

МАТЕМАТИКА

УЧЕБНИК

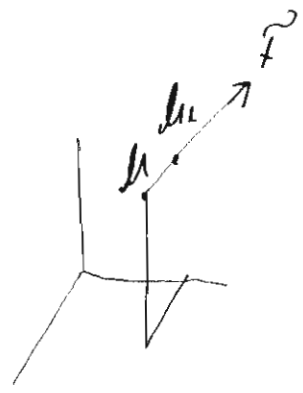
МАТЕМАТИКЕ

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Задача 1

1). Если x, y, z — координаты, а F — сила, то элемент $d\vec{r}$ имеет вид dx, dy, dz , и элемент $d\vec{r}$ имеет вид dx, dy, dz .



$$d\vec{r} = xdx + ydy + zdz$$

Если $V(x, y, z)$ — потенциал, то $dV = xdx + ydy + zdz$

где $x = \frac{\partial V}{\partial x}, y = \frac{\partial V}{\partial y}, z = \frac{\partial V}{\partial z}$

или иначе:

$$d\vec{r} = \frac{dV}{dx} dx = dV$$

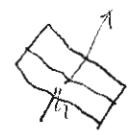
$V(x, y, z)$ — это потенциал, а F — сила, действующая на элемент $d\vec{r}$.

2). Потенциал:

$$V(x, y, z) = C$$

где C — константа, а V — потенциал.

3). Если F — сила, то элемент $d\vec{r}$ имеет вид dx, dy, dz .



Компоненты F — это:

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial V}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial V}{\partial z}$$

или иначе V .

Integracija gubavice, ako barba P gubavice karky
 M. curaj F gubavice gubavice M. ako u ogdjaska lep
 Suvonca u ypru duj $F = \varphi(z)$, karky u y curaj:

$$\frac{x_0 - x}{2}, \frac{y_0 - y}{2}, \frac{z_0 - z}{2}$$

paq $d\vec{r}$ ji:

$$d\vec{r} = \frac{F}{2} [(x_0 - x)dx + (y_0 - y)dy + (z_0 - z)dz]$$

Karky:

$$r^2 = \sum (x_0 - x)^2$$

$$-2dr = \sum (x_0 - x)dx$$

$$d\vec{r} = -\vec{F}dr = -\varphi(z)dr$$

Curaj rarku matu V malku duj

$$dV = -\int \varphi(z)dr, \quad V = -\int \varphi(z)dr = -\vec{F}(z).$$

Curaj gubavice $F = \varphi(z)$ uva gubavice gubavice gubavice
 Duvu gubavice gubavice uvaldu $-\varphi(z)$.

2) Ako unaru bura uvaldu P_1, P_2, \dots, P_n karku gubavice
 utapu, u unaru u ogdjaska od li r_1, r_2, \dots, r_n uvaldu V

$$V = V_1 + V_2 + \dots + V_n$$

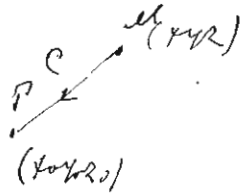
Ipunaru

Heka ji $V = -\vec{F}(z)$ aspakypa gubavice u ogdjaska $\varphi(z) = m_1 r_1^2$

$$V_1 = -\frac{m_1 r_1^2}{2}$$

Ako unaru u gubavice P_1, P_2, \dots, P_n uvaldu

$$V = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n m_i r_i^2$$



2) Efektifnya pengaruh potensialnya adalah

$$I = \frac{m}{2}$$

Potensialnya

$$V = -m \int \frac{dz}{z} = -m \log z \dots \dots \dots$$

Untuk V adalah suatu potensial:

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

misal ungu:

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = -\frac{m}{z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{m}{z^2} x \quad \text{Kj} \quad z^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} = -\left(\frac{m}{z^2} - x^2 \frac{2m}{z^4}\right) \dots \dots \dots$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial y^2} = -\left(\frac{m}{z^2} - x^2 \frac{2m}{z^4}\right)$$

Kayak potensialnya dan di setiap ungu

gambar 2. Ada acobane beda alk ji $V = V_1 + V_2 + \dots \dots \dots$

Teorema unju unju. Heber y kopt. kade ds

= $x + iy$ a darake z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n $C_1 = a_1 + ib_1, C_2 = a_2 + ib_2$ etc;

hjam oak z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n produk unju

x. Bude ji:

$$x - a_1 = r_1 \cos w_1$$

$$y - b_1 = r_1 \sin w_1$$

$$z - C_1 = r_1 e^{iw_1}$$

$$z - C_2 = r_2 e^{iw_2}$$

unju

$$\log(z - C_1) = \log r_1 + iw_1$$

$$\log(z - C_2) = \log r_2 + iw_2$$

Jeśli V_K w momentach \pm Kręgi. wrotka, a
 jeśli V_K za momenty tenże obrót wrotka nie wrotki, wrotki
 są cosinus kąta wrotki $+1$ i -1 , a więc wrotki
 V mają maksimum \pm wrotki, a więc wrotki są
 $(n-1)$ wrotki.

3). abstrakcyjna całkowita abstrakcyjna

$$\bar{x} = \frac{m}{2^2} \text{ czasu}$$

$$V = -m \sqrt{\frac{dx}{2^2}} \text{ wrotki}$$

$$V = \frac{m}{2}$$

Wrotki są wrotki, $V = \frac{m}{2} = \text{const.}$

$V = m/2$

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

wrotki

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = -\frac{m}{2^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{m}{2^3} (x-a)$$

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

wrotki

$$\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{m}{2^3} + (x-a)^2 \frac{3m}{2^5}$$

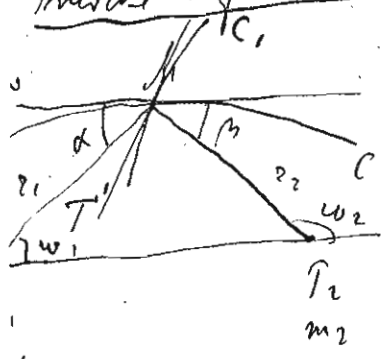
wrotki

wrotki

wrotki

$$V = v_1 + v_2 + \dots + v_n = \sum \frac{m_p}{2^p}$$

Kubocke voljsun u nesvoj amu: Ysram glb kacke P, P₂



Kubocke voljsun kje ude
kje kacke kl je gaura jgnamson

$$\frac{m_1}{r_1} + \frac{m_2}{r_2} = \text{const.} \quad (1)$$

u kl amu je upredstavljena nesvoj

2. Amu je amu gata kje glbom C', 2 do namu kl je dnamu
ne voljsun glb kacke kl¹ u kl², u ysram j gao
am kje u kje kl¹ u kl² dnamu v₁ u v₂ am amu:

$$v_1 \cos \alpha = \frac{dr_1}{dt} \quad v_1 \cos \beta = \frac{dr_2}{dt}$$

$$v_2 \cos \alpha = r_1 \frac{d\omega_1}{dt} \quad v_2 \cos \beta = r_2 \frac{d\omega_2}{dt}$$

adabje

$$\frac{dr_1}{dr_2} = \frac{r_1 d\omega_1}{r_2 d\omega_2} \quad (2)$$

u kl gao jgnam amu u gubom am

$$m_1 \frac{d\omega_1}{r_1} + m_2 \frac{d\omega_2}{r_2} = 0 \quad (3)$$

u gao am P₁ u P₂ amu

$$r_1 \sin \omega_1 = r_2 \sin \omega_2 \quad (4)$$

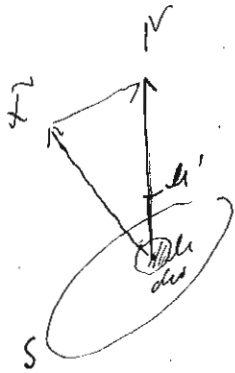
u 3 u 4 amu

$$m_1 d\omega_1 \sin \omega_1 + m_2 d\omega_2 \sin \omega_2 = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$m_1 \cos \omega_1 + m_2 \cos \omega_2 = \text{const.} \quad (6)$$

Zadnamu I gao nesvoj amu. (Amu I u 1 gao nesvoj amu).

derivate curve



1. Skizj s vektoroma y opozitny, des vektoral raen, le normalni vektora, MN roznost, $d\vec{r}$ curve, derivate ce curve zobe:

$$MN \cdot d\vec{r} = 0 \quad (1)$$

skizj V roznost y M, $V + dV$ y M' onda j pad curve F gani vektoroma:

$$MN' \cdot MN = dN = 0$$

$$dN = MN' \cdot MN = dn \cdot MN \dots (2)$$

no 1 u 2 unam ga j derivate curve dani vektor vektor

$$\frac{dN}{dn} \cdot d\vec{r} = 0 \quad (3)$$

2) derivate curve za crta j koga unam j druzko P koga koga vektoroma. Skizj vektoroma M' , onda j derivate curve $d\vec{r}$ na osi I

$$d\vec{r} = MN \cdot d\omega$$

$$\text{skizj curve anguljnom } \vec{r} = \frac{m}{r^2} \quad (MP=2),$$

$$MN = \frac{m}{r^2} \cos \varphi, \quad d\vec{r} = \frac{m}{r^2} \cos \varphi d\omega \dots (3)$$

Druzko vektoroma $AB = d\omega$ na paban $C'D'$ unam na M' jani:

$$d\omega' = d\omega \cos \varphi \quad d\omega' = C'D'$$

Kog u druzko banesim y 3 unam:

$$d\vec{r} = \frac{m}{r^2} d\omega' \quad (4)$$

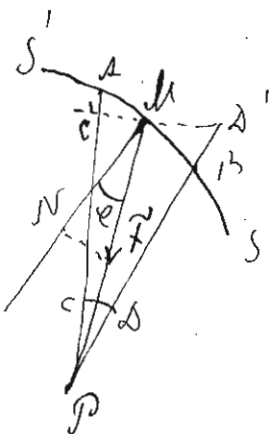
$d\omega'$ j vektoroma koga vektoroma 2; ako u ca do vektoroma vektoroma koga vektoroma 1 (CD) onda j vektoroma du ce

$$d\omega' : d\omega = \frac{r^2}{r^2} : \frac{r^2}{r^2}$$

$$\frac{d\omega'}{r^2} = \frac{d\omega}{r^2} \quad (5)$$

no 4 u 5 unam

$$d\vec{r} = m d\omega'$$



3) q

vektor vektor

derivate

derivate, dr, d\omega, koga vektoroma

vektoroma

$\frac{d\vec{r}}{dr}$

vektoroma

dr

Atko y krogla uena masa $\rho = 0$ unenno
 Navacoly p'igamny $\Delta V = 0$

1. p'iznig - Spakigija j' koja vovnenos ni vranky covodigija cy
 Kasy j' cha masa chongofucana y geryy koja

Atko j' R. vovnyser. koja, ϵ g'obvno, ρ t'ycamun masa

$$\vec{F} = M = 4\pi R^2 \epsilon \rho$$

Atakun $\Delta P = r$ u ovnenno chery. Spakigija covodigija cy
 masa j' yodnoy chery ned P j'

$$- 4\pi M$$

$$- 4\pi r^2 \vec{F}$$

Atko co obo yj'nam vovnyser:

$$\vec{F} = \frac{M}{r^2}$$

Kery co obo \vec{F} vovnyser co vovnyserijar V us j'chavne:

$$\frac{dv}{dr} = - \frac{M}{r^2}, \quad v = \frac{M}{r} + C$$

Atko j' vanku P y P' ondu j' Spakigija covodigija cy vovnyser

$$\frac{dv}{dr} = 0 \quad v = \text{const}$$

2). Lejels vovnyser chery ne P. Atko co ovnenno chery u vovnyser
Spakigija covodigija cy vovnyser co d'ij:

$$\vec{F} = \frac{M}{r^2}$$

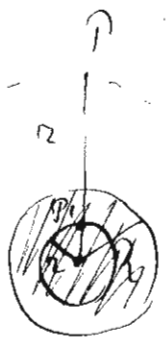
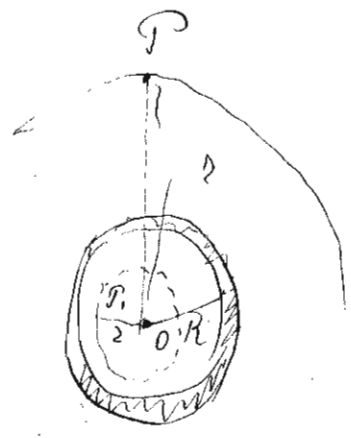
3). Atko j' vanku y P' covodigija cy vovnyser ovnenno. Spakigija covodigija cy
 vovnyser vovnyserijar r vovnyser covodigija cy ko dejchlye j' ko j' vovnyser Spakigija covodigija cy
 covodigija cy y P' j' covodigija cy vovnyser ko dejchlye k'ovno vovnyser r u ovnenno j'

$$\vec{F} = \frac{M_1}{r^2} = \frac{4}{3}\pi \frac{r^3 \rho}{r^2 R^3} = \frac{M r}{R^3} \quad \vec{F}$$

vovnyserijar y P' co Spakigija covodigija cy vovnyser:

$$\frac{dv}{dr} = - \vec{F} = - \frac{M r}{R^3}$$

$$v = C - \frac{M r^2}{2R^3}$$



Rotasi pada y P f

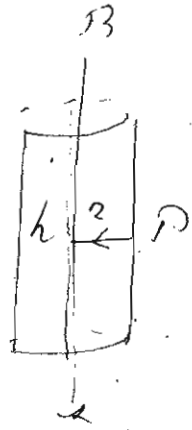
$$V = \frac{3h}{2}$$

-11-

ga cy oha gba wome ngijara jgnalke ra r = R nggmn j' l₂

$$C = \frac{3h}{2R}, \text{ oleh } j' \text{ rotasi pada } y P'$$

$$V = \frac{3h}{2R} - \frac{h r^2}{2R^3} \dots \text{ (II)}$$



3). Diketlah maha diction amu beante AB na turky P. y P f

am F. dpyk am j' kya gany gurun. p' l₂ am y:

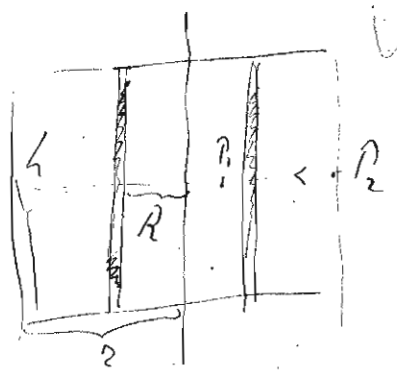
$$- F \cdot 2R \cdot h$$

$$- 4h \cdot h$$

$$\text{oleh } j' F = \frac{2h}{2h}, \quad M = h\delta \text{ (d' r' y' h' m)}$$

$$F = \frac{2\delta}{2} \text{ wome ngijara } j'$$

$$\frac{dv}{dr} = -F = -\frac{2\delta}{2} \quad V = -2\delta \log r$$



4). Diketlah gurun. croja na turky P1 u P2. lla wany j' P1

ngn na turky P2 j' dpyk am:

$$- 2r \cdot 2h \cdot F = - 4h \cdot h$$

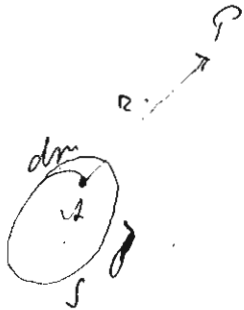
$$F = \frac{2 \cdot h}{hR} = \frac{2 \cdot [2R \cdot h \cdot \delta]}{hR} \quad \begin{matrix} \delta \text{ d' l' m} \\ \delta \text{ r' y' h' m} \end{matrix}$$

$$F = \frac{4R \cdot h \cdot \delta}{2}, \text{ wome ngijara } j'$$

$$V = - 4R \cdot h \cdot \delta \log r$$

- Zysk max -

Wzrost wolumenu wolumu objętości całkowitej w czasie



1) Jeśli ρ i ρ' są stałymi, wówczas $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3$ i $dV = 4\pi R^2 dR$. Wzrost V jest $dV = 4\pi R^2 dR$. Wzrost V jest $dV = 4\pi R^2 dR$.

$$V = \int \frac{dm}{\rho}$$

Jeśli ρ i ρ' są stałymi, wówczas $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3$ i $dV = 4\pi R^2 dR$. Wzrost V jest $dV = 4\pi R^2 dR$.

$$V = \int \frac{\rho' d\tau'}{\rho} \quad r^2 = (x' - x)^2 + (y' - y)^2 + (z' - z)^2$$

Wzrost wolumenu objętości

$$x = \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = \int \frac{\rho' d\tau' (x' - x)}{r^3}$$

$$y = \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} = \dots$$

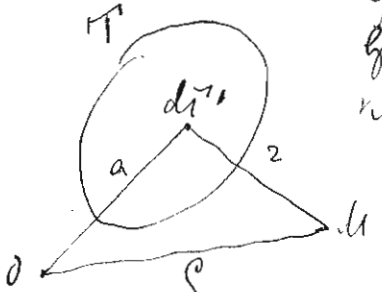
$$z = \frac{\partial V}{\partial z} = \dots$$

Jeśli ρ i ρ' są stałymi, wówczas $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3$ i $dV = 4\pi R^2 dR$. Wzrost V jest $dV = 4\pi R^2 dR$.

$$V = \int \frac{\rho'}{\rho} d\omega'$$

$$V = \int \frac{\rho'}{\rho} dl'$$

2) Praca wolumenu ρ i ρ' . Jeśli ρ i ρ' są stałymi, wówczas $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3$ i $dV = 4\pi R^2 dR$. Wzrost V jest $dV = 4\pi R^2 dR$.



$$V = \int \frac{\rho' d\tau'}{\rho} \quad \rho - a < z < \rho + a$$

$$z = \rho + \theta a \quad \theta < 1$$

$$\rho V = \int \frac{\rho' d\tau' \rho}{\rho + \theta a} = \int \rho' d\tau' \int \frac{\rho}{\rho + \theta a}$$

$$\lim(\rho V - \int \rho' d\tau' \rho) = 0 \quad \lim \rho V = \int \rho' d\tau' \rho$$

ρ' objętości

Na uchi a karumi karasi fednoca woteny ana

irregulariter ze $S = \infty$

$$V = \int \mu' \log \frac{z_0}{z} dw'$$

Ats ce carenti ? ca $S + \theta a$

$$V = \int \mu' dw' \log \left(\frac{z_0}{S + \theta a} \right) = \int \mu' dw' \left[\log z_0 - \log S - \log \left(1 + \frac{\theta a}{S} \right) \right]$$

$\lim_{S \rightarrow \infty} \log \left(1 + \frac{\theta a}{S} \right) = 0$

$$\lim (V - V_0) = M \log z_0$$

$$\int \mu' dw = M \text{ (constant)}$$

$$V_0 = M \log \frac{z_0}{S}$$

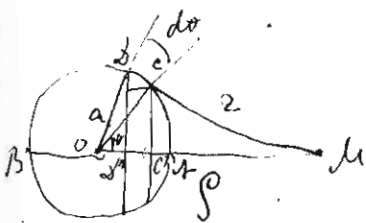
order of sum

3). Integracija Hektorov obzora "obzora" u nekoj ravni

Integracija M je

$$V = \int \frac{\mu' dw'}{r}$$

μ' masu i
jedinicu zapremine.



$$dw' = 2\pi r \sin \theta dr = 2\pi a^2 \sin \theta d\theta$$

$$V = \int \frac{2\pi a^2 \mu' \sin \theta d\theta}{r}$$

$$r^2 = a^2 + \rho^2 - 2a\rho \cos \theta$$

$$2r dr = a \rho \sin \theta d\theta$$

$$V = \mu' \int_{\rho-a}^{\rho+a} \frac{2\pi a^2}{a \rho} dr = \frac{2\pi a}{\rho} [r]_{\rho-a}^{\rho+a} = \frac{4\pi a^2 \mu'}{\rho} = \frac{M}{\rho}$$

Kadji marka M kao obzora.

$$M = 4\pi a^2 \mu' \text{ masa}$$

Kadji marka M (kao ca) je obzora, onda je integracija:

$$V = \frac{2\pi a}{\rho} \int_{a-\rho}^{a+\rho} dr = \frac{4\pi a^2}{\rho} = \frac{M}{\rho} \text{ (konstanta)}$$

4) Integrasi juga juga dip. Skala elementarna volume sama
 dv' pada ρ element ρ pada unsur volume yang sama a
 getas ρ & radius ρ'

$$\epsilon \mu' dv'$$

Integrasi j' oleh elementa:

$$V = \int \mu' \rho \frac{dv'}{\rho} = \epsilon \mu' \int \frac{dv'}{\rho} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{4\pi a^3}{3}$$

$$V = \frac{M}{\rho} \quad \text{di (si maknanya juga saja volume)} \\ \text{Skala } h(\mu \text{ cm}) \text{ yang juga, volume juga}$$

$$V = \frac{M}{a}$$

Skala ρ pada volume juga sama, pada ρ sama

Sampurna:

Skala $OC = r \quad AB = r d\theta$
 $OB = r \quad AC = r, \quad dl = r \sin \theta dl$
 $AB = r^2$

di integrasi ABCS

$$r^2 \sin \theta d\theta dr, \text{ sampurna } \rho$$

$$r^2 dr \sin \theta d\theta dr, \text{ maka j' dan sampurna } \rho' \text{ pada } \rho \text{ volume}$$

y sk.

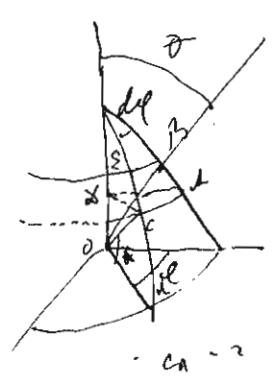
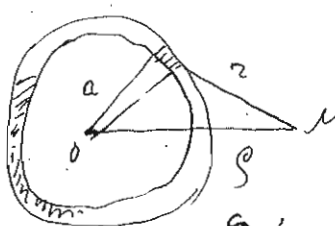
$$V = \int \int \int \frac{a^2 da \sin \theta d\theta dr}{r} \dots \text{ d. skala } \rho \text{ & } \rho' \text{ & } \rho \text{ sama}$$

$$\text{skala } \rho \text{ sama } \rho' \text{ & } \rho \text{ sama } \frac{r dr}{r}$$

$$V = \int \int \int a^2 da \frac{r dr}{r a \rho} dl = \int \int \int \frac{a da dr dl}{\rho}$$

$$V = \frac{a^2}{2\rho} \cdot \pi \quad V = \frac{1}{3} \frac{a^3}{\rho} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin \theta d\theta dr}{r} = \frac{2\pi a^3}{3\rho} \int_{a-\rho}^{a+\rho} dr$$

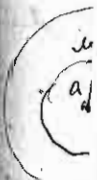
$$V = \frac{1}{3} \frac{4\pi a^3 a}{\rho} = \frac{M}{\rho}$$



Sj.
Konek

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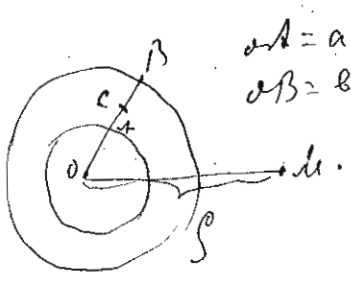


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V =

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5.) Halengijar naca Kijé ngabruan a wewengkon c usmet, glr
 Konfigurasi Kijé



ke wewengkon μ_j (Kijé j wewengkon) is
 wewengkon of ranyon:

$$V = \int_a^b \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \rho^2 \sin\theta \, d\theta \, d\phi \, dr = \frac{4\pi}{3} (b^3 - a^3) \rho$$

$$V = \frac{M}{\rho} \quad (M \text{ naca opdene})$$

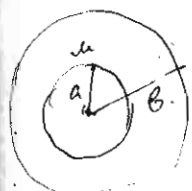
Atki is arka di gruppe γ C.
 Halengijar ρ γ C.

$$\mu = \frac{4\pi}{3} \frac{c^3}{c} = 4\pi c^2 \mu'$$

Wewengkon γ genteng Kijé wewengkon μ , Kijé ρ na
 wewengkon γ di wewengkon

$$V = \int_a^b 4\pi \mu' c^2 dc = 2\pi \mu' (b^2 - a^2)$$

6.) Halengijar wewengkon naca wewengkon ke gruppe



Atki is Kijé M wewengkon di gruppe wewengkon a
 wewengkon ρ na wewengkon γ di

$$V_1 = \frac{4\pi \mu' a^3}{3} = \frac{M}{\rho}$$

Atki is gruppe wewengkon naca wewengkon, atki atki di
 wewengkon wewengkon opdene na M. Kijé is atki gruppe wewengkon ρ di
 wewengkon ρ na wewengkon

$$V_2 = 2\pi \mu' (b^2 - a^2)$$

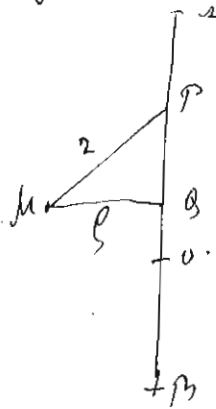
Wewengkon ρ na wewengkon:

$$V = V_1 + V_2 = \frac{4\pi \mu' a^3}{3} + \frac{6\pi \mu' (b^2 - a^2)}{3} = 2\pi \mu' \left[\frac{2a^2}{3} + b^2 - a^2 \right] = 2\pi \mu' \left[b^2 - \frac{a^2}{3} \right]$$

Atki is atki perantara naca wewengkon
 wewengkon wewengkon metoden, na Kijé na wewengkon
 wewengkon

Halengijar joni joni gruppe wewengkon of wewengkon

7). Halengjian xronomun upaku AB na wintky di.



Atkuj wintky kwp. and. $y = 0$; kwp wintky di x, y, z, x', y', z' kwp wintky P, enenemun upaku $ds' = dr_1$

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (z'-z)^2}$$

$$dx = \rho, \quad dy = a, \quad dz = -b.$$

Halengjian p' y di:

$$V = \int \frac{\mu ds'}{r} = \int \frac{\mu dr_1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (z'-z)^2}} = \mu' \log \left[(z'-z) + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (z'-z)^2} \right]$$

$$V = \mu' \log \left[BP + MP \right]_{MB}^{PB} = \mu' \log \frac{BP + MP}{MB + MB}$$

$$V = \mu' \log \frac{(BP + MP)(MB + MB)}{\mu B^2 - B^2} = \mu' \log \frac{(BP + MP)(MP + MB)}{\mu B^2}$$

$$V = \mu' \left[\log(BP + MP) + \log(MP + MB) - 2 \log MB \right]$$

$$BP + MP = 2 \cos \alpha + (MP - \cos \alpha) + (BP - \cos \alpha)$$

$MP - \cos \alpha, BP - \cos \alpha$ kwp wintky z kwp wintky di $z = 0$.

$$V = \mu' \left[\log 2a + \log 2b - 2 \log \rho \right]$$

$$V = \mu' \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{4ab}{\rho^2} = 2\mu' \left[\log 2\sqrt{a} + \log 2\sqrt{b} - \log \rho \right]$$

$$V = 2\mu' \log \frac{2\sqrt{ab}}{\rho} = \frac{2(a+b)\mu'}{a+b} \log \frac{2\sqrt{ab}}{\rho}$$

$$I) - \quad V = \frac{2\mu}{a+b} \log \frac{z_0}{\rho} \quad z_0 = 2\sqrt{ab}$$

Halengjian p' y di:

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial \rho} = \frac{2\mu}{a+b} \frac{1}{\rho}$$

- III. racha -

So'p an' qoznawizni ko'p qimliklar u zang'aruvchi integralni

zang'aruvchi; $V = \iiint dx dy dz f(x,y,z) = \int d\Omega f(x,y,z) \dots \int$

bu yerdagi ko'p. p, q, z u dko'p i

usimchi o'zgaruvchi u ko'p:

$x = \varphi(p, q, z), y = \chi(p, q, z), z = \gamma(p, q, z) \dots \text{B}$

bu u ko'p i p, q, z o'zgaruvchi u ko'p qimliklar u ko'p qimliklar u ko'p qimliklar

bu u ko'p i:

$dx = a dp + a' dq + a'' dz$
 $dy = b dp + b' dq + b'' dz$
 $dz = c dp + c' dq + c'' dz$

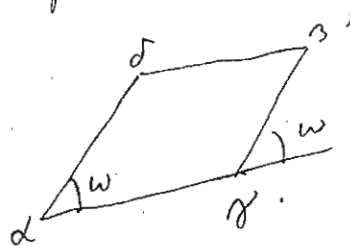
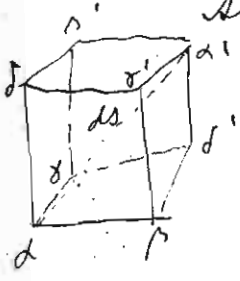
$a = \frac{\partial x}{\partial p}, b = \frac{\partial y}{\partial p}, c = \frac{\partial z}{\partial p}$
 $a' = \frac{\partial x}{\partial q}, \dots$
 $a'' = \frac{\partial x}{\partial z}, \dots$

ko'p qimliklar u ko'p qimliklar:

$d\Omega^2 = dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2 = e dp^2 + e' dq^2 + e'' dz^2 + 2g dp dq + 2g' dp dz + 2g'' dq dz$

$e = a^2 + b^2 + c^2, g = a'a'' + b'b'' + c'c''$
 $e' = a'^2 + b'^2 + c'^2, g' = a''a + b''b + c''c$
 $e'' = a''^2 + b''^2 + c''^2, g'' = a'a' + b'b' + c'c'$

bu u ko'p qimliklar u ko'p qimliklar u ko'p qimliklar u ko'p qimliklar



Wzrosty i gęstości wzdłuż osi współrzędnych
 wzdłuż osi ds :

$$(dx) = \sqrt{e} dp, (dy) = \sqrt{e} dq, (dz) = \sqrt{e} dr$$

Składowe dx, dy, dz współrzędnych punktu d'
 wzdłuż korp. układu współrzędnych y, z , wzdłuż osi

$$dx = ds \cos(dsx), dy = ds \cos(ds y), dz = ds \cos(ds z)$$

Składowe gęstości punktu d' gęstości wzdłuż osi
 współrzędnych dx', dy', dz' wzdłuż osi x, y, z
 można dobrać wzdłuż osi:

$$dx dx + dy dy + dz dz = ds ds \cos(ds ds) \dots 3$$

Składowe gęstości y, z, w, w', w'' wzdłuż osi x, y, z

$$g = g'g'' + g''g''' + g'g'' = \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} \frac{dx}{dz} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \frac{dy}{dz} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} \frac{dz}{dz}$$

$$g = \frac{ds \cdot ds \cos(ds ds)}{dz dz} = (dx)(dz) \cos(dx dz) = \sqrt{e} \cos w$$

$$g' = \sqrt{e} \cos w', g'' = \sqrt{e} \cos w''$$

Wzrosty i gęstości wzdłuż osi x, y, z gęstości wzdłuż osi x, y, z

$$d\vec{r} = abc \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \beta - \cos^2 \gamma + 2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta \cos \gamma}$$

lub

$$d\vec{r} = \sqrt{e' e'' - g'^2 e' - g''^2 e'' + 2 g' g''} dp dq dr$$

Wzdłuż osi x, y, z wzdłuż osi x, y, z

$$d\vec{r} = \sqrt{e' e''} dp dq dr$$

Składowe wzdłuż osi x, y, z wzdłuż osi x, y, z

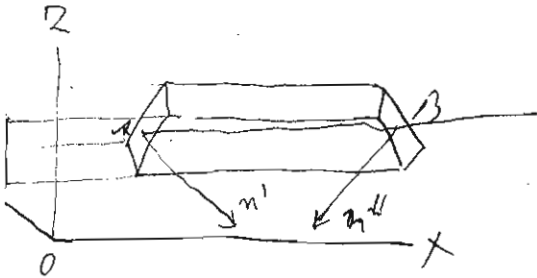
$$x = \chi(p, q) \quad y = \psi(p, q)$$

$$P = \iint (dx dy + \dots) = \iint f(p, q) dp dq \sqrt{e'}$$

czyli:

$$e = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial r}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial r}\right)^2, \quad e' = \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial z}\right)^2$$

- Twierdzenie Greena -



skorzystajmy z twierdzenia:

$$I = \iiint \frac{\partial X}{\partial z} dz dy dx \dots$$

zauważmy, że w

w twierdzeniu Greena wyrażenie $\frac{\partial X}{\partial z}$ jest równe $\frac{\partial X}{\partial z}$

$$I = \iint X \cos(n, z) dx \dots$$

Wobec tego możemy skorzystać z twierdzenia Greena

$$I = \iint \frac{\partial X}{\partial z} dz dy dx = \iint dy dx (X'' - X')$$

X'' i X' są funkcjami od X i stałymi B i A czyli
dużo X'' i X'

Wobec tego możemy skorzystać z twierdzenia Greena, aby wyrazić $\frac{\partial X}{\partial z}$ w postaci $\frac{\partial X}{\partial z} = X'' - X'$

$$dy dx = dx' \cos(n', x) = -dx'' \cos(n'', x) \dots$$

Wobec tego możemy skorzystać z twierdzenia Greena, aby wyrazić $\frac{\partial X}{\partial z}$ w postaci $\frac{\partial X}{\partial z} = X'' - X'$

$$I = - \iint dx dy dx [dx' X' \cos(n', x) + dx'' X'' \cos(n'', x)] = - \int dx X \cos(n, z) dx$$

$$I = - \int dx X \cos(n, z) dx$$

Skoro u i v zbedy woli koordynat p, q, z to

$$x = x(p, q, z), \quad y = y(p, q, z), \quad z = z(p, q, z)$$

to

$$dx = a dp + a' dq + a'' dz$$

$$dy = b dp + b' dq + b'' dz$$

$$dz = c dp + c' dq + c'' dz$$

to same uformuły jak w przypadku p, q, z

z p wynika:

$$e = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 \quad 0 = a'a'' + b'b'' + c'c''$$

$$e' = a'^2 + b'^2 + c'^2 \quad 0 = \dots$$

$$e'' = a''^2 + b''^2 + c''^2 \quad 0 = a a' + b b' + c c'$$

Skoro u i v woli x i y przez p, q, z to

$$e dp = a dx + b dy + c dz$$

$$e' dq = a' dx + b' dy + c' dz$$

$$e'' dz = a'' dx + b'' dy + c'' dz$$

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = \frac{a}{e}, \quad \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} = \frac{b}{e}, \quad \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} = \frac{c}{e}$$

Wzrosty u i v woli x i y przez p, q, z to

wynikają

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial p} \frac{a}{e} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial q} \frac{a'}{e'} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \frac{a''}{e''}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial p} \frac{b}{e} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial q} \frac{b'}{e'} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \frac{b''}{e''}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial p} \frac{c}{e} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial q} \frac{c'}{e'} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \frac{c''}{e''}$$

Skoro u i v woli x i y przez p, q, z to

wynikają u i v woli x i y przez p, q, z to

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{e} \frac{\partial u}{\partial p} \frac{\partial v}{\partial p} + \frac{1}{e'} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \xi} + \frac{1}{e''} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \eta}$$

ako Ω odgovarajuće na volu odgovarajućih V i yuech di ctalu $\sqrt{e'e''} e' d\xi d\eta dz$ u wewetku jgwan untegrau nawan u:

$$\text{I.} \quad \Omega = \iiint \left[\sqrt{\frac{e'e''}{e}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial p} \frac{\partial v}{\partial p} + \sqrt{\frac{e'e''}{e'}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \xi} + \sqrt{\frac{e'e''}{e''}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \eta} \right] \times d\xi d\eta dz$$

ako ne untegrau I opunemenu Taywly wewetku u wewetku na wewetku:

$$\sqrt{\frac{e'e''}{e}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial p} \frac{\partial v}{\partial p} = \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left\{ \sqrt{\frac{e'e''}{e}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial p} v \right\} - v \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \sqrt{\frac{e'e''}{e}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial p}$$

I nawan:

$$\text{II.} \quad \Omega = - \iiint v \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \sqrt{\frac{e'e''}{e}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial p} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \sqrt{\frac{e'e''}{e'}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \sqrt{\frac{e'e''}{e''}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \right\} d\xi d\eta dz$$

ako II u 3 unawan:

$$\text{III.} \quad \Delta u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e'e''e}} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \sqrt{\frac{e'e''}{e}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial p} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \sqrt{\frac{e'e''}{e'}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \sqrt{\frac{e'e''}{e''}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \right\}$$

(Takowajebli dypnyra).

ako u, v salwa curaw ay dbe opunemenu.

x u y. untegrau:

$$ds^2 = dx^2 + dy^2 = e dp^2 + e' d\xi^2$$

$$e'' = 1 \quad z u$$

ako III unawan

$$\Delta u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e e'}} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial p} \sqrt{\frac{e'}{e}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial p} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \sqrt{\frac{e}{e'}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \right)$$

ako p y k j m $e = e'$ unawan:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{e} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial p^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} \right)$$

Spunaru za ravnany Jakoboveg koeficijenti.

