l g e n o - \frac{q_a}{r} u' p r
 p r o p t. p e. e. - \frac{q_a}{2r} \left(-\frac{q}{r} \right) = \frac{q_a^2}{2r^2}

$$r = \infty \quad A'' = \frac{q_1 a}{2r^2} \quad \text{in } \sqrt{r^2 - a^2}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{Einfluss} \\ \text{auf } \sqrt{\dots} \end{aligned} \right\} = \frac{q_1 a}{2r^2} + \frac{q_2 a}{2r^2} \quad \text{ergibt } \sqrt{\dots}$$

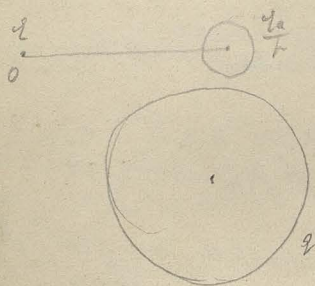
$$\text{Richtungsvektor } \vec{v} = 2a \frac{q_1}{r} \sqrt{\dots} \text{ Richtung } \frac{q_2}{r} \text{ ist}$$

$$\text{von } E \text{ nach } \vec{v} \text{ ist } \vec{v} = \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2 = a \sqrt{\dots} \frac{q_1}{r} \text{ ; } \text{in } \vec{v}$$

$$2 - \text{a} + \text{Einfluss} - \text{Einfluss}$$

Einfluss von q_1 auf q_2 ist \vec{v}_1 - die Richtung von q_1 ist \vec{v}_2
 die Richtung von q_2 ist \vec{v}_3 [Einfluss von q_2]

Wird q_1 und q_2 vergrößert, so vergrößert sich \vec{v} .



Die Richtung von \vec{v} ist
 die Richtung von q_1 und q_2 .

Es ist die Richtung von q_1 und q_2
 die Richtung von q_1 ist \vec{v}_1
 die Richtung von q_2 ist \vec{v}_2

$$\frac{q_1}{r} = \vec{v}$$

Es ist die Richtung von q_1 und q_2

$\frac{q_2}{r}$ ist die Richtung

$$\frac{q_1}{r} = \frac{q_1 - q_2}{a} \quad \text{für } \vec{v}$$

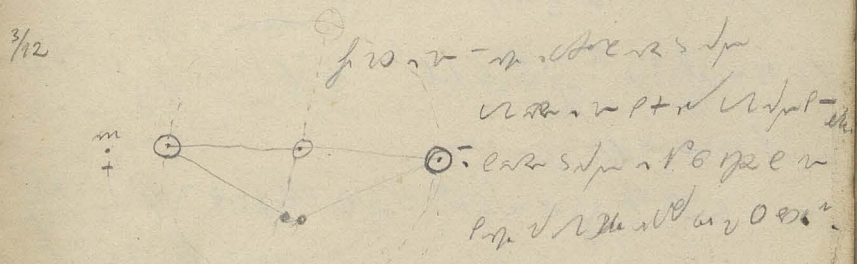
$$\frac{q_1}{r} + \frac{q_2}{r} = \frac{q_1}{a}$$

$$q \frac{r+a}{ar} = \frac{q_1}{a} \quad | \quad q = \frac{q_1 ar}{r+a}$$

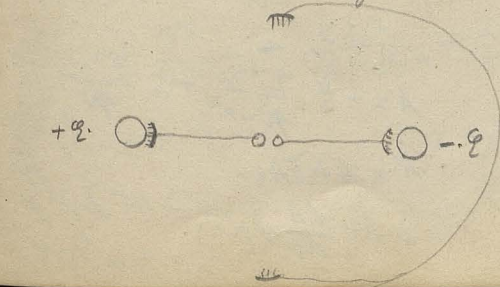
Die Richtung von \vec{v} ist die Richtung von q_1 und q_2
 die Richtung von q_1 ist \vec{v}_1 und die Richtung von q_2 ist \vec{v}_2
 die Richtung von q_1 und q_2 ist \vec{v}

u is constant; $y = 2u$... u is ...
 ... u ... u ... u ...
 ... u ... u ... u ...

$y + y' = \frac{1}{2}$...
 $y = \frac{1}{2} + \dots$
 $y = \frac{1}{2} + \dots$
 $y = \frac{1}{2} + \dots$



$u = \dots$
 $u = \dots$
 $u = \dots$
 $u = \dots$



$u = \dots$
 $u = \dots$
 $u = \dots$

$\omega = \frac{v}{r}$ Rot. $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$ - $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$ - $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$
 $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$ - $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$.

f. d. p. g. m. l. y ; $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$ $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$ $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$ $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$
 $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$ $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$ - $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$ - $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$ $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$ $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$
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 f. d. p. g. m. l. y ; $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$ $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$ $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$ $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$
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$\omega = \frac{v}{r}$ - $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$ $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$ $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$ $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$ $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$
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$\omega = \frac{v}{r}$ $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$ $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$ $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$ $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$ $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$
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 $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$ $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$ $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$ $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$ $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$ $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$

$A = \frac{1}{2} \pi r^2$ $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$ $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$ $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$ $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$
 $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$ $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$ $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$ $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$ $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$ $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$
 $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$ $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$ $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$ $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$ $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$ $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$
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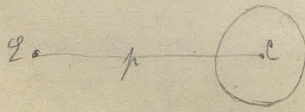
$\omega = \frac{v}{r}$ $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$ $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$ $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$ $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$ $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$

$$A = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{v^2 a}{r^2 - a^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{v^2 a}{r^2} \text{ (Seite)}$$

$$A' = A + \delta A =$$

$$= A + \frac{dA}{dr} dr$$

$A = \frac{1}{2} \pi r^2$
 $\omega = \frac{v}{r}$



$\frac{dA}{dr} = \dots$
a. Rel. im. $\delta^2 r$ - s. w. $\frac{dA}{dr} + \dots$

$$K = -\frac{dA}{dr}$$

$$\frac{dA}{dr} = \frac{q^2 r}{(r-a)^2} - \frac{q^2}{r^3}$$

$$K = -\frac{q^2 r}{(r-a)^2} + \frac{q^2}{r^3}$$

... $\frac{q^2}{r^3}$...

$$= -\frac{q^2}{r(r-a)^2} + \frac{q^2}{r^3}$$

$$\frac{q^2}{r} = q' = \dots$$

$$K = -\frac{q q'}{(r-\frac{q^2}{r})^2} + \frac{q q'}{r^2}$$

... $\frac{q q'}{r^2}$...

... $\frac{q q'}{r^2}$...

... $\frac{q q'}{r^2}$...

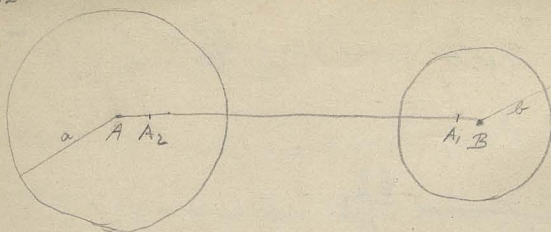
$\frac{dA}{da}$ da \dots

$$\frac{dA}{da} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{q^2}{r^2-a^2} + \frac{q^2 r}{(r-a)^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{q^2}{r^2}$$

$\frac{dA}{da}$...

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$\overline{AB} = c$



Let c be the distance between the centers of the two circles

Let a and b be the radii of the circles. Let $P = \frac{a}{c}$ of radius B - the distance from A to the center of B , and $Q = -\frac{b}{c}$ of radius A , and the distance from B to the center of A .

$\therefore Q_2 = -\frac{Q_1 a}{A_1 A}$ of radius A and $Q_3 = -\frac{Q_2 b}{A_2 B}$ etc.

Let P_1 and P_2 be the centers of the circles A and B respectively.

$Q_1 \text{ and } Q_2$ are for $A = 0$
 $Q_3 \text{ and } Q_4$ are for $B = 0$

$\therefore P_1$ and P_2 are the centers of the circles A and B respectively.

A $Q'_1 = -\frac{Q'_2 a}{c}$ of radius A or B , center of radius - the distance from A to the center of B .

$Q'_2 = -\frac{Q'_1 b}{B_1 B_2}$ of radius B or A .

$Q'_3 = -\frac{Q'_2 a}{B_2 A}$ etc.

$A_1 B_1 = \frac{b^2}{c}$	$AB_1 = \frac{a^2}{c}$
$A_2 A_2 = \frac{a^2}{AA}$	$BB_2 = \frac{b^2}{BA_1}$

$A_1 A = c - A_1 B$
 $= c - \frac{b^2}{c}$

$B_1 B = c - \frac{a^2}{c}$

$A_2 B = c - \frac{a^2}{A_1 A} = c - \frac{a^2}{c - \frac{b^2}{c}}$

$B_2 A = c - \frac{b^2}{c - \frac{a^2}{c}}$

$Q_1 = -\frac{Q_2 b}{c}$

$Q'_1 = -\frac{Q'_2 a}{c}$

$Q_2 = +\frac{Q_1 b}{c} \frac{a}{c - \frac{b^2}{c}}$

$Q'_2 = \frac{Q'_1 a}{c} \frac{b}{c - \frac{a^2}{c}}$

$$\varphi_3 = - \frac{q b}{c} \frac{a}{c - b^2} \frac{b}{c - a^2} \quad \varphi_3' =$$

1st q.v.:

$$\varphi = \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 + \dots + \varphi_1' + \varphi_3' + \dots$$

$$= \varphi + \frac{q ab}{c - b^2} + \dots - \frac{q b}{c} - \dots$$

$$= \varphi \left[1 + \frac{ab}{c - b^2} + \dots \right] - \frac{q b}{c} + \dots$$

$$\varphi = P a \left[1 + \frac{ab}{c - b^2} + \dots \right] - P' b \left[\frac{a}{c} + \dots \right]$$

$$\varphi' = P' b \left[1 + \frac{ab}{c - a^2} + \dots \right] + P a \left[\frac{b}{c} + \dots \right]$$

Energie?

$$A = \frac{P\varphi}{2} + \frac{P'\varphi'}{2}$$

f. d. v. u. m. d. q. z. L. H. P. m. c. d. d. a.

$$\varphi = \alpha P - \gamma P' \quad \beta$$

$$\varphi' = \beta P' - \gamma P \quad \gamma$$

$$\beta\varphi + \gamma\varphi' = (\alpha\beta + \gamma^2)P$$

$$P = \frac{\beta\varphi + \gamma\varphi'}{\alpha\beta + \gamma^2}$$

$$P' = \frac{\alpha\varphi' + \gamma\varphi}{\alpha\beta + \gamma^2}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\alpha\beta + \gamma^2} [\beta\varphi^2 + \alpha\varphi'^2 + 2\gamma\varphi\varphi']$$

w. P. 2. m. L. u. d. f. u. d. b. z. c. y. P. 2. m. b. d. a.

