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PAPIER - HANDLUNG

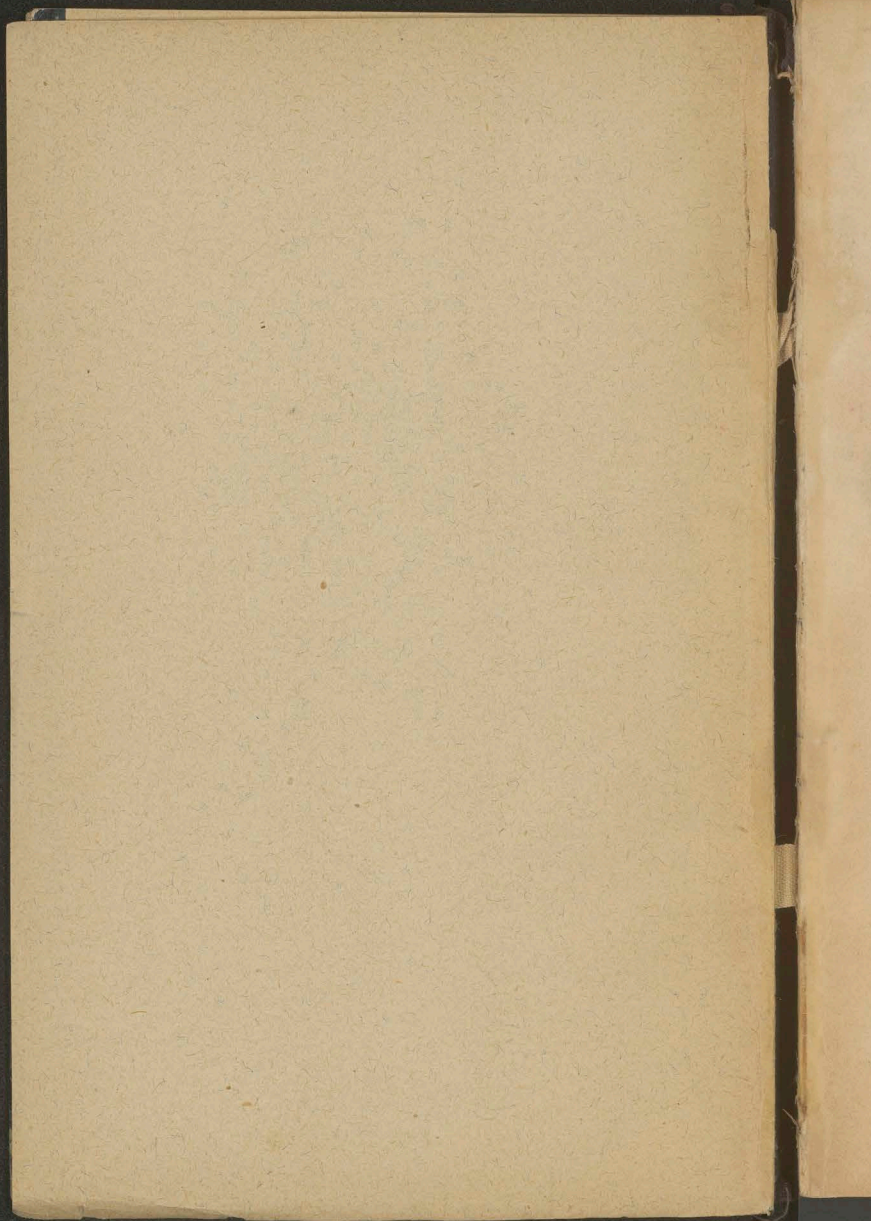
Dr. Gottlieb Adler 9445

Hydrostatik u. Hydrodynamik

H. S. Fr. Rindschowski

F. POLLY, IV. KAROLINENG. 23.

9445



67

25/4

v

v

J

H

C

H

v

C

P

v

B

O

25/4

B.J

3

in the z direction and ρ is the density of the fluid. \mathbf{v} is the velocity vector.

The continuity equation in cylindrical coordinates is

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r v_r) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v_\theta}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z} = 0$$

with the same meaning as in the Cartesian case.

For a steady flow the continuity equation becomes

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r v_r) + \frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z} = 0$$

For

in the z direction; $\frac{\partial v_r}{\partial r} + \frac{v_r}{r} = -\frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z}$ with $v_z = \frac{1}{2} \omega r^2$.

Hydrostatic

Capillarity theory

Hydrodynamic pressure [unit]

Hydrodynamic: $C_p = \frac{p - p_\infty}{\frac{1}{2} \rho v_\infty^2}$, $C_D = \frac{F_D}{\frac{1}{2} \rho v_\infty^2 A}$

Coefficient [unit]

[dimensionless]

For a flow in the z direction, the velocity components are $v_r = 0$, $v_\theta = 0$, and $v_z = v_z(r, z)$. The continuity equation reduces to

$\frac{\partial v_z}{\partial z} = 0$

For a steady flow, the continuity equation becomes

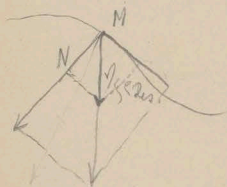
0 = 0

$\square \square$

1. 16 e v 16 e v

2. 16 e v 16 e v

1. 16 e v 16 e v [unvollständig]



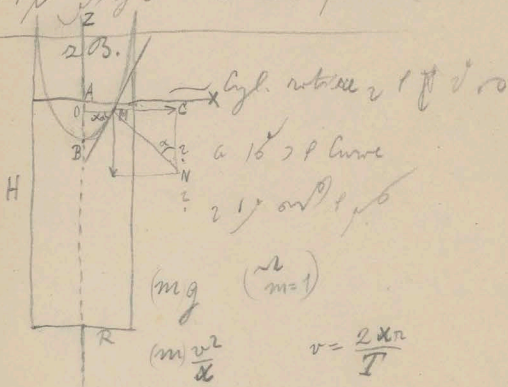
unvollständig

16 e v 16 e v

unvollständig

unvollständig

unvollständig



$$(mg) \quad (m=1)$$

$$(m) \frac{v^2}{R}$$

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

$$= \frac{4\pi^2}{T^2} x$$

$$\frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{mc}{g} = \frac{4\pi^2}{gT^2} x$$

$$2 = \frac{2\pi^2}{gT^2} x^2 + K$$

Parabel

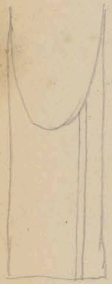
$$x=0 \quad | \quad z=K \quad K=203$$

2) 2) 2) 2) 2) 2) ?

AB = ?

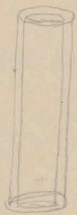
evl. $\pi r^2 h$ ~

$\pi r^2 H$



$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= 2\pi \int_0^r 2x dx = 2\pi \int_0^r \left[Kx + \frac{2\pi^2}{gT} x^3 \right] dx = \\
 &= 2\pi \left[\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{2\pi^2}{gT} \frac{x^4}{4} \right]_0^r = \\
 &= \frac{K\pi^2 r^2}{\pi} + \frac{4\pi^3}{gT} \frac{r^4}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$2\pi x dx \cdot 2$



$$K\pi^2 r^2 + \frac{4\pi^3 r^4}{gT} = \pi r^2 H$$

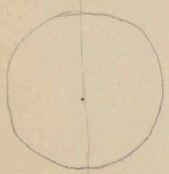
$$K + \frac{4\pi r^2}{gT} = H$$

$$H - K = \frac{4\pi r^2}{gT}$$

$$AB = \frac{4\pi r^2}{gT}$$

2) 2) 2) 2) 2) 2) ?

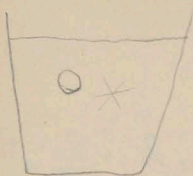
203.



$\pi r^2 = \pi r^2$; $2\pi r^2 = 2\pi r^2$ & $4\pi r^2 = 4\pi r^2$

K=0B

2.2. 1. 1. 2. 3. [4. 70]



2. 1. 1. 1. 2. 3. [4. 70]

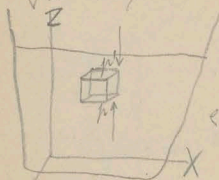
2. 1. 1. 1. 2. 3. [4. 70]

[Robertson]

2. 1. 1. 1. 2. 3. [4. 70]

- 2. 1. 1. 1. 2. 3. [4. 70]

2. 1. 1. 1. 2. 3. [4. 70]