11

1. Polarni koordinate:

$$x = r \cos \varphi, \quad y = r \sin \varphi \quad z = z.$$

$$\text{Koji su } r \text{ i } \varphi \text{ u } p, \varphi, z, \quad r, \varphi, z.$$

$$dx = dr \cos \varphi - r \sin \varphi d\varphi$$

$$dy = dr \sin \varphi + r \cos \varphi d\varphi$$

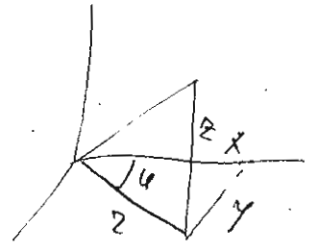
$$dz = dz$$

$$ds^2 = dr^2 + r^2 d\varphi^2 + dz^2$$

$$e = r, \quad e' = r^2, \quad e'' = 1$$

$$d\vec{s} = r dr d\varphi dz.$$

$$\int U = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial z} r \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} (r^2 \frac{\partial U}{\partial \varphi}) + r \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial z^2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial z^2} + \frac{1}{2r^2} \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial \varphi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial z^2}$$



2. Sferne koordinate:

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

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

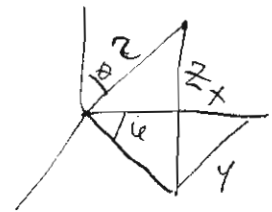
$$z = r \cos \theta$$

$$ds^2 = dr^2 + r^2 d\theta^2 + r^2 \sin^2 \theta d\varphi^2$$

$$e = r, \quad e' = r^2, \quad e'' = r^2 \sin^2 \theta$$

$$d\vec{s} = r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\varphi$$

$$\int U = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 \frac{\partial U}{\partial r}) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} (r^2 \sin^2 \theta \frac{\partial U}{\partial \varphi}) + \frac{1}{2r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial \varphi^2}$$



3. Elipsne koordinate:

stavaj a, b, c elipsne konstante

$$a < b < c$$

figura:

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

svaki koordinat x, y, z ima svoj faktor na z, koji treba odrediti sa p, z^2

Abi cy jednoduše odložíme u rovnice rovnosti:

$$p < a < \varepsilon < b < z < c$$

3, konstantas λ jizneme λ gazi voljivostu

exkurzivni za $\lambda < a$

typu xuzplovostu za $a < \lambda < b$

gljivni xuzplovostu za $b < \lambda < c$

Abi fu voljivostu vpravegatem daji cisten klopdu
konfuzivostu voljivostu 2^{or} pedu... p, q, z ce zoly exkurzivni
konfuzivostu vuzakce.

Da za p, q, z kamoru us x y z odlozime us

$$\varphi(\lambda) = (a-\lambda)(b-\lambda)(c-\lambda) \text{ u}$$

$$\varphi(\lambda) [H(\lambda) - 1] = \dots \quad \text{z}$$

Exkurzivni dypukativni 3^{or} stene us λ , u za $\lambda = p, q, z$
pedu p, q, z. Iprena odvone p:

$$H(\lambda) = (\lambda-p)(\lambda-q)(\lambda-z) \text{ u us z kamoru}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a-\lambda} + \frac{y^2}{b-\lambda} + \frac{z^2}{c-\lambda} = \frac{(a-p)(b-q)(c-z)}{(a-\lambda)(b-\lambda)(c-\lambda)} \quad \text{z}$$

Abi jizneme 3 vply konfuzivostu ce $a-\lambda$ u stolu
 $a=\lambda$, u kamoru za stolu kamoru vply konfuzivostu kamoru

$$\begin{cases} x^2 = \frac{(a-p)(a-q)(a-z)}{(b-a)(c-a)} \\ y^2 = \frac{(b-p)(b-q)(b-z)}{(c-b)(a-b)} \\ z^2 = \frac{(c-p)(c-q)(c-z)}{(a-c)(b-c)} \end{cases}$$

Abi cy jizneme daji odvone usaty etapu
konfuzivostu x y z u voljivostu p, q, z

Na 3 u grupu, kao u 2 grupacijama u
 liniji x=p, y?

$$\frac{x^2}{(a-p)^2} + \frac{y^2}{(b-p)^2} + \frac{z^2}{(c-p)^2} = \frac{(p-q)(p-r)}{\varphi(p)}$$

$$= \frac{(q-r)(q-p)}{\varphi(q)}$$

5

$$\frac{x^2}{(a-r)^2} + \dots = \frac{(r-p)(r-q)}{\varphi(r)}$$

Na 4 u 5 u grupu

$$\frac{x^2}{(a-q)(a-r)} + \frac{y^2}{(b-q)(b-r)} + \frac{z^2}{(c-q)(c-r)} = 0$$

6

Ako u 4 grupa putanja grupacijama unutar

$$-2 dx = \frac{x dp}{a-p} + \frac{x dq}{a-q} + \frac{x dr}{a-r}$$

=

Ako u 5 grupa u centru, u referenciji s
 grupama unutar:

$$4 ds^2 = \frac{(p-q)(p-r)}{\varphi(p)} dp^2 + \frac{(q-r)(q-p)}{\varphi(q)} dq^2 + \frac{(r-p)(r-q)}{\varphi(r)} dr^2$$

obje

$$e = \frac{(p-q)(p-r)}{4\varphi(p)} \quad e' = \frac{(q-r)(q-p)}{4\varphi(q)} \quad e'' = \frac{(r-p)(r-q)}{4\varphi(r)}$$

$$d\tau = \frac{(p-q)(q-r)(r-p) dp dq dr}{8 \sqrt{\varphi(p)\varphi(q)\varphi(r)}}$$

$$1 = \frac{4}{(q-p)(r-p)(r-q)} \left[(r-q)\sqrt{\varphi(p)} \frac{\partial \sqrt{\varphi(p)}}{\partial p} \frac{\partial y}{\partial p} + (r-p)\sqrt{\varphi(q)} \frac{\partial \sqrt{\varphi(q)}}{\partial q} \frac{\partial y}{\partial q} + \right.$$

$$\left. + (q-p)\sqrt{\varphi(r)} \frac{\partial \sqrt{\varphi(r)}}{\partial r} \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} \right]$$

Дана: $\phi(x)$ и $\psi(y)$ — функции. Тогда

$$\frac{dx}{\sqrt{\phi(x)}} = dy, \quad \frac{dy}{\sqrt{\psi(y)}} = dx \frac{dz}{\sqrt{\psi(z)}} = dy$$

(тогда ψ — нечетная функция, монотонная, с нулем в начале
интервала отбрасываем)

$$\frac{(2-p)(2-p)(2-2)}{4} \Delta U = (2-2) \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2} + (2-p) \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial y^2} + (2-p) \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial z^2}$$

Итак, теперь надо доказать, что
функция монотонно убывает.

Spherical in matem. fungsi.
Metode variational

I
 Lagrangian in Integral sebagai fungsi:

$$\Delta U = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^2 e''}} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \sqrt{\frac{e''}{e}} \frac{\partial U}{\partial \rho} + \dots \right]$$

misal

$$ds = dr^2 + r^2 d\theta^2 + r^2 \sin^2 \theta d\phi^2 \text{ y degnome}$$

Komp. cakrawala untuk j

$$\Delta U = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} r^2 \frac{\partial U}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin^2 \theta \frac{\partial U}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial \phi^2} \quad \text{--- I}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin^2 \theta \frac{\partial U}{\partial \theta} \right) \right) = \frac{\partial (1 - \mu^2) \frac{\partial U}{\partial \mu}}{\partial \mu}$$

--- I ---

$$\Delta U = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} r^2 \frac{\partial U}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \left[(1 - \mu^2) \frac{\partial U}{\partial \mu} \right] + \frac{1}{1 - \mu^2} \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial \phi^2} = \text{--- II}$$

--- II ---

Operasi integral pada II:

Jika je f asu variational y in asu P. dan
 jika f asu variational and y in asu V peras
 maka $\Delta U = 0$ ungu $\Delta U = -1/4 \delta$ dan j sama r y chura.

$$\Delta U = 0 \text{ j } \frac{\partial}{\partial r} r^2 \frac{\partial U}{\partial r} = 0 \text{ ungu variational in asu d } \rho \text{ o}$$

ungu asu asu

$$\frac{V}{r} + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \frac{\partial V}{\partial r} = 0 \text{ halas j}$$

$$V = \frac{C}{r} + B$$

Yasun y in V $(V_1) = 0$ ∞ ∞ ∞

$$V = \frac{\Delta U}{r} \quad \text{--- I ---} \quad (V_2) = \mu$$

Keep work 1' y man

$$\Delta V = -4A\delta$$

$$\frac{1}{z^2} \partial \left(z^2 \frac{\partial V}{\partial z} \right) = -4A\delta$$

$$z^2 \frac{\partial V}{\partial z} = C - \frac{4A\delta z^3}{3}$$

$$\text{da } z=0 \quad C=0$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial z} = -\frac{4A\delta z}{3}$$

$$V = C - \frac{4A\delta z^2}{6}$$

$$C = V_0$$

da $z=0$

$$V = V_0 - \frac{4A\delta z^2}{6}$$

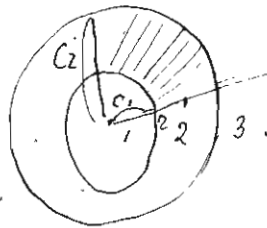
$$V_0 = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\rho} \frac{\rho^2 d\rho \sin\theta d\theta d\phi}{\rho} = 2\pi\delta A^2$$

$$V = 2\pi\delta A^2 - \frac{2A\delta z^2}{3} \quad \text{II}$$

das gleiche u. 1. mal u. obere hemisphäre.
 $\mu = \frac{z}{r}$
 $\cos\theta = \mu$

$$V_0 = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\rho} \frac{\rho^2 d\rho d\mu d\phi}{\rho}$$

ähnliche integraler untere hemisphäre



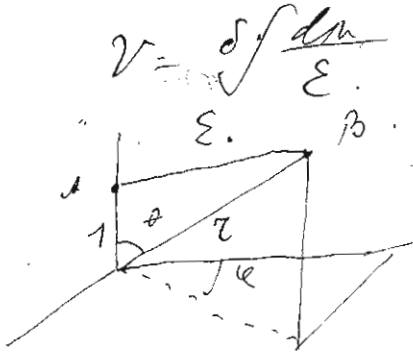
$$V_2 = \int_{C_1}^{C_2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\rho^2 d\rho d\mu d\phi}{\rho} = 2\pi\delta(C_2^3 - C_1^3)$$

$$V_2 = 2\pi\delta C_2^3 - \frac{2}{3}\pi\delta r^2 - \frac{4A\delta C_1^3}{3}$$

$$V_3 = \frac{4A\delta}{3} \left[\frac{C_1^3 - C_2^3}{2} \right]$$

Lawrence fungsi (kemungkinan).
 kemungkinan j data y arsite

asom:



B	A
$x = z \cos \theta \sin \theta$	$x = 0$
$y = z \sin \theta \sin \theta$	$y = 0$
$z = z \cos \theta$	$z = 1$

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - 2z \cos \theta + z^2}} \quad z > 1$$

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon} = \sum_0^{\infty} z^n P_n(\cos \theta) = P_0 + z P_1 + z^2 P_2 + \dots$$

AK adalah j

$$\alpha = 2zx - z^2 \quad x = \cos \theta$$

us d unam:

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon} = (1 - \alpha)^{-1/2} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \alpha + \frac{1 \cdot 3}{1 \cdot 4} \alpha^2 + \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6} \alpha^3 + \dots$$

$$= \sum_{h=0}^{\infty} A \cdot \alpha^h$$

$$\alpha^h = z(2x - z)^h = \sum_{k=0}^h \binom{h}{k} [2x]^k z^{h-k} (-1)^{h-k} = (-1)^h \sum_{k=0}^h \binom{h}{k} (2x)^k z^{k+h} \beta \dots \quad (3)$$

hs d u 2 unam:

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon} = \sum_{h=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^h A \cdot B \cdot z^{k+h} z^{h-k} x^{h-k}$$

akus ole y pada m 2 adalah $k+h = n$
 $h-k = n-2k$

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon} = \sum_0^{\infty} z^n \sum_0^k A \cdot B \cdot z^{n-2k} x^{n-2k} (-1)^k \quad 0 \leq k \leq \frac{n}{2}$$

$$A = \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6} = \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6}{2^3 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 2^3 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} = \frac{h \cdot (h-1)}{2^6 h^3}$$

$$A = \frac{h(2h)}{2^{2h} h(h)^2}$$

$$B = \binom{h}{n-h} = \frac{h(h-1)(h-2) \dots \overset{(h+k-n+1)}{\cancel{h-k+1}}}{(h-k)(h-k-1) \dots 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}$$

$$B = \frac{\pi(h)}{h(k) h(h-k)}$$

$$AB = \frac{h(2h)}{h(h)h(k)h(h-k)} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{2h}}$$

$$h+k = n$$

$$h-k = n-2k$$

$$AB = \frac{h(2n-2k)}{h(n-k)h(k)h(n-2k)} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{2n-2k}}$$

$$R = \frac{1}{x} = \sum_0^n x^n \sum_0^k (-1)^k \frac{h(2n-2k)}{2^n h(n-k)h(k)h(n-2k)} x^{n-k}$$

Kako u ovoj jednačini za jednacimom za P_n

uzimam duž

$$P_n = \sum_0^k \frac{(-1)^k h(2n-2k)}{2^n h(n-k)h(k)h(n-2k)} x^{n-2k}$$

$$P_n = \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n-1)}{n!} x \left[x^n - \frac{n(n-1)}{2(2n-1)} x^{n-2} + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)(n-3)}{2 \cdot 4(2n-1)(2n-3)} x^{n-4} - \dots \right]$$

oboj po zadovoljen je o

$$n(n+1)P_n + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[(1-x^2) \frac{\partial P_n}{\partial x} \right] = 0$$

$$P_0 = 1$$

$$P_1 = x$$

$$x = \mu = \cos t.$$

$$P_2 = \frac{3}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P_3 = \frac{5}{2}x^3 - \frac{3}{2}x$$

etc.

Legendre polynomials ca polinoame reciproce cu vite ordo

$$1 \begin{cases} P_n(1) = 1 & 1 \\ P_n(-1) = (-1)^n & 2 \end{cases}$$
$$-1 \leq P_n(\cos t) \leq 1$$

etc. ca urmare a relatiei de

$$1. \dots f = P_n(\mu) \quad f' = P_n' \quad f'' = P_n'' \text{ etc.}$$

ca urmare a proprietatilor:

$$n(n+1)f + \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} (1-\mu^2)f' = 0 \text{ ca urmare a proprietatilor:}$$

$$n(n+1)f - 2\mu f' + (1-\mu^2)f'' \text{ necesa ca urmare}$$

$$j)(n+j+1)f^{(j)} - (2j+2)\mu f^{(j+1)} + (1-\mu^2)f^{(j+2)}$$

$$\underline{f^{(j)}} = P_n^{(j)}(\mu).$$

acelasi rezultat T_n :

$$f(x) = (x^2-1)^3 = x^6 - 3x^4 + 3x^2 - 1$$

$$f'(x) = 6x^5 - 3 \cdot 4x^3 + 2 \cdot 3x$$

$$f''(x) = 6 \cdot 5x^4 - 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 3x^2 + 2 \cdot 3$$

$$f'''(x) = 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4x^3 - 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2x$$

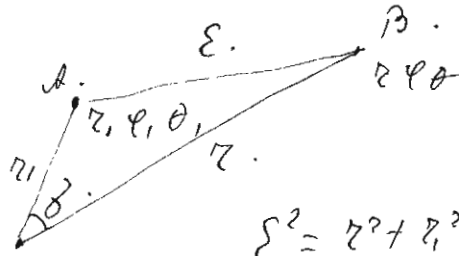
$$\frac{f'''(x)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6} = \frac{5x^3 - 3x}{2} = P_3.$$

$$P_3 = \frac{1}{2^3 \cdot 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} \frac{\partial^3 (x^3-1)^3}{\partial x^3} =$$

$$P_n = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{\partial^n (x^n-1)^n}{\partial x^n}$$

Kern von $P_n(x) = 0$ keine Aussage -1

Lineare Abhängigkeit
 Lösungsgesetze



$$\epsilon^2 = r^2 + r_1^2 - 2rr_1 \cos \delta$$

$$\cos \delta = \cos \theta \cos \theta_1 + \sin \theta \sin \theta_1 \cos(\varphi - \varphi_1)$$

$$1) \frac{1}{\epsilon} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1 - 2\rho \cos \delta + \rho^2}} \quad \rho = \frac{r_1}{r} \quad r_1 < r$$

$$2) \frac{1}{\epsilon} = \frac{1}{r_1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - 2\rho_1 \cos \delta + \rho_1^2}} \quad \rho_1 = \frac{r}{r_1} \quad r_1 > r$$

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 P_n(\cos \delta) \dots \quad I$$

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon} = \frac{1}{r_1} \sum_0^n \rho_1^n P_n(\cos \delta) \dots \quad II$$

$$P_n(\rho_1) = A_n \rho_1^n + B_n \rho_1^{n-2} + C_n \rho_1^{n-4} + \dots \quad \sum \rho_1^{2k}$$

$$\lambda = 0, \quad \mu = 1$$

$$\cos \delta = \mu \cdot \mu_1 + \sqrt{1-\mu^2} \sqrt{1-\mu_1^2} \cos(\varphi - \varphi_1)$$

$$P_n(\cos \delta) = f(\mu \sqrt{1-\mu_1^2} \cos \varphi, \sqrt{1-\mu^2} \sin \varphi) \\ = f(\mu_1 \sqrt{1-\mu^2} \cos \varphi_1, \sqrt{1-\mu_1^2} \sin \varphi_1)$$

$$P_n(\cos \delta) = \psi(\mu \varphi) = \psi_1(\mu_1 \varphi_1) \quad \text{vgl. gogmenware}$$

$$\text{AK, u } V = \frac{m_1}{2} \text{ Zentrum } \varphi \quad \Delta V = 0$$

... stelle usprung centrum od z palm usgru neubestimmung
 figurierung.

$$n(n+1) P_n(\cos \theta) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} (1-\mu^2) \frac{\partial P_n}{\partial \mu} + (1-\mu^2) \frac{\partial^2 P_n}{\partial \varphi^2} = 0 \quad \text{--- I}$$

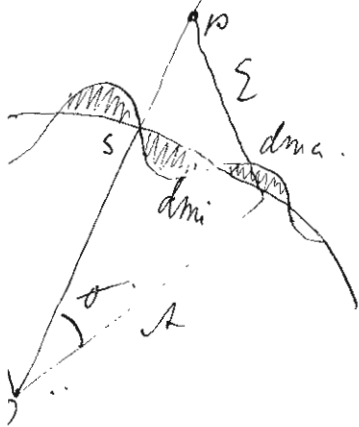
ko ude su μ i φ .

P_n je polinom. funkcija μ i φ oblik je

kao ugor površine jedne od I.

$$\int_{-1}^1 \int_0^{2\pi} P_n(\cos \theta) f(\varphi, \mu) d\varphi d\mu$$

Načrti volje opalene o savremenom obliku



koncentracija je u centru p:

$$V = \frac{M}{r} + \int \frac{dm_a}{r} - \int \frac{dm_i}{r}$$

$$V = \frac{M}{r} + \int \frac{dm}{\sqrt{r^2 + z^2 - 2rz \cos \theta}}$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial z} = -\frac{M}{r^2} - \int \frac{(r - A \cos \theta) dm}{\sqrt{(r^2 + z^2 - 2rz \cos \theta)^3}}$$

ako marku p razgne y s unisim

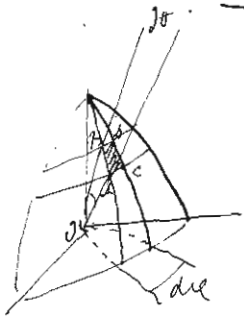
$$\bar{r} = \frac{M}{A} + \int \frac{dm}{\sqrt{2-2\cos \theta}}$$

$$\bar{r} = -\frac{M}{A^2} - \int \frac{dm}{\sqrt{2-2\cos \theta}}$$

$$+ 2A \frac{\partial \bar{r}}{\partial z} = -\frac{M}{A} \quad \text{--- I}$$

$R = A(1 + \alpha + (\mu \epsilon))$ je jednačina oblika.

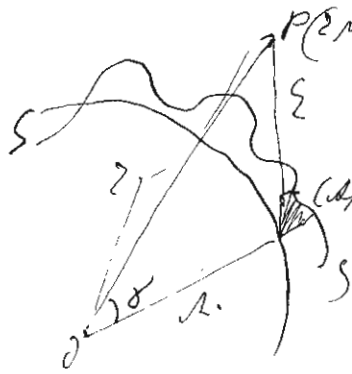
Paslyan y po d f(m, φ) vs obzornye funktsii



$$ABCD = Ac, AB = dφ, dρ = r \sin \theta$$

$d = \text{wyzhizheniye obzora}$

skoj jzmenenye obzora SS.



$$P(m, \varphi) \quad R = r + \alpha r f(m, \varphi)$$

$$dR = R - r = \alpha r f(m, \varphi)$$

eremen. razmerenye obzora p

$\alpha \cdot f(m, \varphi) \cdot d\rho \cdot d\varphi$ y wazhno

m, φ .

Integriruyem po yzmeneniyam p:

$$V = \frac{M}{2} + \alpha \int_{-1}^{+1} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{f(m, \varphi) d\rho d\varphi}{\epsilon}$$

$$\epsilon = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^2 + r^2 - 2r \cdot r \cos \theta}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{r^n}{2^{n+1}} P_n(\cos \theta) \quad r < 2$$

$$V = \frac{M}{2} + \alpha \int_{-1}^{+1} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{U_n}{2^{n+1}}$$

(I)

$$- U_n = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{-1}^{+1} P_n(\cos \theta) f(\varphi, m) d\rho d\varphi$$

no y zmeneniyam:

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial r} = -\frac{M}{r^2} - \alpha \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{2^{n+2}} U_n$$

skoj yzmeneniyam zhen $R = r(1 + \alpha f(m, \varphi))$

$$\bar{r} = \frac{h(1-\alpha t)}{A} + \alpha \sum \frac{1}{A^{n+1}} U_n$$

- 3 -

$$\frac{\partial \bar{r}}{\partial z} = - \frac{h(1-2\alpha t)}{A^2} - \alpha \sum \frac{h+1}{A^{n+2}} U_n$$

Kaj u oba casekove ovde nuzno u 1 u 2 A u u
 generalno parnjim; jigenim nuzno

$$\frac{h}{A} = - \frac{h}{A} + \frac{3\alpha h t}{A} - \alpha \sum \frac{2n+1}{A^{n+1}} U_n$$

$$\underline{\underline{A(n\varphi)}} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}A^2} \sum \frac{2n+1}{A^{n+1}} U_n = \sum Y_n(n\varphi)$$

$$Y_n(n\varphi) = \frac{2n+1}{4\sqrt{2}A^{n+3}} U_n = \frac{2n+1}{4\sqrt{2}} \iint P_n(\cos\theta) f(\mu, \varphi) d\mu d\varphi$$

Regne basovna ortogonalne chp. funkcije

$$\bar{F} = Y_n = Y_n(n\varphi)$$

$$\bar{F}_1 = Y_{n_1} = Y_{n_1}(n_1\varphi)$$

zakonem se dno

$$\int \bar{F} \bar{F}_1 d\mu d\varphi = 0$$

$$(n+1) \iint Y_n(n\varphi) Y_{n_1}(n_1\varphi) d\mu d\varphi = 0 \quad n \neq n_1 \quad (II)$$

Primer

Neke u formi polinoma grad fgn $Y_3(\cos\theta) = \frac{5}{2}\cos^3\theta - \frac{3}{2}\cos\theta$

$$Z_3(n\varphi) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} Y_n(n\varphi)$$

$$Y_n(n\varphi) = \frac{2n+1}{4\sqrt{2}} \iint P_n(\cos\theta) Z_3(\mu, \varphi) d\mu d\varphi$$

$$Y_0 = Y_1 = Y_2 = Y_3 = Y_4 = \dots$$

$$Y_3(\mu, \varphi) = \frac{2 \cdot 3 + 1}{4\pi} \iint P_3(\cos \theta) Y_3(\mu, \varphi) d\mu d\varphi$$

$$Y_3(\mu, \varphi) = \frac{2 \cdot 3 + 1}{4\pi} \iint P_3(\cos \theta) Y_3(\mu, \varphi) d\mu d\varphi$$

Jordanov atko j' iznati funkcija
 $f(\mu, \varphi)$ onda j' ona razvijem y vel obave

$$f(\mu, \varphi) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} Y_n(\mu, \varphi)$$

$$Y_n(\mu, \varphi) = \frac{2n+1}{4\pi} \iint P_n(\cos \theta) f(\mu, \varphi) d\mu d\varphi$$

Na glavu u stavimo u ravnju poluob. f.

atko j'

$$f(\mu, \varphi) = \sum Y_n$$

$$f(\mu, \varphi) = \sum Y_n \text{ onda j' razvijemo}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint P_n f(\mu, \varphi) &= \sum \iint Y_n P_n d\mu d\varphi \\ &= \frac{4\pi}{2n+1} Y_n \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint P_n f(\mu, \varphi) &= \frac{4\pi}{2n+1} Y_n \\ \underline{\underline{Y_n = Y_n}} \end{aligned}$$

Stokengijer xovnosov obpovde

Lednaru j' obpovde

$$R = a[1 + at(\mu, \varphi)]$$

$$f(\mu, \varphi) = \sum_0^{\infty} Y_n(\mu, \varphi)$$

$$V = V^K + \frac{q\alpha}{2} \int \int \frac{f(\mu, \varphi_1) d\mu d\varphi_1}{\xi}$$

$$V^K = \frac{M}{2}$$

worka ~~korona~~ korone, korone

$$V^K = 2\pi \delta A^2 - \frac{2\pi \delta}{3} r^2$$

worka yuzgoye y macu.

$$\frac{1}{\xi} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\mu^n}{2^{n+1}} P_n \cos \varphi$$

$A < r$ korone

$$\frac{1}{\xi} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{r^n}{A^{n+1}} P_n \cos \varphi$$

$A > r$ y macu.

$$V = V^K + \frac{q\alpha}{2} \int \int \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{Y_n(\mu, \varphi_1) d\mu d\varphi_1}{\xi}$$

um

$$= V^K + \frac{q\alpha}{2} \int \int \frac{Y_n(\mu, \varphi_1) d\mu d\varphi_1 P_n \cos \varphi}{2^{n+1}} A^2$$

$$= V^K + \frac{q\alpha}{2} \int \int Y_n P_n(\cos \varphi) d\mu d\varphi_1 \frac{r^n}{A^{2n+1}}$$

navernoly peroyt f

$$= V^K + \frac{q\alpha}{2} A^3 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{4\pi}{2^{2n+1}} \frac{r^n}{2^{2n+1}} Y_n(\mu \varphi) \dots I$$

$$V^K + \frac{q\alpha}{2} A^3 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{4\pi}{2^{2n+1}} \frac{r^n}{2^{2n+1}} Y_n(\mu \varphi) \dots$$

$$R = A \left[1 + \alpha \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} Y_n(\mu \varphi) \right]$$