$$\gamma = \cos \alpha = a \left[1 + \frac{ab}{c^2} \right] \quad b^2 - a^2 \quad v. m. d. a.$$

$$\beta = b \left[1 + \frac{ab}{c^2} \right] \quad \gamma = \frac{ab}{c}$$

$$2\beta = ab \left[1 + \frac{2ab}{c^2} \right]$$

$$y^2 = ab \cdot \frac{ab}{c^2}$$

$$2\beta - y^2 = ab \left[1 + \frac{ab}{c^2} \right]$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2ab \left[1 + \frac{ab}{c^2} \right]} \left[b \left(1 + \frac{ab}{c^2} \right) \phi^2 + a \left(1 + \frac{ab}{c^2} \right) \phi'^2 + 2 \frac{ab}{c} \phi \phi' \right]$$

$$= \frac{\phi^2}{2a} + \frac{\phi'^2}{2b} + \frac{\phi \phi'}{c \left[1 + \frac{ab}{c^2} \right]}$$

$$A = \frac{\phi^2}{2a} + \frac{\phi'^2}{2b} + \frac{\phi \phi'}{c \left[\frac{1}{c} - \frac{ab}{c^3} \right]}$$

$$\frac{dA}{dc} = \phi \phi' \left[-\frac{1}{c^2} + \frac{3ab}{c^4} \right]$$

$$-\frac{dA}{dc} = \left[\text{see } d \right] \cdot W = \frac{\phi \phi'}{c^2 \left[\frac{1}{c} - \frac{3ab}{c^3} \right]} \left[1 - \frac{3ab}{c^2} \right] \text{ correct}$$

$$W \approx 203, c = 10a = 10b \quad \delta^2 \text{ p Cor.} = \frac{3}{100}$$

$$W < 2 = \frac{1}{5} c \delta^2 \text{ Cor.} = \frac{12}{100}$$

cor d. in. w/v & / aeq. ϕ or ϕ^2 or $\phi \phi'$

p. h. v. ϕ or ϕ^2 or $\phi \phi'$ or e^2 or W : $e \phi$ or ϕ^2 or $\phi \phi'$
= eq. or

1/2 Magnetismus

vagn. ϕ ; ϕ or ϕ^2 ; ϕ or ϕ^2 or $\phi \phi'$ or ϕ^2 or $\phi \phi'$

12th. cor eq comp. 214: ϕ or ϕ^2 or $\phi \phi'$ or ϕ^2 or $\phi \phi'$

16th. ϕ or ϕ^2 or $\phi \phi'$ or ϕ^2 or $\phi \phi'$ or ϕ^2 or $\phi \phi'$

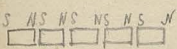
ϕ or ϕ^2 or $\phi \phi'$ or ϕ^2 or $\phi \phi'$ or ϕ^2 or $\phi \phi'$

18th. ϕ or ϕ^2 or $\phi \phi'$ or ϕ^2 or $\phi \phi'$ or ϕ^2 or $\phi \phi'$

[Newton 1687, p. 116]

18th.

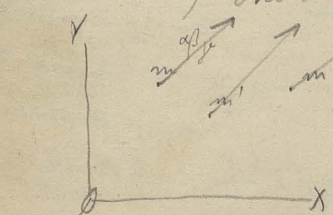
... $\vec{r}_i = x_i \vec{e}_1 + y_i \vec{e}_2 + z_i \vec{e}_3$...
 ... $\vec{r}_i = x_i \vec{e}_1 + y_i \vec{e}_2 + z_i \vec{e}_3$...
 ... $\vec{r}_i = x_i \vec{e}_1 + y_i \vec{e}_2 + z_i \vec{e}_3$...
 ... $\vec{r}_i = x_i \vec{e}_1 + y_i \vec{e}_2 + z_i \vec{e}_3$...



... $\vec{r}_i = x_i \vec{e}_1 + y_i \vec{e}_2 + z_i \vec{e}_3$...
 ... $\vec{r}_i = x_i \vec{e}_1 + y_i \vec{e}_2 + z_i \vec{e}_3$...
 ... $\vec{r}_i = x_i \vec{e}_1 + y_i \vec{e}_2 + z_i \vec{e}_3$...
 ... $\vec{r}_i = x_i \vec{e}_1 + y_i \vec{e}_2 + z_i \vec{e}_3$...
 ... $\vec{r}_i = x_i \vec{e}_1 + y_i \vec{e}_2 + z_i \vec{e}_3$...

$\vec{r}_i = x_i \vec{e}_1 + y_i \vec{e}_2 + z_i \vec{e}_3$

$$z\text{-val } m = m^z$$



$$\vec{r} = \frac{1}{2} \vec{e}_1 + (\alpha/\beta) \vec{e}_2$$

$$m^z \vec{e}_3 = \text{Comp. } \parallel \vec{X} \vec{r}$$

$$m' \vec{e}_3 = \dots$$

$$X = \sum m^z \vec{e}_3$$

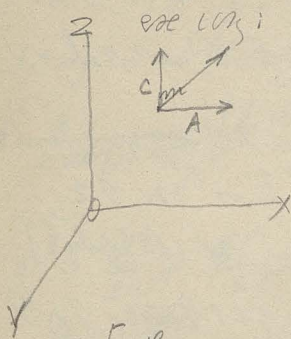
$$Y = \sum m^y \vec{e}_2$$

$$Z = \sum m^z \vec{e}_3$$

P Res. \vec{x} ...
 ... $\sum X = 0$...

$\sum m = 0$

$\sum m = 0 \Rightarrow \text{net } \vec{W} = +\vec{a} - \vec{w}$



$A = m l \cos \alpha$
 $C = m l \cos \beta$
 $m l \cos \alpha - m l \cos \beta$
 $m' l \cos \alpha - m' l \cos \beta$

$\sum [m l \cos \alpha - m l \cos \beta]$

Y - $l \cos \alpha \sum m \alpha - l \cos \beta \sum m \beta = \text{net } \vec{W} \text{ in } y \text{ dir}$

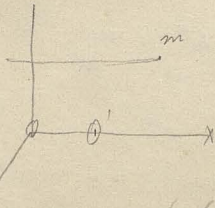
Z - $l \cos \beta \sum m \alpha - l \cos \alpha \sum m \beta$

X - $l \cos \alpha \sum m \beta - l \cos \beta \sum m \alpha$

$\sum m \alpha = \text{net } \vec{W} \text{ in } x \text{ dir}$

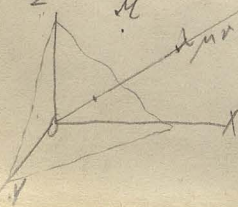
$\sum m \alpha = A$
 $\sum m \beta = B$
 $\sum m \gamma = C$

$\rho A \text{ vol } dV \text{ at } (x, y, z) \parallel \text{ surface } L$
 $\Rightarrow \text{net } \vec{W} \text{ in } x \text{ dir} = \rho \int dV \cos \alpha$



$x' = x - a$
 $\sum m x' = \sum m (x - a)$
 $= \sum m x - \sum m a$
 $= \sum m x - a \sum m$
 $= \sum m x$

$\vec{c} = \text{net } \vec{W} \text{ in } x \text{ dir}$



$l = x \cos \lambda + y \cos \mu + z \cos \nu$
 $\sum m l = \text{net } \vec{W} \text{ in } x \text{ dir}$
 $= \cos \lambda \sum m x + \cos \mu \sum m y + \cos \nu \sum m z$

$$\sum m l = A \cos \delta + B \sin \delta + C \cos \delta \quad \text{and } \delta \text{ is constant} \\ = \cos \delta (\dots) \quad \text{and } \delta \text{ is constant} \quad 42$$

$$\frac{A}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}} = \cos a$$

$$\cos^2 a + \cos^2 b + \cos^2 c = 1$$

$$\frac{B}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}} = \cos b$$

∴ left 1 over $\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}$ $\frac{A}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}} = \cos a$
 $\frac{B}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}} = \cos b$
 $\frac{C}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}} = \cos c$

$$\frac{C}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}} = \cos c$$

$$\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2} = M$$

$$A = M \cos a$$

$$B = M \cos b$$

$$C = M \cos c$$

$$\sum m l = M (\cos a \cos \delta + \cos b \sin \delta + \cos c \cos \delta)$$

$\cos^2 \delta \cos^2 a + \sin^2 \delta \cos^2 b + \cos^2 \delta \cos^2 c = 1$

$$= M \cos \theta$$

eval $\cos \theta$ $\cos \theta = \frac{\sum m l}{M}$; θ is angle between \vec{r} and \vec{M}

$\cos \theta = \frac{A \cos \delta + B \sin \delta + C \cos \delta}{M}$

$M = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}$; $\cos \theta = \frac{A \cos \delta + B \sin \delta + C \cos \delta}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}$

$\cos \theta = \frac{A \cos \delta + B \sin \delta + C \cos \delta}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}$

$\cos \theta = \frac{A \cos \delta + B \sin \delta + C \cos \delta}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}$

$M = \text{val of } \sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}$

∴ val of $\cos \theta$

$$f(x) = \sum m' x^2 - \sum m'' x^2 = 0$$



$$A = \sum m' x = \sum m' x^2 - \sum m'' x^2$$

$$\xi_1 = \frac{\sum m' x^2}{\sum m'} \quad \xi_2 = \frac{\sum m'' x^2}{\sum m''}$$

$$A = \xi_1 \sum m' - \xi_2 \sum m'' \quad \sum m' = \sum m''$$

$$A = (\xi_1 - \xi_2) \sum m'$$

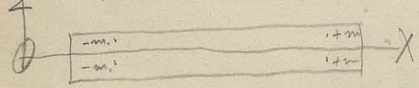
$$B = (\eta_1 - \eta_2) \sum m' \quad Q = (\xi_1 - \xi_2) \sum m'$$

$$\frac{A}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}} = \frac{z_1 - z_2}{\sqrt{(z_1 - z_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2 + (x_1 - x_2)^2}} = \cos \alpha$$

cos α an der Vertikalen

$m \cdot v = \sum p$ für v als $\frac{dr}{dt}$; e ist die Erdbeschleunigung

$$f = \sum m \cdot s = \dots$$



die Kräfte f für r sind $\frac{dr}{dt}$
 es ist $u = \frac{dr}{dt} = 1 + \dots$
 $\sigma_2 = \dots$

$$C = \sum m_2 \quad [e \cdot \frac{dr}{dt} - v \cdot \omega]$$

$$= m_2 - m_2 \dots$$

$$= 0$$

$\sum p = \sum r \cdot \omega$ $\perp \sigma$
 ω ist die Winkelgeschwindigkeit ω , σ ist die Drehachse $\sigma = 0 \sim$
 $\gamma \in A \cdot \omega = \dots$ $A = \sum m_2 = r \cdot \omega = M$
 $\sigma \perp r \in r \cdot \omega = \dots$

$$e \cdot \sum m_2 \cdot r \cdot \omega : \sum m_2 \cdot y \cdot \omega - \sum m_2 \cdot x \cdot \omega$$

$$= \sum m_2 \cdot y \cdot \omega - \sum m_2 \cdot x \cdot \omega$$

$$= \sum M \cdot \omega \cdot y \cdot \omega - \sum M \cdot \omega \cdot x \cdot \omega = \omega \cdot \omega \cdot (\sum M \cdot y - \sum M \cdot x)$$

$$= \sum M (\omega \cdot y \cdot \omega - \omega \cdot x \cdot \omega)$$

$$\omega \cdot y \cdot \omega - \omega \cdot x \cdot \omega = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{für } \omega \cdot \omega \cdot (\sum M \cdot y - \sum M \cdot x) \neq 0 \\ \text{für } \omega \cdot \omega \cdot (\sum M \cdot y - \sum M \cdot x) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\omega \cdot x \cdot \omega - \omega \cdot y \cdot \omega = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{für } \omega \cdot \omega \cdot (\sum M \cdot x - \sum M \cdot y) \neq 0 \\ \text{für } \omega \cdot \omega \cdot (\sum M \cdot x - \sum M \cdot y) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\omega \cdot x \cdot \omega - \omega \cdot y \cdot \omega = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{für } \omega \cdot \omega \cdot (\sum M \cdot x - \sum M \cdot y) \neq 0 \\ \text{für } \omega \cdot \omega \cdot (\sum M \cdot x - \sum M \cdot y) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