2. 1. 1. 1. 2. 3. [4. 70]

$$p + \rho g dz + dx dy \cdot p \quad - p' dx dy$$

$$dx dy [p - p']$$

$$p = f(x, y, z)$$

$$p' = f(x, y, z + dz) = f(x, y, z) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} dz$$

$$= p + \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} dz$$

$$p - p' = - \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} dz$$

$$Z = - \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} dx dy dz$$

$$X = - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} dx dy dz$$

$$Y = - \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} dx dy dz$$

z r e e n / a // d m g y b h n e e [g, e a l u n d]

m e e s e e r s

$$\rho dx dy dz = \rho \cdot \text{inf. V.}$$

$$X Y Z = \dots \text{Comp. e / a r r o n d} / [p 1 g]$$

$$X \rho dx dy dz - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} dx dy dz = 0$$

$$\left.
 \begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} &= \rho X \\
 \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} &= \rho Y \\
 \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} &= \rho Z
 \end{aligned}
 \right\}
 \text{H}$$

m e e r g / e - g / -

$$X=0 \quad Y=0 \quad Z=g \quad [z r o \cdot d \cdot o]$$

$$\left.
 \begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} &= 0 \\
 \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} &= 0 \\
 \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} &= \rho g
 \end{aligned}
 \right\}
 \begin{aligned}
 & \text{u e e r}^2 \cdot \dots \text{XY} \text{ is constant} \\
 & \text{e y} \text{ m l w Niveauplanken} \\
 & \rho p = \rho g z + K \quad K = \text{const. } z=0
 \end{aligned}$$

h e Compressibilität. coeff $\approx 10^{-5}$ $\frac{1}{20,000}$ $\approx 6 \cdot 10^{-6}$

sp. Grav. 8

W 2 m e sp. G. $\rho = 5.4 \text{ fe}$ ≈ 4 $\frac{1}{1000}$ $\approx 4 \cdot 10^{-3}$
ign G 6

$$\frac{dp}{dx} = \rho X \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} dx \\ dy \\ dz \end{array} \right.$$

$$dp = \rho (X dx + Y dy + Z dz) \quad \text{Integrieren von } x \text{ bis } x_0$$

$$X = \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \quad Y = \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \quad Z = \frac{\partial V}{\partial z}$$

$V =$ Potential

$$dp = \rho \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial V}{\partial z} dz \right)$$

C Diff. v.

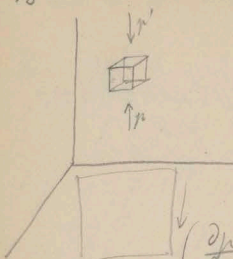
$$dp = \rho dV$$

V sp ρ const. $\therefore dp = 0 \Rightarrow dV = 0$

Integrieren $\int dx = \int \frac{1}{\rho} dp$ $\Rightarrow V = \int \frac{1}{\rho} dp$

oder $\rho = \rho_0 (1 - \epsilon p)$ $\Rightarrow V = \int \frac{1}{\rho_0 (1 - \epsilon p)} dp$
e h ρ_0 ϵ Compressibilität; ρ_0 Dichte ρ_0

2/5



$$p \quad p'$$

$$p' = p + \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} dz$$

$$p - p' = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} dz dx dy = -\partial z dx dy dz$$

$$I \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = \rho X \\ \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} = \rho Y \\ \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} = \rho Z \end{array} \right.$$

ρ const. $X=0 \quad Y=0 \quad Z=g$

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} = \rho g \quad \rho \text{ const.}$$

$$p = \rho g z + A$$

$z=0 \quad p=A$
 $\rho = \rho_0$

$\rho = \rho_0$ / ρ constant in ρ_0 / ρ function of z only
 $\rho = \rho_0$ [Barometric formula + by 1st law]

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} = \rho g \quad \rho \text{ constant in } \rho_0 \text{ function of } z$$

$\rho = \rho_0$ - ρ function of z only

Van der Waals 1873

Barometric formula $p : \rho = p_0 : \rho_0$

$$p_0 = 1033 \text{ g} \quad \rho = \frac{p_0}{p} \rho_0$$

$$p_0 = \frac{1}{777}$$

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} = \rho \sim \rho_0 \text{ const. in } \rho_0$$

22

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial z}$$

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial p}$$

$$\log$$

$$\log$$

Xp=0

ff

z=18

222 ~ 1160 ~ 5

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} = -g \frac{\rho_0}{p_0} p$$

$$\frac{\partial p}{p} = -g \frac{\rho_0}{p_0} dz$$

$$\log p = -g \frac{\rho_0}{p_0} z + \log A$$

$$p = A e^{-g \frac{\rho_0}{p_0} z}$$

$$z=0 \mid p_1 = p_0$$

$$p_0 = A = p_0 e^{-g \frac{\rho_0}{p_0} z}$$

$$p = p_0 e^{-g \frac{\rho_0}{p_0} z}$$

$$p_1 = p_0 e^{-g \frac{\rho_0}{p_0} z}$$

$$\log p = -g \frac{\rho_0}{p_0} z + \log p_0$$

$$z = \frac{\log p_1 - \log p}{g \frac{\rho_0}{p_0}} = \frac{p_0}{g \rho_0} [\log p_1 - \log p]$$

$$z = \frac{1033 \times 980 \text{ cm}^3}{1 \text{ cm}^2 \times \frac{980 \text{ cm}}{\text{sec}^2} \times 777} = 777000 \text{ cm} = 7770 \text{ m}$$

ff " g c g g e e / w^2 (cm^2 s^2 temp. 0)

z = 18350 [log p1 - log p] Formel f. d. barometrische Höhenmessung

Capillarität

Capillaritätsth. 26 + Sept. Th. 16

Ganzst 21, re 2 mit: $\gamma \cdot \rho \cdot h \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \rho \cdot \gamma \cdot \rho$

2) $\omega - \rho \cdot \gamma \cdot \rho \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \rho \cdot \gamma \cdot \rho$

$\times \gamma$

$$A = \alpha(F - F) \quad \sqrt{2} = \text{prop.} \sim \text{de } \omega \gamma \rho$$

$$B = \beta(\beta' - \beta) \quad \text{e } \delta \text{ Potenz}$$

2) $\gamma \cdot \rho \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \rho \cdot \gamma \cdot \rho$

Prinzip d. vork. Verschiebungen [v. Bernoulli]

* $[\rho \cdot \omega \cdot \rho \cdot \gamma \cdot \rho]$, ω ist $\rho \cdot \gamma \cdot \rho$ in Kanal zurück

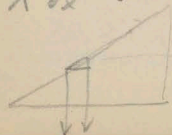
$\omega \cdot \rho \cdot \gamma \cdot \rho \sim \rho \cdot \gamma \cdot \rho$ (e. v. d. Energie)

$\gamma \cdot \rho \cdot \omega \cdot \rho \cdot \gamma \cdot \rho \cdot \omega \cdot \rho \cdot \gamma \cdot \rho$

as = $\rho \cdot \gamma \cdot \rho \cdot \omega \cdot \rho \cdot \gamma \cdot \rho$

e. d. v. v. d. e. f. $\rho \cdot \gamma \cdot \rho$

$$X \cdot dx \quad \sqrt{2} = \text{Prod. } \rho \cdot \gamma \cdot \rho$$

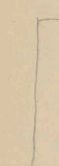


$$\omega \cdot \rho \cdot \gamma \cdot \rho \sim \rho \cdot \gamma \cdot \rho \cdot \omega \cdot \rho \cdot \gamma \cdot \rho$$

St...



e. v.

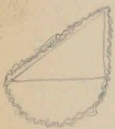


pgw
= s

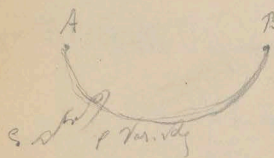
oder



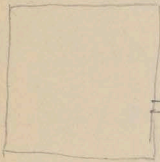
Stevin 1. Teil (1. 2. 1. 2. 1. 2. 1. 2. 1. 2. 1. 2. 1. 2. 1. 2. 1. 2. 1. 2.)
 - 2. Teil (1. 2. 1. 2. 1. 2. 1. 2. 1. 2. 1. 2. 1. 2. 1. 2. 1. 2. 1. 2.)



...
1/3 x



...
3. Teil ...



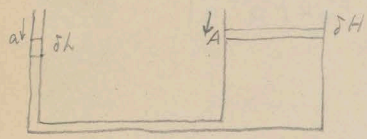
...
...
...
...
...

$\rho g \omega \delta l$
 $\underbrace{\quad}_{=0}$

$$\rho \omega \delta l + \rho g \omega \delta l \cdot 2 = 0$$

$$\rho = -g \rho \cdot 2$$

oder hydraul. Presse



$$a \delta h + A \delta H = 0$$

$$f \delta h = F \delta H$$

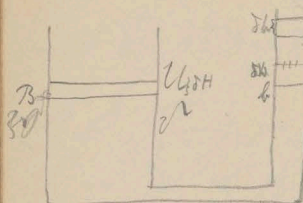
$$\delta H = \frac{f}{F} \delta h$$

$$a \delta h + A \frac{f}{F} \delta h = 0$$

$$A = \frac{a F}{f}$$

$$\beta(\beta' - \beta)$$

v_0 & v_{max} in [quant.] 0



v_0 & v_{max} in [quant.] 0

$$\rho = \rho g$$

$$\rho b \delta h \cdot h + \beta u \delta h - \beta u \delta H = 0$$

$$p_2 \delta h + \beta \delta H \delta h \delta x$$

$$\beta \delta H = \rho \delta h \cdot h$$

$$\delta H = \frac{h}{\beta} \delta h$$

Continuity of flow
 $\beta h \delta h = \beta' u \delta h$

$$\rho b h \delta h + \beta \delta h - \beta' \frac{u}{\beta} \delta h = 0$$

$$\rho h + \beta \frac{u}{b} - \frac{u}{\beta} \beta' = 0$$

$$h = \frac{\beta}{\rho} \left[\frac{u}{\beta} - \frac{u}{b} \right]$$

we get $u = 2Rr$

$$u = 2Rr$$

$$u = 2rR$$

$$\beta = R^2 r$$

$$b = r^2 R$$

$$h = \frac{\beta}{\rho} \left[\frac{2}{R} - \frac{2}{r} \right] = \frac{2\beta}{\rho} \left[\frac{1}{R} - \frac{1}{r} \right]$$

$$R > r$$

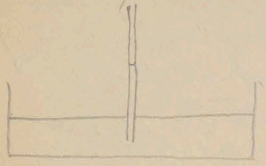
$$\beta > 0$$

$$h < 0$$

$$W = \beta(\beta' - \beta)$$

we get $\beta = \rho \sqrt{\dots}$
 we get $\beta = \rho \sqrt{\dots}$
 we get $\beta = \rho \sqrt{\dots}$

5.6. 2. Ampere's law



$h = -\frac{2A}{r_0}$ $\rho_0 \approx \frac{1}{2} \text{ rad}$
 prop. \approx Rad.