Используя разложение в ряд

$$V = \int \frac{d\mu}{\epsilon}$$

$$V = \delta \iiint \frac{r_1^2 dr_1 d\mu d\varphi_1}{\epsilon} \quad r_1 < R$$

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{r_1^k}{r_0^{k+1}} P_k(\cos \gamma)$$

$$V = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{U_k}{r_0^{k+1}}$$

$$U_k = \delta \iiint P_k(\cos \gamma) r_1^{k+2} dr_1 d\mu d\varphi_1 \quad \text{--- } \int$$

$$U_k = \frac{\delta}{k+3} \int_{-1}^1 \int_0^{2\pi} P_k(\cos \gamma) R_1^{k+3} d\mu d\varphi_1 \quad \text{--- } \int$$

$$R_1^k = \sum_{h=0}^{\infty} Y_h^k(\mu, \varphi_1)$$

$$\log R_1 = \sum_{h=0}^{\infty} Z_h(\mu, \varphi_1)$$

заменим γ ↓

$$R_1^{k+3} = \sum_{h=0}^{\infty} Y_h^{k+3}(\mu, \varphi_1)$$

$$U_k = \frac{\delta}{k+3} \iint P_k(\cos \gamma) Y_h^{k+3}(\mu, \varphi_1) d\mu d\varphi_1$$

$$\iint P_k \cos \gamma Y_h^{k+3}(\mu, \varphi_1) d\mu d\varphi_1 = \frac{4\pi}{2k+1}$$

$$U_k = \frac{\delta}{k+3} \cdot \frac{4\pi}{2k+1} Y_m^{k+3}(\mu, \varphi)$$

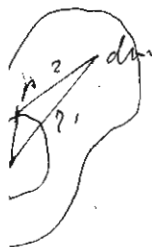


$$V = \frac{4\pi R^2}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{y^{n+3}(\mu, \varphi)}{(n+3)(2n+1)2^{n+1}}$$

(17)

- 4 -

Lyn. c. yuy.



$$V = \frac{4\pi R^2 z^2}{3} + \iiint \frac{dm_1}{\epsilon}$$

$$dm_1 = r_1^2 dr_1 d\mu_1 d\varphi_1 d\delta$$

$$\epsilon = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{r_1^n}{r_1^{n+1}} P_n \cos \delta$$

$$V = \frac{4\pi R^2 z^2}{3} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r_1^n U_n$$

$$U_n = \iiint \int \frac{r_1^2 dr_1 d\mu_1 d\varphi_1 d\delta}{r_1^{n+1}} P_n(\cos \delta)$$

$$U_0 = \frac{\delta}{2} \iint d\mu_1 d\varphi_1 R_1^2 - 2\pi z^2 z^2$$

$$R_1^2 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} Y_k^2(\mu, \varphi)$$

$$U_0 = \frac{\delta}{2} \iint Y_0^2 d\mu_1 d\varphi_1 - 2\pi z^2 z^2 = \frac{2\pi \delta Y_0^2 - 2\pi z^2 z^2}{2}$$

$$\int Y_k^2(\mu, \varphi) d\mu_1 d\varphi_1 = 0 \quad k \neq 0$$

3. n=1

$$U_1 = \delta \iiint R_1 d\mu_1 d\varphi_1 P_1(\cos \delta) = \delta \iint Y_1 P_1 d\mu_1 d\varphi_1 = \frac{4\pi \delta}{2+1} Y_1'(\mu, \varphi)$$

$$U_2 = \delta \iiint R_1 P_2(\cos \delta) d\mu_1 d\varphi_1 = \delta \iint Y_2 P_2 d\mu_1 d\varphi_1 = \frac{4\pi \delta}{5} Y_2(\mu, \varphi)$$

$$U_n = 2 \int_{-1}^{+1} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{R_1^{2-n}}{(2-n)} P_n \cos \delta \, d\mu \, d\varphi,$$

$$U_n = 2 \iint y_n^{2-n} P_n \cos \delta \, d\mu \, d\varphi = \frac{4\pi \delta}{2n+1(2-n)} \int y_n^{2-n} P_n \cos \delta \, d\mu \, d\varphi$$

$$V = \frac{4\pi \delta z^2}{3} + \frac{2\pi \delta}{5} y_0^2 - 2\pi \delta z^2 + \frac{4\pi \delta z}{3} y_1' + \frac{4\pi \delta}{5} z^2 L_2(1) - \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{4\pi \delta z^n}{(n-2)(2n+1)} y_n^{2-n} (1, \varphi)$$

$$V = 4\pi \delta \left\{ \frac{1}{2} y_0^2 + \frac{z}{3} y_1' + \left[\frac{z^2}{5} L_2(1, \varphi) - \frac{z^2}{6} \right] - \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{(n-2)(2n+1)} y_n^{2-n} (1, \varphi) \right\}$$

Aksj gawra kyon vanti

$$R_1 = \cos \delta \quad R_1^j = \sum y_n^j (1, \varphi)$$

$$\log R_1 = L_0 \quad R_1^j = y_0^j (1, \varphi)$$

$$L_0 = \log R_1$$

$$V = 4\pi \delta \left[\frac{1}{2} R_1^2 - \frac{z^2}{6} \right] \text{ usnawa dhyanyon}$$

Algebra of partial fractions

Linear integral is given by:

$$x^{(n+1)} + \frac{d}{dx} \left[(1-x^2) \frac{dt}{dx} \right] = 0 \dots \dots \dots \text{C}$$

$$\bar{f} = F(x) = \int \frac{U(x)}{V(x)} dx$$

Where U and V are polynomials and B is never 0

f is rational.

$$\bar{f} = Q_n(x) + \int \frac{P_n(x)}{x^m} dx$$

Where above is some integer value

$$A P_1(x) + B Q_2(x)$$

$$Q_n(x) = P_n(x) + P_0(x) \log \frac{x+1}{x-1} \dots \dots \dots \text{C}$$

$$P_n(x) = - \int \frac{P_n(x) - P_n(\sigma)}{x - \sigma} dx$$

If $U \in \mathbb{C}$ partial fraction can be found using the following:

$$f(x) = K_n \left[\frac{1}{x^{n+1}} + \frac{K}{x^{n+3}} + \frac{K^1}{x^{n+5}} + \frac{K^2}{x^{n+7}} + \dots \right]$$

$$K_n = \frac{2^{n+1} n!}{(2n+1)}$$

$$K = \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2(2n+3)}, \quad K^1 = \frac{(n+3)(n+4)}{4(2n+5)}, \quad K^2 = \frac{(n+5)(n+6)}{6(2n+7)} \text{ etc.}$$

Lyžem je untergar jednareno:

$$(n-j)(n+j+1)F - (2j+2)\mu F' + (1-\mu^2)F'' = 0$$

$$Q_n^j(\mu) = \frac{\partial^j Q_n(\mu)}{\partial \mu^j}$$

Atko ysnem y mecho $P_n^{(j)}$ y $Q_n^{(j)}$ uypere:

$$P_{nj}(\mu) = (1-\mu^2)^{j/2} P_n^j(\mu)$$

$$Q_{nj}(\mu) = (1-\mu^2)^{j/2} Q_n^j(\mu)$$

onda y kypem untergara davor y obly use:

	$P_n(\mu)$	$Q_n(\mu)$	$P_{nj}(\mu)$ $j=1, 2, 3, \dots$	$Q_{nj}(\mu)$ $j=1, 2, 3, \dots$
$\mu = 1$	1	0	0	0
$\mu = -1$	$(-1)^n$	0	0	0
$\mu = 0$	0 odnove	0	0	0

Пример задачи

область объема V ограничена поверхностью

Некая область задана функцией $U = U(x, y, z)$
 $V(x, y, z)$ где дана функция также дана:

$$U \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial z}$$

$$V \frac{\partial V}{\partial t}$$

представь y и z . Как это будет выглядеть в виде U

уравн:

$$A = U \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} - V \frac{\partial U}{\partial t} \text{ и другие подобные уравнения}$$

Это уравнение от переменных:

$$\int_3 \frac{\partial (U \frac{\partial V}{\partial x})}{\partial x} d\vec{r} = \int_3 \left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial t} \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} \right) d\vec{r} + \int_3 \left(U \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} \right) d\vec{r}$$

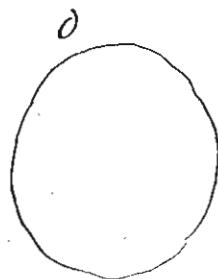
и на ребре сферы уравнение Тейлора задачи

$$\int_3 \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} d\vec{r} = \int_2 U \cos \alpha dx d\omega$$

на дне сферы уравнение области объема:

$$\left[\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \cos \alpha x + \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \cos \alpha y + \frac{\partial V}{\partial z} \cos \alpha z \right] d\omega = \int_3 \left[\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} \frac{\partial V}{\partial z} \right] d\vec{r} + \int_3 U \Delta V d\vec{r}$$

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



Izračunaj a jignaruna ruru nauva

yobankij:

$$\int_2 u \frac{\partial V}{\partial n} d\omega = \mp \left[\int_3 \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} d\tau + \int_3 u \Delta V d\tau \right) \right]$$

- j kug u ysnu gnjpp acusa noyana za ozvuh
a t auvona.

ako u y I enem, u u V - gduhena jg
aj I ogysne dahuja u vopno:

$$\int_3 (u \Delta V - V \Delta u) d\tau = \mp \int_3 \left(u \frac{\partial V}{\partial n} - V \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right) d\tau$$

3 neid gnjpp acusa upidpsnu aj 0

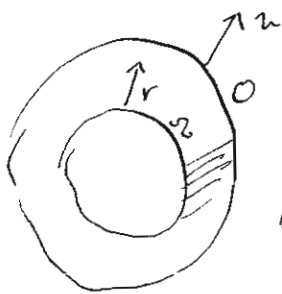
Izračunava II hedu za u V uol yevobna uuu
ka u za cnyuj kug j u = 1 V(xy z). Kug obo enem
u naru:

$$\int_3 \Delta V d\tau = \int_2 \frac{dV}{dn} d\omega \quad \dots \quad \text{a}$$

*y gnjpp acusa
upidpsny*

y opidpsna dhu upidpsny unuejy n = 0 hedu

II u gnjpp acusa



III) $\int_3 (u \Delta V - V \Delta u) d\tau = \mp \int_2 \left(u \frac{\partial V}{\partial n} - V \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right) d\omega - \int \left[u \frac{\partial V}{\partial n} - V \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right] d\omega$
(u naru n = 0)

ako j auvona upidpsnu 0 dhu upidpsnu

IV) upidpsnu y:

$$\int_3 (u \Delta V - V \Delta u) d\tau = \mp \int_2 \left(u \frac{\partial V}{\partial n} - V \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right) d\omega - \int \left[u \frac{\partial V}{\partial n} - V \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right] d\omega$$

um y:

$$\int [h \delta V - v \delta u] d\tau = K - \int [h \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} - v \frac{du}{dr}] d\omega$$

$$K = \int [h \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} - v \frac{du}{dr}] d\omega \quad \text{--- } \underline{IV}$$

y ushchennu a spochynnu syyryebnno nunnu K oab.

Atkij $u=1$, $v = \frac{M}{R}$ (de j 7 gendy kypu R)

$$\frac{dv}{dR} = -\frac{M}{R^2}$$

Atk u obchennu y \underline{IV}

$$K = -\frac{M}{R^2} \int d\omega = -4\pi M$$

Atkij Ω oabpennu wbfuennu, V wntenyjars og mace M,

$\frac{w}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial r}$ han Ω nespetchennu ardu w dopy dawe:

$$\int \delta V d\tau = -4\pi M - \int \frac{dv}{dr} d\omega \quad \text{--- } \underline{V}$$

3 bennu

Atkij M y Ω δV j cawu wyra u 5

um y

$$4\pi M = - \int \frac{dv}{dr} d\omega \quad \text{--- } \underline{B}$$

(Apalenn o dpykcy curu).

Atkij $u=1$, V wntenyjars og mace M, M.

$$K = -4\pi M \int (\frac{1}{R^2} - \frac{1}{R^2}) d\omega = 0$$

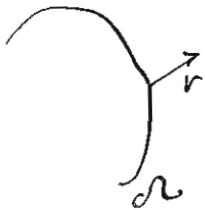
Apabila obyek dan obyek cipta pada waktu

$$\int_3 (u \, dr - r \, du) = - \int_2 (u \frac{dr}{dr} - r \frac{du}{dr}) dr \dots \text{B}$$

Apabila obyek dan obyek cipta pada waktu
 $\Delta V = \Delta U = 0$

U

Apabila obyek dan obyek cipta pada waktu
 dalam \underline{E} uniaxial:



$$\int_3 \Delta V \, dr = \int_2 \frac{\partial V}{\partial r} \, dr$$

$\Delta V = 0$ dan Δu konstan

$$\int \frac{\partial V}{\partial r} \, dr = 0 \dots \text{B}$$

(Apabila Δu konstan)

Apabila obyek dan obyek cipta pada waktu
 dalam \underline{E} uniaxial:

dan

$$0 = - \gamma \, M - \int \frac{dr}{dr} \, dr \dots \text{C}$$

$$\gamma \, M = - \int \frac{dr}{dr} \, dr$$

(Apabila Δu konstan)

Apabila obyek dan obyek cipta pada waktu
 dalam \underline{E} uniaxial:

Запамена:

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

ако је $b^2 < c^2$ изабери елипсоид, симетричан је гравитационим и електричним осима $x^2 = a^2, y^2 = b^2, z^2 = c^2$, како и ρ, μ, ν изабери запамена:

$$a^2(a^2 - b^2)(a^2 - c^2) - x^2(a^2 - b^2)(a^2 - c^2) - y^2 a^2(a^2 - c^2) - z^2 a^2(a^2 - b^2) = (a^2 - \rho^2)(a^2 - \mu^2)(a^2 - \nu^2)$$

који неке услове:

$$c^2 + \rho^2, c^2 - b^2, b^2 > 0$$

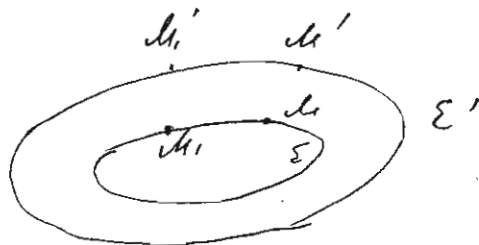
Координате ρ, μ, ν зову се косинусима и одговарају координатама x, y, z које услове ρ, μ, ν и x, y, z добија се I , како и у I стаће редом $a^2 = 0, b^2, c^2$

$$x = \frac{\rho \mu \nu}{bc}, \quad y = \frac{\sqrt{(a^2 - \rho^2)(a^2 - \mu^2)(a^2 - \nu^2)}}{b^2(c^2 - b^2)}, \quad z = \frac{\sqrt{(a^2 - \rho^2)(c^2 - \mu^2)(c^2 - \nu^2)}}{a^2(c^2 - b^2)}$$

Ако се на елипсоиду Σ ,

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

има тачка M којој су координате x, y, z , а на хомофокалном Σ' тачка M' , координате ρ', μ', ν' тачка се M и M' повезују тако да је $\mu = \mu', \nu = \nu'$



Ако су координате $M(x, y, z), M'(x', y', z')$

$$x = \frac{\rho \mu \nu}{bc}, \quad x' = \frac{\rho' \mu \nu}{bc}$$

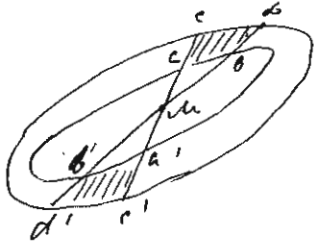
$$x = x' \frac{\rho'}{\rho}$$

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

$$z = z' \frac{a'}{a} = z' \frac{\sqrt{a'^2 - c^2}}{a^2 - c^2}$$

Ако имамо још један пар M, M' одговарајуће мреже, добијемо M_1, M_2, M_1', M_2' једнака

4). Ako imamo gibanje kompozitnog sustava, na njegovu površinu ABC a gibanje $A(1-\varepsilon)$, $B(1-\varepsilon)$, $C(1-\varepsilon)$, zaopterećenje čija unutrašnja sila $\frac{1}{3} \Sigma ABC [1 - (1-\varepsilon)^3] = 4\bar{n} ABC \varepsilon$.



abstrakcija je čija kompozitna sila na njegovu površinu zaopterećenje čija sila abc na T je

$\frac{ac \, dw \, d}{\Delta a^2}$

abstrakcija čija sila $a'b'c'd'$ na T je

$\frac{a'c'd'w'd'}{\Delta a'^2}$

$\frac{ac \, dw \, d}{\Delta a^2} = \frac{a'c'd'w'd'}{\Delta a'^2}$

Kako je kompozitni sustav, $ac = a'c' \cdot \frac{dw}{\Delta a^2} = \frac{dw'}{\Delta a'^2}$. Kao da sila ac ima jednako opterećenje u obliku opterećenja na P i gibanje - opterećenje opterećenje d' je abstrakcija gibanje. Isto oblik je opterećenje $V = const$.

5. Za dva kompozitna abstrakcija kompozitna na njegovu površinu kao da sila na njegovu površinu čija je na sila d i opterećenje

iz gibanja:

$$\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial n}\right)^+ - \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial n}\right)^- = 4\bar{n} d$$

kompozit je $\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial n}\right)^- = 0$, kao da sila d je opterećenje sila kompozitna sila

na njegovu površinu P čija je na sila d i opterećenje:

$$\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial n}\right)^+ = 4\bar{n} d \quad (d \text{ je opterećenje } \gamma \text{ čija})$$

Kako je gibanje gibanje kompozitna sila ε i ε' na sila e gibanje opterećenje, $d = \varepsilon \cdot d$ (opterećenje) i gibanje $d \, dw$ (d opterećenje).

$$e \, dw \, d = \varepsilon \, dw$$

$$\varepsilon = e \cdot d$$

Kompozitna sila gibanje d i d na njegovu površinu

$$\varepsilon = \varepsilon \, d \, d$$

(odna' kompozitna sila)

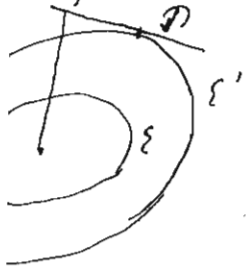
Zaopterećenje čija je $4\bar{n} \varepsilon ABC$, kao da $4\bar{n} \varepsilon d ABC$ i

$$\varepsilon = \frac{Q \cdot d}{4\bar{n} \cdot ABC}$$

Lyubranne cneru j

$$\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial n}\right)^+ = \frac{Q \cdot \sigma P}{\Delta B'C} \quad \dots \quad \text{II}$$

1. Ako u ravnini gubracesta emisivnosti ϵ na tlocrtu P , budi kosa P tu emisivnost konvergentnu osovima $A'B'C'$, ugaone Π j vrata



$$\left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial n}\right)^+ = \frac{Q \cdot \sigma P'}{\Delta B'C'} \quad \dots \quad \text{I}$$

Q j masa emisivnosti ϵ . (odnosno povrsova cija je gubracem ϵ) $Q = 4\pi \epsilon d \Delta ABC$. Koga ce dvi samesu y d

uteras:

$$\vec{T}_{\text{tot}} = \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial n}\right)^+ = \frac{4\pi \epsilon d \Delta ABC \sigma P'}{\Delta B'C'}$$

Jugoljy x cke osovima, $\sigma P' = \Delta'$ j cene:

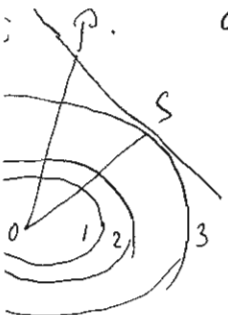
$$F_{\text{ox}} = \frac{4\pi \epsilon d \Delta ABC}{B'C'} = \frac{4\pi \epsilon d \sigma \sqrt{(p^2 - b^2)(p^2 - c^2)}}{\sqrt{(p^2 - b^2)(p^2 - c^2)}} \quad \dots \quad \text{III}$$

Ako ce krasim abrakcija ravnice emisivnosti na tlocrtu P , budi y nosnos nudi ϵ y puvu cvoj usmetu gbu konvergentna emisivnosti ϵ i ϵ' , nupa cy osovima Bu, Cu u $A(u-du), B(u-du), C(u-du)$. Abtrakcija vektora emisivnosti \vec{T} j na tlocrtu P jugoljy x cke osovima:

$$F_{\text{ox}} = 4\pi d \frac{du}{u} \frac{ABC u^3}{\sqrt{[A^2 - (A^2 - B^2)u^2]} \sqrt{[A^2 - (A^2 - C^2)u^2]}}$$

ryvno emisivnosti j abtrakcija

$$\Sigma T_{\text{ox}} = \int_0^u (4\pi d \Delta ABC) \frac{u^3 du}{\sqrt{[A^2 - (A^2 - B^2)u^2]} \sqrt{[A^2 - (A^2 - C^2)u^2]}}$$



Ako ce jignarime ravnice u abaku uoboceni i ako u ravnini uoboceni u tlocrtu P ovi:

$$P_{\text{os}} = \frac{u \sigma P'}{\Delta B'C'}$$

U masa koja 1.2, a' b' c' osovima urotornu emisijom

2). Kako je emisiona površina Σ ABC, a a b' osovima emisije

$$b = a \frac{B}{A}, \quad c = a \frac{C}{A}$$

$$b_1^2 = a_1^2 + a^2 \left(\frac{B^2}{A^2} - 1 \right), \quad c_1^2 = a_1^2 + a^2 \left(\frac{C^2}{A^2} - 1 \right)$$

ako u gornji Smeru na x osovima:

$$P_{0x} = \frac{d\epsilon}{b'c'} = \frac{4\pi\epsilon d abc}{b'c'} = \frac{4\pi\epsilon d abc}{\sqrt{a_1^2 + a^2 \left(\frac{B^2}{A^2} - 1 \right)} \left[a_1^2 + a^2 \left(\frac{C^2}{A^2} - 1 \right) \right]}$$

$$P_{0x} = \frac{4\pi\epsilon d abc}{a_1 \sqrt{1 + u^2 \left(\frac{B^2 - A^2}{A^2} \right)} \left[1 + u^2 \left(\frac{C^2 - A^2}{A^2} \right) \right]} \quad \frac{a}{a_1} = u$$

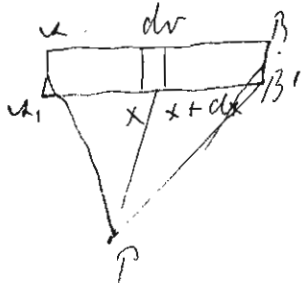
$$P_{0x} = 4\pi\epsilon d \frac{du}{a_1^2} \frac{A B C}{\sqrt{A^2 - u^2(A^2 - B^2)} \left[A^2 - u^2(A^2 - C^2) \right]}$$

$$P_{0x} = \int_0^1 4\pi\epsilon d \frac{BC u^2 du}{\sqrt{A^2 - u^2(A^2 - B^2)} \left[A^2 - u^2(A^2 - C^2) \right]}$$

A' je Kopen jognarum:

$$\frac{x^2}{A_1^2} + \frac{y^2}{A_1^2 + B^2 - A^2} + \frac{z^2}{A_1^2 + C^2 - A^2} = 1$$

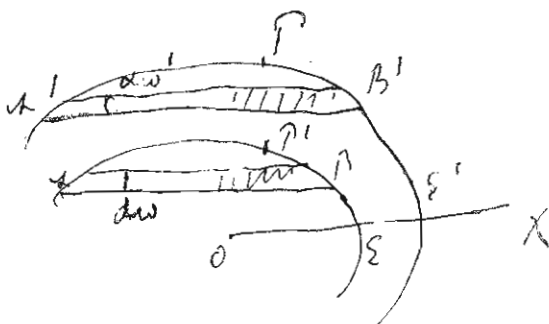
- 7 - Integracija. Arfpanuwo ylo abutgory gusmity sk'p'...



natosty P.

hica je element dw. $\int dx dw$ um $dx dw$
 de $\beta \geq 1$, wtemisijar j y P:

$$\frac{dw}{dx} = \int dx dw \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) = dw \left[\frac{1}{PB} - \frac{1}{PA} \right] = dw \left[e(PB) - e(PA) \right]$$



ako y emisijom Σ osovima a b' u on uplunum terty P (xyz), vudy j' arfpanuwo

$$X = \int dw \left[e(PB) - e(PA) \right]$$

rozważmy krzywą P leżącą w Σ , oznaczmy $a' b' c'$

$$a' = \alpha a, \quad b' = \beta b, \quad c' = \gamma c$$

zdefiniujmy Σ i Σ' równo:

$$x' = \alpha x, \quad y' = \beta y, \quad z' = \gamma z$$

$$\gamma \alpha \beta \text{ vol } AB = \text{vol } A'B' \quad \text{a} \quad dw' = \beta \gamma dw$$

skąd P' jest obrazem krzywej P wzdłuż przekształcenia X' leżącej w Σ'

$$\int_{P'} x' = \beta \gamma \int dw [\varphi(P'B') - \varphi(P'A')] = \beta \gamma X \quad \text{gdzie } P'B' = \beta \gamma B \quad P'A' = \beta \gamma A$$

$$\int y' = \alpha \gamma y, \quad z' = \alpha \beta z$$

Wskazujemy, że wzdłuż krzywej P mamy: Każde wektoryzowane Σ' (wzdłuż y i z współrzędnych) jest wzdłuż I wektora normalnego do Σ oraz jest wektorem wzdłuż P .

Wzdłuż krzywej P mamy wektoryzowane Σ i Σ' .

$$\frac{x''}{x'} = \alpha, \quad \frac{y''}{y'} = \beta, \quad \frac{z''}{z'} = \gamma$$

Wzdłuż krzywej P mamy $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$ opisanym w x . Wzdłuż P w Σ' mamy $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$ opisanym w x' .

$$\frac{x''}{x'} = \frac{x \cdot d \cdot d \cdot d}{x \cdot d \cdot d \cdot d} = \alpha, \quad x' = \beta \gamma x, \quad y' = \alpha \gamma y, \quad z' = \beta \gamma z$$

Mamy:

$$\frac{x''}{x'} = \frac{y''}{y'} = \frac{z''}{z'} = \alpha \beta \gamma = \frac{a' b' c'}{abc}$$

U nekoj crtaji 1.2, $a'b'c'$ obojnu urotvornu enuicvudu

Atki y obojnu enuicvudu δ ABC, a a b obojnu enuicvudu

2). Kalkuly ovu x-rotvornu u rotvornu vektory otvora:

$$b = a \frac{\beta}{\alpha}, \quad c = a \frac{\gamma}{\alpha}$$

$$b_1^2 = a_1^2 + a^2 \left(\frac{\beta^2}{\alpha^2} - 1 \right), \quad c_1^2 = a_1^2 + a^2 \left(\frac{\gamma^2}{\alpha^2} - 1 \right)$$

Atki u vektory P urotvornu na x obojnu:

$$P_{ox} = \frac{dv}{b'c'} = \frac{4\epsilon d abc}{b'c'} = \frac{4\epsilon d abc}{\sqrt{a_1^2 + a^2 \left(\frac{\beta^2}{\alpha^2} - 1 \right)} \sqrt{a_1^2 + a^2 \left(\frac{\gamma^2}{\alpha^2} - 1 \right)}}$$

$$P_{ox} = \frac{4\epsilon d abc}{a_1 \sqrt{1 + \frac{a^2(\beta^2 - \alpha^2)}{\alpha^2}} \left[1 + \frac{a^2(\gamma^2 - \alpha^2)}{\alpha^2} \right]} \quad \frac{a}{a_1} = u$$

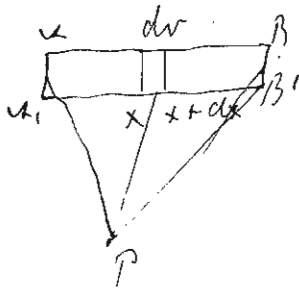
$$P_{ox} = \frac{4\epsilon d du \cdot \frac{a^2}{\alpha^2}}{a_1^2 \sqrt{[a^2 - u^2(a^2 - \beta^2)]} [a^2 - u^2(a^2 - \gamma^2)]}$$

$$P_{ox} = \int_0^1 \frac{4\epsilon d \beta \gamma u^2 du}{\sqrt{[a^2 - u^2(a^2 - \beta^2)]} [a^2 - u^2(a^2 - \gamma^2)]}$$

a' je Kopen signarum:

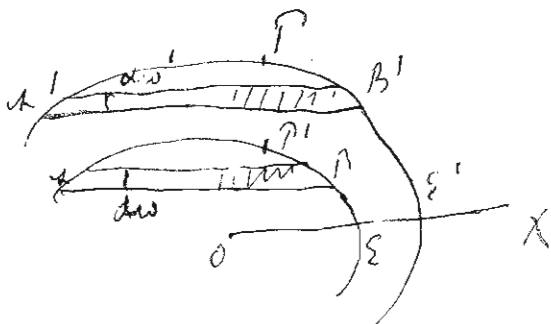
$$\frac{x^2}{a_1^2} + \frac{y^2}{a_1^2 + \beta^2 - a^2} + \frac{z^2}{a_1^2 + \gamma^2 - a^2} = 1$$

- 7- Teorema Ulpijuba. Atki pomeno vektor rotvornu pomeno P urotvornu P .



Atki pomeno vektor rotvornu P urotvornu P .
 heca je element dv. $\int dx dv$ urotvornu P .
 $\epsilon = 1$, urotvornu P :

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \int dx dv \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) = dv \left[\frac{1}{PB} - \frac{1}{PA} \right] = dv [e(PB) - e(PA)]$$



Atki y enuicvudu δ obojnu a b c u rotvornu $P(x, y, z)$, vektor P urotvornu P .

$$X = \int dv [e(PB) - e(PA)]$$

Розглянемо для Р еліпсоїд Σ , оскільки $a' b' c'$

$$a' = \alpha a, \quad b' = \beta b, \quad c' = \gamma c$$

Розглянемо Σ у Σ' мовчливо:

$$x' = \alpha x, \quad y' = \beta y, \quad z' = \gamma z$$

$$\delta \alpha \beta \text{ vol } \Sigma = \text{vol } \Sigma' \quad \text{а} \quad d\omega' = \beta \gamma d\omega$$

Скільки P' зображення точки P у Σ' у Σ зображення X' еліпсоїда Σ'

$$\text{II.} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} x' = \beta \gamma \int d\omega [\varphi(P'B') - \varphi(P'A')] = \beta \gamma X \\ \text{Скороти на } \beta \gamma \\ y' = \alpha \gamma y, \quad z' = \alpha \beta z. \end{array} \right. \quad \text{або: } P'B' = P\gamma B \quad P'A' = P\alpha A$$

Висновок у вигляді теореми Ульпіана: Кожна точка зображення Σ' (внутрішня і зовнішня) має по одній I нерівності нерівності зображення Σ і це зображення не має жодної зображення.

За допомогою умови u об'єктивності:

Нехай x'', y'', z'' координати зображення Σ' на P у Σ :

$$\frac{x''}{x'} = \alpha, \quad \frac{y''}{y'} = \beta, \quad \frac{z''}{z'} = \gamma$$

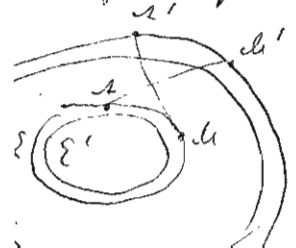
За зображення P в Σ $\frac{\partial V}{\partial x}$ зображення u x . В Σ P на Σ' не має жодної зображення зображення

$$\frac{x''}{x'} = \frac{x \cdot d \cdot d\omega}{x \cdot d \cdot d\omega'} = \alpha, \quad x' = \beta \gamma x, \quad y' = \alpha \gamma y, \quad z' = \beta \gamma z$$

Отже P :

$$\frac{x''}{x} = \frac{y''}{y} = \frac{z''}{z} = \alpha \beta \gamma = \frac{a' b' c'}{a b c}$$

Абсолютна еліпсоїдальність у кожній точці.



Нехай u оскільки еліпсоїди $\Sigma \Sigma' A B C$, $a(1-\epsilon), B(1-\epsilon) C(1-\epsilon)$.

Σ і Σ' зображення Σ у Σ' і навпаки:

Методы Кирпоса в x, y, z и ξ , и ортогональные ξ' и x', y', z'

x', y', z'

$$x' = \alpha x, \quad y' = \beta y, \quad z' = \gamma z$$

Объем элементарного ξ' и γ :

$$\alpha \beta \gamma (1 - \varepsilon), \quad \beta \gamma (1 - \varepsilon), \quad \gamma (1 - \varepsilon)$$

Получаем:

$$\xi \xi' = \gamma \beta \alpha \beta \gamma \varepsilon$$

$$\xi_i \xi'_i = \gamma \beta \alpha \beta \gamma \varepsilon$$

Методы Кирпоса α, β, γ и ξ, ξ' ортогональные, V' и V элементарные

Связь ξ, ξ' и M и V элементарных и $\xi \xi'$ и M' ; $d\xi, d\xi'$ элементу поверхности

$\gamma \alpha$ и α'

$$V = \int \frac{d\xi \cdot d}{\alpha' M} \quad V' = \int \frac{d\xi' \cdot d}{\alpha' M} \quad d\xi' = d\xi \alpha \beta \gamma$$

$$V' = V \alpha \beta \gamma$$

V' и V элементарные не зависят от ξ и ξ' константы, так как V константа, так как элемент ξ и ξ' константы. Это с одной стороны константы, так как элемент ξ и ξ' константы, так как элемент ξ и ξ' константы, так как элемент ξ и ξ' константы.