ω ist die Winkelgeschwindigkeit ω in $[1/s]$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\cos \beta}{\cos \alpha} &= \frac{\cos \beta}{\cos \alpha} \\ \frac{\cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha} &= \frac{\cos \beta}{\cos \beta} \\ \frac{\cos \beta}{\cos \alpha} &= \frac{\cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\frac{\cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\cos \beta}{\cos \beta} = \frac{\cos \gamma}{\cos \gamma} = 1$$

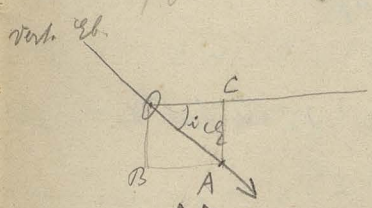
$$= \frac{\sqrt{\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma}}{\sqrt{\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma}} = 1$$

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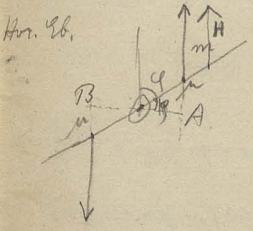
$\cos \alpha = \cos \alpha$
 $\cos \beta = \cos \beta$
 $\cos \gamma = \cos \gamma$

...
 ...
 ...

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



$OB = \rho \cos i = \text{Horizontalcomp.}$
 $OA = \rho \sin i = \text{Verticalcomp.}$



$mH = \dots$
 \dots

$$H \sum \frac{m_i}{n} = \mu H$$

$$\mu H \cdot OA + \mu H \cdot OB = \dots$$

$$\mu H \cdot \dots = \dots$$

$$\mu (\xi_1 - \xi_2) = \dots$$

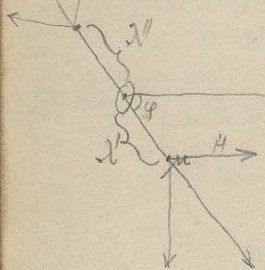
$$-M H \sin \varphi = \mu \alpha \cos \varphi H \cos \varphi$$

$\alpha \sin i \sim \alpha \sin \varphi = 0$; if $\varphi = 0$

$\alpha \sin i \cos \varphi \sim \alpha \sin \varphi \sim \mu \alpha \cos \varphi$; $\alpha \sin i \cos \varphi \sim \mu \alpha \cos \varphi$

$\alpha \sin i \cos \varphi \sim \mu \alpha \cos \varphi$

$\mu \alpha \cos \varphi / \alpha \sin i \cos \varphi$ Inclination model
Turb. 2



$$-\mu H \lambda' \cos \varphi - \mu H \lambda'' \cos \varphi \left. \vphantom{H} \right\} \propto H \cos \varphi$$

$$-\mu (\lambda' + \lambda'') H \cos \varphi$$

$$-M H \sin \varphi$$

$$\mu V \lambda' \cos \varphi + \mu V \lambda'' \cos \varphi \left. \vphantom{V} \right\} \propto V \cos \varphi$$

$$= M V \cos \varphi$$

$$-M H \sin \varphi + M V \cos \varphi = 0 \quad \mu \lambda' \cos \varphi$$

$$H \sin \varphi = V \cos \varphi$$

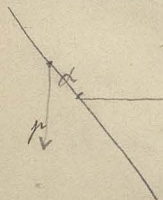
$$Q \cos i \sin \varphi = Q \sin i \cos \varphi$$

$$\tan \varphi = \tan i$$

$\varphi = i$ $\alpha \sin i$ red Incl. $\alpha \sin i$ $\alpha \sin i$

$\mu \alpha \cos \varphi / \alpha \sin i \cos \varphi$

$\alpha \sin i \cos \varphi \sim \mu \alpha \cos \varphi$



$$-\mu \alpha \cos \varphi$$

$$-M H \sin \varphi + M V \cos \varphi - \mu \alpha \cos \varphi = 0$$

$$-M Q \cos i \sin \varphi + M Q \sin i \cos \varphi - \mu \alpha \cos \varphi = 0$$

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{M Q \sin i - \mu \alpha}{M Q \cos i}$$

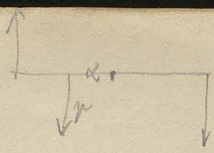
$$= \tan i - \frac{\mu \alpha}{M Q \cos i}$$

$\varphi < i$

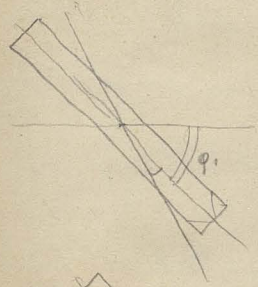
$\sum p \cdot a \cdot q = 0$ and

$MV - p \cdot a = 0$

$p \cdot a = MV$

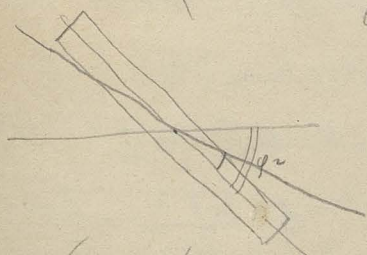


Verdichtungsgebiet / ...



Prob 4.

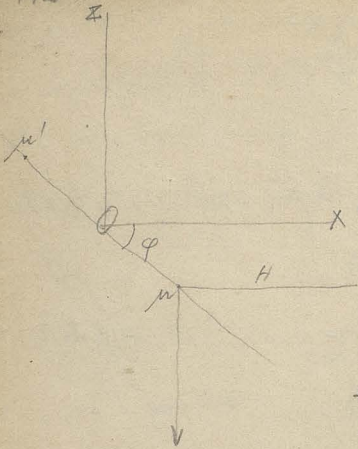
Gravitationskraft ...



... ..

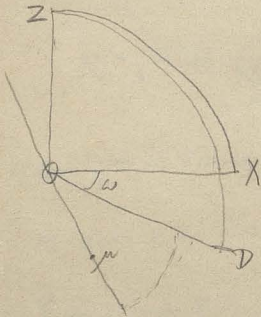
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x y = real part; y = H , comp. e t

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -\mu H(Q\mu) \sin \varphi + \mu V(Q\mu) \cos \varphi = 0 \\
 & -\mu' H(Q\mu') \sin \varphi + \mu' V(Q\mu') \cos \varphi = 0 \\
 + & \\
 & -HM \sin \varphi + VM \cos \varphi = 0
 \end{aligned}$$



$\varphi = \alpha + \rho z = \alpha + \rho \mu \cos \omega \sim \alpha + \rho \mu \cos \omega$

$\rho = \rho$ comp. / H or $H \cos \omega$

$$-\mu H \cos \omega M \sin \varphi + VM \cos \varphi = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \tan \varphi &= \frac{V}{H \cos \omega} = \frac{E \sin i}{E \cos i \cos \omega} \\
 &= \frac{\tan i}{\cos \omega}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\cos \omega \leq 1$$

$$\tan \varphi \geq \tan i$$

$$\omega = 90^\circ \quad \varphi = 90^\circ$$

$$\omega = 0 \quad \varphi = i = \text{lim.}$$

$\alpha = \text{real} + \gamma \sim \text{real} \text{ part } 16^\circ \text{ c } 0$

$\mu \sim \text{real} \text{ part} \text{ of } \mu \text{ is } \sim \text{real} \text{ part}$

$\mu \sim \text{real} \text{ part}$

for $\mu \sim \gamma \sim [\alpha, \rho \cos \omega]$, $\omega \sim \rho \cos \omega \sim \rho \cos \omega \sim \rho \cos \omega$

$\mu \sim \text{real} \text{ part}$; $V \sim \rho \cos \omega \sim \rho \cos \omega$



$$-\mu H(Q\mu) \sin \varphi + \mu' H(Q\mu') \sin \varphi = 0$$

$$-MH \sin \varphi$$

2. 100% V [Länge, ...]; $f = \text{freies Ende}$ 45

$k = \text{Mittel}$

$K \frac{d^2\varphi}{dt^2} = -M \sin \varphi$

→ 8 abgibt φ

$\omega \frac{g}{l} = \frac{MH}{K}$

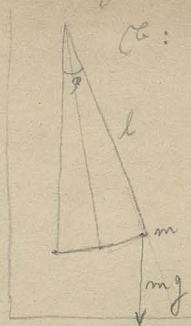
$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$

$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{K}{MH}}$

→ φ - D. gemittelt ...

→ ...

→ ...



$Ca: mg \sin \varphi = -K \frac{d^2\varphi}{dt^2}$

$K = m l^2$

$m l^2 \frac{d^2\varphi}{dt^2} = -m g l \sin \varphi$

$\frac{d^2\varphi}{dt^2} = -\frac{g}{l} \sin \varphi$

→ Torsion ...

$K \frac{d^2\varphi}{dt^2} = -\mu H \sin \varphi + \alpha \varphi - \beta \frac{d\varphi}{dt}$

→ ...

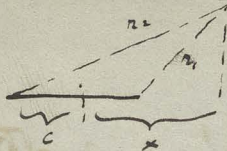
→ Torsion ...