$\delta H = 0$

$\sim \rho \mu$: quench. 3. g²

$U = 4A$ $u = 4a$
 $B = A^2$ $b = a^2$

$h = \frac{4A}{a} \left[\frac{1}{A} - \frac{1}{a} \right]$

$\sim \rho \mu$: 2. Platten. Platten

$U = 2d$ $B = 2D$
 $u = 2l$ $b = ld$

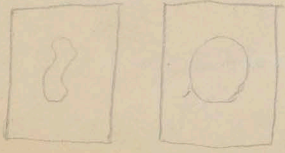
$\delta U \frac{h}{B} \delta h = 0$

$h = \frac{2B}{r_0} \left[\frac{1}{D} - \frac{1}{d} \right]$ $D = \infty$

$h = \frac{2A}{r_0 d}$ $\rho_0 \approx \frac{1}{2} \text{ rad}$ $\rho_0 \approx \frac{1}{2} \text{ rad}$ $\rho_0 \approx \frac{1}{2} \text{ rad}$
 $\rho_0 \approx \frac{1}{2} \text{ rad}$

$A = a [F_1 - F_2]$ $\rho_0 \approx \frac{1}{2} \text{ rad}$ $\rho_0 \approx \frac{1}{2} \text{ rad}$ $\rho_0 \approx \frac{1}{2} \text{ rad}$

$\rho_0 \approx \frac{1}{2} \text{ rad}$ $\rho_0 \approx \frac{1}{2} \text{ rad}$ $\rho_0 \approx \frac{1}{2} \text{ rad}$

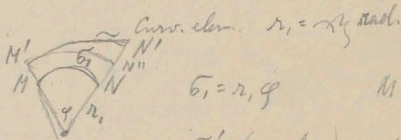
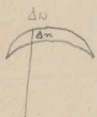


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we find $\epsilon \rho \beta$ & $F, F' - \sqrt{r^2}$

$W = \alpha (F' - F)$ α - pos. const. $\alpha \rho \beta$ $\rho \beta = [\text{Cap.}]$

$\approx 16 \epsilon \rho$



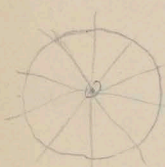
$\sigma_1 = r_1 \varphi$ MN

$\sigma_1' = (r_1 + \Delta n) \varphi$ MN'

$M'N'' = \frac{N'N''}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{N'N''}{1 - \frac{\alpha^2}{2}}$

am. F. d. l.

$M'N' = M'N'' = (r_1 + \Delta n) \varphi$



ρ Norm. ρ_1 Norm. ρ_2 Norm. ρ_3 Norm. ρ_4 Norm. ρ_5 Norm.

$\epsilon \rho < \epsilon$ Norm. ρ [L. d. l.]

$\rho_1, \rho_2, \rho_3, \rho_4, \rho_5$ $\rho_1 \perp \rho_2$

$\rho_1 \rho_2 \rho_3 \rho_4 \rho_5$ \square [L. d. l.]



$dW = b_1 b_2$

$dW' = b_1' b_2'$

$b_1' = (r_1 + \Delta n) \varphi = (r_1 + \Delta n) \frac{b_1}{r_1}$

$b_2' = (r_2 + \Delta n) \varphi = (r_2 + \Delta n) \frac{b_2}{r_2}$

div

$(\frac{b_1}{r_1} + \frac{\Delta n b_1}{r_1})(\frac{b_2}{r_2} + \frac{\Delta n b_2}{r_2}) = b_1 b_2 + \Delta n b_1 b_2 (\frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2}) + \dots$

$\epsilon \rho$ ρ ρ_1 ρ_2 ρ_3 ρ_4 ρ_5

$$b_1 b_2 \Delta m \left(\frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} \right)$$

$\rho \int \rho \, dV$ Solom. $\times \rho \int \rho \, dV \times \beta \epsilon \text{ rec. } \rho \int \text{red. } [\rho \int \rho \, dV]$

$$\alpha \int \left(\frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} \right) dV \, d\Omega$$

$$p_0 \sim \rho \int \rho \, dV \sim \rho \int \rho \, dV \sim \rho \int \rho \, dV \sim \rho \int \rho \, dV$$

$$\rho \int \rho \, dV \sim \rho \int \rho \, dV \sim \rho \int \rho \, dV \sim \rho \int \rho \, dV$$

$$\alpha \int \left(\frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} \right) dV \, d\Omega + \int p \, dV \, d\Omega = 0$$

$$p = \alpha \left(\frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} \right) = 0$$

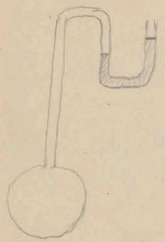
$$\frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} = \text{const} = \frac{2}{R}$$

$\rho \int \rho \, dV \sim \rho \int \rho \, dV \sim \rho \int \rho \, dV \sim \rho \int \rho \, dV$

$$p + \frac{2\alpha}{R} = 0$$

$$p = 0 \quad R = \infty$$

\mathcal{L} Platon $\rho \int \rho \, dV$ $\gamma \int \rho \, dV \sim \rho \int \rho \, dV$

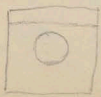


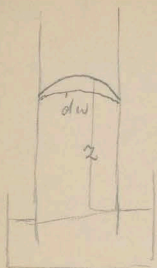
$$p R = 2\alpha$$

Platon $\sim \rho \int \rho \, dV + \text{big sph. } \rho \int \rho \, dV$

$\sim \rho \int \rho \, dV, \rho \int \rho \, dV \sim \rho \int \rho \, dV$

$\rho \int \rho \, dV$ Platon: $\sim \rho \int \rho \, dV$





s. 2. 3.

s du du z

$$\alpha \sum \left(\frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} \right) dw \tau_n + \sum s. z \, dw \tau_n = 0$$

$$\alpha \left(\frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} \right) + s. z = 0$$

1 - conv. $\int \frac{1}{z} = -\ln z + C$

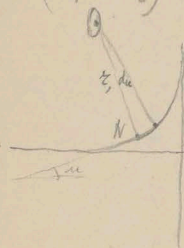
$$r_1 = r_2 = \infty \quad z < 0; \quad \delta \alpha / z \approx \delta^2 \alpha / z^2$$

#

$$\alpha \left(\frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} \right) + s. z = 0$$

conv. $\int \frac{1}{z} = \ln z + C$

conv. -



2) $\alpha / z > \rho$ curve

X 2) $\alpha / z < \rho$

3) $\alpha / z < \rho$

$$\alpha \int \frac{1}{z} du + \rho \int \frac{1}{z} du = \dots$$

$$r_2 = \infty$$

$$MN = d\delta = r_1 du$$

$$dx = d\delta \cos u$$

$$dz = d\delta \sin u$$

$$\frac{1}{r_1} = \frac{du}{d\delta}$$

$$\alpha \frac{du}{d\delta} = s. z$$

$$\alpha \frac{\sin u \, du}{dz} = s. z$$

$$- \alpha \cos u = s \frac{a^2}{2} + C$$

11

$$2=0 \mid u=0 \quad C = -\alpha$$

$$\alpha(1 - \cos u) = s \frac{a^2}{2}$$

* Annahme $\gamma = \beta = \gamma = \delta = \epsilon = \dots = 90^\circ$

$$\alpha(1 - \cos u) = s \frac{a^2}{2}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{s a^2}{2}$$

$$s = \frac{\sqrt{2\alpha}}{a} \quad \text{h. v. } \alpha \text{ u. } s \text{ abh.}$$

Das ist die Lösung für α in Abhängigkeit von s und a .
 Die Formel $s = \frac{\sqrt{2\alpha}}{a}$ ist die Lösung für α in Abhängigkeit von s und a .
 Die Formel $\alpha = \frac{s a^2}{2}$ ist die Lösung für α in Abhängigkeit von s und a .

konst. $\alpha < 1/2 a^2$

$$\frac{s a^2}{2\alpha} = 1 - \cos u$$

$$\cos u = 1 - \frac{s a^2}{2\alpha}$$

$$\frac{d^2 u}{ds^2} = \sec^2 u - 1 = \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{s a^2}{2\alpha}\right)^2} - 1$$

$$\left(\frac{du}{ds}\right)^2 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{s a^2}{2\alpha}\right)^2} - 1}$$

$$x = \sqrt{4a^2 - 2s} - a \log \sqrt{4a^2 + 2s} + \frac{2a}{2}$$

$$a^2 = \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

2/6 in 612°
 pro tom e l'w e f

$$B = \int r^2 dx$$

$$= s \int r^2 dx \quad \frac{dx}{da} = s \int \alpha \sin \alpha \, d\alpha \quad \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$= s \alpha \sin \alpha / \alpha = s \alpha \sin \alpha$$