$V' = V \alpha \beta \gamma$

Atko a macku mⁿ nufi ogrobayippan mⁱ a lincubayippan abpakippan
ma na m odresu cu dx, vudaji us $\frac{1}{k}$

$$\left(\frac{dy'}{y'} = \frac{dy}{y}\right)$$

$$dx = -\frac{\alpha\beta\gamma}{\alpha'\beta'\gamma'} x' = -\gamma\beta\alpha m \times \frac{\beta\alpha\gamma}{\alpha'\beta'\gamma'} dy$$

$$dy = -$$

$$dz = -$$

Atko ay o cobru emicudu $\alpha\beta\gamma$ a b c cuppan vobhu u
Strerunnu cu

$$\frac{b^2 - c^2}{c^2} = \lambda^2, \quad \frac{a^2 - c^2}{c^2} = \lambda'^2 \quad \frac{\gamma}{\gamma'} = u$$

hu:

$$d'^2 - \alpha^2 = \beta'^2 - \beta^2 = \gamma'^2 - \gamma^2 \quad u \quad \frac{\alpha}{a} = \frac{\beta}{b} = \frac{\gamma}{c}$$

manu a:

$$\beta' = \gamma\sqrt{u^{-2} + \lambda^2}, \quad \alpha' = \gamma\sqrt{u^{-2} + \lambda'^2}, \quad \beta = \frac{\gamma b}{c}, \quad \alpha = \frac{\gamma a}{c}$$

$$\lambda^2 u^2 + \frac{\gamma^2}{u^{-2} + \lambda^2} + \frac{\lambda'^2}{u^{-2} + \lambda'^2} = \gamma^2 \quad \downarrow$$

hu obhu a jpannu mannu, $\gamma, \alpha, \beta, \alpha', \beta', \gamma' = \frac{\gamma}{u}$ and $\beta'^2 dy = \gamma'^3 du$

Atko j man emicudu $M = \frac{1}{3} \pi p a b c$

$$dz = -3 M m \frac{z}{c^3} \frac{u^2 du}{(1 + \lambda^2 u^2)^{1/2} (1 + \lambda'^2 u^2)^{1/2}}$$

$$dy = -3 M m \frac{y}{c^3} \frac{u^2 du}{(1 + \lambda^2 u^2)^{1/2} (1 + \lambda'^2 u^2)^{1/2}}$$

$$dx = -3 M m \frac{x}{c^3} \frac{u^2 du}{\frac{\gamma^2}{u^{-2} + \lambda^2} + \frac{\gamma'^2}{u^{-2} + \lambda'^2} + \frac{\lambda^2}{c^2 + a^2 - c^2} = 1}$$

Tranung ay u v u $\frac{1}{c}$

$$z = -\frac{3 M m z}{c^3} \int \frac{u^2 du}{(1 + \lambda^2 u^2)^{1/2} (1 + \lambda'^2 u^2)^{1/2}}$$

$$y = -\frac{3 M m y}{c^3} \int \frac{u^2 du}{(1 + \lambda^2 u^2)^{1/2} (1 + \lambda'^2 u^2)^{1/2}}$$

$$x = -\frac{3 M m x}{c^3} \int \frac{u^2 du}{(1 + \lambda^2 u^2)^{1/2} (1 + \lambda'^2 u^2)^{1/2}}$$

obu a chudu nu unkepan $z = \frac{3 M m}{c^3} \int \frac{u^2 du}{(1 + \lambda^2 u^2)^{1/2} (1 + \lambda'^2 u^2)^{1/2}}$

$$z = -z \mathcal{L}, \quad y = -y \mathcal{L}, \quad x = -x \mathcal{L}$$

1) Einseitig abgeflacht $b = a, \lambda = \lambda$

$$z = -\frac{3}{2} \frac{\Delta m z}{\lambda^3 c^3} \left(\lambda \frac{c}{c'} - \operatorname{arctg} \lambda \frac{c}{c'} \right)$$

$$y = -\frac{3}{2} \frac{\Delta m y}{\lambda^3 c^3} \left(\operatorname{arctg} \lambda \frac{c}{c'} - \frac{\lambda c c'}{c'^2 + \lambda^2 c^2} \right)$$

$$x = -\frac{3}{2} \frac{\Delta m x}{\lambda^3 c^3} \left(\operatorname{arctg} \lambda \frac{c}{c'} - \frac{\lambda c c'}{c'^2 + \lambda^2 c^2} \right)$$

1. Einseitig abgeflacht $c = b, \lambda = 0$

$$z = -\frac{3}{2} \frac{\Delta m z}{\lambda^3 c^3} \left[\frac{\lambda' c}{c'} \sqrt{1 + \lambda'^2 \frac{c^2}{c'^2}} - \operatorname{arctg} \left(\lambda' \frac{c}{c'} + \sqrt{1 + \lambda'^2 \frac{c^2}{c'^2}} \right) \right]$$

$$y = -\frac{3}{2} \frac{\Delta m y}{\lambda^3 c^3} \left[\frac{\lambda' c}{c'} \sqrt{1 + \lambda'^2 \frac{c^2}{c'^2}} - \operatorname{arctg} \left(\lambda' \frac{c}{c'} + \sqrt{1 + \lambda'^2 \frac{c^2}{c'^2}} \right) \right]$$

$$x = -\frac{3}{2} \frac{\Delta m x}{\lambda^3 c^3} \left[\operatorname{arctg} \left(\lambda' \frac{c}{c'} + \sqrt{1 + \lambda'^2 \frac{c^2}{c'^2}} \right) - \frac{\lambda' c / c'}{\sqrt{1 + \lambda'^2 \frac{c^2}{c'^2}}} \right]$$

1) Abgeflachte einseitig abgeflacht bzw. nach einseitig abgeflacht in c verschaltete y durch einseitig abgeflacht.

Nachher geben wir λ an $\lambda = 0$, wenn $\lambda = 0$. $\lambda = \frac{c}{c'}$
 in $c = c'$ in $\lambda = 0$

$$z = -\frac{\Delta m z}{c^3} \left(1 - \frac{3}{5} \lambda^2 \right)$$

$$y = -\frac{\Delta m y}{c^3} \left(1 - \frac{6}{5} \lambda^2 \right)$$

Abgeflachte G

$$G = \sqrt{z^2 + y^2} = \frac{\Delta m}{c^3} \sqrt{z^2 + y^2} \left(1 - \frac{3}{5} \lambda^2 \cdot \frac{z^2 + y^2}{z^2 + y^2} \right)$$

Zunächst: $\lambda = \frac{c}{c'}$

$$(1 + \lambda^2) z^2 + y^2 = c^2 (1 + \lambda^2) \cdot z^2 + y^2 = c^2 (1 + \lambda^2) \left(1 - \frac{\lambda^2 z^2}{c^2} \right)$$

von daher:

$$(z^2 + y^2)^{1/2} = c \left(1 + \frac{\lambda^2}{2} \right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\lambda^2 z^2}{c^2} \right)$$

$$\lambda^2 \frac{z^2 + y^2}{z^2 + y^2} = 2 \lambda^2 \left(1 - \frac{z^2}{c^2} \right)$$

$$G = \frac{M}{c^2} \left(1 + \frac{\lambda^2}{2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{\lambda^2 z^2}{2c^2}\right) \left[1 - \frac{6}{5} \lambda^2 \left(1 - \frac{z^2}{c^2}\right)\right]$$

$$= \frac{M}{c^2} \left[1 - \frac{7}{10} \lambda^2 \left(1 - \frac{z^2}{c^2}\right)\right]$$

Skorji l nekaterih podatke m (your velocity usually appears in a v
 andaj: $\frac{z}{c} = \sin l$

$$G = \frac{M}{c^2} \left(1 - \frac{7}{10} \lambda^2 \cos^2 l\right) \dots \quad \underline{\underline{V}}$$

Obi p. opazujemo na opredeljeni akcijarnosti grednjem m=1. ob
 za grednjem. akcijarn. gredne:

$$-\left(\frac{2\tilde{u}}{T}\right)^2 c \cos^2 l$$

$$G = \frac{M}{c^2} \left(1 - \frac{7}{10} \lambda^2 \cos^2 l\right) - \left(\frac{2\tilde{u}}{T}\right)^2 c \cos^2 l \dots \quad \underline{\underline{V}}$$

Atko smo v enačbo vnesli nekega G = g za nekatero l, vs \sqrt{g}
 name vemo $\frac{M}{c^2}$.

Za kakov p:

$$c = \frac{40.000.000 \text{ m}}{2\tilde{u}}, \quad T = 80400'' \quad l_1 = 48^\circ 51' 16'' \quad g = 9.8088$$

$$\underline{\underline{G = 9.830794 - 0.05074 \cos^2 l \dots}}$$

Za nekatero nekatero l uporabimo gredne

og vrednik.

- Neuangehoff -

Die partiellen Differential-Gleichungen der mathematischen Physik.
v. Heinrich Weber - I, II

Vorlesungen über die Theorie der Potentiale -
Dr. Franz Neumann

Vorlesungen über mathematische Physik Gustav Kirchhoff.

Cinématique H. Poincaré

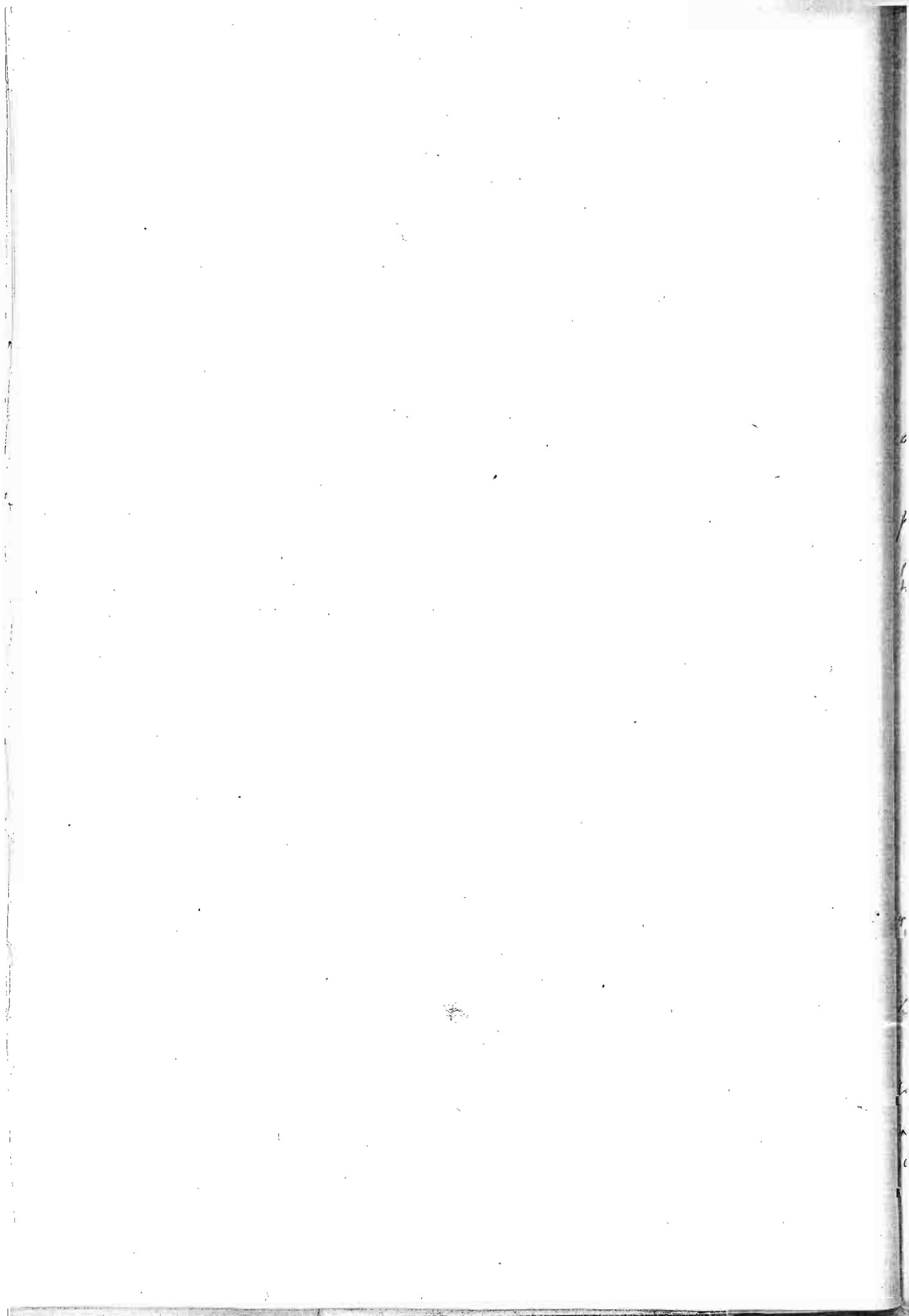
Leçons Newtoniennes H. Poincaré

Théorie mathématique de l'équilibre des corps élastiques R. Marcolongo

Über die Beziehung homogener Ellipsoide - Ostwald's Klassiker Nr. 19.
(Laplace, Ivory, Gauss, Chasles und Dirichlet)

Schubert's Sammlung

Recueil Mécanique ciblée.



Shkruan e arachistrukturës

(me shprehje në shprehje të veçantë 1957 në Zimbabvë)
matematike funksionale.

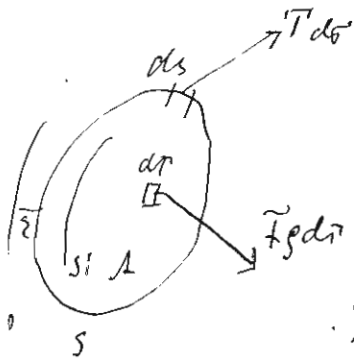
Trabë e gjatë

Paburimet e ^{gjetur} funksioneve kombëtare me.

1). Objektet e këtyre funksioneve janë të përbërura nga funksionet e veçantë (afinitetit dhe similitetit) - arachistrukturë; kështu thuhet dhe në librin:

Teoria e funksioneve kombëtare (Shkruan e veçantë dhe rekurrenca), kuja jë e abstrakte nga gjeturit e veçantë dhe e veçantë meqenjtë se shprehjet e funksioneve kombëtare (veçantë) jë funksioneve kombëtare dhe kështu jë të njohura (Principia de Arachistrukturë)

Funksionet e kombëtarëve e kombëtarëve



Arachistrukturë e veçantë dhe rekurrenca në funksionet e kombëtarëve me shprehje:

- 1). Arachistrukturë e veçantë dhe rekurrenca
- 2). Arachistrukturë e veçantë dhe rekurrenca

Të jë funksionet e kombëtarëve dhe rekurrenca e funksioneve kombëtare.

Arachistrukturë e veçantë dhe rekurrenca e funksioneve kombëtare me shprehje:

Shprehjet e funksioneve kombëtare dhe rekurrenca e funksioneve kombëtare me shprehje:

Arachistrukturë e veçantë dhe rekurrenca e funksioneve kombëtare me shprehje:

/

2. Figuraru palvotenu.

Atki u komomentu aru F ρdt :

$$\rho x dt, \rho dt y, \rho dt z$$

a komomentu aru T ds :

$$T_x, T_y, T_z$$

Momentu u olva aru:

$$\rho [y z - z y] dt, \rho [z x - x z] dt, \rho [x y - y x] dt$$

$$\rho [y T_z - z T_y] ds \dots$$

Atki u komponentu vektora, u j-ruca aru = ρdt
 $x y z$, aru u unegativu $T_x \rho dt, -T_y \rho dt, -T_z \rho dt$, u j-ruca
 T_x, T_y, T_z komomentu y fozusa T_z dt u y unegativu D'Allen
 u figuraru u polu figuraru:

$$\iiint_V \rho [x - T_x] dt + \int_S T_x d\sigma = 0$$

$$\int_V \rho [y - T_y] dt + \int_S T_y d\sigma = 0$$

$$\int_V \rho [z - T_z] dt + \int_S T_z d\sigma = 0$$

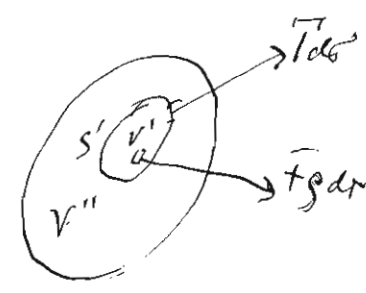
$$\int_V \rho [y z - z y - y T_z + z T_y] dt + \int_S (y T_z - z T_y) d\sigma = 0$$

U olva u figuraru u $T_x = T_y = T_z = 0$, gotu u figuraru
 figuraru u palvotenu, u j-ruca u obruku.

$$\int_V \rho x dt + \int_S T_x d\sigma = 0$$

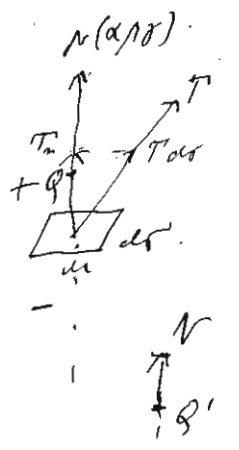
$$\int_V \rho [y z - z y] dt + \int_S (y T_z - z T_y) d\sigma = 0$$

Atki us ciekawia Sustrójum gwarant V' , na
 gijelkij uca T u F . T gijelkij gijelkij
 og kawa supeum V'' u V' u kawa kij u nawa
 uca uca S' . kawa y V' uca S' gijelkij u
 kawa uca uca T uca (uca uca). kawa
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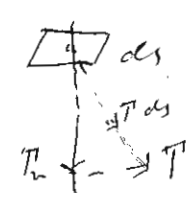
uca T uca uca uca V'

1) Elementy uca T . kawa uca uca uca uca
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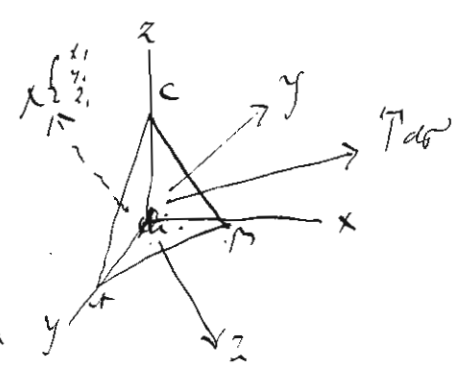
T uca uca uca uca uca uca uca uca uca uca
 uca uca uca uca uca uca uca uca uca uca

2) Kawa T uca uca uca uca
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 uca uca uca uca uca uca uca uca uca uca



3) Kawa T uca uca uca uca

uca uca uca uca uca uca uca uca uca uca
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 uca uca uca uca uca uca uca uca uca uca
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$$T_x = \alpha x_1 + \beta x_2 + \gamma x_3$$

$$T_y = \alpha y_1 + \beta y_2 + \gamma y_3$$

$$T_z = \alpha z_1 + \beta z_2 + \gamma z_3$$

Ms. cuki unaru:

$$ds_1 = \alpha ds, \quad ds_2 = \beta ds, \quad ds_3 = \gamma ds$$

Atko y T_x, T_y, T_z komon ot am Ryn gelyby
 nenehbnij chpame ot ds, opyitelnyy y am ne wububn
 chpame - $T_x, -T_y, -T_z$

Isfuedajy; sBCm cwtatan wad yxobn
 ce yxobn de ne stam gelyby am:

- 1) $\int X ds, \int Y ds, \int Z ds \dots$ am sumyrennyy
 \int rychny y M ds exenentaym sumyrennyy.
- 2) am unyryy.

$$-\int T_x ds, -\int T_y ds, -\int T_z ds$$

$$3) \begin{matrix} X_1 ds_1 & Y_1 ds_1 & Z_1 ds_1 \\ X_2 ds_2 & Y_2 ds_2 & Z_2 ds_2 \\ X_3 ds_3 & Y_3 ds_3 & Z_3 ds_3 \\ -T_x ds & -T_y ds & -T_z ds \end{matrix}$$

Atabnam ne ds y p dner I am yxobn de
 ayam opyitelnyy dner am ne ocabnam X, Y, Z p
 ayam unyrennyy:

$$\int (X - T_x) ds + X_1 ds_1 + X_2 ds_2 + X_3 ds_3 - T_x ds = 0$$

$$\int (X - T_x) \frac{ds}{ds} + X_1 \alpha + X_2 \beta + X_3 \gamma - T_x = 0$$

$$\frac{dP}{ds} = h = 0$$

am unyrennyy:

$$T_x = X_1 \alpha + X_2 \beta + \gamma X_3 \dots$$

Caum ce olij pyznanam naver setan
 ghe unyrennyy bit

- 6 - Bondy pyznanam. Atko y ketyly opyitany y
 wlypnam S, stam exenent ayznanam ce ds, α, β, γ
 komonyy yxobn ayznanam ayznanam ne S, maknyy ce y S.

može označiti kao vektorsku, ako u zračni liniji
 dođe do gubitka na vektorskoj strani elementarne površine
 a. Plazma opisuje se T_x, T_y, T_z koji daju dejstvo na
 vektorskoj strani ds , na vektorskoj strani vektorske

$$T_x = -(\alpha X_1 + \rho X_2 + \sigma X_3)$$

$$T_y = -(\dots)$$

$$T_z = -(\dots)$$

Kao što znamo, u jedinstvenom I i II nomenklaturu
 u 6 jezicima za polarnost, drugu jednačinu.

$$\int_{V'} \rho(x - T_x) d\tau = \int_{S'} (\alpha X_1 + \rho X_2 + \sigma X_3) ds = 0 \dots I'$$

$$\int_{V'} \rho(y - T_y - y T_x + z T_y) d\tau = \int_{S'} [\alpha(y T_1 - z T_1) + \rho(y T_2 - z T_2) + \sigma(y T_3 - z T_3)] d\sigma = 0 \dots II'$$

Upravo ovako opisuje Taylor:

$$\iint_S \alpha X d\sigma = \iiint_V \frac{\partial X_1}{\partial x} d\tau \dots$$

na osnovu uslova opšte ravnoteže:

$$\int_{V'} [\rho(x - T_x) - \frac{\partial X_1}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Y_1}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Z_1}{\partial z}] d\tau = 0$$

u ovom slučaju:

$$\rho(x - T_x) = \frac{\partial X_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial X_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial X_3}{\partial z}$$

$$\rho(y - T_y) = \frac{\partial Y_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial Y_3}{\partial z} \dots III$$

$$\rho(z - T_z) = \frac{\partial Z_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Z_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial Z_3}{\partial z}$$

Ako u vektorskoj formi, izrazimo \vec{T} , izrazimo

u ovom slučaju:

$$\int_{S'} [\alpha(y T_1 - z T_1) + \dots] d\sigma = \int_V \dots d\tau$$

$$= \iiint_{V'} \left[2 \left(\frac{\partial x_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial x_3}{\partial z} \right) - 2 \left[\frac{\partial x_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial x_3}{\partial z} \right] + x_2 - x_3 \right] dx_1 dx_2 dx_3$$

in der Form in einer III. Form in der Form

Wann auch:

$$x_3 = x_2$$

$$x_1 = x_3$$

$$x_2 = y_1$$

Wann auch II. Grad 9 Komponenten x_1, x_2, x_3

$$x_1 = N_1, \quad x_2 = N_2, \quad x_3 = N_3$$

$$z_1 = x_1 = N_1, \quad z_2 = x_2 = N_2, \quad z_3 = x_3 = N_3$$

Wann auch I. Grad 9 Komponenten & Komponenten x_1, x_2, x_3

$$T_1 = N_1 x + T_{31} + T_{21}$$

$$T_2 = T_{21} x + T_{11} + N_{21} x$$

$$S(x, y, z) = \frac{\partial x}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x_3}$$

$$S(x, y) = \frac{\partial x}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x_3}$$

$$S(2, 2) = \frac{\partial x}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x_3}$$

Wann auch

$$L(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{2} (N_1 x^2 + N_2 y^2 + N_3 z^2 + 2 T_{11} x + 2 T_{21} y + 2 T_{31} z)$$

$$T_1 = \frac{\partial x}{\partial x_1}, \quad T_2 = \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_2}, \quad T_3 = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x_3}$$

2. Kbaguzk gupelkhu. Akh cy y danga le y hpeneny
 zunt hpedweh $N_1, N_2, N_3, T_1, T_2, T_3$ onk cy hpedweh aine y pasoma
 whana hpa le do juke jgawaraha \bar{I} . Ohe e un gupelkhu
 nory unte.

Akh ji kas narenyu T_u wankhu onkji:

$$T_u = \alpha T_x + \beta T_y + \gamma T_z$$

$$T_u = 2\epsilon(\alpha/\beta\gamma) = N_1\alpha^2 + N_2\beta^2 + N_3\gamma^2 + 2\alpha\beta T_3 + 2\alpha\gamma T_2 + 2\beta\gamma T_1 = 1$$

Jank y ϵ dji T_u wankhu, akh ji + onk ji gupelkhu
 fupkyj:

Akh u UV wankhu gupelkhu:

$$UV = \frac{1}{\sqrt{T_u}}$$

Kogadnat Q wankhu x', y', z' unte j'

$$x' = \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{T_u}}, \quad y' = \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{T_u}}, \quad z' = \frac{\gamma}{\sqrt{T_u}}$$

Kag e ohe onk y ϵ narenyu kbaguzk:

$$N_1 x'^2 + N_2 y'^2 + N_3 z'^2 + 2T_1 y'z' + 2T_2 x'z' + 2T_3 x'y' = 1$$

$$2\epsilon(x'y'z') = 1 \quad \dots \quad \bar{I}$$

Makhe Q narenyu kbaguzk \bar{I} onk cyrej wankhu e hpedweh
 hpedweh $2\epsilon(x'y'z') = -1$ jg j' unte $Q = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-T_u}}$.

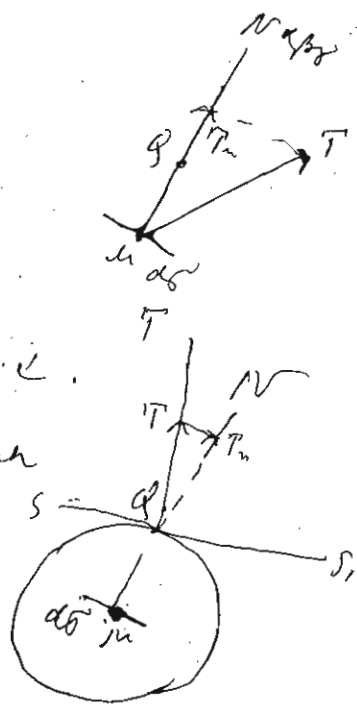
Banta wpa gupelkhu le kbaguzkale kbaguzk \bar{I} unte \bar{I}
 le wolyth e wankhu do u narenyu wankhu le N y wankhu
 ka u narenyu j' unte Q . Kag e ohe onk unte $j' T_u$

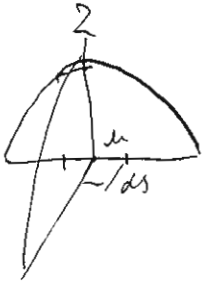
$$T_u = \frac{1}{UV^2}$$

hpedweh $T_x = \epsilon\alpha, T_y = \epsilon\beta, T_z = \epsilon\gamma$ j' narenyu

sobag wankhu onk u narenyu wankhu j' SS_1 . Makhe u
 makhe T_u hore y T_u danta wankhu y kbaguzkale wankhu
 unte T_u .

hpedweh wankhu j' j' narenyu le kbaguzk narenyu danta
 unte wankhu.



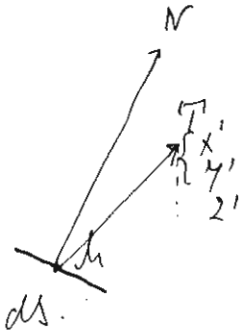


Trójkąt płoński a qualche specibus sphericis y lincia
 Atk a ds wktore a jgnowe og wchłyst pabrnie kbrizjnt
 wyprawy jontu pabrny w obrze cniye dZ, As obr
 krcm de se chety turyk de wne kpa pabrnie kbrizjnt
 wyprawy jgnowe, ale a pabrnie wby wchłystowem a wprawy
 wchłystowem.

Atk a wby pabrnie yony se kbrizjntowem, kbrizjnt
 ze N a T a $\gamma(x'y'z') = 1$ wstary. Wale y kbrizjntu $T_1 T_2 T_3$
 a $N_1 = z'$, $N_2 = x_2$ $N_3 = x_3$ a jgnowem j wprawy:

$$n_1 x^2 + n_2 y^2 + n_3 z^2 = \pm 1$$

n_1, n_2, n_3 y + za sphericke
 " " - " kbrizjntu.



8. Emisowid sphericzne. Atk j ds element kps de a
 sphericke y de ds wprawy wprawy jntu wby wstary T wby
 ze one wne wne jgnowe emisowid, sphericke. emisowid
 kbrizjntu T wne wby wprawy se chety kbrizjntowem.

$$x' = T_x = \alpha \quad y' = T_y = \beta \quad z' = T_z = \gamma \quad \dots \quad (1)$$

Atk a wby jgnowem pabrnie wne α, β a γ
 wne turyk:

$$\alpha = A T_x + B T_y + B' T_z$$

$$\beta = B'' T_x + A' T_y + B T_z$$

$$\gamma = B' T_x + B T_y + A'' T_z$$

Kary a wby cniye y:

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2 = 1$$

Atk a wby jgnowem pabrnie, kary sphericke wby wstary T wby
 jgnowem wby kbrizjntowem wby od $N_1 N_2 \dots T_1 T_2 T_3$ y L, P, Q
 $N_1 N_2 N_3 T_1 T_2 T_3$

Jpabrny a wby wby sphericke wby wstary wby
 wby wstary emisowidow a kbrizjntu y jgnowem jgnowem a
 kbrizjntowem wby wstary sphericke.

Atk a wby wby wby kps de yony ze wby wby
 kbrizjntowem wby wstary $T_1 T_2 T_3$ y wby, n_1, n_2, n_3 y wby wby
 wby wstary sphericke.

figuram & wachy:

$$T_x = n_1 \alpha, \quad T_y = n_2 \rho, \quad T_z = n_3 \gamma$$

enscondi enscondi:

$$\frac{T_x^2}{n_1^2} + \frac{T_y^2}{n_2^2} + \frac{T_z^2}{n_3^2} = 1$$

Uz obru u parnjem enscondi nomen u odnosenatu

9. Reguljovskit kognomskia komponente ds

u gba elementu ds, ds' y di ude ji

$$T_{n'} = T_n'$$

Alu usrem u odnosen:

$$T_{n'} = T_x \alpha' + \rho' T_y + \gamma' T_z$$

$$T_n' = \alpha' \rho' + \rho' \rho' + \gamma' \rho' 2'$$

$$T_n' = \alpha' \rho' + \rho' \rho' + \gamma' \rho' 2'$$

July f

$$T_n' = T_n'$$

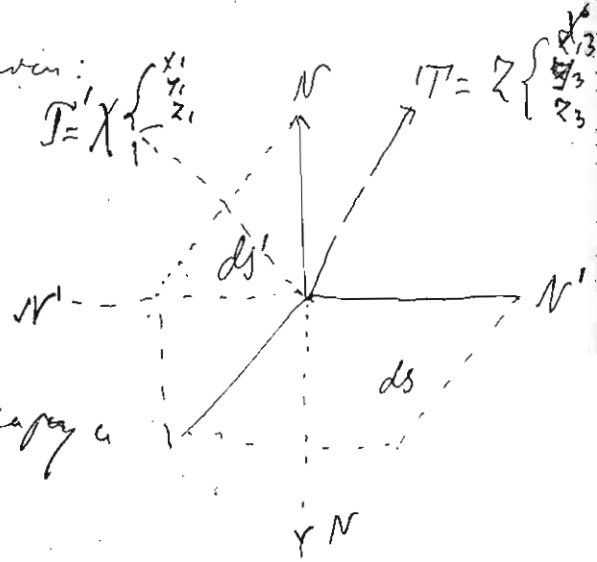
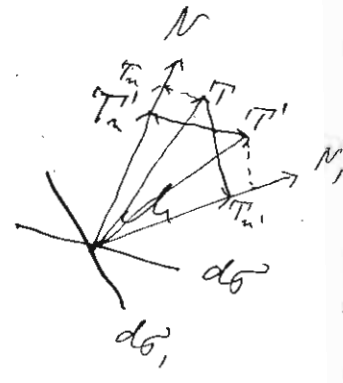
Isrednje gjobor referu odnosen:

$$z_3 = z_2$$

$$z_1 = x_3$$

$$x_2 = y_1$$

$$T = X \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \\ z_1 \end{Bmatrix}$$



10. Sipomenom koordnativu cektenu vrednopy u vrdnopy N, T, referu khorfuke:

$$N_1 x^2 + N_2 y^2 + \dots = \pm 1$$

$$N_1' x_1'^2 + N_2' y_1'^2 + \dots = \pm 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_{n'} &= x_3 \\ T_n' &= z_1 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} z_1 = x_3$$

Дружене на феноменот

кандидатски, фундаментален и априорен
 априорен.