$F = \text{Torsion}$

$(F - \varphi) \alpha$

$K \frac{d^2\varphi}{dt^2} = -\mu H \sin \varphi + \alpha (F - \varphi) - \beta \frac{d\varphi}{dt}$





$$U = \mu \log \frac{r_2 + x + c}{r_1 + x - c}$$

$$r_1^2 = (x-c)^2 + c^2$$

$$r_2^2 = (x+c)^2 + c^2$$

$$r_2^2 - r_1^2 = 4cx$$

$$= \mu \log \frac{4cx + r_1^2 - r_1^2 + 4c^2}{4cx + r_2^2 - r_2^2 - 4c^2}$$

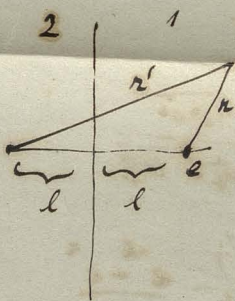
$$= \mu \log \frac{(r_2 + 2c)^2 - r_2^2}{(r_1 - 2c)^2 + r_1^2} = \mu \log \frac{r_1 + r_2 + 2c}{r_1 + r_2 - 2c}$$

$$\frac{r_2 + x + c}{r_1 + x - c}$$

$$\frac{r_1 - x + c}{r_2 + x - c}$$

etc. für den Stefan

Punkt elekt. und nicht del. Strom:



$$U_1 = \frac{e}{r_1} - \frac{k-1}{k+1} e \frac{1}{2l}$$

$$U_2 = \frac{2}{k+1} e \frac{1}{2l}$$

für den vollen Strom bei $r = r'$

$$U_1 = U_2$$

$$\frac{\partial U_1}{\partial x} = k \frac{\partial U_2}{\partial x}$$


was für den vollen Strom bei $r = r'$

$$= \frac{k-1}{k+1} \frac{e^2}{4l^2}$$

urayutunini

potensial dipole stat. ~~fungsi~~ ~~potensial~~

$$U = \frac{E}{2\epsilon_0 b^2} \int \frac{r^2 da}{\frac{1}{2}(a-r)} \cos \theta = \frac{E}{2\epsilon_0 b^2} \int_0^1 \frac{1 + \sqrt{\frac{b^2}{a^2} - 1} \cos \theta}{1 + \sqrt{\frac{b^2}{a^2} - 1}} da = \frac{E}{2\epsilon_0 b^2} \int_0^1 \frac{a + \sqrt{b^2 - a^2}}{a + \sqrt{b^2 - a^2}} da$$

$$\int \frac{da}{a + \sqrt{b^2 - a^2}} = \int \frac{1 + \frac{a}{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}}}{1 + \frac{a}{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}}} \frac{da}{a + \sqrt{b^2 - a^2}}$$


$$\frac{1 + \frac{a}{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}}}{1 + \frac{a}{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}}} \frac{da}{a + \sqrt{b^2 - a^2}} = \frac{1 + \frac{a}{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}}}{2a + 2\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}} da = \frac{1 + \frac{a}{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}}}{2(a + \sqrt{b^2 - a^2})} da$$

$$\frac{1 + \frac{a}{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}}}{1 - \frac{a}{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}}} \cdot \frac{1 - \frac{a}{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}}}{1 + \frac{a}{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}}}$$

$$\int \frac{da}{a + \sqrt{b^2 - a^2}} = \int \frac{da}{1 - u^2}$$

Penggunaan dratan partikel...

$$C_2 = \frac{l}{2 \ln \frac{b}{a}}$$

antilog $(x+iy) = x+iy$
 $e^{x+iy} = e^x (e^{iy}) = e^x (\cos y + i \sin y)$
 $e^x \cos y + i e^x \sin y$
 $e^x \cos y = x$
 $e^x \sin y = y$
 $1 - \frac{y^2}{e^{2x}}$

$$C_2 = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{2 \ln \frac{b}{a}}$$

$$\frac{2\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{2 \ln \frac{b}{a}} = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{\ln \frac{b}{a}}$$

~~Waktu~~

$$C_2 = \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}}{\ln \frac{b}{a}} = \frac{i \sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{\ln \frac{b}{a}}$$

antilog $iy = x + iy$
 $iy = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{e^{-x} - e^{-x}}{e^{x+iy} + e^{x-iy}} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{e^{-x} - e^{-x}}{e^x (e^{iy} + e^{-iy})}$

$$\varphi = \frac{e^{-x} - e^{-x}}{e^{x+iy} + e^{x-iy}}$$

$$e^{2x} \varphi + e^{-2x} \varphi = 2e^{2x} \varphi$$

$$e^{2x} = \frac{1 + \varphi}{1 - \varphi} \quad \varphi = \frac{1 - e^{2x}}{1 + e^{2x}}$$

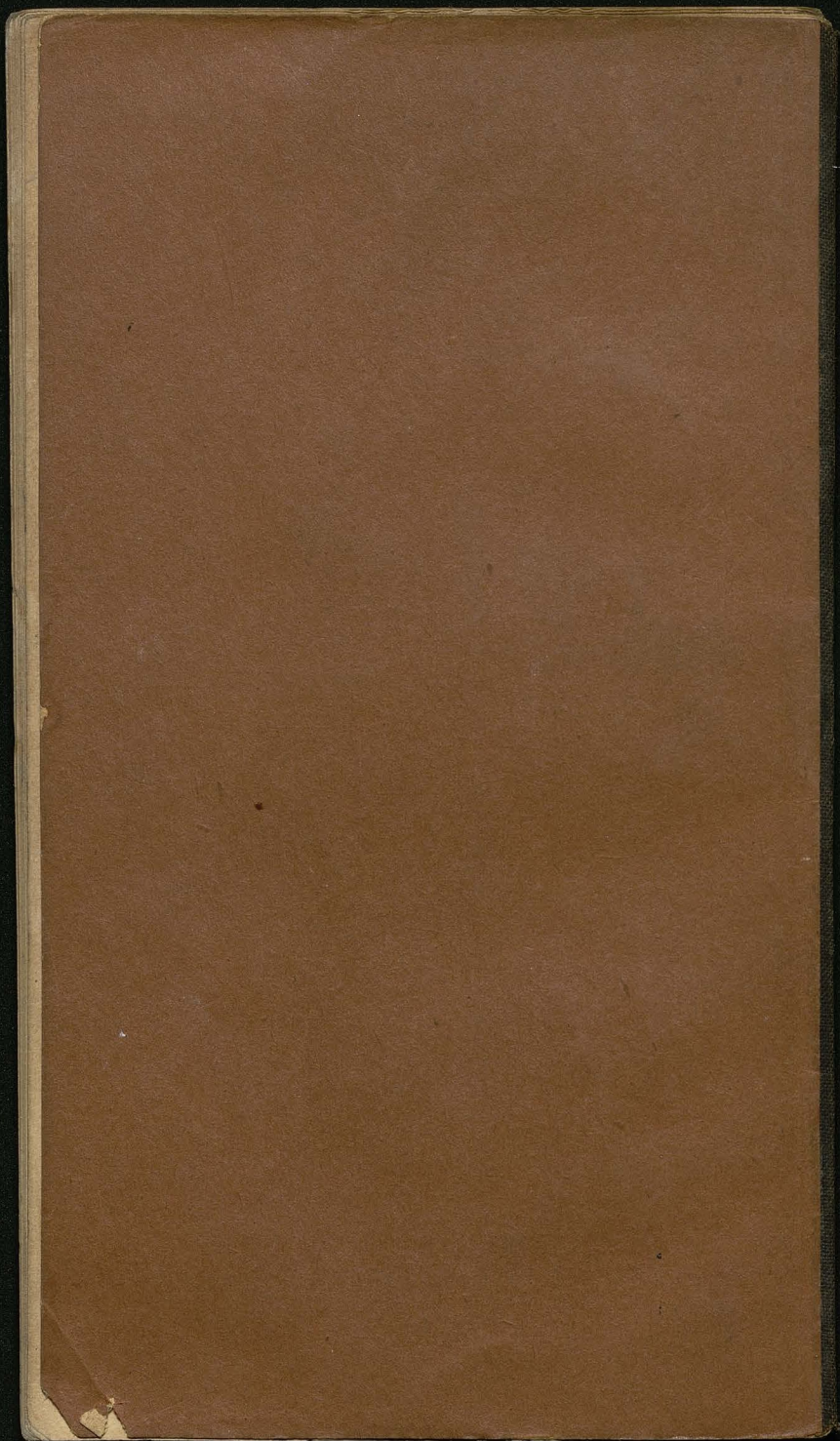
$$x = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1 + \varphi}{1 - \varphi}$$

$f(x) = f(0) + \frac{f'(0)}{1!} x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!} x^2 + \dots$

$f'(0) =$

B.J





9447

12

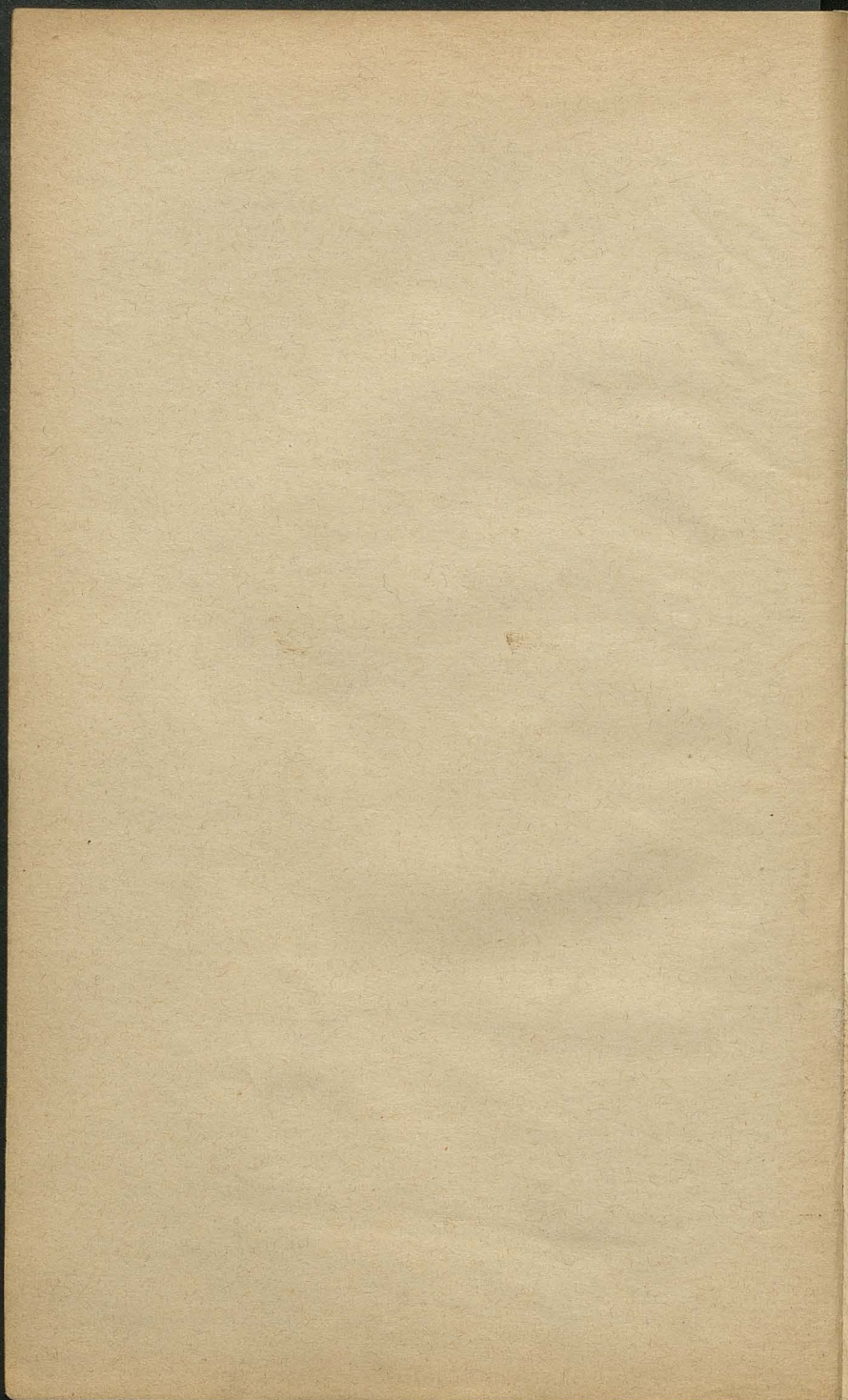


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$$K \frac{d^2 \varphi}{dt^2} = -MH\varphi + (\beta - \varphi)\alpha - \beta \frac{d\varphi}{dt} \quad \text{B.J.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2 \varphi}{dt^2} &= -\frac{MH}{K} \varphi + \frac{\alpha}{K} (\beta - \varphi) - \frac{\beta}{K} \frac{d\varphi}{dt} \\ &= -\frac{MH + \alpha}{K} \varphi + \frac{\alpha\beta}{K} - \frac{\beta}{K} \frac{d\varphi}{dt} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{MH + \alpha}{K} = a^2 \quad \frac{\beta}{K} = 2b$$