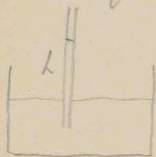
an $U = 90^\circ$ $\alpha = \beta = s \alpha$

12 e 6 u r p y l m s c r v d s

119's - 124's

$\int L \sin \alpha$

Quincke 1/2 e 1 u fubst. $\frac{\alpha}{2s} = 4.3 \alpha$



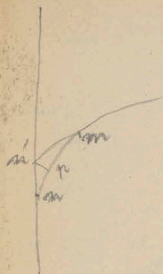
$$\beta (\beta' - \beta) \quad \delta h$$

$$\beta \sin \alpha \delta h + \cos \alpha \delta h \sin \alpha = 0$$

$$\frac{2\beta}{r} = -L \alpha$$

$$h = -\frac{2\beta}{r} \frac{L}{2}$$

? $\beta s \alpha \sin \alpha$



Aut. 11)

$$\alpha(mn - m'n') + \beta mn' + \cos \theta \sin \theta = 0$$

$$np = n'n \cos \theta \quad 12$$

$$-2mn' \cos \theta + mn' \beta = 0$$

$$\beta = 2 \cos \theta$$

$$\beta = -2 \cos \theta$$

$d + v \cos \theta$

$$h = \frac{-2\beta}{2n} = + \frac{2 \cos \theta}{n}$$

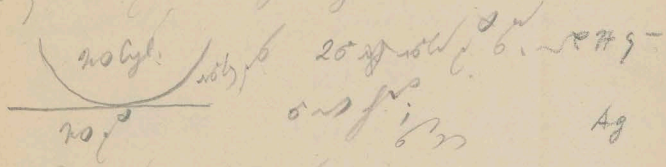
$v \text{ Ag } 520 \text{ " } h \text{ ok.}$

$v \text{ as } 2 \text{ const. } 2 \beta \text{ v } \sqrt{2} \text{ v}$

$$h = \frac{2 \cos \theta}{n} d, 2 \theta$$

Quincke ? $\sim 2 \theta \sim$ Subst. θ Ag

$2 \theta \sim 20 \theta^{\circ}$ - Silber θ Ag



Speckel Ag 2 lb \times 15.7 mm
 5 mm \times 12 mm
 6.5 " " 9.8 "

0.000054 mm

Quincke elemente fange ab 2 Ag 20

re / W ¹⁰ ²⁰ ~~re~~ e ~~Ag~~ 10 es Ag

W b i w r e Polie. C v r d m l e r d r y g h. g f e l r

< 0.005 mm r y d r etc.

Problem e minimaly [Anschwarz e Lötung]

6 v r 11 v p d i m p l a r r e m b

23/5

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/ b
o x
p f
u
v
w
p
E
Cont
V

23/5 m v w s r ... / ... ; 1 < 6

$m \frac{dv}{dt} = P$ Newton's law (1 & 2d)

Euler, 1d Lagrange

also ...

... ..

... ..

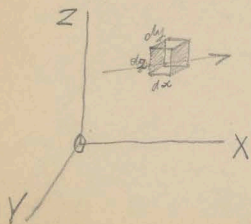
$\rho = f(x) \quad \rho = f(x)$

$\rho = \frac{m_0}{\rho_0} \rho$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \\ v &= \\ w &= \\ \rho &= \end{aligned} \left\{ \begin{aligned} &f(x, y, z, t) \end{aligned} \right.$$

Euler ...

Continuity [C, ...]



statist. ...

... ..

$\rho = \dots$

$\rho dx dy dz$

$\rho \frac{dv}{dt}$

$$\left(\rho + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} dt\right) dx dy dz = \rho \omega \int r \cdot t dt$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} dt dx dy dz = \rho \omega \int r \cdot t dt$$

1. $\rho \omega \int r \cdot t dt$

2. $\rho \omega \int r \cdot t dt$

3. $\rho \omega \int r \cdot t dt$

(1. $\rho \omega \int r \cdot t dt$)

- $\rho \omega \int r \cdot t dt$

$\rho \int dy dz dt \cdot \rho \int (Prisma \text{ u. } \rho \int)$

$$\rho \int dy dz dt (\rho u - \rho u') = \rho \int \rho u = f(x, y, z, t)$$

$$- dy dz dt \frac{\partial (\rho u)}{\partial x} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\rho u)' &= f(x+dx, y, z, t) \\ &= f(x, y, z, t) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx \end{aligned}$$

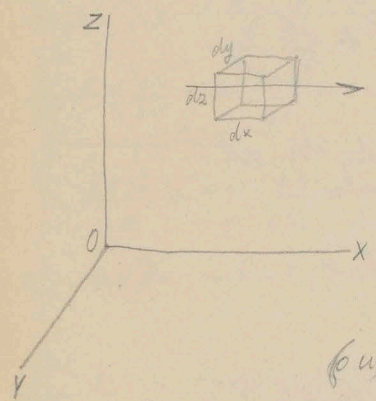
$$- dx dy dz dt \frac{\partial (\rho u)}{\partial x} = \rho \omega \int r \cdot t dt$$

$$\rho \int dy dz dt \rho \omega \int r \cdot t dt$$

$$- dx dy dz dt \frac{\partial (\rho u)}{\partial x}$$

Free: $\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} dx dy dz dt = - \frac{\partial \rho u}{\partial x} dx dy dz dt$
 $- \frac{\partial \rho v}{\partial y} dx dy dz dt$
 $- \frac{\partial \rho w}{\partial z} dx dy dz dt$

$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial (\rho u)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial (\rho v)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial (\rho w)}{\partial z} = 0$ Continuity equation
 of subst. / s to get s / w³ s.



$m u$
 $m v$
 $m w$
 $\rho \Sigma$
 $\rho \Sigma$
 $dx dy dz \rho u$
 $(\text{out } \frac{\partial \rho u}{\partial x}) dx dy dz$

$\rho \frac{\partial \rho u}{\partial x} dx dy dz dt$
 $\rho \frac{\partial \rho v}{\partial y} dx dy dz dt$
 $\rho \frac{\partial \rho w}{\partial z} dx dy dz dt$
 $\rho u^2 dy dz dt$

$$- dy dz dt \rho u^2$$

$$\rho u^2 = f(x, y, z, t)$$

$$\rho u'^2 = f(x+dx, y, z, t) = \cancel{f} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx$$

$$\rho u^2 - \rho u'^2 = - \frac{\partial(\rho u^2)}{\partial x} dx$$

$$(a) - \frac{\partial(\rho u^2)}{\partial x} dx dy dz dt$$

~~dx dy dz dt~~
$$\rho v u dx dz dt$$

$$\rho v u' = f + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dy$$

$$(b) - \frac{\partial(\rho u v)}{\partial y} dx dy dz dt$$

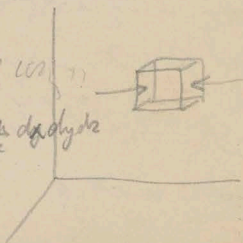
$$\rho dx dy dz dt \cdot u$$

$$(c) - \frac{\partial(\rho u w)}{\partial z} dx dy dz dt$$

$$\rho dx dy dz X dt \rho u w$$

$$\rho u w dz - \rho' u w dz = - \frac{\partial(\rho u w)}{\partial x} dx dy dz$$

$$\rho' = \rho + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} dx$$



$$-\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} dx dy dz dt \quad \rho \in \text{const}$$

2) 1) V, 2) v, 3) w

$$-\frac{\partial(\rho u)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(\rho v)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial(\rho w)}{\partial z} + \rho X - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial(\rho u)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(\rho u^2)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(\rho uv)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(\rho uw)}{\partial z} = \rho X - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x}$$

2) V, Z

etc h. 2e 2

- r u [Lagr.] r e 10, 11, 12, Kirchhoff

$$u \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial \rho u}{\partial x} + \rho u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + u \frac{\partial \rho v}{\partial y} + \rho v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(\rho w)}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$+ u \frac{\partial \rho w}{\partial z} + \rho w \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \rho X - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x}$$

ρ u null. Fortin = 0 in Cont. 2g

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = X - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x}$$

etc hydrod. 2e 2g

3) $\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} = Y - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y}$

4) $\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = Z - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial z}$

$$57. \quad \rho = f(r) \left[\begin{array}{l} r \rho e^{-\nu} \sqrt{1 - \nu^2} \\ z \sim \rho \sin \theta \end{array} \right]$$

empirische ρ }
 Maxwell $\nu \in \mathbb{R}$ & konst. so Theorie $h = 2g$

$1/\rho$

ρ in Helmholtz $\rho = 2g$

$$x = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \quad U = \text{Potential}$$

$$y = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial y}$$

$$z = -\frac{\partial U}{\partial z}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} z \in \mathbb{R} \\ \rho \end{array} \right\}$$

$$u = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}$$

$$v = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y}$$

$$w = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z}$$

$z \in \mathbb{R}$ $\varphi = \text{Potential}$
 (Helmholtz $\rho = 2g$)
 $\int \rho \text{ d}V = \text{const.}$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \quad \text{u. v. f.}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0 \quad \text{u. v. f.}$$

f. 1013 ²p von 1013

an v. p. w. H. 1013 ²p von 1013

Winkel-1013

30/5

u | $17^{\circ} \epsilon, \rho \sim \sqrt{16}$
 u |
 w | $\rho \epsilon \dots$
 $\rho \epsilon \dots$

$$1. \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(\rho u)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(\rho v)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(\rho w)}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$2. \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = X - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x}$$

$$3. \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} = Y - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y}$$

4.

$$\rho = f(p)$$

$$u = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}$$

$$v = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}$$

$$w = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z}$$

sol

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x \partial z} = X$$

$x, y, z \sim \text{Pot.}$

$$X = - \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \quad Y = - \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \quad Z = - \frac{\partial V}{\partial z}$$

$\rho = f(p) \implies \rho = \int \frac{d\rho}{dp}$

$$\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{d\rho}{dp} = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial p}$$

$$X = f(p)$$

ϕ is Potential $\left[\text{MC } \int \frac{1}{\rho} dp \right]$

I. $\int \dots$

$$= -\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \right)^2 \right] \right] = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} [V + \chi]$$

$u^2 + v^2 + w^2 = q^2 = 100/100$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} q^2 \right] + V + \chi = 0$$

3a), 4a)

oder man sieht x, y, z unabhängig t

$$II. \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} q^2 + V + \chi = F(t)$$

oder konst. u. incompress.