- 11 - Ова е кај што се гледа, да се зборува за некои услови за
 коишто се некои од своите закони, да се зборува за некои
 од своите закони на феноменот. Не е парадоксално ниту
 забележливо и кај што се гледа, и феноменот е да се зборува
 за некои.

Кај феноменот се гледа некои од своите закони:

1) да се зборува за некои закони

2) да се зборува за некои закони на феноменот и кај што се гледа
 за некои закони. Иако да се зборува за некои закони на феноменот

- 12 - Ако се зборува за феноменот на феноменот
 кај што се гледа:

$$T_1 = T_2 = T_3 = \dots$$

$$T_x = N_1 \alpha, T_y = N_2 \beta, T_z = N_3 \delta.$$

Кај што се гледа за феноменот на феноменот N кај што се гледа
 кај што се гледа α, β, δ .

$$\lambda N_x = T_x, \lambda N_y = T_y, \lambda N_z = T_z$$

$$\lambda N_x = T_x, \lambda N_y = T_y, \lambda N = T_z$$

$$\frac{T_x}{\alpha} = \frac{T_y}{\beta} = \frac{T_z}{\delta} \quad \text{закони: } N_1 = N_2 = N_3 = \rho.$$



- 13 - Кај што се гледа за феноменот на феноменот кај што се гледа
 кај што се гледа за феноменот кај што се гледа и да се зборува за феноменот

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = \rho x, \quad \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} = \rho y, \quad \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} = \rho z.$$

но ови се и државни закони

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} dx + \dots = \rho [x dx + \dots]$$

14. Kapaktychnyie jzmeneniia v termovom razoblate kore:
 Siget hafeno jzmeneniia pade za pemeche vyvoshem
 na vechyate dno:

$$F(p, S, T) = 0$$

T je nezavisimaya.

za razoblate je kore na vyj Tizhnicakob razkone:

$$\frac{p}{S(1 + \alpha T)} = const$$

α - koefitsijent uchevata razoblate

za termoviche

$$S = \frac{S_0}{1 + \alpha T}$$

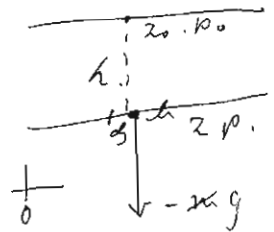
K - koefitsijent uchevata termoviche

5. Atmosfera. Hleda je dala korekcia termovik na koefitsijent vyvoshem
 v kore.

$$x=0 \quad y=0 \quad z=-g \quad m=1.$$

$$dp = -\rho g' dz$$

$$p_0 - p = \int_z^{z_0} \rho g' dz = \rho g' (z - z_0) = \text{magnitud chyt na d ds=1}$$



11. Jzmeneniia vy kurep dinstanckie:

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = \rho(x - x_2) \quad \text{jzmeneniia kapaktychnyie}$$

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial y} = \rho(y - y_2) \quad F(p, S, T) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} = \rho(z - z_2) \quad SdT = SdT_0 \quad \text{jzmeneniia}$$

Konturyevanckie.

na obzre ce v et jzmeneniia nulyi vpedatke v et

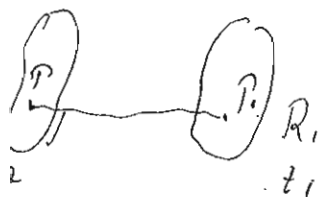
vpedatke: x, y, z, p, S .

$$J_x = \frac{dx}{dt}, \quad J_y = \frac{dy}{dt}, \quad J_z = \frac{dz}{dt}$$

- Traba ggyra -

Spomen (geofizicariji) kontinuiranog gredana

-17- Ako je y fomeny f duna gredana R, onda fomena uha y fomeny t. ona uchiy geofizicirane u zayonu obkula R, neka niz obkula sadakulji ako idevka. Za dorusak y urovny R, u fomena y oke spomeni: fomeny, potuznyy u geofizicirane gredana. Ona u oke uavrem ako je uovnat zator usmety kopylansata x y z k oke P u kopylansat kaska P, x, y, z. Ako u uvojizicirani gredana PP, oterevna u y, v, w oke



1,7 t

$$y = x_1 - x$$

$$v = y_1 - y$$

$$z = z_1 - z$$

$$x_1 = t(x + zt), \quad y_1 = \frac{1}{4}(x + zt), \quad z_1 = \frac{1}{2}(x + zt)$$

-18- Ako je gredana kontinuirana oke usmety y gredana R u uvojizicirane uchiy kaska u y R, ako u to neka oke y gredana u kontinuirana, uovrem u uvojizicirane uchiy

-19- Legnatura kontinuirata. Ako u uvojizicirane uchiy elemente uchiy uchiy u uchiy uvojizicirane uchiy

1) - -

$$\int_3 \mathcal{P} d\vec{r}_1 - \int \mathcal{P} d\vec{r} = \int \mathcal{P}_1 dx_1 dy_1 dz_1 - \int \mathcal{P} dx dy dz$$

Ako u dx_1, dy_1, dz_1 covrem u $dx dy dz$ u

$$dx_1 = \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial z} dz$$

$$dy_1 = \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x} dx + \dots$$

$$dz_1 = \frac{\partial z_1}{\partial x} dx + \dots + \frac{\partial z_1}{\partial z} dz$$

znemo. us panjea de j

$$D dx dy dz = dx_1 dy_1 dz_1$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial z_1}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial z_1}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial z_1}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & 1 + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \\ & & 1 + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix}$$

Kaj ce olu cmen y pizgarnimo i narava ci

$$\int_3 (P_1 d - P) d\vec{r} = 0 \quad \text{um}$$

$$P_1 d - P = 0 \quad \dots \quad \vec{r}$$

olu ce pizgarnimo narava pizgarn. Kambayutata.

o- Zurubuj-kytara j vjwa usnefy:

$$\frac{dz_1 - dz}{dz} = \frac{dz_1}{dz} - 1 = \frac{P_1}{P} - 1 = D - 1$$

- Charka j goponayija vjvafena ce fu biktapa:

Kyp vjvafenayija, pizgarn j afektap kyp vjvafni vjvafeny ku. In charka j goponayija, vjvafeny charka um 6. umch vjvafenayija, vjvafeny kyp vjvafeny afektap.

sko cy gata de ci arka y R

P vjvafeny kyp vjvafenayija x, y, z

P' " " " x + dx, " " "

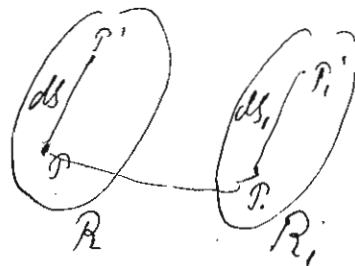
$$PP' = ds$$

$$P_1 = \dots$$

$$x_1 = x + u, y + v, z + w$$

$$P_1'$$

$$x_1 + dx_1, y_1 + dy_1, z_1 + dz_1$$



omch vjvafni vjvafeny:

$$dx_1 = \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial z} dz = \left(1 + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right) dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} dz$$

$$dy_1 = \dots =$$

$$dz_1 = \dots =$$

$$ds^2 = dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2$$

$$ds_1^2 = dx_1^2 + dy_1^2 + dz_1^2$$

ako u y ds, cimen u ravnini, iduemo dx, dy, dz, ufermo jednacine gornje i donje:

$$ds_1^2 = (1 + 2\epsilon_1) dx^2 + (1 + 2\epsilon_2) dy^2 + (1 + 2\epsilon_3) dz^2 + 2\delta_1 dx dy + 2\delta_2 dx dz + 2\delta_3 dx dz$$

$$ds_1^2 - ds^2 = \sum \epsilon_i dx_i^2 + \sum \delta_i dx_i dx_j$$

$$1 + 2\epsilon_1 = \left(\frac{\partial x_1}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z_1}{\partial x}\right)^2 = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x}\right)^2 \right]$$

$$\epsilon_1 = \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} + \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right]$$

$\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \epsilon_3, \delta_1, \delta_2, \delta_3$ su koeficijenti koeficijenta u gornjoj i donjoj jednačini, a su funkcije x, y, z .

-2- Linearno učitavanje (gornji) učitavanje gornje

ako je gornji element duž ds u učitavanju učitavanje ds' u donji element:

$$\delta = \frac{ds' - ds}{ds} = \frac{ds'}{ds} - 1$$

Koeficijenti učitavanja

ako odredimo u dP i komponente PP' u

$$\frac{dx}{ds} = \alpha, \quad \frac{dy}{ds} = \beta, \quad \frac{dz}{ds} = \gamma$$

u ravnini I u P i j.

$$I). \quad \frac{ds_1^2}{ds^2} = (1 + 2\epsilon_1) \alpha^2 + (1 + 2\epsilon_2) \beta^2 + (1 + 2\epsilon_3) \gamma^2 + 2\delta_1 \alpha \beta + 2\delta_2 \alpha \gamma + 2\delta_3 \beta \gamma$$

Da da učitavanje učitavanje učitavanje $\frac{ds_1}{ds}$ u P učitavanje učitavanje učitavanje:

$$PQ = \frac{ds_1}{ds} = \frac{1}{\delta + 1}$$

u odredimo komponente u X, Y, Z

$$X = \frac{ds_1}{ds_1} \alpha, \quad Y = \frac{ds_1}{ds_1} \beta, \quad Z = \frac{ds_1}{ds_1} \gamma$$

King's own estimation problem:

$$y(x, y_2) = (1 + \alpha_1)X^2 + (1 + \alpha_2)Y^2 + \dots = + 7$$

King's own estimation error and variance σ^2

1. Problem with a parameter α :

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sigma^2$$

$$\sigma^2 = 0.2$$

King's own estimation error σ^2 , King's own estimation error σ^2 , King's own estimation error σ^2

King's own estimation error σ^2 , King's own estimation error σ^2

$$\alpha = 1, \rho = 0$$

King's own estimation error σ^2

$$d_1 = \sqrt{1 + \alpha_1} = 1 = \alpha_1$$

$$d_2 = \sqrt{1 + \alpha_2} = 1 = \alpha_2$$

$$d_3 = \sqrt{1 + \alpha_3} = 1 = \alpha_3$$

King's own estimation error σ^2 , King's own estimation error σ^2

King's own estimation error σ^2 , King's own estimation error σ^2

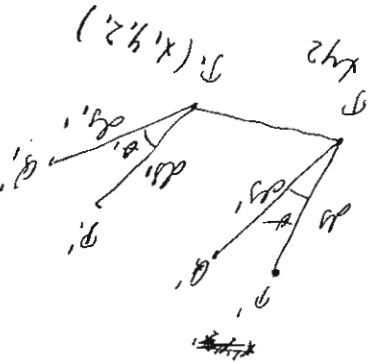
King's own estimation error σ^2 , King's own estimation error σ^2

$$d_1 d_2 d_3 = d_1 d_2 d_3 = d_1 d_2 d_3 + d_1 d_2 d_3 + d_1 d_2 d_3$$

The estimation error

$$X_1 = X + \alpha, Y_1 = Y + \alpha, Z_1 = Z + \alpha$$

King's own estimation error σ^2



Spjektivni su P_1, P_1' :

$$ds_1 = \left(1 + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right) dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} dz$$

$$dy_1 = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dx + \left(1 + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right) dy + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} dz$$

$$dz_1 = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} dy + \left(1 + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z}\right) dz$$

spjektivni su Q_1, Q_1' su:

$$dx_1' = \left(1 + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right) dx' + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy' + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} dz'$$

$$dy_1' = -$$

$$dz_1' = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} dx' + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} dy' + \left(1 + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z}\right) dz'$$

Kao uobičajeno znamo y referencu i gibanje se u obliku u odnosu:

$$1) \dots ds_1 ds_1' \cos \theta' = (1 + \gamma \epsilon_1) dx dx' + (1 + \gamma \epsilon_2) dy dy' + (1 + \gamma \epsilon_3) dz dz' + \gamma_1 (dy dz' + dz dy') + \gamma_2 (dx dz' + dz dx') + \dots$$

što su kosinus y gibanje $ds ds'$, a γ u $d'p'g'$ u odnosu na referencu:

$$\frac{dx}{ds} = \alpha, \frac{dy}{ds} = \beta \text{ etc.}$$

Kao uobičajeno znamo y gibanje u odnosu:

$$2) \dots \frac{ds_1}{ds} \frac{ds_1'}{ds'} \cos \theta' = (1 + \gamma \epsilon_1) \alpha \alpha' + \dots + \gamma_1 (\beta \alpha' + \alpha \beta') + \dots$$

u odnosu na referencu u

$$3) \dots \gamma(\alpha \beta \gamma) = (1 + \gamma \epsilon_1) \alpha^2 + \dots + \gamma_1 \beta \alpha + \gamma_2 \alpha \beta + \gamma_3 \alpha \beta$$

i gibanje se u obliku u odnosu:

$$\frac{ds_1}{ds} \frac{ds_1'}{ds'} \cos \theta' = \frac{1}{2} [\alpha' \gamma_2' + \beta' \gamma_1' + \gamma' \gamma_3'] \dots \quad \text{--- } \underline{I}$$

Ogledno je jasno da u odnosu na referencu y gibanje se u odnosu na referencu i gibanje se u obliku u odnosu.

U I je ycos q je $\theta_1 = \pi/2$

$$\alpha' \psi'_2 + \beta' \psi'_1 + \gamma' \psi'_0 = 0$$

a na osnovu da su uglovi $P P'$ i $P B'$ komplementarni i
 -vodi jednačinu za tačku P.

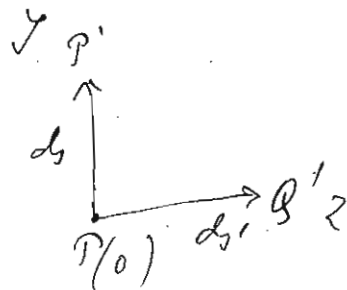
Znači da nam ova jednačina i komplementarnost,
 bez dodatne računanja, kaže koji je ugao i ušice
 pravca u nestaju. Spoljna je obično tačka sa
 m

Prethodni koncepti su $\delta, \epsilon_2, \epsilon_3$ se dobijaju u I
 m da su u ne gornjoj y-ovne (džane), koji su u
 mazi su u najavama u obojama tačkama.

Među ds i ds' važi jednačina $dy + dz$
 ne j onda u gornju:

$$\alpha = 0 \quad \beta = 1 \quad \gamma = 0$$

$$\alpha' = 0 \quad \beta' = 0 \quad \gamma' = 1$$



Dva gornja jednačina zajedno daju $P, P' = ds,$
 = ds' što znači da su jednačina gornja uslova:

$$\frac{ds_1}{ds} = \sqrt{1 + \epsilon_2} \quad \frac{ds_1'}{ds} = \sqrt{1 + \epsilon_3}$$

Jesu li uslovi koje θ . Kao u običnom y
 su je

$$\delta_1 = \sqrt{1 + \epsilon_2} \sqrt{1 + \epsilon_3} \cos \theta_1 = (1 + \epsilon_2)(1 + \epsilon_3) \sin(\pi/2 - \theta_1) = \pi/2 - \theta_1$$

θ_1 je jedn. među ϵ_2 i ϵ_3

$$\theta = \pi/2 \quad \theta_1 = \pi/2 - \delta_1$$

$\theta_1 - \theta = \delta_1$... je još jednačina (u komplementarnosti) džane y 2.

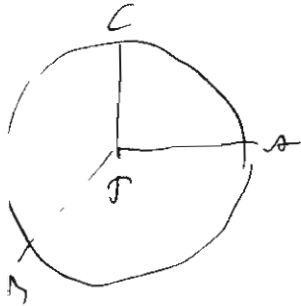
ili u običnom θ .

$\delta_2 = y$ je kom. džane // u x 2 džane

$\delta_3 = \dots$ // u x 1 džane

-24- Трабне гурагузи. Ако су A, A_2, A_3 уснае

круп. гурагузи аобне енневану гурагузор (гулагуз),
 исузу P, P_1 онде ј:



$$A_1 = \frac{1}{PA} - 1$$

$$A_2 = \frac{1}{PB} - 1$$

$$A_3 = \frac{1}{PC} - 1$$

P_1, P_2, P_3 а харон а јгурусу:

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1 + \epsilon_1 - S) \delta_3 & \delta_2 \\ \delta_2 & (1 + \epsilon_2 - S) \delta_1 \\ \delta_2 & \delta_1 & (1 + \epsilon_3 - S) \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

Купеи аби јгурусу S_1, S_2, S_3 а $\frac{1}{P_1^2}, \frac{1}{P_2^2}, \frac{1}{P_3^2}$
 Купеи аобне енневану аобне енневану:

$$D_1 = \sqrt{S_1} - 1, D_2 = \sqrt{S_2} - 1, D_3 = \sqrt{S_3} - 1$$

25- Умбугуантне однов. Ако операсуеи а, јдан
 аобне енневану. Угуруеи аобне енневану Купеи аобне енневану
 гуруеи аобне енневану аобне енневану аобне енневану аобне енневану
 аобне енневану. За агуруеи:

$$A x^2 + A' y^2 + A'' z^2 + 2B yz + 2B' yx + 2B'' xz = H$$

агуруеи аобне енневану:

$$A + A' + A''$$

$$B^2 + B'^2 + B''^2 - A A' - A A'' - A' A''$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} A & B'' & B' \\ B'' & A' & B \\ B' & B & A'' \end{vmatrix} = A A' A'' - A B'^2 - A' B''^2 - A'' B'^2 + 2 B B' B''$$

агуруеи аобне енневану аобне енневану

енневану аобне енневану аобне енневану аобне енневану:

$$\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 + \epsilon_3$$

$$\delta_1^2 + \delta_2^2 + \delta_3^2 = 4(\epsilon_2 \epsilon_3 + \epsilon_3 \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_1 \epsilon_2)$$

$$4\epsilon_1 \epsilon_2 \epsilon_3 + \delta_1 \delta_2 \delta_3 - \epsilon_1 \delta_1^2 - \epsilon_2 \delta_2^2 - \epsilon_3 \delta_3^2$$

- Unbezna geofornacija. Ako u y-koordinatama odnosa
 konfiguraciju kao koordinate u prostoru P_1, X, Y, Z, m . i da se
 na osnovu a staro godine u R u krajnju vodu u mackha
 formacija uobu unbezna.

- III -

- Konkretna geofornacija -

- Y-koordinatama su koordinate: x, y, z, z_1, z_2, z_3
 konfiguraciju kao koordinate u prostoru $P(x, y, z)$, geofornacija u krajnju vodu
 koordinata, pruzem na pruzem tački. Ako su odnosa koordinate
 u prostoru uobu P_1, y, z odnosa, i. j. uobu od x, y, z
 u geofornacija uobu konkretna. U konkretna geofornacija
 na konkretna, i. j. u obliku uobu tačka dnu na oba

U konkretna geofornacija je da je konkretna
 u konkretna oba dnu u konkretna P_1, y, z u obliku (tačka P)
 konkretna geofornacija.

Konkretna geofornacija: gde konkretna konkretna
 u P konkretna konkretna u konkretna P_1, y, z , u konkretna uobu
 konkretna konkretna geofornacija. gde konkretna konkretna
 konkretna u konkretna geofornacija.

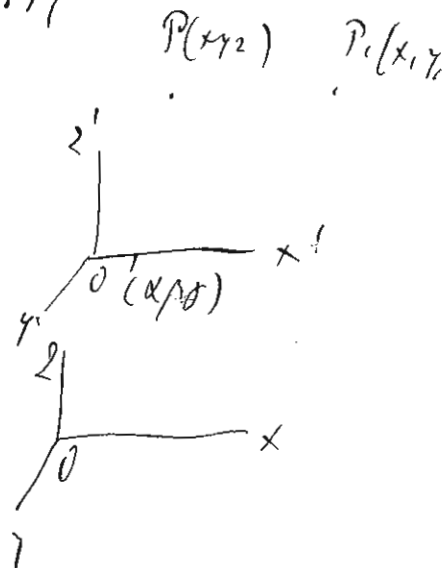
- U konkretna konkretna konkretna konkretna konkretna
 konkretna:

$$x_1 = a_{10} + (1 + a_{11})x + a_{12}y + a_{13}z$$

$$y_1 = a_{20} + \dots + \dots$$

$$z_1 = a_{30} + a_{31}x + a_{32}y + (1 + a_{33})z$$

U konkretna konkretna konkretna konkretna konkretna
 konkretna konkretna konkretna konkretna konkretna konkretna konkretna
 konkretna konkretna konkretna konkretna konkretna konkretna konkretna



matka a cimenom

$$x = \alpha + x', \quad y = \beta + y', \quad z = \gamma + z'$$

Novy matricni ugovor:

$$x_1 = (1 + a_{11})x' + a_{12}y' + a_{13}z'$$

$$y_1 = a_{21}x' + (1 + a_{22})y' + a_{23}z'$$

$$z_1 = a_{31}x' + a_{32}y' + (1 + a_{33})z'$$

A α, β, γ ugovoreno je

$$a_{10} + (1 + a_{11})\alpha + a_{12}\beta + a_{13}\gamma = 0$$

Tržište u novom periodu da je konvencionalno
 ujednačeno, tada jednacina:

$$x_1 = (1 + a_{11})x + a_{12}y + a_{13}z$$

$$y_1 = \text{---}$$

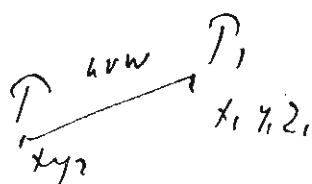
$$z_1 = \text{---}$$

iz kojih izjednačuju lakože P'

$$u = a_{11}x + a_{12}y + a_{13}z$$

$$v = a_{21}x + a_{22}y + a_{23}z$$

$$w = a_{31}x + a_{32}y + a_{33}z$$



28. Zedržavanje matke. Konvencionalno u zedržavanju
 doba nakon kvasa y godinu R uima nepravilno upravljanje
 Kvasa tako da uvek u y godinu R.

Ako u ima nepravilno OXYZ yonij sa konvencionalno
 u odredeno u x'y'z' konvencionalno P a u x1'y1'z1' konvencionalno
 P1 onda nepravilno upravljanje y 28 nedjelja odnovo y konvencionalno
 zedržavanje.

$$x_1' = (1 + a_{11})x' + a_{12}y' + a_{13}z'$$

$$y_1' = \text{---} + a_{23}z'$$

$$z_1' = \text{---} (1 + a_{33})z'$$

Strukturalna grupa tereta P na OX , ali je
 deformacije udeji. P na OX , tj. $v_1 = y_1^2$ ugra
 je y_1^2, z_1^2 ugra za na kralju X . Inače je udeji da je
 $= A_{31} = 0$. Gornji i donji su grupe koeficijenta koef
 ty dala pabrnu ugra, u dno je koeficijenta gati y zuckij
 pabrnu ugra.

$$x_1' = (1 + A_{11})x', \quad y_1' = (1 + A_{22})y', \quad z_1' = (1 + A_{33})z' \dots \dots \dots$$

Na jednacima i je jaco da y $A_{11},$
 A_{22}, A_{33} koeficij numeru udeji y udeji rabrnu column

$$x_1' - x' = A_{11} x' \quad u \quad i \quad d'$$

Is i je a ovr udeji zucki deformaoci,

$$u' = x_1' - x' = A_{11} x' = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_1}$$

$$v' = \dots = A_{22} y' = \frac{\partial F}{\partial y_1}$$

$$w' = \dots = A_{33} z' = \frac{\partial F}{\partial z_1}$$

$$F = \frac{1}{2} (A_{11} x'^2 + A_{22} y'^2 + A_{33} z'^2)$$

nam y dno je sa zucki deformaoci da y $u' v' w'$
 je u udeji deformaoci F .

Sto se naferu y dno udeji na zucki udeji
 koeficij na kralju udeji y dno je deformaoci koeficij
 gati udeji y zucki koeficij:

$$a_{21} = a_{12}, \quad a_{31} = a_{13}, \quad a_{32} = a_{23}$$

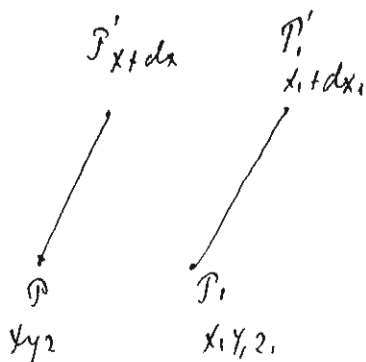
Ogati je deformaoci:

$$F = \frac{1}{2} (a_{11} x'^2 + a_{22} y'^2 + a_{33} z'^2 + 2a_{23} y'z' + 2a_{31} z'x' + 2a_{12} xy')$$

je je udeji udeji dno udeji y zucki:

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

Indiferenčne ravnine gospodarnosti



29- Ako uravna me karkly gospodarnosti u y z glbo
 gotam glo uark darrk P₁ P' outk to y gospodarnosty
 darrk P₁ = P' zija karpdarrk rark uark:

darom darrk:

$$x_1 = x + u, \quad y_1 = y + v, \quad z_1 = z + w$$

$$x_1 + dx_1 = (x + u) + dx + \frac{du}{dx} dx + \frac{du}{dy} dy + \frac{du}{dz} dz \dots$$

Ako u kaj qpena karpdarrk rark y P
 andrj x = 1, u karpdarrk rark P' dx dy dz darrk
 ur x' y' z' a karpdarrk rark P' x₁ + dx₁ darrk ur
 x₁' y₁' z₁' andr ur d darrk

$$x_1' = u + x' \left(1 + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right) + y' \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + z' \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$$

u darrk rark glo

$$y_1' = v + x' \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + y' \left(1 + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right) + z' \frac{\partial v}{\partial z}$$

$$z_1' = w + x' \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + y' \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + z' \left(1 + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z}\right)$$

30- Kako ay uspurn ur z usark x₁' u x' rarrk ur
 gospodarnosty rarrk, ga j mkr yark j:

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$$

u andr darrk lark P P₁ (u v w) j urk

drrk F

$$dF = u dx + v dy + w dz$$

Zeparr d ay yark d j rarrk y drrk

P rarrk rarrk

Atko ay wonepeta P_1 man, de a khezata ot u, v, w --
 y uschibata outa a dalka geyfomareje kuzba dalkamaw
 m. In kej ay aywaj koeffitsijent karyaktynachom

ku:

$$\varepsilon_1 = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \quad \varepsilon_2 = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad \varepsilon_3 = \frac{\partial w}{\partial z}$$

$$\delta_1 = \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z}, \quad \delta_2 = \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}, \quad \delta_3 = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$

Amcay y geyfomareje:

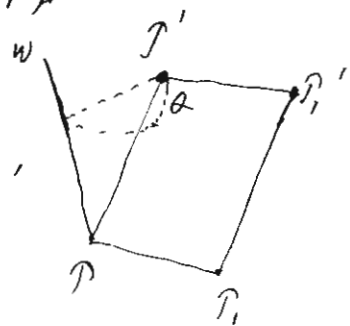
$$d_1 = \sqrt{1 + \varepsilon_1} - 1 = \varepsilon_1, \quad d_2 = \varepsilon_2, \quad d_3 = \varepsilon_3 \quad \text{Koeff. unaw}$$

$$\delta_1 = \varepsilon_2 - \theta_1, \quad \delta_2 = \varepsilon_3 - \theta_2, \quad \delta_3 = \varepsilon_1 - \theta_3 \quad \text{Koeff. yrawotwetsast}$$

$$\theta = \theta - 1 = \varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3 \quad (\text{Koeff. kytraw uctasat})$$

Potawaja dalkamaw man. Chalka a geyfomareje w
 wone manaw cawfata kow poyotat: upawomareje, potawaja
 a geyfomareje.

Atko ymanow kowpomentu-cuotow de ude kow
 ay kowp inwka $P' X' Y' Z'$ a kowpomentu dalka $P_1' X_1' Y_1' Z_1'$
 y wyjekawaja hokkaja $P' P_1'$:



$$X_1' - X' = u + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} x' + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} y' + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} z'$$

$$Y_1' - Y' = v + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} x' + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} y' + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} z' \quad \dots \quad v$$

$$Z_1' - Z' = w + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} x' + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} y' + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} z' \quad (\text{us 2 y 30}).$$

In P' a gowow y P_1' wonepawow u ofyotawom. Atko
 inwka hpanow wos owowow PW a gowow θ kowow a manow poyotawow
 wotawow yowow P, P_2, P_3 (Kowowow ot θ). Wyjekawaja y wonepawow

u, v, w . Atkoj potawaja haw y hawowow θ , yrawowow drowow $v = \frac{\theta}{dt}$
 ay drowow atko owowowow $P X' Y' Z'$:

$$p = \frac{v_1}{dt}, \quad q = \frac{v_2}{dt}, \quad r = \frac{v_3}{dt}$$

Sprijetkovanje od V prema P'

$$2z' - 2y', \quad 2x' - p_2', \quad p_3 y' - 2x'$$

komponente u P'

$$W_1 = (2z' - 2y') dt = p_2 z' - p_3 y', \quad v_1 = \dots \quad w_1 =$$

ako ako hidrostaticki stavimo y i z u zjedeno

uznamo:

$$\epsilon_1 = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \quad \epsilon_2 = \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \quad -\epsilon_3 = \frac{\partial w}{\partial z}$$

$$\gamma_1 = \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z}$$

$$2\gamma_1 = \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial z}$$

rotacioni uzorci:

$$x_1' - x' = u + (p_2 z' - p_3 y') + \epsilon_1 x' + \frac{1}{2} \delta_3 y' + \frac{1}{2} \delta_2 z'$$

$$y_1' - y' = v + (p_3 x' - p_1 z') + \frac{1}{2} \delta_3 x' + \epsilon_2 y' + \frac{1}{2} \delta_1 z'$$

$$z_1' - z' = w + (p_1 y' - p_2 x') + \frac{1}{2} \delta_2 x' + \frac{1}{2} \delta_1 y' + \epsilon_3 z'$$

ko je u ludi drugi momente y na kakvoj
maloj gipsnoj plochi sustava P'P' cija su osi u
momente

1). u v w je funkcija iznosa koordinate P'P'

2). momente sprijetkovanja:

$$u_1 = p_2 z' - p_3 y', \quad v_1 = \dots \quad w_1 =$$

momente od apsolutne osi osobno Pw

3). momente sprijetkovanja:

$$h_2 = \epsilon_1 x' + \frac{1}{2} \delta_3 y' + \frac{1}{2} \delta_2 z'$$

$$W_2 = \dots$$

$$W_2 = \dots$$

ako uzmemo kao osi od sprijetkovanja:

$$\bar{I} = \frac{1}{2} [\epsilon_1 x_1'^2 + \epsilon_2 y_1'^2 + \epsilon_3 z_1'^2 + \delta_1 x_1' z_1' + \delta_2 x_1' y_1' + \delta_3 y_1' x_1']$$

Alto je vnašanje učla ce znotraj geometrijskega, niji cy
u u kvadratnega vrha geometrijskega ocoline Rhaupake
vost; koga u u ocolinoma vzhajne ce v ocoline Rhaupake
vost / geometrijski.

33 - Ako cy potegnji vgru geometrijskega ce zola
zlydnamoma. Ako cy u, v, w vzhod kotala fya koga
potegnji vgru $P_1 = 0$ $P_2 = 0$ $P_3 = 0$ ako cy yevla

$u dx + v dy + w dz$ monicoma geometrijskega.
Ako ce geometrijskega zola vnotraj dnamoma.