$$\varphi = \varphi_0 + u \quad \text{where } u \text{ is the displacement}$$

$$\frac{d^2 u}{dt^2} = -a^2 \varphi_0 - a^2 u + \frac{\alpha\beta}{K} - 2b \frac{du}{dt}$$

$$-a^2 \varphi_0 + \frac{\alpha\beta}{K} = 0 \quad \text{or } \varphi_0 = \frac{\alpha\beta}{K a^2} \quad \text{or } \varphi_0 = \frac{\alpha\beta}{MH + \alpha}$$

$$\frac{d^2 u}{dt^2} = -a^2 u - 2b \frac{du}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d^2 u}{dt^2} + 2b \frac{du}{dt} + a^2 u = 0$$

$$u = A e^{\lambda t}$$

$$\frac{du}{dt} = A \lambda e^{\lambda t}$$

$$A e^{\lambda t} [\lambda^2 + 2b\lambda + a^2] = 0$$

$$\text{or } A \neq 0 \quad \text{or } \lambda^2 + 2b\lambda + a^2 = 0$$

or $\lambda = \dots$

$$\lambda^2 + 2b\lambda + a^2 = 0 \quad \text{using the quadratic formula}$$

$$\lambda = -b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - a^2}$$

$$u = e^{-bt} \left[A e^{t\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}} + B e^{-t\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}} \right]$$

$$t \rightarrow \infty \quad u = 0$$

$$b < a$$

$$\sqrt{a^2 - b^2} = c \quad u = e^{-bt} [A e^{cti} + B e^{-cti}]$$

$$u = e^{-bt} [A + B] \cos ct + (A - B)i \sin ct]$$

$$A + B = \mathcal{B} \quad (A - B)i = H$$

$$u = e^{-bt} [\mathcal{B} \cos ct + H \sin ct]$$

E' en n 2 amv. & d' r; - g' r' 10 r; & d' r' h & n r' m

$$\frac{du}{dt} = -\mathcal{B} e^{-bt} [\mathcal{B} \sin ct + H \cos ct] + e^{-bt} [-c \mathcal{B} \sin ct + c H \cos ct]$$

$$t=0 \quad u = U_0 \quad \text{H. d' r' s r' s s e e } \gamma = 0$$

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

$$u = U_0 = \mathcal{B} \quad \frac{du}{dt} = c\mathcal{B} - b\mathcal{B} + cH$$

$$H = \frac{b\mathcal{B}}{c} = \frac{bU_0}{c}$$

$$u = U_0 e^{-bt} \left[\cos ct + \frac{b}{c} \sin ct \right]$$

$$\frac{du}{dt} = e^{-bt} \sin ct [-bH - c\mathcal{B}]$$

$$= -e^{-bt} \sin ct \frac{b^2 + c^2}{c} U_0$$

$$= -e^{-bt} \sin ct \cdot U_0 \frac{a^2}{c}$$

$$t_1, \gamma \in \pi \quad a \quad ct = \pi$$

$$t_2 \quad \quad \quad ct_2 = 2\pi$$

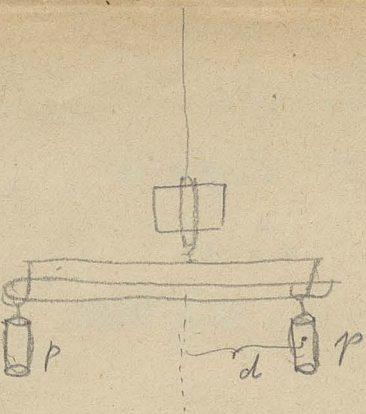
$$\tau = \pi \sqrt{\frac{K}{MH}}$$

$$\tau' = \pi \sqrt{\frac{K+k}{MH}}$$

$$\tau^2 = \frac{\pi^2 K}{MH}$$

$$\tau'^2 = \frac{\pi^2 (K+k)}{MH}$$

$$\tau'^2 - \tau^2 = \frac{\pi^2 k}{MH}$$



$$\frac{\tau'^2 - \tau^2}{\pi^2 k} = \frac{1}{MH}$$

no. $n = \frac{1}{2}$ $\alpha = 45$

$$k = 2pd^2 + \frac{1}{2} \pi^2 r^2$$

$k = 2pd^2 + \frac{1}{2} \pi^2 r^2$ $\rho I^2 \approx \rho r^2$

$\omega = f \cdot 2\pi < \gamma e \text{ (HM) } \approx \omega / \omega$

$v < a \approx f \omega \approx \omega r$ $M'H$

$$s \approx \frac{M}{M'} \rho$$

$$K \frac{d^2 \varphi}{dt^2} = -HM\varphi + \alpha(f - \varphi) - \beta \frac{d\varphi}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d\varphi}{dt} = 0 \quad \frac{d^2 \varphi}{dt^2} = 0 \quad \omega \approx \omega f \cdot \rho \approx \omega^2$$

$$0 = -HM\varphi + \alpha(f - \varphi)$$

$$= -(HM + \alpha)\varphi + \alpha f$$

$$\varphi = \frac{\alpha f}{HM + \alpha} = \frac{f}{1 + \frac{HM}{\alpha}}$$

$\omega \approx f \cdot 1 = 0$ $\omega \approx \omega f \cdot \rho \approx \omega^2$
 $\approx \omega f$

$\omega \approx \omega f \cdot \rho \approx \omega^2$ $\frac{HM}{500}$

$av \text{ f } l \sim \sigma \sigma v \sim \alpha \sigma$

$\varphi \text{ HM} + \alpha \varphi = f \alpha$

$v \text{ w } \sim \text{Tom. } \Delta \sim \text{hw } \Delta \text{ w}$

$$(\text{HM} + \alpha)(\varphi + v) = \alpha(f + w)$$

$a \text{ w } \varphi \sim v$

$$(\text{HM} + \alpha) v = \alpha w$$

$e \text{ w } v \sim \alpha \text{ HM}$

$\frac{x=0}{u} = U_0$

$t_1, u_1 = -U_0 e^{-bt_1}$

$t_2, u_2 = U_0 e^{-bt_2}$

$P_1 \sim \tau_1 e^{-u_1}$

up to t_1

$t_1 = \tau_1 e^{-u_1} = \tau = \frac{\tau_1}{e}$

$t_1 = \frac{\tau}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}$

$t = \frac{\tau}{a}$ a bar over a

$= \frac{\tau \sqrt{K}}{\sqrt{K}} = \tau \sqrt{\frac{K}{MH+a}}$

condition

$\tau = \tau \sqrt{\frac{K}{MH}}$

of the same period is:

$e^{-bt} = \frac{U_0}{-u_1} \quad b = \ln \frac{U_0}{-u_1}$

$bt = \ln$ the decrement of P_1

$U_0, u_1 = -U_0 e^{-bt}$

$u_2 = U_0 e^{-2bt}$

$u_3 = -U_0 e^{-3bt}$

$u_{10} = U_0 e^{-10bt}$

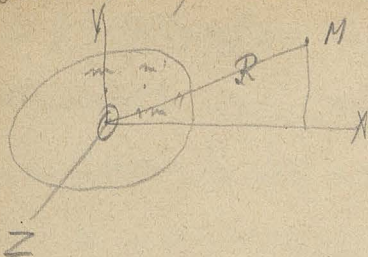
$\frac{U_0}{u_{10}} = e^{-10bt}$

$b = \dots$

MH ... ud

of the 2-series of ...
in the transfer ...

Oct. 22nd 1871



Oct. 22nd 1871

$$m \begin{cases} x \\ y \\ z \end{cases}$$

$$P = \sum m \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-x')^2 + (y-y')^2 + (z-z')^2}}$$

Oct. 22nd 1871

$$P = \sum \frac{m}{\sqrt{\xi^2 + \eta^2 + z^2 - 2(x\xi + y\eta + z\xi) + x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$$

$$\xi^2 + \eta^2 + z^2 = R^2$$

$$P = \frac{1}{R} \sum m \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{2(x\xi + y\eta + z\xi)}{R^2} + \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{R^2}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{R} \sum m \left[1 + \frac{x\xi + y\eta + z\xi}{R^2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{R^2} + \right.$$

$$\left. + \frac{3}{8} \left\{ \frac{-2(x\xi + y\eta + z\xi)}{R^2} + \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{R^2} \right\}^2 - \dots \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{R} \sum m + \frac{1}{R^3} \left[\sum m (x\xi + y\eta + z\xi) - \sum m (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \right] + \dots$$

$$P = \frac{1}{R^3} \left[\xi \sum m x + \eta \sum m y + \xi \sum m z \right] - \dots$$

Oct. 22nd 1871

$\sigma = 2 m^2 = 20 \text{ cm}^2$

$\epsilon = \mu_0 \mu_r \epsilon_0$

1/2 $P = \frac{A\xi + B\eta + C\xi}{R^3}$

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

$A = M \quad B = 0 \quad C = 0$

$P = \frac{M\xi}{R^3} \quad [m^3/\mu]$

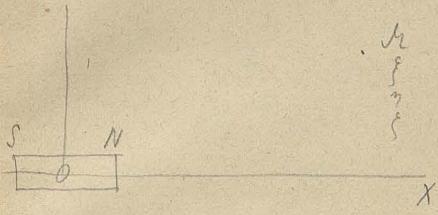
$R^2 = \xi^2 + \eta^2 + \zeta^2$

$X = \frac{1}{R^3} \times r$

$= -\frac{dP}{d\xi}$

$= -\frac{M}{R^3} - 3\frac{M\xi}{R^4} \frac{dR}{d\xi}$

$= -\frac{M}{R^3} - 3\frac{M\xi^2}{R^5}$



$Z = -\frac{dP}{d\xi} = \frac{M\xi\xi}{R^5}$

203. $M = \epsilon \times r \quad R = \xi$

$X = -\left[\frac{M}{\xi^3} - 3\frac{M\xi}{\xi^3}\right] = +2\frac{M}{\xi^3}$

$Z = Y = 0$

$\frac{1}{R^3} \times r = \frac{1}{\xi^3} \times r$

Magnetometer

... ..