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = 0$$

$$\rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \rho \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \rho \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$Ia) \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial z^2} = 0$$

oder H. d. f. & II. & z. d. z.

oder V. d. d.

oder man sieht V. u. w. : - y' = \phi

oder man sieht II. & z. d. z.

oder II. & z. d. z.

γI^a ... e ...
 Riemann ...

stationäre Bewegungen:

$c \rho \frac{dV}{dt} = \rho \frac{d}{dt} \int_V f(x, y, z)$

I) $\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial z^2} = 0$

II) $\frac{1}{2} \rho g z^2 + V + \frac{p}{\rho} = c$

$\Rightarrow c = \dots$

$\frac{p}{\rho} = c - V - \frac{1}{2} \rho g z^2$

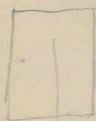
\dots

$V = -gz$ [...]

$\frac{p}{\rho} = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial z} = g$

$\frac{p}{\rho} = c + gz - \frac{1}{2} \rho z^2$

$p = \rho c + \rho g z - \frac{1}{2} \rho g z^2$



$p = A + \rho g z - \frac{1}{2} \rho g z^2$

$\omega = \dots$

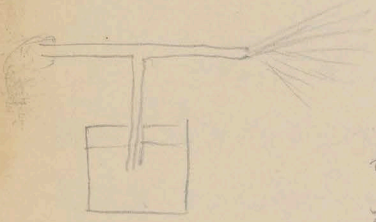
\dots

f. d. ...

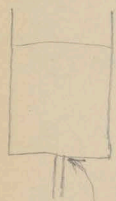


\dots

$v = \sqrt{2gh}$ $\rho = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ $g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$ $h = 0.5 \text{ m}$ $\Rightarrow v = 3.13 \text{ m/s}$
 $Q = Av = 0.001 \text{ m}^2 \cdot 3.13 \text{ m/s} = 0.00313 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$
 $m = \rho Q t = 1000 \cdot 0.00313 \cdot 10 = 31.3 \text{ kg}$
 18



$Q = Av = 0.001 \text{ m}^2 \cdot 3.13 \text{ m/s}$
 $m = \rho Q t = 1000 \cdot 0.00313 \cdot 10 = 31.3 \text{ kg}$



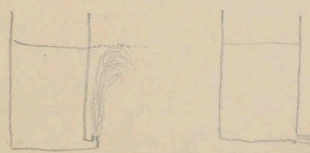
Torricelli'sches Problem:
 $v = \sqrt{2gh}$ $h = 0.5 \text{ m}$ $\Rightarrow v = 3.13 \text{ m/s}$
 $Q = Av = 0.001 \text{ m}^2 \cdot 3.13 \text{ m/s} = 0.00313 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$

$p_0 = p_1 = p_2 = p_{\text{atm}}$
 $p = p_0 - \rho g h$

$\rho \cdot 0 = 0 + \rho g z - \frac{1}{2} \rho v^2$

$v = \sqrt{2gz}$ $z = \rho g y_0 \int_0^L dy$

für zwei $e = 0.5 \text{ m}$ $p_0 = p_1 = p_2 = p_{\text{atm}}$



$y = gt \Rightarrow t = \sqrt{\frac{2y}{g}}$
 $x = vt = \frac{v}{g} \sqrt{2y}$
 $x^2 = \frac{2v^2 y}{g} = \frac{2 \cdot 2gy \cdot y}{g} = 4y^2$



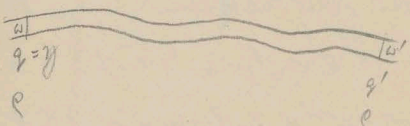
$$Q = \rho \cdot B \cdot t \cdot \sqrt{2gh}$$

Handwritten text describing flow characteristics, possibly related to the equation above.

$$Q = m \cdot B \cdot t \cdot \sqrt{2gh} \quad m < 1 \quad | \quad 0.68 - 0.74$$

Handwritten text: "f. des e. de c. l. r. s. f. s. p. f. r. p. r. e. l. u. r."

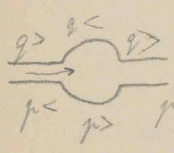
Handwritten text: "[vena contracta] [a. w. d. g. e. n. l. w. a. v. a. l. o. a. r.]"



Handwritten text: "Handwritten notes related to the pipe diagram, possibly describing flow velocity or area changes."

$$a q = a' q'$$

$$a q = a' q' = a : a' \quad \text{Handwritten notes and symbols}$$



Handwritten text: "Handwritten notes and symbols related to the curved surface diagram, possibly describing pressure or flow characteristics."

Handwritten text: "I.e. h. int."

Handwritten text: "Handwritten notes and symbols, possibly related to the previous text."

Handwritten text: "Handwritten notes and symbols, possibly related to the previous text."

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$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} dz = u dx + v dy + w dz$$

$$\phi = \int u dx + v dy + w dz$$

$$= \int U_0 ds$$

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$$\Delta \varphi = \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial z^2} = 0$$

$$\Delta \varphi + \frac{1}{2} \rho^2 + V + \int \frac{d\rho}{\rho} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = u \quad \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = v \quad \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} = w$$

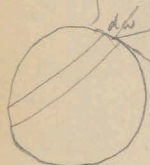
$$\rho^2 = u^2 + v^2 + w^2$$

Kleinholte \rightarrow fl. $\rho^2 = u^2 + v^2 + w^2$ \rightarrow $\rho^2 = u^2 + v^2 + w^2$

K. f.

$$\varphi = \int_a^m u dx + v dy + w dz$$

Es sei ρ eine Kurve, die sich durch $\rho^2 = u^2 + v^2 + w^2$ \rightarrow $\rho^2 = u^2 + v^2 + w^2$ \rightarrow $\rho^2 = u^2 + v^2 + w^2$ \rightarrow $\rho^2 = u^2 + v^2 + w^2$



$$\rho^2 = u^2 + v^2 + w^2 \rightarrow \rho^2 = u^2 + v^2 + w^2$$

$$\iint du \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n} = 0 \quad \text{d.h. } \rho^2 = \text{Grenzkurve von } \rho^2$$

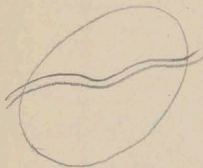
ρ^2 \rightarrow $\rho^2 = u^2 + v^2 + w^2$

$$\iint \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n} d\omega = 0 = \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \int \varphi du$$

$$\sum \frac{f_m}{\Sigma m} = \text{Wert}$$

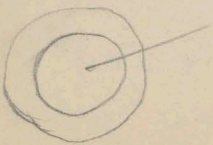
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial n} \varphi_m = 0 \quad \text{d.h. } \rho^2 = u^2 + v^2 + w^2$$

Handwritten text at the top of the page, possibly a title or introductory notes.



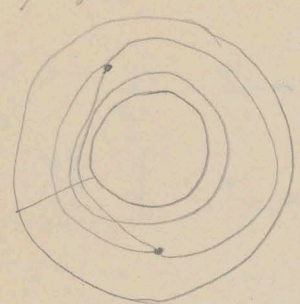
Handwritten text next to the oval diagram, likely describing its properties or the context of the diagram.

Main body of handwritten text, containing mathematical derivations or descriptions. The text is dense and appears to be a working draft or a set of lecture notes.



Vertical column of handwritten text on the right side of the page, possibly a list of values or a separate set of notes.