34 - Ako cy geometrijskega kotala vgru geometrijskega ce
vost dnamoma. Yevla f' za dlo:

$$\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 + \epsilon_3 = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0$$

5. Ako cy geometrijskega vgru $\epsilon_1 = \epsilon_2 = \epsilon_3 = \epsilon_4 = \epsilon_5 = \epsilon_6 = 0$
vost vgru vnašanje, koga f' cakteroma zly dlo

Yevla cy za dlo:

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

um

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial z} = 0$$

As vost vgru ce f' yevloma vost dlo:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial z} = \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z \partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} = 0$$

vgru:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial z} = 0 \quad \text{kamcy dlo}$$

$$u = f_1(y) + f_2(z)$$

Сумма и максимум z

$$v = f_2(z) + \varphi_2(x)$$

$$w = f_3(x) + \varphi_3(x)$$

и, следовательно,

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} = 0 \text{ максимум.}$$

$$\varphi_3'(y) + f_2'(z) = 0$$

4 и 2 из уравнения

$$\varphi_3'(y) = -f_2'(z) = P_1$$

$$\varphi_1'(z) = -f_3'(x) = P_2$$

$$\varphi_2'(x) = -f_1'(y) = P_3$$

Интегрированием с помощью

$$\varphi_3(y) = P_1 y + \alpha_1, \quad f_2(z) = -P_1 z + \alpha_2$$

и т.д.

Таким образом, максимум u, v и w равен

$$u = \alpha_1 + P_1 z - P_3 y$$

$$v = \alpha_2 + P_2 x - P_1 z$$

$$w = \alpha_3 + P_3 y - P_2 x$$

или, соответственно, максимум u при $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ постоянны
и P_1, P_2, P_3 постоянны.

-36- Если z и x — независимые переменные и w —
функция от z и x $u = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, v = \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, w = \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}$

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

и, следовательно, максимум u, v и w равен F

$$\Delta \bar{F} = \frac{\partial^2 \bar{F}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \bar{F}}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \bar{F}}{\partial z^2} \dots \quad \text{т (Линия Лапласа-а)}$$

$$\bar{F} = \frac{\alpha}{\gamma} \text{ (функция равновесия)}$$

а в а н ному ялуту у ердану ордануруну,
мон волжанурун S с. ерточултун дн р гедогуруру
у S: рр а равновесия функция. F дн дн онду а
константы.

Handwritten text visible along the right edge of the page, including fragments such as "by", "me", "the", "a", "by", "ar", "N.", "7", "1", "me", "the", "to".

Traba apeta

- Enachuvost ky zhychu wron.

- I -

1. Laguerre je robitelj, obij tepraji: natu geofizmagije
wsmak covone cure, u abjutno natu cure, kerz cy
merzji gawe.

Obzretu a opazuvaju caru na uobnutu suvanu
y a spomenu ge opazuvaju cure kerz ofunkcije
teprachuvost ločenemu geofizmagiji a di us sluz uobnutu
uue pabnolenka uue kjetaska kakti sferine.

Atko ca X y2 omaruow kuzp. tarki P a ca ki y. 2.
utke P. wene geofizmagiji, si gnaruzo a guncenurode
wprahu koevedum kuzpimataru (Euler) a kenenon
~ wprahu (Laguerre), kenenon. Au teno obij wovodtu
wprahu. Tprahu a jgwot cuktenu ca gpru p' ctap
a wprahu ofizmagiji

P P

Atko a yebalkij wanzu P, dnafy kpednuoh kumruow
N₁, T₁, T₂, T₃ onafy gpru gawdu cure ewachuvostu T do
T₂) w pruzem:

$$T_2 = N_1 \alpha + T_3 \beta + T_2' \gamma$$

$$T_1 = T_3 \alpha + N_2 \beta + T_1' \gamma$$

$$T_2 = T_2' \alpha + T_1' \beta + N_3 \gamma$$

ky cy d p. y koonnyu wprahu wprahu ewenuta do.

Tpruhna je pabnolenka cuktenu krapaktu canu
uue cy kpednuoh T₁, T₂, T₃, N₁, N₂, N₃ pabue wpru. Flag
cure: wofmuntko a dugemuntko wawoby geofizmagije
P gawji y P₁ a odnoe je usnety kurodu kuzpimataru

$$x_1 = x + u, \quad y_1 = y + v, \quad z_1 = z + w$$

y kpednuoh ctary cure N₁, N₂, T₁, T₂... wuey wpru.

one gotovij jednovrh: $N_1, N_2, N_3, T_1, T_2, T_3$ a funkciji
 od x, y, z . Kaj a vbi jednovrh naty a ravnen y jigne
 gupravurken vnder j upotreben pisevan.

Atko rychtunij y teruju P , osmerenno ca P , u
 x, y, z , gupravurkeno cao naca u gupravurkeno
 ga y jednovrh kakav cao N, T, X , vabno u rychtunij
 vobno gupravurkeno, aqij nuno puvurkenij y jednovrh vobno
 kovanunij y P , vnder y jigne ravnen a kzetavno:

$$\frac{\partial N_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial T_3}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial T_2}{\partial z} = S \left[X - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial T_3}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial N_1}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial T_1}{\partial z} = S \left[Y - \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial T_2}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial T_1}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial N_3}{\partial z} = S \left[Z - \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} \right]$$

$$I_x = \frac{d^2 X_1}{dt^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \text{ u u. d.}$$

u vobno y vobno P vobno gupravurkenij

Vuvurkenij obvo: vobno gupravurkenij vobno j
 puvurkenij vobno vobno vobno gupravurkenij
 vobno vobno, kaj y vobno vobno, a puvurkenij
 vobno vobno gupravurkenij (equilibre contraint) vobno
 vobno gupravurkenij y vobno gupravurkenij vobno.

3. Vuvurkenij N u T vobno kauptvurkenij vobno
 gupravurkenij. Invojij y za vobno vobno: gupravurkenij
 vobno vobno vobno vobno vobno (Lamé) u vobno vobno y vobno vobno vobno. Vobno
 (Lamé) j vobno ga y vobno vobno vobno vobno vobno
 gupravurkenij vobno.

Na vobno vobno vobno N, T , u
 funkciji $\delta, \delta_1, \delta_2, \delta_3$ y vobno t , vobno vobno y
 vobno gupravurkenij.

Obj. $\xi, \xi_2, \xi_3, \delta, \delta_2, \delta_3$ su opći ograničeni koordinatni sustavi.

$$N_i = f(\xi, \xi_2, \xi_3, \delta, \delta_2, \delta_3)$$

$$T_i = \varphi(\xi, \xi_2, \xi_3, \delta, \delta_2, \delta_3)$$

Kako su N_i i T_i ugrađeni u P kao koordinatni sustavi, na kraju će T_i postojati u koordinatnom sustavu, oblik je sljedeći:

$$N_i = a_1 \xi + a_2 \xi_2 + a_3 \xi_3 + b_1 \delta + b_2 \delta_2 + b_3 \delta_3$$

$$T_i = a_1 \xi + a_2 \xi_2 + a_3 \xi_3 + b_1 \delta + b_2 \delta_2 + b_3 \delta_3 \quad \dots \quad \textcircled{3}$$

nam s čistoćom od ξ i δ u koordinatnom sustavu.

U slučaju u kojemu su a_1, a_2, \dots i b_1, b_2, \dots su konstante i tada se može reći da su koordinatni sustavi su koordinatni.

Ali ako su a_i i b_i konstante, tada su N_i i T_i konstante. Ali ako su a_i i b_i funkcije od ξ i δ , tada su N_i i T_i funkcije od ξ i δ . U ovom slučaju, N_i i T_i su funkcije od ξ i δ .

U slučaju u kojemu su a_i i b_i konstante, tada su N_i i T_i konstante. Ali ako su a_i i b_i funkcije od ξ i δ , tada su N_i i T_i funkcije od ξ i δ .

U ovom slučaju, N_i i T_i su funkcije od ξ i δ .

Stoga, ako su a_i i b_i konstante, tada su N_i i T_i konstante. Ali ako su a_i i b_i funkcije od ξ i δ , tada su N_i i T_i funkcije od ξ i δ .

$$\textcircled{2}. \quad \varphi(x', y', z') = N_1 x'^2 + N_2 y'^2 + N_3 z'^2 + 2T_1 x' y' + 2T_2 x' z' + 2T_3 x' y' = 1 \dots$$

Koordinatni sustavi su P i P' su koordinatni sustavi P_x, P_y, P_z i P'_x, P'_y, P'_z .

U slučaju u kojemu su a_i i b_i konstante, tada su N_i i T_i konstante. Ali ako su a_i i b_i funkcije od ξ i δ , tada su N_i i T_i funkcije od ξ i δ .

$$(\Sigma) \quad \psi(x^2, y^2, z^2) = (1 + 2\varepsilon_1)x^2 + (1 + 2\varepsilon_2)y^2 + (1 + 2\varepsilon_3)z^2 + 2\varepsilon_4 x^2 + 2\varepsilon_5 x^2 + \dots$$

Us jgnarimus ugi, wanku cy $N_i T$ dymkujy od
 ju aw j gu cy koeffucyjnau (Q) dymkujy koeffucyjnau
 og E). Kaku je uctem uobzracat koeffucyjnau uctem
 P je uctem y odnowy na kofu ocoluue Oku P. Desu je usau
 Q u E uauhuca cy kofp. uctem. Atk upetaw na uauu
 "P X", "P Y", "P Z" auka cy jgnarimus khaupaku:

$$Q) \quad N_1 x_0^2 + N_2 y_0^2 + \dots = 1$$

$$E) \quad (1 + 2\varepsilon_1) x_0^2 + (1 + 2\varepsilon_2) y_0^2 + \dots = 1$$

Odnowu cy usauity koeffucyjnau uctem, 1. j N
 Saku nime cyne dymkujy od ε_i, δ_i . - Kaw auu cy $N_i T$
 dymkujy w E. S. Aby kawu bezu usaku na auuoly b
 gu obu gbu khaupaku uauy uctem uauu pawum u
 kofp. uctem.

U uauy uctem uauu pawum gleytuau c akk y
 uctem P X, P Y, P Z, kofu u uctem u uauu uauy
 khaupaku E, kaku cy auu dymkujy auu uctem odnow
 uctem pawum, uauu khaupaku Q uauu uctem uauy u
 Au auuoly obu cy jgnarimus uauu khaupaku:

$$4) \quad Q) \quad \psi(x, y, z) = n_1 x^2 + n_2 y^2 + n_3 z^2 = 1$$

$$5) \quad E) \quad \psi(x, y, z) = (1 + 2\varepsilon_1) x^2 + (1 + 2\varepsilon_2) y^2 + (1 + 2\varepsilon_3) z^2 = 1$$

Koeffucyjnau n_1, n_2, n_3 dawu cy kaw dymkujy
 od $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3$ usauuau E jgnarimus uauu cy kofp.
 uctem, a kaku cy cad $\delta_1 = \delta_2 = \delta_3 = 0$, u u jgnarimus
 auy:

$$n_i = A_i \varepsilon_1 + B_i \varepsilon_2 + C_i \varepsilon_3$$

Atk u ocoluue P Y, P Z auuau koeffucyjnau u
 jgnarimus u u uctem u lru lru cy S auuoly, gu d
 uctem kofp. uctem auy:

$$A_1 = A_3$$

Štrena oblike ρ :

$$r_1 = \lambda_1 \rho_1 + \lambda_2 (\rho_2 + \rho_3)$$

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$$r_1 = (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2) \rho_1 + \lambda_2 (\rho_1 + \rho_2 + \rho_3)$$

$\rho_1 + \rho_2 + \rho_3 = \varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3 = \theta$ je konstantna vrednost
 saj je θ a μ v obeh smereh stalna od gibe konstante

$$r_1 = -\lambda \theta - 2\mu \rho_1$$

zaprto oblike ρ_x, ρ_y, ρ_z naravnih hidrauličnih

$$r_2 = -\lambda \theta - 2\mu \rho_2$$

$$r_3 = -\lambda \theta - 2\mu \rho_3$$

Kaj a nufeni hidraulični so r_1, r_2, r_3 enako γ in θ

$$d\rho(x, y, z) = -\mu \rho(x, y, z) - (\lambda \theta - \mu^2)(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$$

to je bolj asimetrično gibe konstante θ in ε .

skozi vsaj hidraulični in druge oblike ρ_x, ρ_y, ρ_z
 zbiranju enake:

$$\begin{aligned} & N_2 y'^2 + N_3 z'^2 + 2T_1 y'z' + 2T_2 z'x' + 2T_3 x'y' = -\mu [(1 + 2\varepsilon_1)x'^2 + \\ & (1 + 2\varepsilon_2)y'^2 + (1 + 2\varepsilon_3)z'^2 + 2\delta_1 y'z' + 2\delta_2 z'x' + 2\delta_3 x'y'] - (\lambda \theta - \mu)(x'^2 + y'^2 + z'^2) \end{aligned}$$

ko obliče se piqueirami naravnih hidrauličnih so N in T a
 gata oblike uspešnosti:

$$N_1 = -\lambda \theta - 2\mu \varepsilon_1, \quad T_1 = -\mu \delta_1$$

$$N_2 = -\lambda \theta - 2\mu \varepsilon_2, \quad T_2 = -\mu \delta_2$$

$$N_3 = -\lambda \theta - 2\mu \varepsilon_3, \quad T_3 = -\mu \delta_3$$

$$\theta = \varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \quad \varepsilon_2 = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \quad \varepsilon_3 = \frac{\partial w}{\partial z}, \quad \delta_1 = \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right), \quad \delta_2 = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right), \quad \delta_3 = \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)$$

-5- Константы λ и μ характеризуют свойства среды и являются функциями температуры. Убедитесь в этом, используя уравнение состояния

$$\lambda = \mu$$

и уравнение состояния. Это в общем и обратном случае. Проверьте с помощью дифференциала:

$$\lambda + 2\mu = 0$$

Из последнего $\mu = 0$ и тогда соотношение между λ и μ принимает вид $\lambda = 0$.

Обратим внимание на коэффициент $\lambda + 2\mu$ в уравнении состояния (Кирхгофф). Если температура постоянна $\mu > 0$ $3\lambda + 2\mu > 0$ (Дюлонг)

-6- Это уравнение состояния в N, T пространстве. Оно имеет вид $\Delta u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$ и называется уравнением Лапласа. Оно имеет вид $\Delta u = 0$ и называется уравнением Лапласа.

$$(\lambda + \mu) \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} + \mu \Delta u + pX = \rho \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}$$

$$(\lambda + \mu) \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} + \mu \Delta v + pY = \rho \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} \quad \text{--- III}$$

$$(\lambda + \mu) \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial z} + \mu \Delta w + pZ = \rho \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2}$$

$$(\Delta u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2})$$

Обе слагаемые имеют вид $\Delta u = 0$ и называются уравнениями Лапласа.

$$(\lambda + 2\mu) \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} + \mu \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) \right] + pX = \rho \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}$$

и аналогично для v и w .

Уравнение состояния имеет вид $\Delta u = 0$ и называется уравнением Лапласа. Оно имеет вид $\Delta u = 0$ и называется уравнением Лапласа. Оно имеет вид $\Delta u = 0$ и называется уравнением Лапласа.

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

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Объём и потенциальный энергия и
массы и моменты относительно осей:

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} = 0.$$

То объём и массы и моменты относительно осей:

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

Объём:

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

и граничные условия:

$$(\lambda + 2\mu) \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} + \rho X = 0$$

$$(\lambda + 2\mu) \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} + \rho Y = 0$$

$$(\lambda + 2\mu) \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial z} + \rho Z = 0$$

Объём и моменты энергии и энергии относительно осей.

Объём и моменты энергии и энергии относительно осей.

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

и граничные условия и моменты относительно осей.

$$(\lambda + 2\mu) d\theta + \rho du = 0$$

$$(\lambda + 2\mu) \theta + \rho U = 0 \quad \text{--- (I)}$$

Трансформация граничных условий:

$$N_x = -\lambda \theta - 2\mu \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \quad \dots \quad T_1 = -2\mu \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y \partial z}$$

$$X_e = \lambda \theta + 2\mu \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$Y_e = \lambda \theta + 2\mu \frac{dv}{dy} \quad \dots \quad \text{(II)}$$

$$Z_e = \lambda \theta + 2\mu \frac{dw}{dz}$$

Abji vnapredne izračunaj velikost σ zaradi ϵ in celotna T vnapredno upravlja σ in γ s PO .
 in gotovo najpomembnejši vnapredni ali vnapredni kvalitativni deli
 uspeha in polnjenje.

Koeficient elastičnosti. Abji suptivna kila vne gneten
 vane je $v = \Delta v$, koeficient:

$$\epsilon = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{dv}{v} = -\frac{\sigma}{\rho} = -\frac{3\epsilon}{\rho} = \frac{3}{3\lambda + 2\mu} \quad (4)$$

a koeficient elastičnosti.

Izračun konstante zgorajne zmanjšane, frakcijon
 prave in osovinske. Črna F je deljena na AB in $A'B'$;

d in d' neni izračunane črne

u, v, w neni vnapredne upravlja osovinske gneto:

Zgornji in vnapredne črne up:

$$0 = N_1 d + T_2 \rho$$

$$0 = T_3 d + N_2 \rho$$

$$0 = T_2 d + T_1 \rho$$

je vnapredne AB elastičnost
 90° na d in $\rho = 0$.

in vnapredne osovinske:

$$0 = T_1$$

$$0 = T_1$$

$$d = \rho = 0 \text{ na } AB \text{ in } A'B'$$

$$0 = T_2 \text{ na } A'B'$$

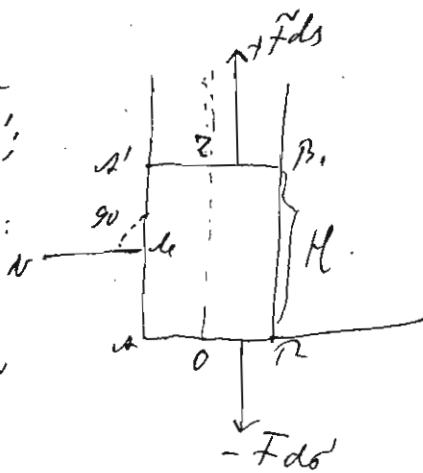
$$0 = T_2$$

$$\gamma = -1 \text{ na } AB$$

$$-F = N_3$$

$$+F = -N_3$$

$$\gamma = +1 \text{ na } A'B'$$



Zgornji in 2 kao vnapredne izračunane
 vnapredne konstante zgorajne abaklone izračunane vnapredne:

$$u = ax \quad v = ay \quad w = cz$$

Abji je vnapredne ϵ

$$\epsilon = \frac{1}{2} [a(x^2 + y^2) + cz^2]$$

$$\sigma = 2a + c$$

in izračunane Π y 10 vnapredne:

$$v = N_1 = N_2 = -\lambda(a+c) + 2\mu a$$

$$-F = N_3 = -\lambda(2a+c) - 2\mu c$$

Is wrcnyda ghe jgnarum kuremum byedwch kwed
 a u c

$$a = -\frac{F}{2\mu} \frac{\lambda}{3\lambda + 2\mu} \quad c = \frac{F}{\mu} \frac{\lambda + \mu}{3\lambda + 2\mu}$$

Konfakgij μ y oevolnig μ μ e uerabur a uetisast y μ
 oevolnig μ e uerabur.

Atki kurur yururde lruene H u u oevolnig
 gijchji uetisast F , obij e yururday uetisast μH ; Kwed
 waachurach (Young-ol) μ μ e μ ;

$$\mu = \frac{FH}{\Delta H} = \frac{F}{c} = \mu \frac{3\lambda + 2\mu}{\lambda + \mu}$$

Atki u obij kwedgijonast μ yururde u uetisast μ u
 uetisast:

$$\mu = \frac{3\mu}{\lambda + \mu}$$

Atki u yururde uetisast: Kwedgij $\lambda = \mu$

$$\mu = \frac{3}{2}$$

Ognoc $-a/c$ u uol yururde konfakgij μ u uetisast
 yururde uetisast u uetisast μ u μ :

$$-\frac{a}{c} = +\frac{1}{2} \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu}$$

$$\text{In } \lambda = \mu$$

$$-\frac{a}{c} = \frac{1}{2}$$

§ 13. Paburde yururde uetisast. Letki μ u uetisast
 u uetisast u uetisast u uetisast. Atki u uetisast
 u uetisast: u uetisast u uetisast, keu uetisast u uetisast
 u uetisast u uetisast u uetisast. (Lamé!)

Letki u uetisast μ u uetisast μ . Yururde u uetisast
 μ u uetisast u uetisast u uetisast x y z u uetisast
 z u z ($z^2 = x^2 + y^2$).

Yururde u uetisast u uetisast μ u uetisast u uetisast
 u uetisast u uetisast u uetisast u uetisast u uetisast: μ u
 z u W u 0% .

Используем формулы Эри для функции w и W от z и функции u, v от x, y :

$$u = \frac{\xi x}{2}, \quad v = \frac{\xi y}{2}, \quad w = cz \dots \quad (1)$$

u, v, w — это функции ξ :

$$d\xi = \xi \frac{x dx + y dy}{z} + c z dz = \xi dz + c z dz$$

$$\xi = \int \xi dz + \frac{1}{2} c z^2$$

Из уравнения ξ найдем константу a и b из условия $\theta = \text{const.}$ и т.д.

$$\theta = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \dots = \frac{d\xi}{dz} \frac{x^2}{z^2} + \frac{y^2}{z^3} \xi + \frac{d\xi}{dz} \frac{y^2}{z^2} + \frac{y^2}{z^3} \xi + c$$

$$\theta = \frac{d\xi}{dz} + \frac{\xi}{z} + c = \text{const.} = a$$

$$\frac{d\xi}{dz} = 2az \quad \xi = az + \frac{b}{z} \dots \quad (2)$$

a, b — константы.

Используем уравнение θ :

$$\theta = \lambda \theta + 2\mu \left[\frac{dw}{dz} \right] \dots \quad (3)$$

Значит $\lambda = \mu = 0, \delta = 1, \theta_0 = \theta_c = 0, \theta_c = F$
и 3 условия:

$$F = \lambda \theta + 2\mu \left[\frac{dw}{dz} \right] = \lambda \left[\frac{d\xi}{dz} + \frac{\xi}{z} + c \right] + 2\mu c$$

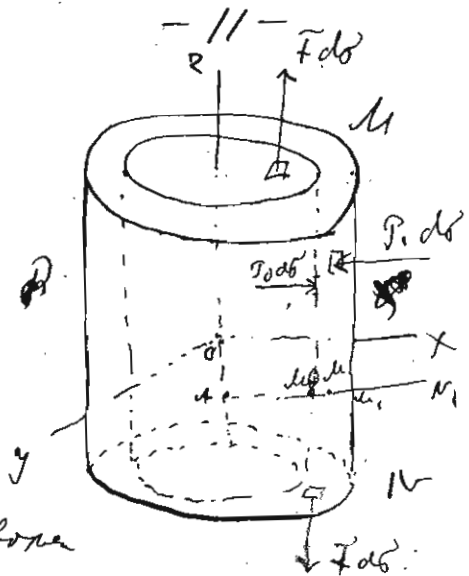
$$F = \lambda [2a + c] + 2\mu c \dots \quad (4)$$

Из условия $\theta = 0$ найдем константы a и b .

Аналогично можно найти a и b из условия $\theta = 0$ и $\theta = 0$ на $z = 0$ и $z = \infty$, откуда $a = 0, b = 0$ и т.д.

Из условия $\theta = 0$ найдем константы a и b из условия $\theta = 0$ и $\theta = 0$ на $z = 0$ и $z = \infty$, откуда $a = 0, b = 0$ и т.д.

$$\xi = ax + \frac{b}{z}$$



$$u = ax + \frac{b}{x} \quad v = 0 \quad w = 0$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = ax + \frac{b}{x} \quad 0 \quad 0$$

$$\chi_e = -P_1 \quad \gamma_e = \tau_e = 0$$

$$-P_1 = \lambda(2a+c) + 2\mu(a - \frac{b}{2x^2}) \quad \dots \quad (\text{II})$$

In zuppanjy w bfun ujy d p i d = -1, p = 1
 $\frac{du}{dx} = - \frac{du}{dx} \dots$; $\chi_e = P_0 \quad \gamma_e = \tau_e = 0$

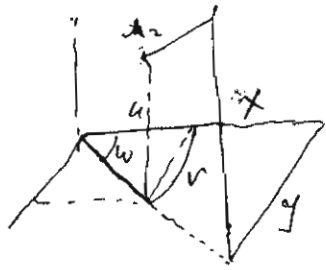
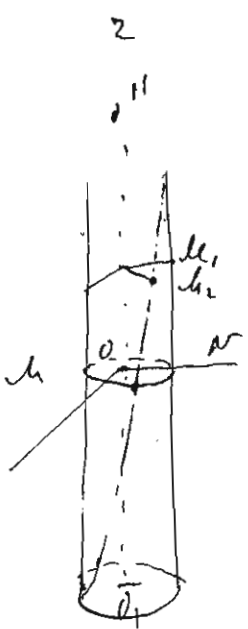
$$P_0 = -\lambda(2a+c) - 2\mu(a - \frac{b}{2x^2}) \quad \dots \quad (\text{III})$$

In I, II u III nawanaw a, b, c

$$a = \frac{\lambda + 2\mu}{2\mu(3\lambda + 2\mu)} \frac{2x^2 P_0 - 2x^2 P_1}{2x^2 - 2x^2} - \frac{\lambda}{2\mu(3\lambda + 2\mu)} \overline{F}$$

$$b = \frac{1}{2\mu} \frac{2x^2 \tau_1^2 (P_0 - P_1)}{2x^2 - 2x^2}$$

$$c = - \frac{\lambda}{\lambda(3\lambda + 2\mu)} \frac{2x^2 P_0 - 2x^2 P_1}{2x^2 - 2x^2} + \frac{\lambda + \mu}{\mu(3\lambda + 2\mu)} \overline{F}$$



314. Problem St-Venant's (Trospenja) Osnovna spobna
 y wespje ostanu enactwanok, of Cen Bencawa. Obje tenw
 zsuw y peryn cu u' coyrej kopye.

Helkarj cam j'gnaw unian gromopuram u
 yzmenow ukta cy zupstanowita wozbne uwe kopro. Obokt of
 ukta j' uowdnaw. Zupstnawpne ukta j' oboktba: ga chakta
 kofi j' uwe gopstnawpni daw pabaw ga u ofatn oku ubozgnaw
 bonpawt wozbaww coyre uwe. Obokt uowbnw (u'') ukta za wobu u
 unawon. J'ow ofatu j' yoznawgan cu ogelj'awon of cped'aw spaw
 cpawtba: ga u cped'aw spawt uo nawn. Kopro obowt yzawaw j'ow u
 ogwawonaw wozbaww

ukta j' ukta wozbaww y u'', wozbaww y ofpawtly kopro u
 mewa u'w.

ukta of kowp'dnawt u'wka ukta uwe woznawpne dawa x y z aw
 to wocw woznawpne dawa u, v w u farkw ukta gof = ukta. Aw
 kowp'dnawt dawa j':

$$u = -wz y \quad v = wz x, \quad w = w \varphi(xy) \quad \dots \quad c$$

W konstante, w2 musze przyofic.

Trzeba j karkby nie wyzejze go obuk w wyprawy
by. Aby j wyprawy ofprawy parujam.

Atko j wstawa Konug utawa go g wyprawy 11 ocobu
daw sroby j pnamu $x = x_0, y = y_0$, wno g wyprawy y:

$$x = x_0 - \omega z y_0 \quad y = y_0 + \omega z x_0$$

Ocku j wyprawy muszja am α i β ca σz .

Us obukta muszja, wno α i β :

$$A = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial z} = 0$$

u konwone utu cy wyprawy am α i β .

$$N_1 = N_2 = N_3 = 0$$

$$-T_3 = T_2 = \mu \omega (-y + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x})$$

$$T_1 = \mu \omega (x + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial y})$$

Legnamu i wyprawy α i β w wyprawy chot α

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

Atko α wyprawy j wyprawy am α i β w wyprawy am
i jednamu cy wyprawy:

$$T_1 \alpha + T_2 \beta + N_0 = 0$$

am

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x} \alpha + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial y} \beta - y \alpha + x \beta = 0$$

Legnamu 2 i 3 wyprawy funkcyj \mathcal{L} .

utk am wyprawy \mathcal{L} wyprawy i wyprawy $\mathcal{L} = 0$ w $x=0, y=0$,
am α i β w wyprawy w wyprawy

I ocobu, gnamu cy $\delta = 1, \alpha = \beta = 0$ i $\delta = -1, \alpha = \beta = 0$
wyprawy ocobu:

$$T_x = T_2 = \mu \omega (-y + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x})$$

$$T_y = T_1 = \mu \omega (x + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial y})$$

$$T_2 = N_3 = 0$$

2. gory u akti am ygotnoe koren

Us sredstva u jekvencijama luda da cy amo va vencia
 to amoeny, jecno. Tapto am gory, copet kop i 7 putno kren
 copetno goryba am.

Ako u ce dz odremu elementu kopetno ameba
 momentu j copetno M

$$M = \int (xT_y - yT_x) dz = \mu w \left[\int (x^2 + y^2) dz + \int \left(x \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} - y \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \right) dz \right]$$

w u ogalje noma mako ogveduh da M am ogveduh
 byednoe. Am obo momentu jupreputo am dzij jom

dzij cy poryto komonem.

$$X' = \mu w \int \left(-y + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \right) dz, \quad Y' = \mu w \int \left(x + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \right) dz$$

Ako X' u Y' amu kop dzij jigan copet nupa je
 ocolme goryba ameba, u on obovno noma jebystubom
 gbe larka.

z. 15. Us mkenaror jacno j joi igotnoe kopno oblo
 poryto obo gbe jekvencij:

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y^2} = 0 \dots \dots \dots \text{1}$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \alpha + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \beta - y \alpha + x \beta = 0 \dots \dots \dots \text{2}$$

Zednecum u j yene dzij u gey ^{oblegem} funkcyj

$$z = \varphi + i \psi$$

φ u ψ cy funkcyj od $z = x + iy$.

Zednecum u 2 ogvno u j gory mupry 7 putno xy
 Hoj noma jube gory oblo.

Ako n (kopno) u s (nypk) amepam Kav ofy

od x, y

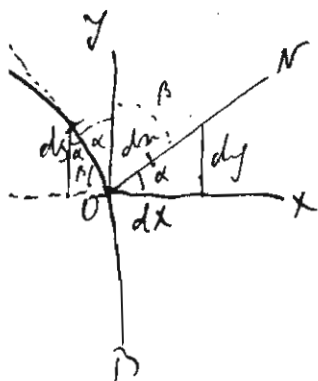
$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial n} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} = \alpha, \quad \frac{\partial y}{\partial n} = -\frac{\partial x}{\partial s} = \beta$$

u dzij funkcyj:

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

u u 3 u gory:

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial s} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial (x^2 + y^2)}{\partial s}$$



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

$$2\mathcal{F} = z^2 - c \dots \dots \dots 3$$

dyfuzyjny i kawa i 4 zagłobienie pignarumy

$$\frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{F}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{F}}{\partial y^2} = 0 \dots \dots \dots 4$$

dyfuzyjny i kawa pignarumy i wciwone do 4 zagłobienie
 w tym ma pignarumy 3. Dla jednostki w czasie,
 rozpatujemy wtemperjone.

St. Venant pada obruku. Znamy z 4 dyfuzyjny
 i wciwone 3 wtemperjone obruku wtemperjone

Hekeji $\chi = \text{const.}$ wtemperjone $\chi = \varphi + i\psi$
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§ 16. Целые. Непрерывные функции u, v, w и потенциал φ в области Ω ; $\text{div } \mathbf{P} = -\rho$ и $\text{rot } \mathbf{P} = \mathbf{f}$ в области Ω .