... ..



... ..

$$\varphi = \varphi \text{ in } 0211'$$

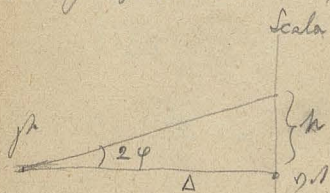
$$\tan \varphi = \frac{X}{H} = \tan \varphi$$

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{X}{H}$$

$$\frac{M}{H} = \frac{\xi^3 \tan \varphi}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2M}{\xi^3 H}$$

So $\tan \varphi \approx \frac{M}{H}$, el. $\tan \varphi \approx \frac{M}{H}$ in C. Ho. Ho.



$$\tan 2\varphi = \frac{h}{\Delta}$$

So $\tan \varphi \approx \frac{h}{\Delta} \approx \frac{2M}{\xi^3 H}$ in C. Ho. Ho.
 and $\tan \varphi \approx \frac{M}{H}$ in C. Ho. Ho.
 So $\tan \varphi \approx \frac{M}{H}$ in C. Ho. Ho.
 So $\tan \varphi \approx \frac{M}{H}$ in C. Ho. Ho.
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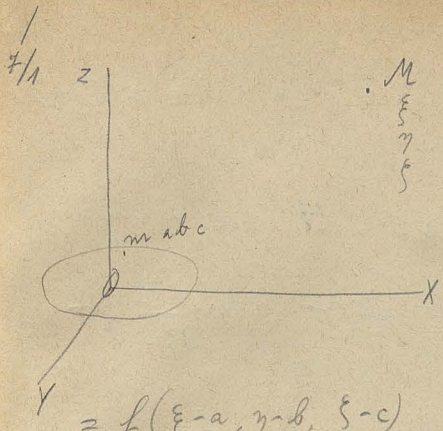
$$\tan \varphi = \frac{2M}{\xi^3 H}$$

$$M: M' = \tan \varphi : \tan \varphi'$$

in C. Ho. Ho.

$$\tan \varphi' = \frac{2M'}{\xi^3 H}$$

So $\tan \varphi' \approx \frac{M'}{H}$



e Potenzen

$$= \frac{r}{\sqrt{(\xi-a)^2 + (\eta-b)^2 + (\zeta-c)^2}}$$

die abc sind fest
und r ist variabel

$$= f(\xi-a, \eta-b, \zeta-c)$$

$$= f(\xi, \eta, \zeta) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi} a - \frac{\partial f}{\partial \eta} b - \frac{\partial f}{\partial \zeta} c +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} \left[\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \xi^2} a^2 + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \eta^2} b^2 + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \zeta^2} c^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} ab + \right.$$

$$\left. + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \xi \partial \zeta} ac + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \eta \partial \zeta} bc \right] - \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} \left[\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial \xi^3} a^3 + \dots \right]$$

$$e \cdot W \cdot r^2 = \sum \frac{M}{r} =$$

$$f = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\xi-a)^2 + (\eta-b)^2 + (\zeta-c)^2}}$$

$$= f(\xi, \eta, \zeta) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi} \sum M a - \frac{\partial f}{\partial \eta} \sum M b - \frac{\partial f}{\partial \zeta} \sum M c +$$

die abc sind fest

$$\sum M a = 0 \quad \sum M b = 0 \quad \sum M c = 0$$

$$P = -M \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi} \text{ an der Stelle } \xi = a$$

$$= -\frac{M f}{R^3}$$

$$\sum M a^2 = 0 \quad \left. \begin{matrix} \sum M a^2 = 0 \\ \sum M b^2 = 0 \\ \sum M c^2 = 0 \end{matrix} \right\} \text{symm.}$$

$$\sum M b^2 = 0 \quad \sum M c^2 = 0$$

P ist die Kraft an der Stelle $\xi = a$

$$\sum m a^3 = M \sim \text{Wood's radial}$$

$$+\sum m b^3 \succ \sum m c^3 = 0 \quad \sum m a^2 c \succ \sum m b^2 c = 0$$

$$\sum m b^2 a \succ \sum m c^2 a, \text{ etc}$$

$$\sum m a b^2 = M' \quad \sum m a c^2 = M'' \quad \sum m a b c = 0$$

$$P = -M \frac{\partial \mathcal{F}}{\partial \xi} - \frac{1}{6} \left[N \frac{\partial^3 \mathcal{F}}{\partial \xi^3} + 3 N' \frac{\partial^3 \mathcal{F}}{\partial \xi \partial \eta^2} + 3 N'' \frac{\partial^3 \mathcal{F}}{\partial \xi \partial \eta^2} \right]$$

for 4/12, p. 60
+ the 3/5 of the 3/5 of the 3/5
etc. etc. etc. etc. etc.

when there is a 2/5 or less of the 3/5
the 3/5 is 1/5 of the 3/5 of the 3/5
+ the 3/5 of the 3/5 of the 3/5.

$$f = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\xi^2 + \eta^2 + \zeta^2}} = \frac{1}{R}$$

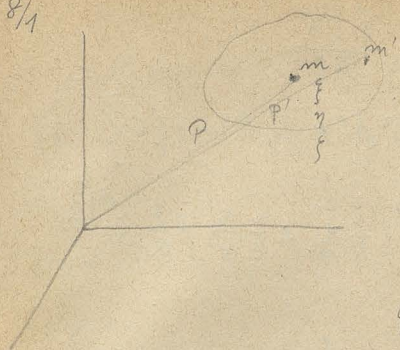
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi} = -\frac{1}{R^2} \frac{dR}{d\xi} = -\frac{\xi}{R^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \xi^2} = -\frac{1}{R^3} + 3 \frac{\xi^2}{R^5}$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial \xi^3} = +3 \frac{\xi}{R^5} + 6 \frac{\xi}{R^5} - 15 \frac{\xi^3}{R^7}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \eta^2} = -\frac{1}{R^3} + 3 \frac{\eta^2}{R^5}$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial \xi \partial \eta^2} = \frac{3\xi}{R^5} - 15 \frac{\eta^2 \xi}{R^7} \quad \left| \quad \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial \xi \partial \eta^2} = \right.$$



$$P = -M \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi} - \frac{1}{6} \left[N \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \xi^2} + 3N' \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + 3N'' \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \xi \partial \zeta} \right]$$

$f(m, \eta, \xi, \zeta) = U$
 $U_i = -f(\xi, \eta, \zeta, m)$

$$m' \begin{cases} \xi + a' \\ \eta + b' \\ \zeta + c' \end{cases}$$

$$P = f(\xi, \eta, \zeta)$$

$$P' = f(\xi + a', \eta + b', \zeta + c')$$

$$P' = P + \frac{\partial P}{\partial \xi} a' + \frac{\partial P}{\partial \eta} b' + \frac{\partial P}{\partial \zeta} c' +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial \xi^2} a'^2 + \dots \right) + \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{\partial^3 P}{\partial \xi^3} a'^3 + \dots \right) +$$

$$\Sigma P' m' = m' \text{ energy } \in U = U$$

$$= P \Sigma m' + \frac{\partial P}{\partial \xi} \Sigma m' a' + \frac{\partial P}{\partial \eta} \Sigma m' b' + \frac{\partial P}{\partial \zeta} \Sigma m' c'$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial \xi^2} \Sigma m' a'^2 + \dots \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial P}{\partial \xi} A' + \frac{\partial P}{\partial \eta} B' + \frac{\partial P}{\partial \zeta} C' + \dots$$

$f(\xi, \eta, \xi, \zeta) = U$
 $U = -M \left[\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \xi^2} A' + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} B' + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \xi \partial \zeta} C' \right]$

$$U = -M \left[\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \xi^2} A' + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} B' + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \xi \partial \zeta} C' \right]$$

$$f = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\xi^2 + \eta^2 + \zeta^2}} = \frac{1}{R} \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi} = -\frac{\xi}{R^3} \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \xi^2} = -\frac{1}{R^3} + \frac{3\xi^2}{R^5}$$

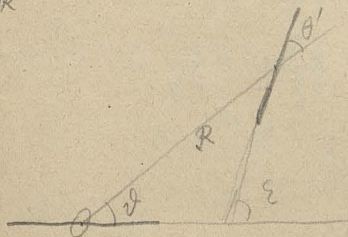
$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = \frac{3 \xi \eta}{R^5} \quad \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \xi \partial \xi} = \frac{3 \xi \xi}{R^5}$$

$$U = -M \left[-\frac{1}{R^3} A' + \frac{3}{R^5} (\xi^2 A' + \xi \eta B' + \xi \xi C') \right]$$

$$= \frac{M}{R^3} \left[M' \cos \varepsilon - 3 \frac{\xi M'}{R} \left(\frac{\xi}{R} \frac{A'}{M'} + \frac{\eta}{R} \frac{B'}{M'} + \frac{\xi}{R} \frac{C'}{M'} \right) \right]$$

$\varepsilon = \angle \text{OPX} = \angle \text{w p u}$ where w is the vertical direction

$\frac{\xi}{R} = \cos \alpha$ where α is the angle between OM and the vertical direction



$$U = \frac{M M'}{R^3} [\cos \varepsilon - 3 \cos \theta \cos \theta']$$

where θ is the angle between OM and the vertical direction

$\theta' = \angle \text{M'P}$ where P is the vertical direction

$\varepsilon = \angle \text{MOM'}$ where M and M' are the positions of the mass

$$P = -M \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \xi} - \frac{N}{\delta} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \xi^2}$$

$$U = -M \left[\frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial \xi^2} A' + \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} B' + \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial \xi \partial \xi} C' \right] \frac{N}{\delta} \left[\frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial \xi^2} A' \right]$$

$$+ \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} B' + \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial \xi \partial \xi} C' \left[\right]$$

$\frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial \xi \partial \eta}$
 $\frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial \xi \partial \xi}$