$\phi = \phi' + k n$
 $k = \text{Anode}$
 $\phi = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
 $|x=1 \text{ sp}$



$\nabla^2 \phi = -\rho$ (Laplace's equation)

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

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = u \quad \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} = v$$

$$u = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \quad v = -\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}$$

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

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

$$+\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0$$

$\phi(x, y)$
 $\psi(x, y)$

$$f(x+iy) = \varphi(x,y) + i\psi(x,y)$$

$$f' = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y}$$

$$f' i = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} + i \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}$$

$$i \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} + i \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \quad | \quad \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}$$

⊛ Cauchy-Riemann

$$f(x+iy) = w \quad w = f(z)$$

$$\frac{dw}{dz} = \frac{\left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y}\right) dx + \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} + i \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}\right) dy}{dx + i dy}$$

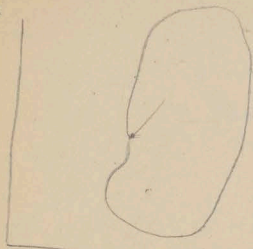
$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} + i \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y}$$

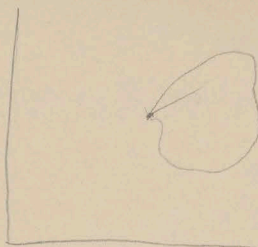
$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y}\right) (dx + i dy)}{dx + i dy}$$

w =



z



z

$$dw = \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} dz$$

$$F(x, y, z)$$

$$w = z^{\frac{1}{2}} = [x + yi]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= [r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

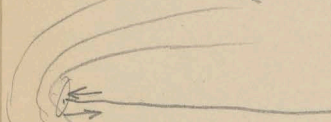
$$= \sqrt{r} \left[\cos \frac{\theta}{2} + i \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right]$$

$$\varphi = \sqrt{r} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\int = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z}$$

$$\psi = \sqrt{r} \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$$



Let C be a curve in z -plane

$$\theta = 0 \quad \theta = 2\pi \quad z = r e^{i\theta}$$

$$\varphi = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{r}} \quad \psi = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{r}} \quad \text{Let } z = r e^{i\theta}$$

25 & Cw

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

$$z^2 = r^2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} = r^2 [1 - \cos \theta]$$

$$\text{Für } z$$
$$(c^2 + x)^2 = \dots$$

$$c^4 + 2c^2x + x^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

Parabell

13/6

$\rho = \dots$

\dots

\dots

$$u = \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t}$$

$$1) \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t}$$

$$2) \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x}$$

$$3) \dots$$

$\rho = \dots$

$$\rho = \dots$$

\dots

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t}$$

$$\rho u$$

$$\rho u$$

$$\rho v$$

$$\rho w$$

$$\dots$$

Zu 1. a)

alle 3 stetig sein \Rightarrow ρ, ρ_0, ρ_0 stetig sein \Rightarrow ρ, ρ_0, ρ_0 stetig sein

ρ_0 stetig sein \Rightarrow ρ, ρ_0, ρ_0 stetig sein \Rightarrow ρ, ρ_0, ρ_0 stetig sein

$$u = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \quad v = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \quad w = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z}$$

$$1) \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial (\rho u)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial (\rho v)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial (\rho w)}{\partial z} = 0 \quad \text{Kontinuitätsgleichung}$$

$$2) \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} (\frac{\partial u^2}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v^2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w^2}{\partial z}) + \int \frac{d\rho}{\rho} + V = 0$$

$$3) \int \frac{d\rho}{\rho} = ?$$

$\rho_0 + \rho_0 \delta \approx \rho_0 (1 + \delta) - \rho_0$

$$\rho = \rho_0 (1 + \delta) \quad \delta = \frac{\rho - \rho_0}{\rho_0}$$

alle 3 stetig sein \Rightarrow ρ, ρ_0, ρ_0 stetig sein \Rightarrow ρ, ρ_0, ρ_0 stetig sein

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = \rho_0 \frac{\partial \delta}{\partial t}$$

$$\rho u = \rho_0 (1 + \delta) u = \rho_0 u + \rho_0 \delta u \quad \text{alle 3 stetig sein}$$

$$\rho u = \rho_0 u$$

es ist $\delta \times$

$$\rho v = \rho_0 v$$

$$\rho w = \rho_0 w$$

$$10) \rho_0 \frac{\partial \delta}{\partial t} + \rho_0 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \rho_0 \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \rho_0 \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \delta}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$\rho_0 = \frac{1}{170} \text{ kg/m}^3$$

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

$$1a) \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} + \Delta \psi = 0$$

mit $V = 0$

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial t} = - \int \frac{dp}{\rho}$$

mit Bar. 1 $p = \frac{\rho_0}{\rho} p$

$$dp = \frac{\rho_0}{\rho} d\rho$$

$$\frac{d\rho}{\rho} = \frac{\rho_0}{\rho} \frac{d\rho}{\rho} = \frac{\rho_0}{\rho} d(\ln \rho)$$

$$\int \frac{d\rho}{\rho} = \frac{\rho_0}{\rho} \ln \rho$$

$$2a') \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = - \frac{\rho_0}{\rho} \ln \rho$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2} = - \frac{\rho_0}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \frac{1}{\rho} = - \frac{\rho_0}{\rho} \frac{1}{\rho} \rho_0 \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t}$$

$$- \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = \Delta \psi$$

$$3) \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\rho_0}{\rho} \Delta \psi = a^2 \Delta \psi$$

2b. $x=0$ \sim ρ_0 \sim ρ_0 \sim ρ_0

$\rho \sim \rho_0$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2}$$

mit $x=0$ \sim \cos \sim \cos
 \sim $\frac{1}{2} \cos$

Zim

f

$\rho = 1$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} =$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2}$$

$\rho = 1$

- \cos

$\frac{1}{2} \cos$

$x > 0$

$\rho =$

e.g.

$\rho =$

$a =$

$\frac{\rho_0}{\rho}$

Lösung d'Alambert: Wellenlösung 24

f. 1st- u. 2te p.

$$\varphi = f(x \pm at)$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} = \pm f'(x \pm at) a$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = f'(x \pm at)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t^2} = f''(x \pm at) a^2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} = f''(x \pm at)$$

$\varphi = f(x - at) + F(x + at)$ Wellenlösung (partikuläre)
2. Lösung: $\varphi = 0$

Wellenlösung: $\varphi = f(x - at)$

$t=0, \varphi = f(x) = C$

$x > 0, \varphi = 0$

$\varphi = f(x - at) = 0 \Rightarrow f(x - at) = 0$
 $x = at$

ev. ad. $\rho = \rho_0$; $a = \sqrt{\frac{\rho_0}{\rho}}$

$\rho = \rho_0 \Rightarrow C_0 = \dots$

$a = \sqrt{\frac{\rho_0}{\rho}}$

$\rho_0 = \frac{1}{770} \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3} \quad 980 \text{ cm}^3$

$\rho = \frac{1033}{9297} \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$

$\frac{9297}{8264}$

$\frac{101234}{708638}$

$\frac{708638}{708638}$

$\sqrt{7179150148100} = 27800 = 278 \text{ m}$
3 72 50 00
:42
:54

Laplace $\int \dots \sim p$

$$\rho \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \dots = 0$$

$$1) \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + \Delta \phi = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = - \int \frac{d\rho}{\rho} \quad \text{Laplace}$$

(M. 1) ρ is constant temp. ρ is constant

$$pV = p_0 v_0 \left(1 + \frac{t}{273}\right)$$

$$\frac{p_0 v_0}{273} (273 + t) = R = pV$$

$$pV = RT$$

we use 1.11 C

$$p dv = R dt$$

$$dQ = c dt + A p dv$$

$$dQ = (c + AR) dt \quad \text{1.11 C of } C = c + AR \sim 2$$

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

$$dt = \frac{v}{R} dv + \frac{v}{R} dp$$

$$dQ = \frac{1}{R} [p dv (c + AR) + v dp] \quad \text{adiab. } dQ = 0$$

$$0 = c v dp + C p dv$$

$$0 = c \frac{dv}{v} + C \frac{dp}{p}$$
$$= c \ln v + C \ln p$$

$$0 =$$

$$p^c v^C = \text{const.} = M$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{p_0}{\rho_0}}$$

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

$$\rho \cdot r = n$$

$$C = \rho r \quad \rho = n \rho^{\mu}$$

$$d\rho = \mu n \rho^{\mu-1}$$

$$\frac{d\rho}{\rho} = \mu n \rho^{\mu-2}$$

$$\int \frac{d\rho}{\rho} = \frac{\mu n}{\mu-1} \rho^{\mu-1}$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + \Delta \phi = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + \frac{\mu n}{\mu-1} \rho^{\mu-1} = 0$$

$$\rho = \rho_0 (1 + \delta)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\mu n}{\mu-1} \rho^{\mu-2} \frac{\partial \delta}{\partial t} \cdot \rho_0 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} + \mu n \rho_0^{\mu-1} \Delta \phi = a^2 \Delta \phi$$

$$a^2 = \mu n \rho_0^{\mu-1}$$

$$|c| a^2 = \frac{\mu_0}{\rho_0} \quad 1/\rho^2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\phi = f(x - at)$$

$$a = \sqrt{\mu n \rho_0^{\mu-1}}$$

$$\rho = n \rho^{\mu}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\rho_0} \mu}$$

$$\frac{\mu_0}{\rho_0} = n \rho_0^{\mu-1}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{\mu_0}{\rho_0}} = 278 \text{ m}$$

$$\sqrt{1.41 + 1.2}$$

$$\frac{278}{556}$$

$$33.3\%$$

$\rho^2 \sim \rho^2 C \delta$; $c \sim \mu n \rho^{\mu-1} \delta a$ $\lambda = a$