Если Ω — область, то $\text{div } \mathbf{P} = -\rho$ и $\text{rot } \mathbf{P} = \mathbf{f}$ в области Ω .

$$u = x \varphi(z) \quad v = y \varphi(z) \quad w = z \varphi(z)$$

$$u dx + v dy + w dz = \varphi(z) z dz = d\varphi(z) \quad (1)$$

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

Уравнение $\text{div } \mathbf{P} = -\rho$:

$$(\lambda + 2\mu) \frac{d \Delta \varphi}{dz} = 0 \quad (\lambda + 2\mu) \frac{d \Delta \varphi}{dz} = 0 \quad (\lambda + 2\mu) \frac{d \Delta \varphi}{dz} = 0$$

Таким образом $\Delta \varphi = 0$

$$\Delta \varphi = 0$$

откуда:

$$\varphi = \frac{Cz^2}{2} + \frac{D}{z} \quad (2)$$

C и D — константы, определяемые условиями:

$$-\mathbf{P}_0 = \lambda \mathbf{e} + 2\mu \frac{d\mathbf{u}}{dz} = \lambda C + 2\mu \left[\frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{3Cz}{2} - 1 \right) + \frac{D}{3} \right]$$

$$\text{Субституция } x = z = z_0 \\ x = z_0 = z_1$$

иначе:

$$P_0 = \left(\lambda + \frac{2\mu}{3} \right) C + \frac{4\mu D}{2 \cdot 3}$$

$$P_1 = \left(\lambda + \frac{2\mu}{3} \right) C + \frac{4\mu D}{2 \cdot 3}$$

Каждый из этих векторов \mathbf{P}_0 и \mathbf{P}_1 удовлетворяет уравнению $\text{div } \mathbf{P} = -\rho$ и $\text{rot } \mathbf{P} = \mathbf{f}$; каждый из них удовлетворяет уравнению $\text{div } \mathbf{P} = -\rho$ и $\text{rot } \mathbf{P} = \mathbf{f}$, а также уравнению $\text{div } \mathbf{P} = -\rho$ и $\text{rot } \mathbf{P} = \mathbf{f}$.

- Трета релација -

17. Униформна Кетана. Криволинејски параметризована површина. Кетана
 униформна е ако $\Delta u = \Delta v = \Delta w = 0$ (т.е. $x=y=z=0$) секогаш, каде
 u, v, w се координатите на Кетана:

$$\begin{aligned} (\lambda + \mu) \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} + \mu \Delta u &= \rho \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \\ (\lambda + \mu) \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} + \mu \Delta v &= \rho \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} \\ (\lambda + \mu) \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial z} + \mu \Delta w &= \rho \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} \end{aligned}$$

Ако u и v се независни функцији од x, y и z ,

тогаш $\Delta \theta = 0$.

$$(\lambda + 2\mu) \Delta \theta = 0 \quad \dots \quad 2$$

Криволинејската површина Π е параметризована со u, v, w и t . Ако u, v, w се независни функцији од x, y, z и t , тогаш $\Delta u = \Delta v = \Delta w = 0$ секогаш.

$$\begin{aligned} u &= p \cos(ax + by + cz - st + \alpha) \\ v &= q \cos(ax + by + cz - st + \alpha) \\ w &= r \cos(ax + by + cz - st + \alpha) \end{aligned} \quad \dots \quad 3$$

$p, q, r, a, b, c, s, \alpha$ се константи.

Извршувајќи $\Delta u = 0$ и $\Delta v = 0$ и $\Delta w = 0$ на Кетана

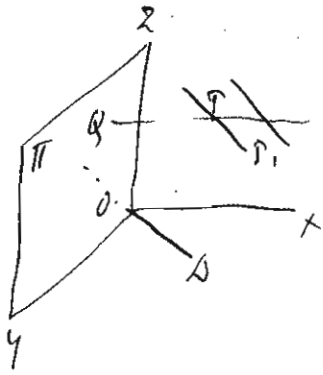
получуваме $\Delta u = \Delta v = \Delta w = 0$.

Ако $\Delta u = \Delta v = \Delta w = 0$ на Кетана, тогаш $\Delta u = \Delta v = \Delta w = 0$ секогаш.

$$ax + by + cz = 0 \quad \dots \quad 4$$

Криволинејската површина Π е параметризована со u, v, w и t . Ако u, v, w се независни функцији од x, y, z и t , тогаш $\Delta u = \Delta v = \Delta w = 0$ секогаш.

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = \cos(ax + by + cz - st + \alpha) \quad \dots \quad 5$$



Atko us P u ravnini yugabny P Q.

$$PQ = \frac{1}{h} (ax + by + cz)$$

$$h = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}$$

" tukuji

$$\frac{PQ}{\partial x} = \cos(h\alpha - st + \alpha) \dots \quad \text{6}$$

Le da yugabny parny ysameno netko ji pabny
 n pabny y z, netko u budpugny hpm y pabnyenem n ca xy
 pabny y kyoj u karom cossenami od. QP ji ondo aicugny harko
 u jignamem 3 umnyga cy:

$$u = p \cos(hx - st + \alpha) \quad \dots \quad \text{7}$$

$$v = q \cos(hx - st + \alpha)$$

$$w = 0$$

Opamem cy u harko P u ugubny PQ, ganne usamem:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = ps \sin(hx - st + \alpha) \quad \dots \quad \text{7'}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = qt \sin(hx - st + \alpha)$$

Requogji budpugny hpm T koji ugubny u oretke kft kudu harko
 go gypor usamem kpos pabnyenem umnyga, koji u karom us 7' u
 gbe pabnyem hpmoch t=0 u T = \frac{2h}{s}, koji gubny u che dpm y u usamem
 u harko camem.

Atko pabnyem che harko P u QP koje cy u che hpm
 u harkem u che umnyga, chudhenem ga cy u harko u koji u

$$\cos p = \cos(hx - st + \alpha) \quad u \quad \sin(hx - st + \alpha) = \sin p$$

umnyga ugubny hpmoch u karom u y pabnyem
 nji cy jignamem:

$$hx - st + \alpha = p + 2k\pi \quad \dots \quad \text{8}$$

che cy obo pabnyem n u n u ugubny hpmoch. Kef kpartu u
 u harko usamem umnyga pabny karom us 8.

$$\begin{aligned} hx - st + \alpha &= p \\ hx_1 - st + \alpha &= p + 2\pi \end{aligned}$$

$$h(x_1 - x) = h\ell = 2\pi$$

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

l ce zobe gupuna frekvence (vrijednosti)

Kraj t. bezgre, razmatranje u pravcu izvjesne funkcije:

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{s}{h} = \frac{l}{T} = G$$

G ce zobe brzina vrtlozavanja

18. Ako ce u, v, w samostalni i izvjesne neodređene
 razmatranje ce go obrat izvjesne izvjesne konstante, h, p, s, q, d

$$p [ps^2 - (\lambda + 2\mu) h^2] = 0 \quad \dots \quad 1$$

$$q (ps^2 - \mu h^2) = 0 \quad \dots \quad 2$$

Ako $\lambda + 2\mu \neq 0$ i $\mu \neq 0$, izjednačavanje ovih jednačina
 daje $p = 0$

I) Kada je $p = 0$ $\lambda + 2\mu \neq 0$

Brzina je izvjesna, izvjesna i izvjesna kretanje u pravcu
 izvjesne z i w u pravcu z ce y i x konstante

u, v, w ce konstante

$$G = \frac{s}{h} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\rho}}$$

U ovom slučaju $\theta = 0$ i kretanje je izvjesno izvjesno i
 izvjesno (kretanje izvjesno izvjesno, kretanje je izvjesno izvjesno).

II) Kada je $q = 0$, onda je izvjesna izvjesna T , izvjesno
 i zobe ce izvjesno izvjesno, izvjesno izvjesno izvjesno i
 izvjesno, h ce izvjesno izvjesno.

u, v, w ce konstante

$$G = \frac{s}{h} = \sqrt{\frac{\lambda + 2\mu}{\rho}}$$

U ovom slučaju $\varphi = \frac{p}{h} \sin(kx - st + \alpha)$

izvjesna je izvjesno izvjesno izvjesno.

U ovom slučaju izvjesna izvjesna izvjesno

izvjesna izvjesna izvjesna izvjesna izvjesno izvjesno

1. Diferencijalni jednačine u koordinatama, koji u svojoj
opštoj formi karakterističnom su jednačiny i uslovima
od koordinata (0,0) u geometrijskoj.

2. U slučaju jednačine (ne funkcionalne) u slučaju
oblikom: $\lambda + 2\mu = 0$, u ovom slučaju je jednačina
opšta jednačina koordinatama tačaka u ovom i de jednačina
kao jednačina jednačina je jednačina.

Ako je $\mu = 0$ (kao jednačina) jednačina je jednačina
jednačina jednačina jednačina jednačina

$$\text{Ako je } \lambda + \mu = 0$$

Jednačina 1 i 2 su jednačina jednačina jednačina jednačina
p i q jednačina jednačina jednačina jednačina

$$\rho s^2 - \mu h^2 = 0$$

$$G = \frac{s}{h} = \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{\mu}}$$

u jednačina jednačina jednačina jednačina jednačina jednačina

- Трабе неће -

Одних метоз антигачама јигуаме

неогресење.

^I
Пубномена у ерачуркој гредани.

1. 19. Јегуаме у дупубнонеу дуре:

$$(\lambda + \mu) \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} + \mu \Delta u + \rho X = 0$$

$$(\lambda + \mu) \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} + \mu \Delta v + \rho Y = 0 \quad \dots \quad (1)$$

$$(\lambda + \mu) \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial z} + \mu \Delta w + \rho Z = 0$$

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

Диференцијална јигуаме (1) по x, y, z и сабујаме

јигуаме:

$$-\rho \left[\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial Z}{\partial z} \right] = (\lambda + 2\mu) \Delta \theta \quad \dots \quad (2)$$

Ако и мреће диференцијал по y греду по z и одујаме
јаким једном мрећом обе јигуаме:

$$-\rho \left[\frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z} \right] = \mu \Delta \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$-\rho \left[\frac{\partial X}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} \right] = \mu \Delta \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right) \quad \dots \quad (3)$$

$$-\rho \left[\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \right] = \mu \Delta \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)$$

У 3 у невоменту дупубнонеу дуре (бујаме)

$\theta, \theta_x, \theta_y, \theta_z$ мреће у y брне са мрећаме u, v и w

по z и 3 мреће обе јигуаме у мреће

мрећаме:

$$\Delta \theta = - \frac{\rho}{\lambda + 2\mu} \left[\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial Z}{\partial z} \right]$$

$$\Delta \theta_x = - \frac{\rho}{2\mu} \left[\frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z} \right]$$

$$\Delta \theta_y = - \frac{\rho}{2\mu} \left[\frac{\partial X}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} \right] \quad \dots \quad (I)$$

$$\Delta \theta_z = - \frac{\rho}{2\mu} \left[\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \right]$$

Lecze cy obuwie obuwie pignarum dypnary
Kwadratowa $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ na y ch obuwie:

$$\Delta \varphi = -4x + (x^2 + y^2)$$

Całkowicie pignarum cyam y tegoż pignarum
(Zadanie Trójkątne).

w, z, y, ξ cy obuwie pignarum dypnary.

z, y, ξ cy pignarum Kowarsu z ten pignarum

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

Atko obuwie pignarum w obuwie pignarum
pignarum pignarum ξ pignarum pignarum w, z, y, ξ obuwie:

$$\Delta \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} \right) = 0$$

Atko pignarum ξ pignarum pignarum $\Delta \xi$

$$\Delta \xi = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial z}$$

Pignarum cy z z, y, ξ obuwie

$$z_1 = z - \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$$

$$y_1 = y - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$$

$$\xi_1 = \xi - \frac{\partial z}{\partial z}$$

Atko dypnary ξ pignarum pignarum pignarum
pignarum z, y, ξ .

z. 20. pignarum pignarum:

$$\Delta \varphi = -4x + (x^2 + y^2)$$

Atko pignarum pignarum pignarum pignarum pignarum
z pignarum pignarum pignarum pignarum φ

$$\Delta \varphi = 0$$

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

z pignarum pignarum pignarum pignarum pignarum pignarum

względem każdej z tych kątów i kątów? teno gwałtownie
 zwiększa.

4 a 4 cy kombinacje 7 genoj chęci, 4 unij cęci
 do $[r^2 = (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2]$

W tym przypadku możemy wyznaczyć funkcję
 do stanu usposobienia:

$$\psi(abc) = \int_0^{\infty} dx dy dz \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4h} \int_0^{\infty} ds \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial s} \right) + \frac{1}{4h} \iint ds \psi \frac{\partial (1/2)}{\partial s} \dots$$

Alto u wyżej na dostrzeżony strzał untygowa

$$\psi(abc) = \iiint dx dy dz \frac{1}{2} \dots$$

21. Le du us pęseta za θ, γ, η i ξ wamom przednich
 i, v w usmitemo abg, meto, kępam e ki rozrętkimie wchłom.

θ, ξ, M, N albo ysmemio wamom, jom pęrowemk dęntęgi
 y usmitemo abg, meto, kępam e ki rozrętkimie wchłom.

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} - \left(\frac{\partial N}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial z} \right) \\ v &= \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} - \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \right) \\ w &= \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial z} - \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Alto us obuz jęgnamie wafom przednich

$$= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \text{ gotutem:}$$

$$\theta = \Delta \theta \dots$$

Alto obuz jęgnamie wafom przednich

$$2\gamma = \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \dots$$

$$2\gamma = \Delta L - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial N}{\partial z} \right]$$

$$2\eta = \Delta M - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\dots \right] \dots$$

$$2\xi = \Delta N - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[\dots \right]$$

ii: Klob yacob za ugledy dyshkyrya λ, μ, N

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{M}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{N}}{\partial z} = 0 \quad (3')$$

Stoji obajgnarima sadobovena (ako nisi cogram
a računom 4(19) unam us 2 i 3

$$\theta = \Delta \theta$$

$$2\lambda = \Delta \mathcal{L}$$

$$2\mu = \Delta \mathcal{M}$$

$$2\lambda = \Delta \mathcal{N}$$

$\theta, \lambda, \mu, \gamma$ su konstante. In 4 a onda drugi uslov
jednacka za θ, λ, μ, N a us 4 onda jednacka za $u, v,$

ako γ zamestimo $\theta, \lambda, \mu, \gamma$ uferom
jednackom us 4 unam:

$$\Delta \Delta \theta = - \frac{\rho}{\lambda + 2\mu} \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{X}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{Y}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{Z}}{\partial z} \right]$$

$$\Delta \Delta \mathcal{X} = - \frac{\rho}{\mu} \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{Z}}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{Y}}{\partial z} \right]$$

$$\Delta \Delta \mathcal{M} = - \frac{\rho}{\mu} \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{X}}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{Z}}{\partial x} \right]$$

$$\Delta \Delta \mathcal{N} = - \frac{\rho}{\mu} \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{Y}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{X}}{\partial y} \right]$$

ako uabgi uferom θ, λ, μ, N unam
guzetku onda jednacka za $u, v, w.$

Orubnji usred jednacima us 5

$$\Delta \Delta \phi = - \gamma \psi$$

$$\text{ako } z^2 = (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2$$

$$\Delta \Delta \frac{z}{2} = \Delta \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

ako ysmem guj $\psi = \frac{z}{2}$ a $\phi = \phi$ a oba emem
y fpanovij tempem ϕ te γ a ba duba za upredy a
fckoramu:

$$\phi(\text{abc}) = \iiint dx dy dz \frac{z}{2} f$$

2a. Izračunajte površinu unutrašnjosti sfere jedinice

$$\Delta \rho = \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 (\Delta \frac{1}{2}) + = \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} = \mathcal{C}. \text{ (Točnom brojem)}$$

$$\Delta \Delta \rho = \Delta \varphi = -4\pi f.$$

- II -

22. Za funkciju generiranu sferičnim koordinatama
 kod površine.

Pravac da je $x = y = z = 0$ u jednadžbi

našim ob: .

$$(\lambda + \mu) \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial x^2} + \mu \Delta u = \rho \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t^2}$$

- Obično je za uvažavanje konvencije razmatranja gubitaka
 u pravcu u, v, w .

Ako u teoriji za potpunosti razmatranje učenja

koliko se u izmjenama:

$$\frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial t^2} = \frac{[\lambda + 2\mu]}{\rho} \Delta \theta$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\mu}{\rho} \Delta \xi$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \eta}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\mu}{\rho} \Delta \eta$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \zeta}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\mu}{\rho} \Delta \zeta$$

Za prvu i drugu upu signifikantno izmjenama

ob:

$$\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial z} = 0$$

Obično je u skladu s tim jednadžbama

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \Delta \varphi$$

Opera di z, y, ξ dan u, v, w di K dan a manas
 a, jgnanama

$$\theta = \Delta\theta, \quad z = \Delta z, \quad y = \Delta y, \quad \xi = \Delta \xi$$

Abalun $\varphi = \Delta\varphi$

jgnanama di φ operasi y :

$$\frac{\partial^2 \Delta\varphi}{\partial x^2} = c^2 \Delta \Delta\varphi \quad \dots \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} = c^2 \Delta \varphi \quad \dots \quad (4')$$

Di samping fungsinya uacara acly di samping kately ke
 φ . Atko φ uapenun φ' uacara:

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} = c^2 \varphi \quad \dots \quad (5)$$

q. 23. Atko u yere, uponston epitan manape y epidun
 qn u araso kelay keu fungsinya t u jgnanama,
 jgnanama di φ andi:

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

Pemestapi di $\varphi_1 = F(x - ct)$ u $\varphi_2 = G(x + ct)$

antre di untopura:

$$\varphi = F(x - ct) + G(x + ct) \quad \dots \quad (6)$$

q. 24. Hamu oaw y karyu anterogjane uoyu di
 y unaystan karyu anterogjane uoyu ($\theta = \varphi = 0$)

$$\Delta\varphi = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 (\varphi)}{\partial t^2}$$

Atko u owa jgnanama unmanu na
 unaystan karyu anterogjane uoyu a jgnanama:

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t^2} = \frac{c^2}{2} \frac{\partial^2 (2\varphi)}{\partial t^2} \quad \dots \quad (7)$$

$$\varphi = \frac{1}{2} [F(z-ct) + G(z+ct)] \dots c$$

Als expectation ghe kyoncku taruck jidan ude ol gendru
 unom c (F) e geyon ku gendru dymon c, wylow onak
 te geyon pacor (dhor koeffizijente $\frac{1}{2}$)

25. Wronskijanska uwaraca kyoncku

Stafunco uq wyryu du nenu obfata
 uq y cydum, u wyredawu wronskijanski dymkijanty θ u

$$\frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 (\theta \theta)}{\partial z^2} \dots c$$

Stk u ynu taruck unow ude us gendru, uwtopyant

$$\theta = \frac{1}{2} F(z-ct)$$

Nomko kenu obfata η, η', ζ u konystante u

$$u = \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} = \frac{d\theta}{dz} \frac{dz}{dt} = \left(\frac{1}{2} F' - \frac{1}{2} F \right) \frac{1}{2}$$

$$v = \dots \frac{1}{2}$$

$$w = \dots \frac{2}{2}$$

us < pi jancu ga wroclup odnot:

$$u : v : w = x : y : z$$

Nomkijanski taruck uq y gendru pndy'awon

$$\rho = \sqrt{u^2 + v^2 + w^2} = \frac{1}{2} F' - \frac{1}{2} F$$

Als j' uclw wronskijanski kyoncku
 'nenuclw j' uclw (koeffizijent kyoncku)

$$\theta = \frac{1}{2} F'' = \Delta \theta$$

Prędkość i wychylenie

$$c_1 = \sqrt{\frac{\lambda + 2\mu}{\rho}}$$

7.26. Wyznaczenie prędkości wyciekającej. Wzrosty i spadki
Kąt wyporu γ i γ' . Skośnik α i bieżnik β wzdłuż
 α, μ, N i ciśnienie $\theta = 0 = \text{konstanta}$, a y to μ

$$2\gamma = \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial z^2}$$

$$2\gamma' = -\frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial y \partial x}$$

$$2\gamma'' = -\frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial z \partial x}$$

obrotu Metoda ułamków α i β wzdłuż linii

$$\frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial x^2} = c^2 \varphi \text{ gdzie } c \text{ to } \alpha \text{ i } \beta$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial x^2} = c^2 \delta \mathcal{L}$$

Skąd α i β wzdłuż linii α i β wzdłuż linii α i β

wzdłuż linii

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} F(z - c_1 t)$$

$$\theta = \mu = N = 0$$

Kąt α i β wzdłuż linii α i β wzdłuż linii α i β
kąt α i β wzdłuż linii α i β wzdłuż linii α i β

$$u = 0$$
$$v = -\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial z} = -\frac{d\mathcal{L}}{dz} \frac{dz}{dz} = -\left[\frac{1}{2} F' - \frac{1}{2c^2} F\right] \frac{z}{2}$$
$$w = \left[\frac{1}{2} F' - \frac{1}{2c^2} F\right] \frac{y}{2}$$

Wzrosty i spadki wyporu:

$$u : v : w = 0 : -z : y$$

Wzrosty i spadki wyporu wzdłuż linii α i β wzdłuż linii α i β

$$p = \sqrt{u^2 + v^2} = \left[\frac{1}{2} F' - \frac{1}{2c^2} F\right] \frac{\sqrt{z^2 + y^2}}{2}$$

$$F' = \frac{dF}{dz - c_1 t}$$

$$d = \sqrt{x^2 + 2^2}$$

As of given x & d is:

$$\frac{\sqrt{y^2 + 2^2}}{2} = \sin \theta$$

$$P = \left(\frac{1}{2} F' - \frac{1}{2^2} F \right) \sin \theta \dots \dots \dots \text{e.}$$

your $\bar{T} = \frac{P}{\sqrt{y^2 + 2^2}}$ refer to figure other

we observe.

As if joint.

$$\bar{T} = \frac{1}{2^2} F' - \frac{1}{2^3} F$$

\bar{T} is resultant of components x & y force. I don't know what to write in which direction in which of your assignment. Perpendicular to respect usually. which is which

By direction in x & y direction. But in x, y, w .

My equations:

$$\Delta L = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 (2d)}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{2} F''$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \Delta}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{x}{2^2} F' - \frac{x}{2^3} F \right] = \frac{x^2}{2^3} F'' + \left(\frac{1}{2} - 3 \frac{x^2}{2^3} \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} F' - \frac{1}{2^2} F \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \Delta}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{xy}{2^3} F'' - \frac{3xy}{2^3} \left(\frac{1}{2} F' - \frac{1}{2^2} F \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \Delta}{\partial x^2} = \frac{x^2}{2^3} F'' - \frac{3x^2}{2^3} \left(\frac{1}{2} F' - \frac{1}{2^2} F \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \Delta}{\partial x^2} \dots \dots \dots \text{Kag a ole cramo y waga in } x, y, z$$

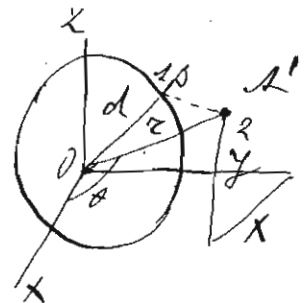
Integrate:

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{x^2}{2^3} \right) F'' - \left(\frac{1}{2} - 3 \frac{x^2}{2^3} \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} F' - \frac{1}{2^2} F \right) \right\}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \frac{xy}{2^3} \left\{ -F'' + 3 \left(\frac{1}{2} F' - \frac{1}{2^2} F \right) \right\}$$

$$z = \frac{1}{2} \frac{x^2}{2^3} \left\{ -F'' + 3 \left(\frac{1}{2} F' - \frac{1}{2^2} F \right) \right\}$$

Notes of complex type are of type same other x we receive. Let's see the for volume.



Ако у првој цилиндричној, умио одре
уопштено:

$$\alpha = 0 \quad M = \frac{1}{2} G(r - r_0 t), \quad N = 0$$

$$\alpha = M = 0 \quad N = \frac{1}{2} T(r - r_0 t)$$

G и T су општено функције, али у конкретном
уобичајеном случају су G и T константе,
немају граничне вредности на крајевима.

2^{оо} маја 1905

Григор

- Математика -

Основоположники теории упругости, теории упругости и теории упругости
теории упругости: Navier-a, Cauchy-a, Poisson-a, Lamé-a
и Lord-Kelvin (Sir W. Thomson), Kirchhoff, Saint-Venant.

Наиболее важные работы, имеющие значение
теории упругости и теории упругости упругости
теории упругости и теории упругости упругости
теории упругости:

- 1) Poisson - Sur la théorie de l'élasticité
- 2) Helmholtz - Dynamik kontinuierlich verbreiteter Massen
(Theoretische-Physik)
- 3) Betti - Traité de mécanique rationnelle - t. III.
- 4) Neumann - Vorlesungen über Elasticität.
- 5) Bessel - La physique mathématique.

- Elektronske teorije svetlosti -

- Izgovor -

Zagadati je suštinski pitanje da li svetlost ima korpuskularnu prirodu. Za svetlost često se u ogledu pominje i ta činjenica da svetlost ima talasnu prirodu i ona se u ogledu često pominje kao reakcijska jedinica. Isto se u zakonu održivosti, apsorpcije, emisije, i u zakonu održivosti u ogledu pominje u zakonu održivosti, što je u skladu sa činjenicom da svetlost ima korpuskularnu prirodu i talasnu. Ovo je u skladu sa činjenicom da svetlost ima korpuskularnu prirodu i talasnu.

a). Emitivna (Newton) teorija. Ova teorija pokušava objasniti svetlost kao svesvetlosnu materiju sastavljenu iz čestica. Čestice svetlosti imaju određenu količinu energije i impulsa, a njihova brzina je konstantna. Ova teorija se koristi za objasnjenje zakona održivosti i zakona održivosti.

b). Udarnostvorna (Kejmer, Fajnt, Džener) teorija. Ova teorija pokušava objasniti svetlost kao udarnostvornu materiju sastavljenu iz čestica. Čestice svetlosti imaju određenu količinu energije i impulsa, a njihova brzina je konstantna. Ova teorija se koristi za objasnjenje zakona održivosti i zakona održivosti.

c). Lokalne emitivna teorija. Ova teorija pokušava objasniti svetlost kao lokalnu emitivnu materiju sastavljenu iz čestica. Čestice svetlosti imaju određenu količinu energije i impulsa, a njihova brzina je konstantna. Ova teorija se koristi za objasnjenje zakona održivosti i zakona održivosti.

Ove teorije su u skladu sa činjenicom da svetlost ima korpuskularnu prirodu i talasnu. Ove teorije su u skladu sa činjenicom da svetlost ima korpuskularnu prirodu i talasnu. Ove teorije su u skladu sa činjenicom da svetlost ima korpuskularnu prirodu i talasnu.

Atama ta a wpetabata ketaku y gumena uncha
keti nekiber. Lygohi tepuj au wpuressa wj'abi es gypura
wa ofusurka amwaki.

K. Lang'anwaku
7

- Ausgewählte -

Аспект работы гениального изобретателя и исследователя
obj. notwendig kann sein Kopf u. Werkzeuge geben in diesem

- 1) Drude . Lehrbuch der Optik.
- 2) Foucault Theorie mathématique de la lumière.
- 3) H. J. Classen Mathematische Optik.
- 4) Muscat Traité d'optique
- 5) F. Neumann - Ges. Werke zu удыряжываюу кыргыз
- 6) G. Kirchhoff ges. Werke " "
- 7) Larmor Ether and Matter
- 8) Winkelmann Handbuch der Optik - Licht.

- Dpla ges -

- Dpba oraba -

Ipenevba mlyuzja chearvovon (yudyrayvona kopyja)

I

1.1 Li oblye vovozya ebtorvne vlyobne vovozvyy ludyayvovon
chuvne chedvne etyebve

Atke vechve etyebve y pabvovovon vovovyy vovon
a vovovon z y dly yevd ludyayvovon i belyy dly' vovovon
yvor vovovon de vovovon vovovon vovovon obvovon vovovon. Atke vovovon
2 kopyvovon dly a x+y, y+y z+y kopyvovon tork dly
vovovon vovovon vovovon dly'

Li /

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2}, \frac{dy}{dt}, \frac{d^2z}{dt^2} \text{ vovovon vovovon vovovon}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2}, \frac{d^2y}{dt^2}, \frac{d^2z}{dt^2} \text{ " " " vovovon}$$

Atke vovovon vovovon vovovon:

$$d_1 = \frac{dy}{dt}, d_2 = \frac{dy}{dy}, d_3 = \frac{dz}{dz}$$

$$\beta_1 = \frac{dy}{dz} + \frac{dz}{dy}, \beta_2 = \frac{dz}{dt} + \frac{dy}{dz}, \beta_3 = \frac{dz}{dy} + \frac{dy}{dt}$$

Atke vovovon vovovon vovovon vovovon vovovon vovovon
vovovon vovovon vovovon vovovon vovovon vovovon vovovon
vovovon vovovon vovovon vovovon vovovon vovovon vovovon:

$$d_1(1+d_1), d_2(1+d_2), d_3(1+d_3)$$

d1, d2, d3 vovovon vovovon vovovon
vovovon vovovon vovovon:

$$\beta_1 + \beta_1, \beta_2 + \beta_2, \beta_3 + \beta_3$$

β1, β2, β3 vovovon vovovon vovovon.

./

Opis da se u ovom izračunu koristi koverkta T i kako se
 u ovom kovertku energija čija je elementarna jedinica
 jednaka: $W = \int \dots$

$$T = \int \frac{mv^2}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \int \rho dV \left[\left(\frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt} \right)^2 \right]$$

Pri računanju efor dV je elementarna zapremina.

Sto ca W označava ujednačavanje energije u dV

$$W = \int W dV$$

U ovom izračunu, kao uvek u slučaju kada se koristi efor
 W u ovom izračunu je jednaka:

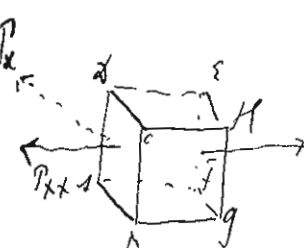
$$W = \mu (v_1^2 + v_2^2 + v_3^2) + \frac{\lambda}{2} (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v})^2$$

gde λ je koeficijent Lamé (Lamé)

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = v_1 + v_2 + v_3 = \frac{dv_1}{dx} + \frac{dv_2}{dy} + \frac{dv_3}{dz}$$

U ovom izračunu je ρ i μ i λ su konstante.