$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \xi}$

X

we want to find $\theta = 0$

$$A' = M' \sin \varphi \quad C' = M' \cos \varphi$$

$\xi = R \quad \eta = \zeta = 0$ by separation of C' on xy axes
 $\Rightarrow \xi = 0$

$$U = -MM' \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \xi^2} \sin \varphi - \frac{NM'}{6} \frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial \xi^4} \sin \varphi$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \xi^2} = -\frac{1}{R} + \frac{3\xi^2}{R^5}$$

$$\frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial \xi^4} = \frac{9\xi}{R^5} - \frac{15\xi^3}{R^7}$$

$$\frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial \xi^4} = \frac{9}{R^5} - \frac{90\xi^2}{R^7} + \frac{105\xi^4}{R^9}$$

$$\xi = R$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \xi^2} = \frac{2}{R^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial \xi^4} = \frac{24}{R^5} \quad U = -\frac{2MM'}{R^3} \sin \varphi - \frac{4NM'}{R^5} \sin \varphi$$

we want to find $\theta = 0$ by separation of C' on xy axes

$\varphi = \theta + \alpha$ by separation of C' on xy axes

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial \varphi} = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial \varphi} =$$

$$= \left(\frac{2MM'}{R^3} + \frac{4NM'}{R^5} \right) \cos \varphi$$

$\varphi = \theta + \alpha$

$$M'H \sin \varphi = \left(\frac{2MM'}{R^3} + \frac{4NM'}{R^5} \right) \cos \varphi$$

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{2M}{HR^3} + \frac{4N}{HR^5}$$

$$v = \frac{eN}{H}$$

$v = 0$ at $z = 0$: v is a function of R , and
 v is a function of φ_1 ; φ_1 is a function of R .

$$\frac{1}{4}\varphi_1 = \frac{2M}{HR_1} + \frac{4N}{HR_1^5}$$

$$R^5 \frac{1}{4}\varphi_1 = \frac{2M}{H} R^2 + \frac{4N}{H}$$

$$R_1^5 \frac{1}{4}\varphi_1 = \frac{2M}{H} R_1^2 + \frac{4N}{H}$$

$$\frac{R^5 \frac{1}{4}\varphi_1 - R_1^5 \frac{1}{4}\varphi_1}{R^2 - R_1^2} = \frac{2M}{H} = \beta / \text{density of matter}$$

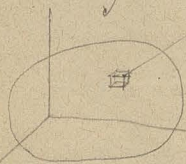
as v is a function of R and φ_1

a φ_1 is a function of R and φ_1

So v is a function of R .

$12\frac{1}{2}$ $v = 0$ at $z = 0$ φ_1 is a function of R and φ_1

C. E. W. J.



$\frac{m}{x^2 y^2 z^2}$
 $dx dy dz$ volume element of x and y and z .
 $m dx dy dz =$

$m =$ value of volume element.

$\alpha \beta \gamma =$ comp. of volume element.

$\alpha dx dy dz =$ vol. of X and Y

$$P = \frac{A\xi + B\eta + C\zeta}{R^2} = \text{value of } P \text{ at } (x, y, z)$$

$$A = \sum m \alpha \quad B = \sum m \beta \quad C = \sum m \gamma$$

$$\xi = x' - x$$

$$R^2 = (x' - x)^2 + (y' - y)^2 + (z' - z)^2 \quad 57$$

$$\eta = y' - y$$

$$A = \alpha \, dx \, dy \, dz$$

$$\xi = z' - z$$

$$B = \beta \, dx \, dy \, dz$$

$$C = \gamma \, dx \, dy \, dz$$

$$\frac{\alpha [x' - x] + \beta [y' - y] + \gamma [z' - z]}{R^3} \, dx \, dy \, dz = \text{Potential}$$

$$U = \iiint_{R^3} \frac{\alpha (x' - x) + \beta (y' - y) + \gamma (z' - z)}{R^3} \, dx \, dy \, dz$$

$$\frac{x' - x}{R^3} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{R} \right) \quad \frac{y' - y}{R^3} = \frac{d}{dy} \left(\frac{1}{R} \right) \quad \frac{z' - z}{R^3} = \dots$$

$$U = \iiint \left[\alpha \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{R} \right) + \beta \frac{d}{dy} \left(\frac{1}{R} \right) + \gamma \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{1}{R} \right) \right] dx \, dy \, dz$$

$$= \iiint \alpha \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{R} \right) dx \, dy \, dz = \iint \alpha \frac{1}{R} dy \, dz -$$

$$- \iiint \frac{1}{R} \frac{dx}{dx} dx \, dy \, dz$$

Def ϵ, R etc. $\int_a^b \frac{d}{dx} f(x) dx = f(b) - f(a)$

$\epsilon \in \int_{\text{em}} \text{...}$; \dots Green's theorem

$$dy \, dz = ds \cos \lambda$$

$$\lambda = \angle \text{norm} \perp \text{plane}$$

$$\dots + N \, \epsilon \, dy \, dz + \dots - 1$$

$$\iiint \alpha \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{R} \right) dx \, dy \, dz = \iint \alpha \frac{1}{R} ds \cos \lambda - \iiint \frac{1}{R} \frac{dx}{dx} dx \, dy \, dz$$

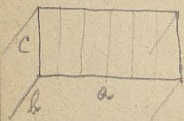
$$U = \iint \frac{\alpha \cos \lambda + \beta \sin \mu + \gamma \cos \nu}{R} ds - \iiint \left[\frac{dx}{dx} + \frac{dy}{dy} + \frac{dz}{dz} \right] dx \, dy \, dz$$

... R^2 ... \dots

$Q: \dots$

$\cos \alpha \sin \beta = \dots$

\dots



\dots

$abc \mu$



\dots

$-bc\sigma + bc\sigma \dots$

$$M = bc\sigma a = \dots$$

$$= abc \mu$$

$$\sigma = \mu$$

\dots

\dots

\dots



$$M = abc \mu$$

\dots

\dots

$$-f\sigma = \omega \mu \quad +f\sigma = \omega a^2$$

$$M = f\sigma a \quad f \cos \varphi = bc$$

$$= \frac{\sigma a bc}{\cos \varphi}$$

$$\frac{\sigma}{\cos \varphi} = \mu \quad \sigma = \mu \cos \varphi$$

$$r^2 = \rho^2 \sin^2 \theta + z^2 = \mu \alpha^2 [\dots] \times \cos \varphi \quad 58$$

$$\varphi = \int \rho^2 \sin^2 \theta \, d\theta \, d\varphi$$

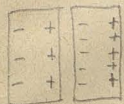
$$f g h \quad \alpha = \mu \cos \theta \quad \beta = \mu \cos \varphi \quad \gamma = \mu \cos \lambda$$

$$\alpha \cos \lambda + \beta \cos \mu + \gamma \cos \nu = \mu [\cos \lambda \cos \mu + \dots]$$

$$= \mu \cos \varphi \Delta \cos \theta \rho^2 \dots$$

$$\omega^2 \rho^2 \sin^2 \theta = \mu \cos \lambda \cos \mu \cos \nu$$

$\rho^2 \sin^2 \theta$: $\frac{d\alpha}{d\theta} = 0$, $\frac{d\beta}{d\varphi} = 0$, $\frac{d\gamma}{dz} = 0$
 $\omega^2 \rho^2 \sin^2 \theta = \mu \cos \lambda \cos \mu \cos \nu$



$$\omega^2 \rho^2 \sin^2 \theta = \mu \cos \lambda \cos \mu \cos \nu \quad \frac{d\alpha}{d\theta} \cos \theta$$

$$\omega^2 \rho^2 \sin^2 \theta = \mu \cos \lambda \cos \mu \cos \nu$$

$$\alpha \cos \lambda + \beta \cos \mu + \gamma \cos \nu = 5$$

$$-\left(\frac{d\alpha}{d\theta} + \frac{d\beta}{d\varphi} + \frac{d\gamma}{dz}\right) = \rho$$

$$U = \iint \frac{5 \, d\alpha}{R} + \iiint \frac{\rho \, d\alpha \, d\beta \, d\gamma}{R}$$

Ohm'sches I

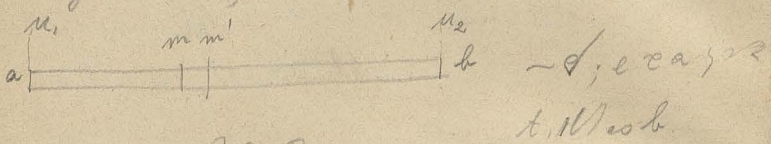
am 2. 9. 22 ...

am 2. 9. 22 ...

22/3 = d. Cr.

ab meth. ...

... Fourier



$e^{...}$

exp. ...

... $f(x)$...

... z, y^a ...

... z, y^a ...

... Fourier

$$W = \frac{u_1 - u_2}{l} \cdot k \cdot t \quad k = \text{freq. f.}$$

$$= kq \frac{u - u'}{\lambda} t \quad \begin{matrix} u = f(x) & u' - u = f(x) = \frac{du}{dx} \\ u = f(x, t) \end{matrix}$$

$$= kq \frac{du}{dx} t$$

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

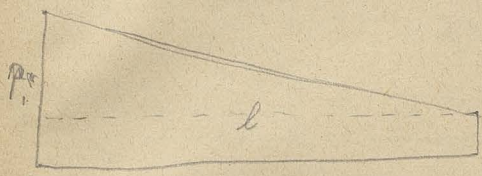
... z, y^a ...

$q \cdot w = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \rho \cdot dx$, Pot. U_1 , U_2 $\rho = \epsilon \cdot \frac{d^2 \phi}{dx^2}$
 $U = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} E \cdot dx = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} -\frac{d\phi}{dx} \cdot dx = \phi(x_1) - \phi(x_2)$
 $q \cdot w = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \rho \cdot dx = C \cdot \phi(x_1) - \phi(x_2) = U$

$i = -kq \frac{d\phi}{dx} \quad \left| \frac{d\phi}{dx} = 1 \right.$

$C \cdot x = U \cdot \frac{1}{3} x^2$

$\rho = \frac{d^2 \phi}{dx^2} = \text{const.}$



$-\frac{d\phi}{dx} = \frac{U_1 - U_2}{l}$

$i = kq \frac{U_1 - U_2}{l} \quad \frac{l}{kq} \quad \text{ydr-v-w} = \epsilon \cdot \phi$

$i = \frac{U_1 - U_2}{R} \quad \left. \right\} \text{Ohm'sches!}$

Ohm $ydr = \rho \cdot \frac{l}{A}$ $\rho = \frac{1}{\sigma}$ $\sigma = \frac{1}{\rho}$ $\rho = \frac{1}{\sigma} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\epsilon \cdot \omega}} = \epsilon \cdot \omega$

$C = \epsilon \cdot \frac{A}{l} \cdot U < 6 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ F}$

$\epsilon = \epsilon_0 \cdot \epsilon_r$, $\epsilon = \epsilon_0 \cdot \epsilon_r \cdot \frac{1}{3} x^2$ $\rho = \frac{1}{\sigma} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\epsilon \cdot \omega}} = \epsilon \cdot \omega$

$x = \frac{1}{\sigma} \cdot \frac{1}{\epsilon \cdot \omega} = \frac{1}{\sigma \cdot \epsilon \cdot \omega} = \frac{1}{\sigma \cdot \epsilon \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma}} = \frac{1}{\epsilon}$

exp. $w = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \rho \cdot dx$, $\rho = \frac{1}{\sigma} \cdot \frac{1}{\epsilon \cdot \omega} = \frac{1}{\sigma \cdot \epsilon \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma}} = \frac{1}{\epsilon}$