20/6

$$\varphi \quad \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = u \quad \left| \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = v \right| \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} = w$$

$$\varphi(x, y, z, t) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \Delta \varphi \quad \Delta \varphi = r^2 \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial z^2}$$

$$a = \sqrt{\left(\frac{K}{\rho}\right)} \quad \gamma = \frac{c}{a} = 1/4$$

→ 9 p. 12 [Laplace - etc.] → 20 p. 12 → 20 p. 12

$$\varphi(r, t)$$



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

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} \frac{dx}{dx}$$

$$r^2 \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} r^2$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} \frac{x}{r}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial r^2} \frac{r^2}{r^2} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} \frac{2x}{r} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} \frac{x}{r}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial r^2} \frac{y^2}{r^2} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} \frac{1}{r} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} \frac{y^2}{r^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial z^2} = \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial r^2} \frac{z^2}{r^2} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} \frac{1}{r} - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} \frac{z^2}{r^3}$$

$$\Delta \varphi = \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial r^2} + \frac{3}{r} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\Delta \varphi = \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \left(r \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial r^2} + 2 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} (r\varphi)$$

f. d. S. integr.

emb. 7 p. 12 & int. c. 6 L. Fourier

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r}(r\varphi) = \varphi + r \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 (r\varphi)}{\partial r^2} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} + r \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial r^2} = 2 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} + r \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial r^2}$$

$$r \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 (r\varphi)}{\partial r^2}$$

$\frac{\partial^2 (r\varphi)}{\partial t^2}$ ist die s.w. v. $\partial^2 r\varphi$ s.w.

$$\frac{\partial^2 (r\varphi)}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 (r\varphi)}{\partial r^2}$$

$$\left| \text{oder} \right. \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial r^2}$$

$$\varphi = \frac{1}{r} F(r-at)$$

$$\varphi = f(r-at)$$

$$r\varphi = F(r-at)$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} = \frac{F'(r-at)}{r} - \frac{1}{r^2} F(r-at)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} \right)^2 = u^2 = C y = \text{Intens. Quo}$$

u ist die Winkelgeschwindigkeit

- hat was Probleme in Physik / Lehrbuch ^{z. B. Rotationsm.}

CO Cam

1800 Lehrbuch / Lehrbuch [Kochbuch]

1800 Lehrbuch / Lehrbuch & II

1800 Lehrbuch

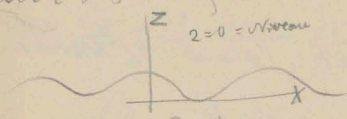
0 Lehrbuch

ρ ist die Dichte / ω ist die Winkelgeschwindigkeit
 Helmholtz'sche Sätze / ρ ist die Dichte
 geu

1) $\Delta \varphi = 0$
 2) $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} \varphi^2 + V + \int \frac{d\rho}{\rho} = H_{\text{const}} \text{ von } z$
 Energieerhaltung = $\frac{H}{\rho}$ invarianz

1) $\Delta \varphi = 0$
 2) $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2} \varphi^2 + V + \int \frac{d\rho}{\rho} = H_{\text{const}} \text{ von } z$
 \uparrow
 Energieerhaltung = $\frac{H}{\rho}$ invarianz

V ist die Pot. /
 in der z-Achse $z=0$ = Niveau



= Zylinder

$\rho = F(x, z, t)$

$\rho = F(x, z, t)$

$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} = 0$

$X = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \quad Z = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial z}$

$Z = -g$

$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} + \frac{H}{\rho} + g z = H$

1. $f(x+2i)$

$z = x + iy$ \Rightarrow $x = z - iy$ \Rightarrow $x + 2i = z - iy + 2i = z + i(2-y)$

$z = -h$

$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} = 0$

2. $\varphi(x, y) = f(x+2i)$
 $\varphi = f(x+2i)$

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

$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} i + g \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} = 0$
 $y = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} = -\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y}$

$z=0 \mid \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = -g \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z}$

$\varphi = A \cos(x-ct)$

$\frac{d^2 \varphi}{dz^2} + f(z) \varphi = 0$

$\frac{d^2 \varphi}{dz^2} = -n^2 \varphi$ \Rightarrow $\varphi = a e^{nz} + b e^{-nz}$

$z = -h \mid \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} = 0$

$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} = \frac{d \varphi}{dz} = 0$

$\frac{d f(z)}{dz} = 0$

$\frac{d \varphi}{dz} = a n e^{nz} - b n e^{-nz} = 0$
 $0 = a n e^{-nh} - b n e^{nh}$
 $a = A e^{nh} \quad b = A e^{-nh}$

$$f(x) = A \left[e^{n(x+2)} + e^{-n(x+2)} \right]$$

$$\varphi = A \left[e^{n(x+2)} + e^{-n(x+2)} \right] \cos n(x-ct)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} = -A \left[e^{n(x+2)} + e^{-n(x+2)} \right] \cos n(x-ct) n^2 c^2$$

$$+ A n^2 \left[e^{n(x+2)} - e^{-n(x+2)} \right] \sin n(x-ct)$$

$$\cos(n x - n c t)$$

$$n c \sin$$

$$- \cos \quad - \quad n^2 c^2$$

$$n c^2 = \frac{e^{nh} - e^{-nh}}{e^{nh} + e^{-nh}}$$

$$c^2 = \frac{e^{nh} - e^{-nh}}{e^{nh} + e^{-nh}}$$

$$\cos 2\pi \left(\frac{x}{\lambda} - \frac{t}{T} \right)$$

$$\cos \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \left(x - \frac{\lambda}{T} t \right)$$

$$\cos \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \left(x - \frac{c t}{T} \right)$$

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

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

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

2r

I $h = 0$

$$c^2 = \frac{g \lambda}{2\pi} \quad c = \sqrt{\frac{g \lambda}{2\pi}}$$

 $f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{g}{\lambda}}$

II $h = 0$

$$\frac{1+nh - 1-nh}{1+nh + 1-nh} = \frac{nh}{1}$$

$$c^2 = \frac{g}{2\pi} \cdot nh = gh$$

$$c = \sqrt{gh}$$

 $f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{g}{h}}$

p. 105, Serret-Randall

p. 105, Serret-Randall

p. 105, Serret-Randall

p. 105, Serret-Randall

p. 105, Serret-Randall

$$I. \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial z^2} = 0$$

$$II. \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} = 0 \quad III. \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} + g z + \frac{h}{\rho} = \text{const.}$$

$$\varphi = A (e^{m(z+h)} + e^{-m(z+h)}) \cos n(x-ct)$$

$$\frac{2n}{n} = \lambda \quad n = \frac{2n}{\lambda}$$

$$c^2 = \frac{g}{m} \frac{e^{mh} + e^{-mh}}{e^{mh} - e^{-mh}} \quad \text{? } |g| c = \sqrt{\frac{g}{m}}$$

$$100 |c| = \sqrt{gh}$$

$$? \text{ } 10 \text{ } \rho \text{ } \omega \text{ } \rho$$

$$? \text{ } \omega \text{ } \rho \text{ } \omega \text{ } \rho \text{ } \omega \text{ } \rho$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} = A (e^{n(z+h)} + e^{-n(z+h)}) \sin n(x-ct) / \rho c = -gz + c$$

$$z = \text{surf.} \quad | \rho | \rho = c z \text{ or } 2 \rho \text{ } h$$

$$1/2 = - \frac{n c A}{g} [e^{nh} + e^{-nh}] \sin n(x-ct) \quad \rho \rho$$

? ρ

$$2) \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = -A (e^{n(z+h)} + e^{-n(z+h)}) \sin n(x-ct) \cdot n$$

$$3) \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} = A n (e^{n(z+h)} - e^{-n(z+h)}) \cos n(x-ct)$$

$$\xi = - \frac{n A}{n c} (e^{n(z+h)} + e^{-n(z+h)}) \cos n(x-ct)$$

$$\xi = - \frac{n A}{n c} (e^{n(z+h)} - e^{-n(z+h)}) \sin n(x-ct)$$

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

$$\frac{f}{a} = \frac{e^{mcth} - e^{-mcth}}{e^{mcth} + e^{-mcth}} \quad \text{wobei } \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \text{ bzw. } \alpha = 0$$

und wir sind / $\sqrt{c^2 - v^2}$...

für $v < c$...

Wilhelm Weber ... experiment.

... Energie ...

... Energie ...

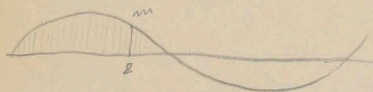
... elektr. ...

... elektrodyn.

... prob. ...

... prob. ...

$$\int g \, dx$$



$$\int_0^{\lambda} g \, dx = \int_0^{\lambda} \frac{g}{2} \, dx$$

$$\rho g \frac{m^2 \lambda^2}{c^2} (e^{nh} + e^{-nh})^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2(x - ct) \, dx$$

$$\text{Mittelw. } \rho_v = \frac{\rho m^2 \lambda^2}{4g} (e^{nh} + e^{-nh})^2$$

$$\rho dx dz \quad x \quad 0 \rightarrow l$$

kin. Energie =

$$\int_0^l \int_0^h \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} \right)^2 \right] \rho dx dz$$

$$= \frac{n^2 A^2 \rho}{2} \int_0^l \int_0^h \left[e^{2n(x-z)} + e^{-2n(x+z)} \right] \int_0^l \underbrace{\sin^2 n(x-ct)}_{\frac{1}{2}} +$$

$$+ \frac{n^2 A^2 \rho}{2} \int_0^l \int_0^h \left[e^{2n(x+z)} + e^{-2n(x-z)} \right] \int_0^l \underbrace{\cos^2 n(x-ct)}_{\frac{1}{2}} dz =$$

$$= \frac{n^2 A^2 \rho l}{2} \int_0^h$$

$$\int_0^h \left(e^{2n(x-z)} - e^{-2n(x-z)} \right) \Big|_{z=0}^{z=h} dz$$

$$= \frac{n^2 A^2 \rho l}{4n} \left(e^{2nh} - e^{-2nh} \right) / \cos^2$$

$$Q = \frac{n^2 \rho c^2 A^2 l}{4g} e^{2nh} \quad c^2 = \frac{g}{n}$$

$$Q_0 = \frac{n^2 \rho g A^2 l}{4ng} e^{2nh} = Q_p$$

- William Thomson

... ..

... ..

o' 2y + z 3 III R u e p

H H 30

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} + g z + \frac{H}{\rho}$$

$$\rho = H \left(\frac{1}{h_1} + \frac{1}{h_2} \right)$$

$$z = f(x, y)$$

$$\rho = H \left[\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y^2} \right] = H \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + g z + \frac{H}{\rho} \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \right) = \text{const.}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \rho}{\partial x^2} + g \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z} + \frac{H}{\rho} \left(\frac{\partial^3 \varphi}{\partial x^2 \partial z} + \frac{\partial^3 \varphi}{\partial y^2 \partial z} \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \rho}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \rho}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \rho}{\partial z^2} = 0 \quad - \frac{\partial^3 \varphi}{\partial z^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \rho}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \rho}{\partial y^2} = - \frac{\partial^2 \rho}{\partial z^2}$$

$$\text{II. } \frac{\partial^2 \rho}{\partial x^2} + g \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial z} + \frac{H}{\rho} \frac{\partial^3 \rho}{\partial z^3} = 0 \quad | \quad z=0 \quad r'$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & -A \left[e^{n(x+z)} + e^{-n(x+z)} \right] \cos n(y-z) \\ & + g A x \left[e^{n(x+z)} - e^{-n(x+z)} \right] \cos n(y-z) \\ & - \frac{H}{\rho} n^2 \left[e^{n(x+z)} - e^{-n(x+z)} \right] \cos n(y-z) \end{aligned} \right\} = 0$$

$$n^2 c^2 (e^{nh} + e^{-nh}) = \left[gn + \frac{H}{\rho} n^3 \right] \left[e^{nh} - e^{-nh} \right]$$

$$c^2 = \left[\frac{g}{n} + \frac{H}{\rho n} \right] \frac{e^{nh} - e^{-nh}}{e^{nh} + e^{-nh}} \quad n = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$$

$$c^2 = \left[\frac{g}{2n} + \frac{2nH}{\rho n} \right] \frac{e^{nh} - e^{-nh}}{e^{nh} + e^{-nh}} \quad c^2 = \frac{g}{2n} \frac{e^{nh} - e^{-nh}}{e^{nh} + e^{-nh}}$$

$c = 2\sqrt{2a}$

$x_1 \sim \lambda$ of $\frac{2\pi H}{\rho \lambda} \approx \frac{2\pi H}{\rho \lambda}$ (S. 10)

$x_2 \approx \frac{2\pi H}{\rho \lambda}$ (if $\lambda \ll H$)

$$c^2 = \frac{2\pi H}{\rho \lambda} e^{-\frac{2\pi H}{\rho \lambda}}$$

$c_1 \approx \frac{2\pi H}{\rho \lambda}$ if $\lambda \ll H$ (S. 10)

and $c_2 \approx \frac{2\pi H}{\rho \lambda}$

$$c^2 = 2 \left[\frac{2\pi H}{\rho \lambda} + \left[\frac{2\pi H}{\rho \lambda} - \frac{2\pi H}{\rho \lambda} \right]^2 \right]$$

and

$$c = 2 \sqrt{\frac{2\pi H}{\rho \lambda}}$$

$c = 2 \sqrt{\frac{2\pi H}{\rho \lambda}}$ (S. 10)

$c = 2 \sqrt{\frac{2\pi H}{\rho \lambda}}$ (S. 10)

$$u^2 = \left(\frac{gh}{2r} + \frac{2\pi h}{\rho \lambda} \right) \frac{e^{nh} - e^{-nh}}{e^{nh} + e^{-nh}} \quad \text{2. Aufl. Cap. 1. 2. Aufl. 31}$$

$$u^2 = 2 \sqrt{ \frac{gh}{\rho} + \left[\sqrt{\frac{g^2 a}{\rho a}} - \sqrt{\frac{2\pi h}{\rho \lambda}} \right]^2 }$$

Minimum bei:

$$\sqrt{\frac{g^2 a}{\rho a}} = \sqrt{\frac{2\pi h}{\rho \lambda}} \quad h = 0.074 \text{ g} \text{ cm}^2 \left[\frac{\text{cm}}{10} \right]$$

$$u^2 = 2 \sqrt{\frac{gh}{\rho}}$$

g = 9.81 m/s^2

$$0.074 \cdot g^2 = \sqrt{44000} = 272$$

340 : 47
1100 : 58

$$\sqrt{455} = 21 \text{ cm}$$

Russel

f. d. rot. B. Helmholtz ...

$$g \rho \lambda^2 = 4\pi^2 h$$

$$\lambda = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{h}{\rho g}}$$

$$= 2\pi \sqrt{0.0740} = 2\pi \cdot 0.27 = 6.28 \cdot 0.27 = 1.7 \text{ cm}$$

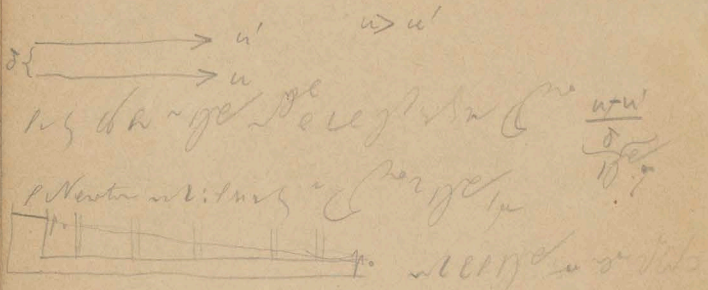
$$\begin{array}{r} 1256 \\ 4396 \\ \hline 10956 \end{array}$$

$$g/\rho \quad u^2 = \frac{gh}{2r}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{2\pi u^2}{g}$$

~~...~~ ...

1. drehen 2. drehen 1. u. n. f. d. h. g.
 2. n. d. e. f. o. r. m. a. t. i. o. n.
 f. u. r. d. i. e. i. d. e. a. l. e. p. o. s. i. t. i. o. n.



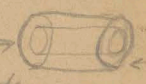
© 1. d. r. e. h. e. n. 2. d. r. e. h. e. n. 3. d. r. e. h. e. n. 4. d. r. e. h. e. n.
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$$\frac{du}{dr} = +2nr \cdot \frac{du}{dr} + 2nr \left(r \frac{du}{dr} \right) - 2nr \left(r \frac{du}{dr} \right)$$

$$r \frac{du}{dr} = f(r)$$

$$\left(r \frac{du}{dr} \right)' = f(r+dr) = f(r) + \frac{df}{dr} dr +$$

$$= 2nr \left[\frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{du}{dr} \right) \cdot dr \right] = r \cdot 2nr \cdot dr - r' \cdot 2nr \cdot dr$$



$$r = f(r)$$

$$r' = f(r) + r \frac{df}{dr} = \dots = r \cdot \frac{df}{dr}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{du}{dr} \right) = \frac{df}{dr} \quad f'' = \dots$$

$\frac{du}{dr} = \text{const.}$ B.J. $\mu = \dots$

$$a = \frac{p_1 - p_0}{l}$$

$$u = \frac{d}{dr} \left(r \frac{du}{dr} \right) = ar$$

32

$$r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \frac{ar^2}{2} + b$$

$$\frac{du}{dr} = a \frac{r}{2} + \frac{b}{r}$$

$$u = a \frac{r^2}{4} + b \ln r + C$$

$$u = \frac{ar^2}{4} + C$$

$b = 0$

$$u = \frac{p_1 - p_0}{4 \mu l} \frac{r^2}{u} + C$$

no u

$$r = R \quad | \quad u = u_0$$

$u = \dots$

$$C = \frac{R^2}{4} - \frac{u_0}{4} \quad \text{in } u \text{ at } r=R$$

$$\textcircled{+} \int_0^R 2\pi r dr = \pi R^2 \quad \text{um } \text{and.}$$

Figurall
als

$$Q = 2\pi \frac{p_1 - p_0}{4 \mu l} \int_0^R \left(\frac{R^2}{2} - \frac{r^2}{4} \right) dr$$

$$= \frac{p_1 - p_0}{2 \mu l} \pi \left(\frac{R^2 r}{2} - \frac{r^3}{4} \right)$$

$$Q = \pi \frac{p_1 - p_0}{8 \mu l} R^4$$

Rechnung $\mu = \dots$ $2 \mu l$ 0.01406

$$u = \frac{a}{4} \left(R^2 - \frac{r^2}{4} \right) \quad \text{1170 } \dots$$