$\frac{d^2 \phi}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2 \phi}{dy^2} + \frac{d^2 \phi}{dz^2} = 0$

$\underbrace{\frac{d^2 \phi}{dx^2}}_{=0} + \underbrace{\frac{d^2 \phi}{dy^2} + \frac{d^2 \phi}{dz^2}}_{=0, \text{ } C \cdot x = U \cdot \frac{1}{3} x^2 \text{ const.}} \quad \left. \right\} \text{in d. d. l.}$

$C \cdot \frac{d\phi}{dx} = C \cdot \frac{1}{\sigma} = \frac{1}{\sigma} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\epsilon \cdot \omega}} = \epsilon \cdot \omega$

$\rho = \frac{1}{\sigma} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\epsilon \cdot \omega}} = \epsilon \cdot \omega$

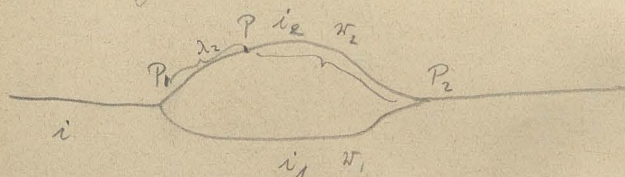
23. $P_1 \neq P_2$ \Rightarrow ΔP $\neq 0$ \Rightarrow $\Delta \rho \neq 0$ \Rightarrow $\Delta \rho \neq 0$ \Rightarrow $\Delta \rho \neq 0$

P.O. $\rho_1 \neq \rho_2$ \Rightarrow $\Delta \rho \neq 0$ \Rightarrow $\Delta \rho \neq 0$ \Rightarrow $\Delta \rho \neq 0$ \Rightarrow $\Delta \rho \neq 0$

11. $P_1 \neq P_2$ \Rightarrow $\Delta P \neq 0$ \Rightarrow $\Delta \rho \neq 0$ \Rightarrow $\Delta \rho \neq 0$

11. $P_1 \neq P_2$ \Rightarrow $\Delta P \neq 0$ \Rightarrow $\Delta \rho \neq 0$ \Rightarrow $\Delta \rho \neq 0$

23. $C_1 \neq C_2$



23. $C_1 \neq C_2$

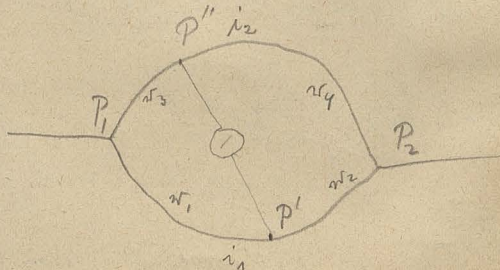
$$v = v_1 + v_2$$

$$v_1 = \frac{P_1 - P_2}{\rho_1}$$

$$v_2 = \frac{P_1 - P_2}{\rho_2}$$

$$v_1 \rho_1 = v_2 \rho_2$$

$$v_2 = \frac{P_1 - P_2}{\rho_2}$$



$$i_1 = \frac{P_1 - P'}{r_1} = \frac{P' - P_2}{r_2}$$

am 20. Oct. P1 = P' 60
 $\sigma \cdot r \cdot Q = 1$

$$i_2 = \frac{P_1 - P''}{r_3} = \frac{P'' - P_2}{r_4}$$

$$\frac{i_1 r_1}{i_2 r_3} = \frac{P_1 - P'}{P_1 - P''} = 1$$

$$\frac{i_1 r_1}{r_2 r_3} = \frac{i_1 r_2}{i_2 r_4}$$

$$\frac{i_1 r_2}{i_2 r_4} = \frac{P' - P_2}{P'' - P_2} = 1$$

ausgewählte
 $\sigma \cdot r \cdot Q = 1$
 für die Messung.

Wheatstone'sche Brücke

24/3
 elektr. Cr 20/10.
 elektr. ~ r ~ anh. Cr 10; ~ ~ ~ ~ ~
 Pl 20 - 2 l. Pl 10, ~ ~ ~ ~ ~
 2 mg ~ ~ ~; chemische & magnetische
 chemische: ~ ~ ~; ~ ~ ~ ~ ~
 ~ ~ ~ ~ ~
 für ~ ~ ~ Polares., ~ ~ ~

~ ~ ~ magn. Li.
 ~ ~ ~ ~ ~
 ~ ~ ~ ~ ~
 ~ ~ ~ ~ ~



m (high v) $\frac{1}{2}mv^2$
 $en \sim m \frac{1}{2}v^2 =$
 $= \omega m Cr$
 $\rho / r \perp \gamma$ (acceleration)

$\rho \sim \frac{1}{r} \frac{d^2r}{dt^2}$

$2 \rho / : f_c [AB, i, m, r, \theta]$

$eb \rightarrow r \approx \theta \approx 90^\circ; f_{y \text{ of } e} e, \sim \rho e \theta = 0 \rho \frac{1}{2}$

$\rho / \text{ of } \frac{1}{2}$

$eb \rightarrow \rho / 2 \sin \theta \text{ of } \frac{1}{2}$

$f_{\rho} \text{ of } \frac{1}{2}$

$eb \text{ of } e = \text{of } \frac{1}{2}$



$f_{\rho} \text{ of } \frac{1}{2}$



$f_{\rho} \text{ of } \frac{1}{2} \sim m \frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} \text{ of } \frac{1}{2} \text{ of } \frac{1}{2}$

$Cr \text{ of } \frac{1}{2} \text{ of } \frac{1}{2} \text{ of } \frac{1}{2}$



m at r of $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$
 $ac \text{ of } \frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$

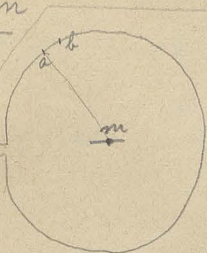
of a unit circle, $r^2, \rho, i, m.$

$$K = \frac{\epsilon \sum ab \sin \theta i m}{r^2}$$

20. ~ ~ ~



$\sin \theta = 1$



$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sum \epsilon ab i m}{r^2} &= \frac{\epsilon i m}{r^2} \sum ab = \frac{\epsilon i m}{r^2} 2\pi r \\ &= \frac{2 \epsilon i m \pi}{r} \end{aligned}$$

of a sphere of radius r of uniform charge density ρ and mass M .

$$K = \frac{2\pi \epsilon i m}{r}$$

charge and mass, ρ and M

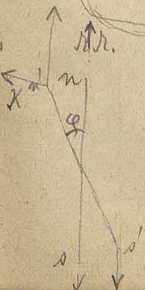
Distance r from center of sphere to point charge m is $r \cos \theta$.



of a sphere of radius r of uniform charge density ρ and mass M .

or in Cu shell.

$a < r$ is the distance of the point charge m from the center.



N. Pole: $H m \frac{\lambda}{2} \sin \phi$

$K \frac{\lambda}{2} \cos \phi$

S. Pole: $H m \frac{\lambda}{2} \sin \phi$

$K \frac{\lambda}{2} \cos \phi$

$$H m \lambda \sin \phi = K \lambda \cos \phi$$

$$= \frac{2\pi \epsilon i m \lambda \cos \phi}{r}$$

$m \lambda = M = \rho_2 \omega r \Delta l$
 $\sqrt{a} \delta b \dots \rho_2 r \Delta \varphi$

$$\frac{2\pi M i}{r} \cos \varphi \Delta \varphi = \text{equivalent}$$

$$= \omega i^2 \Delta t$$

$$\omega i^2 \Delta t = \frac{2\pi M}{r} \int \cos \varphi \Delta \varphi$$

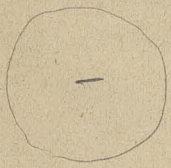
~ given ω and i are constant
 of ballsh φ .

$$\omega i^2 \Delta t = \frac{2\pi M}{r} \int \cos \varphi \Delta \varphi$$

idt
 $\omega = \delta / \omega \sqrt{\text{val}} = E_0^{\text{ab}}$

if $\delta \delta \delta$.

If Δl = Salvanon



at φ $\delta \delta \delta$ of induction C $\delta \delta \delta$
 $\delta \delta \delta$ $\delta \delta \delta$ $\delta \delta \delta$ $\delta \delta \delta$
 $= \delta \delta \delta$ $\delta \delta \delta$ $\delta \delta \delta$

$$K \frac{d^2 \varphi}{dt^2} = -MH \sin \varphi - \frac{2\pi M i}{r} \cos \varphi$$

$$\omega i^2 \Delta t = \frac{2\pi M}{r} \cos \varphi \Delta \varphi$$

$$i = \frac{2\pi M}{\omega r^2} \cos \varphi \frac{d\varphi}{dt}$$

$$K \frac{d^2 \varphi}{dt^2} = -MH \sin \varphi - \frac{4\pi^2 M^2}{\omega r^2} \cos^2 \varphi \frac{d\varphi}{dt}$$

$\rho \frac{d^2 \phi}{dt^2} = -M \ddot{\phi} - \frac{4\pi^2 M^2}{4\pi r^2} \frac{d\phi}{dt}$
 $\omega \phi = 1$

$$K \frac{d^2 \phi}{dt^2} = -M \ddot{\phi} - \frac{4\pi^2 M^2}{4\pi r^2} \frac{d\phi}{dt}$$

$w = 8 \phi$
 III Art. $\int \sin \omega t \dots$
 $\omega = 2\pi \nu$
 $\nu = \frac{1}{T}$

$$\frac{m \dot{s} \sin \theta}{r}$$

$$\phi/b - \sqrt{a \epsilon \cos} ; \frac{m}{r} = \dots$$

e C ...

$$\frac{m \dot{s} \sin \theta}{r} dy \int \dots = \sqrt{a \epsilon \cos} \dots$$

See ...

10^9 absol. Einh. = 1 prakt. Einh. = Ohm
 $= \text{Hg} \cdot l \cdot 2 \text{mm}^2, 106 \text{cm N.}$
 $10^8 = \text{Volt.} = \dots$

zum Schmelzen 8 Volts; 2 bis 2.5
 $= \frac{1}{10} = \text{ungef. } 1.2 \text{ m}$ HJ

$$\text{Watt} = \sqrt{4}$$

$$= \sqrt{4} \sqrt{2 \text{ E}^{\text{c}} 10 \text{ km} \text{ d}^{\text{a}} \text{ C}^{\text{u}} \text{ t}^{\text{h}} \text{ m}^{\text{p}}}$$

2 sec. 1.6 c

$$= w i^2 = 9 i$$
$$= 1 \text{ Volt Ampere}$$

$$= 10^7 \text{ ab. } \sqrt{\sim} \text{ 2 sec.}$$

$$735 \text{ W.} = 10 \text{ Pferde}$$

f. u. g. ab. x 50 Volt, 10 Ampere

$$\text{m. s. } 500 \text{ Watt} = \frac{3}{4} \text{ Pf.}$$

$$\text{d. E}^{\text{c}} \text{ ab. } 1 \text{ Pf.}$$