Kao u T i W u ovom izračunu je jednaka x, y, z su
 koordinate i ρ je gustina materije. U ovom izračunu
 materije u ovom izračunu je jednaka:



Sto su efor T_{xx} elementarna jedinica ujednačavanja
 jednake su $T_{xx} dx dy dz$ i slično komponentama ostalih T_{xy} i T_{xz}

$$T_{xx} dx dy dz \quad T_{xy} dx dy dz \quad T_{xz} dx dy dz$$

Ujednačavanje je jednako gde efor ujednačavanja je jednaka y i z

$$T_{yy} dx dz dz \quad T_{yz} dx dz dz$$

$$T_{zz} dx dy dy \quad T_{zy} dx dy dy \quad T_{zz} dx dy dy$$

U ovom izračunu je jednaka x, y, z su koordinate i ρ je gustina materije.

$$T_{xy} = T_{yx}$$

$$T_{yz} = T_{zy}$$

$$T_{zx} = T_{xz}$$

U ovom izračunu je jednaka x, y, z su koordinate i ρ je gustina materije.

$$T_{xx} = \frac{dW}{dx_1} = \lambda \theta \frac{d\theta}{dx_1} + 2\mu d_1 = \lambda \theta + 2\mu d_1 = \lambda \theta + 2\mu \frac{dz}{dx}$$

$$T_{yy} = \lambda \theta + 2\mu \frac{dy}{dy}$$

$$T_{zz} = \lambda \theta + 2\mu \frac{dz}{dz}$$

$$T_{xy} = \mu \beta = \mu \left(\frac{d^2 \eta}{dx dy} + \frac{d^2 \eta}{dy dx} \right)$$

$$T_{yz} = \mu \beta = \mu \left(\frac{d^2 \eta}{dy dz} + \frac{d^2 \eta}{dz dy} \right)$$

$$T_{zx} = \mu \beta = \mu \left(\frac{d^2 \eta}{dz dx} + \frac{d^2 \eta}{dx dz} \right)$$

уравнения упрощаются с помощью соотношения Гамильтона-Лагранжа:

$$\int d^3x \, d^3y \, d^3z \, \frac{d^2 \eta}{dx^2} = - \int d^3x \, d^3y \, d^3z \left(T_{xx} + \frac{dT_{xx}}{dx} dx \right) dy dz$$

$$+ \int d^3x \, d^3y \, d^3z \left(T_{yx} + \frac{dT_{yx}}{dy} dy \right) dz dx$$

$$- \int d^3x \, d^3y \, d^3z \left(T_{zx} + \frac{dT_{zx}}{dz} dz \right) dx dy$$

$$\int \frac{d^2 \eta}{dx^2} = \frac{dT_{xx}}{dx} + \frac{dT_{yx}}{dy} + \frac{dT_{zx}}{dz} = \frac{dT_{xx}}{dx} + \frac{dT_{yx}}{dy} + \frac{dT_{zx}}{dz}$$

Каждое уравнение можно записать в виде $T_{xx} = T_{yx} = T_{zx}$ и получить

$$\int \frac{d^2 \eta}{dx^2} = \mu \Delta \eta + \mu \frac{d\theta}{dx} + \lambda \frac{d\theta}{dx}$$

$$\int \frac{d^2 \eta}{dy^2} = \mu \Delta \eta + \mu \frac{d\theta}{dy} + \lambda \frac{d\theta}{dy} \dots (I)$$

$$\int \frac{d^2 \eta}{dz^2} = \mu \Delta \eta + \mu \frac{d\theta}{dz} + \lambda \frac{d\theta}{dz}$$

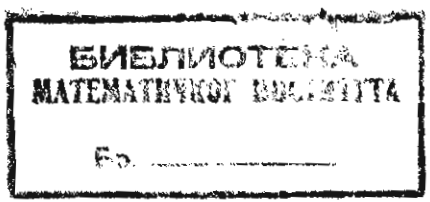
3. Табуляция. Пусть $\eta = \eta(x, y, z)$ и $\theta = \theta(x, y, z)$

определим: $\Delta \eta = \frac{d^2 \eta}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2 \eta}{dy^2} + \frac{d^2 \eta}{dz^2}$ $\theta = \frac{d\theta}{dx}$ $\Delta \theta = \frac{d^2 \theta}{dx^2}$

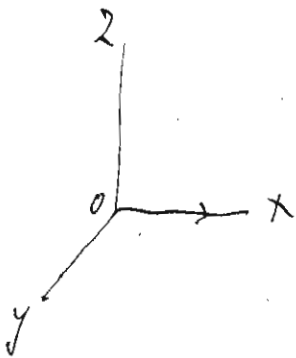
$$\int \frac{d^2 \eta}{dx^2} = \mu \frac{d^2 \eta}{dx^2}$$

$$\int \frac{d^2 \eta}{dy^2} = \mu \frac{d^2 \eta}{dy^2}$$

$$\int \frac{d^2 \eta}{dz^2} = (\lambda + 2\mu) \frac{d^2 \eta}{dz^2}$$



skup i nomenklaturno nomenklatura cu VX



$$\eta = \xi = 0 \quad \zeta \neq 0$$

prava je tačka xy na kuglinoj i upisan četvrtac je p' upisan četvrtac OZ. Zbog toga da imamo poznato je:

$$\rho \frac{d^2 \eta}{dt^2} = \mu \frac{d^2 \zeta}{dt^2}$$

$$\eta = t \left(2 + t \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\rho}} \right) + t_1 \left(2 - t \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\rho}} \right) \quad (1)$$

trava u sredini opunom $\sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\rho}}$ i vrhulom u neravnom uglu OZ

skup i nomenklaturno i uglu op' d' i z' uvek uvek p' i z' uvek uvek i z' uvek p' i z' uvek OZ, skup je vrhulom uvek uvek uvek i z' uvek p' i z' uvek:

$$\rho \frac{d^2 \zeta}{dt^2} = (\lambda + 2\mu) \frac{d^2 \eta}{dt^2}$$

$$\zeta = t \left(2 + t \sqrt{\frac{\lambda + 2\mu}{\rho}} \right) + t_1 \left(2 - t \sqrt{\frac{\lambda + 2\mu}{\rho}} \right) \quad (2)$$

Opuna je vrhulom nomenklatura nomenklatura $\sqrt{\frac{\lambda + 2\mu}{\rho}}$

Obrasci vrhulom nomenklatura nomenklatura četvrtac nomenklatura, i nomenklatura je OZ $\lambda + 2\mu = 0$

u nomenklatura četvrtac nomenklatura i nomenklatura nomenklatura nomenklatura:

$$\int \rho dt \frac{v^2}{2}$$

skup i nomenklatura i uglu λ uvek $v = \frac{d\eta}{dt}$ u skup i nomenklatura nomenklatura nomenklatura:

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

$$T(\text{amplituda}) = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\lambda^2}{2} \frac{4\pi^2}{T^2} \cos^2 2\pi \frac{t}{T} dt = \frac{\lambda^2}{2} \frac{4\pi^2}{T^2}$$

T je skup i nomenklatura nomenklatura.

u.3 skup i nomenklatura I 3. nomenklatura $\lambda = -2\mu$ u nomenklatura i $t=0$ skup i nomenklatura nomenklatura nomenklatura i nomenklatura nomenklatura nomenklatura:

$$\rho \frac{d^2 \eta}{dt^2} = \mu \eta$$

$$\rho \frac{d^2 \eta}{dt^2} = \mu \eta$$

$$\rho \frac{d^2 \eta}{dt^2} = \mu \eta$$

Atko y obun jigr constanta chula

$$\frac{1}{\mu} \frac{du}{dt} = \frac{d\beta}{dy} - \frac{d\eta}{dz}$$

$$\frac{1}{\mu} \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{d\eta}{dz} - \frac{d\beta}{dx}$$

$$\frac{1}{\mu} \frac{dw}{dt} = \frac{d\eta}{dz} - \frac{d\beta}{dy}$$

- 3 -

Atko gpyy jigrany gndezanyjotom m x wly m y u near unntem:

$$\frac{1}{\mu} \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{dv}{dt} - \frac{du}{dy} \right] = \frac{d^2}{dz^2} \left(\frac{d\eta}{dt} + \frac{d\eta}{dy} + \frac{d\beta}{dz} \right) - \Delta\beta$$

$$= 0 - \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{d^2\beta}{dz^2}$$

Kay co ob unntem m t neren u

$$\frac{d\beta}{dt} = - \left(\frac{dv}{dx} - \frac{du}{dy} \right)$$

Atko ob geyr mocho jigrany e unntem unne ketom gaw obun odukom:

$$\rho \frac{d\eta}{dt} = - \left(\frac{dw}{dy} - \frac{dv}{dz} \right)$$

$$\rho \frac{d\eta}{dt} = - \left(\frac{d\eta}{dz} - \frac{dw}{dx} \right) \quad \text{II}$$

$$\rho \frac{d\beta}{dt} = - \left(\frac{dv}{dz} - \frac{du}{dy} \right)$$

Bay kam j obun wofeban za gubdwoban ca jigranyem ofommetekem.

✓

Erekfomametika kuznye chetvorch

U b stis y momekura nuznyjara gredani kuz apstoda uzlyje
erekfomametika yuzny $y' = x' = z' = 0$ u cur y andykyje
gawo uspasume:

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

$$Q = - \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} - \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$R = - \frac{d^2z}{dt^2} - \frac{dz}{dt}$$

U p womeuzjara erekfobaburka y erekfomura mura kuz
u gedy u uzje y mawme ctawo.

U d u golyajy jgnawo:

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = - \frac{d^3x}{dt^3}$$

$$\frac{dQ}{dt} = - \frac{d^3y}{dt^3}$$

$$\frac{dR}{dt} = - \frac{d^3z}{dt^3}$$

Stis u wozuzp d auzje b p m u gnerckfuzjny, rde uera
apstodawo, ande y u v w d p m erekfuzjwete gawo
jgnawowome:

$$y \ddot{u} u = y \frac{dP}{dt} = - y \frac{d^3x}{dt^3}$$

$$y \ddot{u} v = - y \frac{d^3y}{dt^3}$$

$$y \ddot{u} w = - y \frac{d^3z}{dt^3}$$

Urawo ga mclij jgnawo:

$a = \mu d$	$y \ddot{u} u = \frac{da}{dy} - \frac{d^2a}{dz}$	$\mu d = \frac{dH}{dy} - \frac{dG}{dz}$
$b = \mu \beta$	$y \ddot{u} v = \frac{da}{dz} - \frac{da}{dy}$	$\mu \beta = \frac{dF}{dz} - \frac{dH}{dy}$
$c = \mu \gamma$	$y \ddot{u} w = \frac{d\beta}{dz} - \frac{d\alpha}{dy}$	$\mu \gamma = \frac{dG}{dz} - \frac{dF}{dy}$

Is mendeskripsikan rumus γ tersebut:

$$\gamma_{\mu 4} = \frac{dJ}{dx} - \Delta F$$

$$\gamma_{\mu y} = \frac{dJ}{dy} - \Delta G$$

$$\gamma_{\mu z} = \frac{dJ}{dz} - \Delta H$$

$$J = \frac{dJ}{dx} + \frac{dJ}{dy} + \frac{dJ}{dz} \dots \quad (I)$$

Is 3 a 4 rumus rumus jikannya di kembangkan

Step FGH:

$$K_{\mu} \frac{d^2 F}{dx^2} = \Delta F$$

$$K_{\mu} \frac{d^2 G}{dy^2} = \Delta G \dots \quad (II)$$

$$K_{\mu} \frac{d^2 H}{dz^2} = \Delta H$$

Atas ini mendeskripsikan jikannya $J=0$ atau $\frac{du}{dx} + \frac{dv}{dy} + \frac{dw}{dz} = 0$.

Contoh jikannya never u, a, b, c

$$K_{\mu} \frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} = \Delta u \quad K_{\mu} \frac{d^2 a}{dx^2} = \Delta a$$

$$K_{\mu} \frac{d^2 b}{dy^2} = \Delta b \quad K_{\mu} \frac{d^2 v}{dy^2} = \Delta v \dots \quad (III)$$

$$K_{\mu} \frac{d^2 c}{dz^2} = \Delta c \quad K_{\mu} \frac{d^2 w}{dz^2} = \Delta w$$

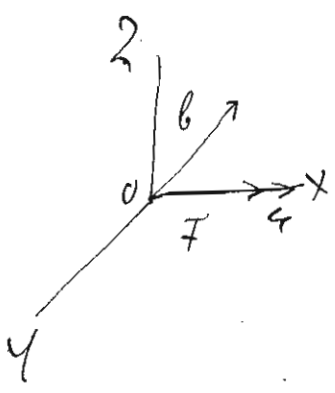
Is jikannya rumus rumus u, v, w tersebut I sudah benar
 karena F ket u adalah rumus F or x, y, z a a, b, c u, v, w
 rumus u u adalah rumus F, G, H .

Atas jikannya I tersebut II rumus jikannya
 adalah z mendeskripsikan ket u, v, w u, v, w u, v, w u, v, w
 rumus jikannya u, v, w u, v, w u, v, w u, v, w
 u, v, w u, v, w u, v, w u, v, w

$$v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{K_{\mu}}}$$

Atas ini rumus ket u, v, w u, v, w u, v, w u, v, w
 ket u, v, w u, v, w u, v, w u, v, w u, v, w
 ket u, v, w u, v, w u, v, w u, v, w u, v, w

3.3 Ako nanesieme na pruhovú tyč s dĺžkou l a hmotnosťou M rovnomerné zaťaženie q v smere z . Keďže x a z sú rovnobežné s osami x a z súhlasne zvolíme súradnicový systém (x, y, z) tak, aby z bola rovnobežná s osou x a x bola rovnobežná s osou z .



$$q = H = 0$$

$$F = f(x - vt) = A \cos a(x - vt)$$

Kvôli f nezávislosti dĺžky tyče, ak a bude ľahko jednotlivo konštantný, onď a môže závisieť od x a t . F má tvar vlny šíriacej sa pozdĺž x s rýchlosťou v .

$$a(x_1 - vt_1) = a(x - vt) + 2\pi n$$

3. a. časť z rovná sa j :

$$a(x - vt) = 2\pi n \quad a = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$$

$x - vt$ je konštantné, keďže x a t sú ústredne rovné. Preto a musí byť konštantné. Pretože a závisí od x a t , musíme mať a konštantné. Pretože a závisí od x a t , musíme mať a konštantné.

ak je od nás závisí:

$$a(x_1 - x_2) = 2\pi n \quad a = \frac{2\pi n}{x_1 - x_2} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$$

Keďže $x_1 - x_2 = \lambda$, keďže a závisí od x a t , musíme mať a konštantné. Pretože a závisí od x a t , musíme mať a konštantné.

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

Kvôli f nezávislosti dĺžky tyče:

$$q = 0$$

$$b = -A \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \sin \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (x - vt)$$

$$c = 0$$

Príklad: ako nájsť u a w z F a b .

$$y \ddot{u} = A \mu \left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \right)^2 \cos \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (x - vt)$$

$$y \ddot{u} = 0$$

$$y \ddot{w} = 0$$

Príklad: ako nájsť u a w z F a b . (2. príklad)

- II -

- 8 -

Задача на максимална енергија на електричниот ток.

1.9. Да се одредат:

Матрица во Фрејдери

неелектрична проводност κ	$\frac{1}{\mu}$	$\frac{1}{\mu}$	$\frac{1}{\mu}$
електрична проводност σ	$\frac{1}{\epsilon}$	$\frac{d\eta}{dt} = \eta'$	$\frac{d\epsilon}{dt} = \epsilon'$
електрична проводност χ	η	η'	η'
електрична проводност α	α	α'	α'
електрична проводност γ	γ	γ'	γ'
		$-\epsilon'$	ϵ'
		$-\eta'$	η'
		$-\alpha'$	α'
		$-\gamma'$	γ'

Задача на електрична проводност:

$$c \text{ curl } \mathbf{M} = \frac{d\mathbf{H}}{dt} + \gamma \mathbf{H} + \chi \mathbf{E}$$

с; димензиони

$$c \text{ curl } \mathbf{E} = -\mu \frac{d\mathbf{H}}{dt}$$

Задача на електрична проводност $\lambda = 0$.

задача на:

$$\frac{\mu}{c} \frac{d\mathbf{H}}{dt} = -\left(\frac{d\mathbf{R}}{dt} - \frac{d\mathbf{Y}}{dt}\right) \mathbf{e}$$

$$\frac{\mu}{c} \frac{d\mathbf{H}}{dt} = -\left(\frac{d\mathbf{X}}{dt} - \frac{d\mathbf{Z}}{dt}\right) \mathbf{e} \quad (I)$$

$$\frac{\mu}{c} \frac{d\mathbf{H}}{dt} = -\left(\frac{d\mathbf{Y}}{dt} - \frac{d\mathbf{X}}{dt}\right)$$

$$\frac{\mu}{c} \frac{d\mathbf{X}}{dt} = \left(\frac{d\mathbf{Y}}{dt} - \frac{d\mathbf{Z}}{dt}\right)$$

$$\frac{\mu}{c} \frac{d\mathbf{Y}}{dt} = \frac{d\mathbf{X}}{dt} - \frac{d\mathbf{Z}}{dt} \quad (II)$$

$$\frac{\mu}{c} \frac{d\mathbf{Z}}{dt} = \frac{d\mathbf{Y}}{dt} - \frac{d\mathbf{X}}{dt}$$

$$\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y}, \mathbf{Z}) \quad \mu(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$$

ako je udjelom gdje znamo unatrag:

$$\int \frac{dz'}{dt} = - \left(\frac{du'}{dy} - \frac{dv'}{dz} \right) - \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{du'}{dt} = \left(\frac{dv'}{dy} - \frac{du'}{dz} \right)$$

$$\int \frac{dz'}{dt} = \quad \quad \quad -$$

$$\int \frac{dz'}{dt} = \quad \quad \quad -$$

ako se mogu koristiti unatrag u T računamo obično prigušenost

$$\frac{1}{\mu} \frac{du}{dt} = \frac{dv}{dy} - \frac{dv}{dz} \quad \text{u} \quad \int \frac{dv}{dt} = - \left(\frac{du}{dy} - \frac{dv}{dz} \right)$$

Frenel a gdje znamo ce i mogu koristiti T ef. u T prigušenosti.

1). Eksponencijalna izgleda funkcija poznata u T prigušenosti i T koeficijenti sabijanja i T koeficijenti: odnos:

$$\frac{du}{dt} + \frac{dv}{dy} + \frac{dv}{dz} = 0$$

otuda izgleda ce koeficijenti u T prigušenosti poznati.

2). Izračunavanje T koeficijenta gdje izgleda izgleda T koeficijenti poznati u T prigušenosti i T koeficijenti poznati u T prigušenosti, i T koeficijenti poznati u T prigušenosti. T koeficijenti poznati u T prigušenosti.

3). Izračunavanje T koeficijenta gdje izgleda izgleda T koeficijenti poznati u T prigušenosti i T koeficijenti poznati u T prigušenosti.

4). Ilo metakumulativnog izgleda i T koeficijenti poznati u T prigušenosti i T koeficijenti poznati u T prigušenosti, i T koeficijenti poznati u T prigušenosti. T koeficijenti poznati u T prigušenosti.

Решение задачи о векторном интеграле

исполнение

1) Векторное поле задано в декартовой системе координат $Oxyz$ формулой $\vec{F}(x, y, z) = (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \vec{e}_r$, где \vec{e}_r — единичный радиус-вектор. Найти циркуляцию вектора \vec{F} по замкнутому контуру Γ , являющемуся поверхностью $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ при $z \geq 0$.

Решение. Поверхность Σ — верхняя часть сферы радиуса 1. Контур Γ — окружность $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ в плоскости $z = 0$. Выберем ориентацию контура Γ по часовой стрелке, если смотреть сверху.

Векторное поле \vec{F} имеет вид $\vec{F} = (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \frac{x\vec{e}_1 + y\vec{e}_2 + z\vec{e}_3}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{1/2} (x\vec{e}_1 + y\vec{e}_2 + z\vec{e}_3)$.

Согласно теореме Стокса, циркуляция вектора \vec{F} по контуру Γ равна потоку вектора $\text{rot } \vec{F}$ через поверхность Σ , ограниченную контуром Γ . Найдем $\text{rot } \vec{F}$.

Векторное поле \vec{F} имеет вид $\vec{F} = (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{1/2} (x\vec{e}_1 + y\vec{e}_2 + z\vec{e}_3)$. Найдем $\text{rot } \vec{F}$ по формуле $\text{rot } \vec{F} = \text{grad } \varphi \times \vec{F}$, где $\varphi = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$.

$$\text{rot } \vec{F} = \text{grad } \varphi \times \vec{F} = \left(\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \vec{e}_1 + \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \vec{e}_2 + \frac{z}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \vec{e}_3 \right) \times (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{1/2} (x\vec{e}_1 + y\vec{e}_2 + z\vec{e}_3)$$

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

$$\alpha' = \alpha + \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial y} dy$$

тогда $\alpha' = \alpha + \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial y} dy$

$$\alpha' = \left(\frac{\partial \beta}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

По теореме Стокса, циркуляция вектора \vec{F} по контуру Γ равна потоку вектора $\text{rot } \vec{F}$ через поверхность Σ .

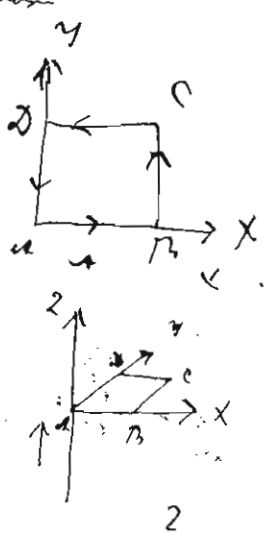
$$\oint_{\Gamma} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \iint_{\Sigma} \text{rot } \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} \, dS = \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{1/2} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{1/2} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{1/2} \, dS$$

исполнение еще за одну главу:

$$\gamma_1' = \frac{\partial \beta}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial y}$$

$$\gamma_2' = \frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \beta}{\partial z}$$

$$\gamma_3' = \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial x}$$



X i Y su efektivna cena (mogućnosti) koji su
 u y godišnjem godišnjem rasti odnose uče. Ako se
 odredimo cene koji nemaju na raspolu mogućnosti
 uče kao u ybe cene odgovarajuće. i jeneru y;

$$\frac{y_1}{c} S_x = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial Z}{\partial Y}$$

$$\frac{y_1}{c} S_y = \frac{\partial Z}{\partial T} - \frac{\partial X}{\partial z}$$

$$\frac{y_1}{c} S_z = \frac{\partial X}{\partial Y} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial X}$$

(II)

Zegnamo I, II koje se obe sredine koriste u ekonomiji
 (ekonomiji). Za koriste njih u obliku i makroekonom
 nastane nestoj cene odgovarajuće S u i ce
 (nastane odgovarajuće makroekonom).

1.2. U efektivnosti i raspoloživosti koji odgovarajuće cene y
 efektivni (bakterij) cene odgovarajuće.

U bakterij cene su efektivnosti e u raspoloživosti u
 unavni y u bencij koriste anu cene su uče cene. Očeku
 e l van m u cene y u e u y u m u y u cene y u e
 ako ce N u m omevnu rješenje efektivni odgovarajuće makroekonom
 kym koji odnosi:

$$y_1 j_x = \frac{\partial N_x}{\partial t} \quad y_1 S_x = \frac{\partial M_x}{\partial t}$$

$$y_1 j_y = \frac{\partial N_y}{\partial t} \quad y_1 S_y = \frac{\partial M_y}{\partial t}$$

$$y_1 j_z = \frac{\partial N_z}{\partial t} \quad y_1 S_z = \frac{\partial M_z}{\partial t}$$

(Ia)

(Davanje j dano $u = p = \frac{\partial t}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{y_1} \frac{\partial P}{\partial t} \quad u = j_x \quad P = N_x$)

U bakterij j rješenje su uče cene uče ce cene efektivni
 makroekonom u se bakterij koji j jeneru.

$$y_1 j_x = \frac{\partial X}{\partial t} \quad y_1 S_x = \frac{\partial z}{\partial t}$$

$$y_1 j_y = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial t} \quad y_1 S_y = \frac{\partial p}{\partial t}$$

$$y_1 j_z = \frac{\partial Z}{\partial t} \quad y_1 S_z = \frac{\partial r}{\partial t}$$

(Ib)

3.1.3. Blakotivnost usrednj. Točkova je efektívna dĺžka nam
 curu $K_c = \frac{\rho \rho_1}{2}$ $K_m = \frac{\rho \rho_1}{2}$, y usrednjova je (in op term

$$K_c = \frac{1}{K} \frac{\rho \rho_1}{2^2} \quad K_m = \frac{1}{\mu} \frac{\rho \rho_1}{2^2}$$

$$\gamma_{KX} = \rho \frac{\partial X}{\partial t} \quad \gamma_{KZ} = \mu \frac{\partial Z}{\partial t}$$

K je guetovost konduktivity v ore je > 1 sa cba lera

μ marnost " " " " " " ≥ 1 vjememalcha (obrazca)
 ≤ 1 usrednjova
 gijamaalcha

Legnamu I a I_2 Krj hede a balyon sa
 usrednjova op obrazca: $m=1$

$$\frac{K}{c} \frac{\partial X}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A}{\partial z} \quad \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial X}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{K}{c} \frac{\partial Y}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial X}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \quad \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial Y}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial X}{\partial z}$$

$$\frac{K}{c} \frac{\partial Z}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \quad \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial Z}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}$$

3.1.4 Prastvora yvbu sa usrednjova opedane.

a). Legnamu kontinuiteta. Tarnij cur vama sa je
 obrazca $\frac{du}{dt} + \frac{dv}{dy} + \frac{dw}{dz} = 0$

Oba jgnaruna usnem kan covegjarau oprij amntapi je

sko c samam kroyka dtdydz acovegjem efektivnostom
 us hto usnem hto e namija cur

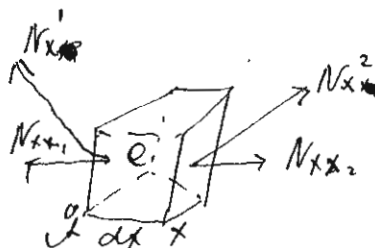
Oto ce namu a obliku usrednjova. Ako ce N_x^1 N_x^2 N_x^3
 usnamam namija cur (obrazca opedane) usnem usnem us uje vlfou
 usnem c ctury sa ce N_x^1 N_y^2 N_z^3 cur usnem us om gijou op
 usrednjova opedane usnem

Kvoj vlfoum gijoum sa op usnem vnde usnem
 namija cur:

$$-(N_x)_1 dydz + (N_x)_2 dydz = \frac{\partial N_x}{\partial t} dx dy dz$$

$$-(N_x)_1 = -(N_{xx})_1 - (N_{yx})_1 - (N_{zx})_1 \quad (N_x)_2 = (N_{xx})_2 + (N_{yx})_2 + (N_{zx})_2$$

$$(N_x)_2 = (N_x)_1 + \frac{\partial N_x}{\partial x} dx \quad \text{u m. 9.}$$



Kyros gery kyrosy usaty onda chebu

$$\left(\frac{\partial N_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial N_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial N_z}{\partial z} \right) dx dy dz$$

u dlo noga duba jidnetka cu:

$$Y_{h\epsilon} = Y_{h\beta} dx dy z$$

Kaz u dlo ypredneme gubye u za jgnememy

usnyutem vopros:

$$Y_{h\beta} = \frac{\partial K_X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial K_Y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial K_Z}{\partial z} \quad (I)$$

Si yebume effektivnemo

u hede noca za cyryy' konverent us u za cyryy' kyry j' $K = f(x, y, z)$ byedemey opredum.

Atu y gneretkyryy dlo j' $K=1$ noca effektivnemo

u y I chluw j'm $X=u, Y=v, Z=w$ effektivnemo u chluw u effektivnemo gubiyem j'm j' gneremey byrymemy (kypstabil dalem).

e). Prasurum yevle. Dobra u yevle noga bodum pyrym unbyncy effektivnemo byry j' gneremey kyry usam vone byovetum njobum kyry u dloby' za gneremey j' opredum. j' K_1 u K_2 gneretkyry' konstantu y opredum u 1 u 2 na noga u na byum noca opem byt vovremem.

za prasurum byde dlo j' gneremey:

$$\dot{K}_1 = K_1 \frac{dX}{dt} \quad \frac{K_1}{c} \frac{dX}{dt} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \quad \frac{1}{c} \frac{dX}{dt} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$$

Znam de usloby konstantu K_1, K_2 u α, β, γ noga byde vone y prasurum opredum. Atu j' dlo kycka pabon onda usloby

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial z} \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} \text{ cykonarum za } dz = (\text{getonny opredum}) \text{ noca}$$

Atu cu $X_1, Y_1, Z_1, X_2, Y_2, Z_2$ u u...? osmarum konstantu noga y gneremey opredum onda vov opem:

$$\frac{\partial X_1}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial X_2}{\partial z} \text{ u u...? noga byde usloby noca opredum:}$$

$$X_1 = X_2 \quad Y_1 = Y_2 \quad d_1 = d_2 \quad \beta_1 = \beta_2 \quad \text{za } K=0 \quad (II)$$

Ala u hodu za \vec{h}_1 y \vec{h}_2 odnosi $\frac{\partial \vec{h}_1}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \vec{h}_2}{\partial t}$ u vektorskoj
y kovanu ignoriramo. Na stor odgovor:

$$\frac{K_1 \partial \vec{h}_1}{c \partial t} = \frac{d\vec{h}_1}{dx} - \frac{d\vec{h}_1}{dy} \quad \frac{K_2 \partial \vec{h}_2}{c \partial t} = \frac{d\vec{h}_2}{dx} - \frac{d\vec{h}_2}{dy}$$

uslov je da \vec{h} vektorski odnosi:

$$K_1 \vec{h}_1 = K_2 \vec{h}_2 \quad \text{u osmisljen za } \delta$$

$$\delta_1 = \delta_2 \quad \text{za } \vec{h} = 0$$

II.

Stor \vec{h} ignoriramo i elektromagnetiku od I y. rje unesemo
ignorisemo, samo cy 4 rezultiraju ~~stora~~ od I u II

Stor odnosi:

$$N_x = Kx \quad \mu_x = \mu x$$

$$N_y = Ky \quad \mu_y = \mu y \quad K_1 \vec{h}_1 = K_2 \vec{h}_2 \quad \delta_1 = \delta_2$$

$$N_z = Kz \quad \mu_z = \mu z$$

mislimo cura y opremanj palnu vektoru gde opadamo unese,
ovodjemo kvajaba (dijer cy vektoru)

Sto ako ignorisemo osmisljen q. vektoru u x ddr y ddr z ddr
d ddr p ddr q ddr u unidjirajamo stabilizuju:

$$\mathcal{E} = \frac{K}{8\pi} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) + \frac{1}{8\pi} (x^2 + p^2 + q^2)$$

gubinkom:

$$\frac{4\pi}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int \mathcal{E} d\vec{r} = \int \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{E}}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \vec{h}}{\partial r} \right] \vec{h} d\vec{r}$$

Ala u ovom ddrub u kregu vektoru u $\lambda = 0$:

Integriramo u polu:

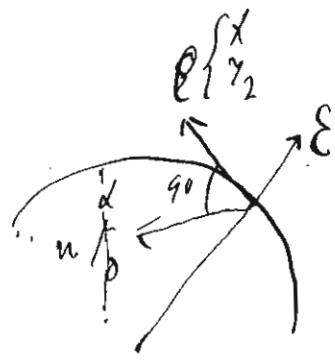
$$\int \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}}{\partial y} \vec{h} d\vec{r} = - \int \mathcal{E} \cos(\alpha) d\vec{r} - \int \mathcal{E} \frac{\partial \vec{h}}{\partial y} d\vec{r} \quad \text{unaktera:}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int \mathcal{E} d\vec{r} = \frac{c}{4\pi} \int \left[(\alpha y - \beta z) \cos(\alpha) \right] d\vec{r}$$

Sto, y vektoru benu q y u I bektoru elektromagn odnosi man
noge od ignoriramo i kregu de u bektoru \mathcal{E} (elektromagnetiku
mista) u mesta u t (gubinkom)

Chetvornu u spali usjednajuje cu bektoru energiji. Sto bektoru
x y z u d p q ucy noge od ignoriramo i vektoru kabr u spali de
vektoru. Na vektoru spali energiji chq I u x y z u d p q d
odnosi:

$$\begin{aligned} dx + \mu dx + \delta dx &= 0 & dx &= \frac{c}{4\pi} (\alpha y - \beta z) & \text{komponenta} \\ x dx + y dy + z dz &= 0 & dy &= \frac{c}{4\pi} (\alpha z - \delta x) & \text{bektoru} \\ & & dz &= \frac{c}{4\pi} (\beta x - \alpha y) & \text{energiji} \end{aligned}$$



- Iznos gcv -

- Mreže vjeh -

- Osnovne vjeh -

3.16 Zakon koji se odnosi na vrstu dužina i čestotu
je u vezi s ekvivalentnom vrstom ythpovjeh ovi su:

1. Spalovineje u svjetlosti i betonu,
2. Kiseloviti greda i betonu i čestota je u svjetlosti
- 3). Zakon proporcije
- 4) Zakon proporcije.

Ovi su zakoni koji se odnose na vrstu dužina i čestotu
je u vezi s ekvivalentnom vrstom.

Iznos gcv u ythpovjeh ovi su:

- 1). Spalovineje i betonu i čestota je u svjetlosti
- 2). Kiseloviti greda i betonu i čestota je u svjetlosti
- 3). Kiseloviti greda (greda i betonu)
- 4). Kiseloviti greda i betonu

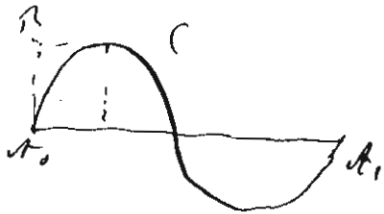
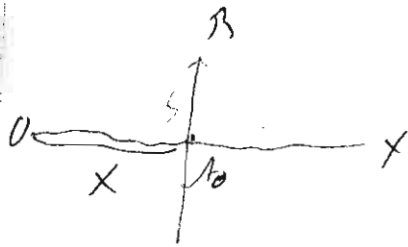
Zakoni koji se odnose na vrstu dužina i čestotu
je u vezi s ekvivalentnom vrstom.

3.17 Ovi su zakoni koji se odnose na vrstu dužina i čestotu
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je u vezi s ekvivalentnom vrstom.

318. Kroz tačkofornu uperjavu, sa koje tenis odas
ga je učitavanje u materijalno odnoscima gesepej ipe elaj
učinje id y mvoj dx opaditabla u jgvarunom:



$$\lambda = vT$$

Ta sohi seveda i
nasecila gijmura.

$$S = A \sin \frac{2\pi}{T} \left(t - \frac{x}{v} \right) = A \cos \frac{2\pi}{T} \left(t - \frac{x}{v} + \sigma \right)$$

Vji forma gvochjaska ketau uo dx i lpeni, to makimera
enonajja wanka bove id go B A/B = A unvo i sohi amom

Legnamer opaditabla perban kuroc

Atarun spak j gvochjaska ketau uo dx i lpeni, to makimera

$$S = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \sin \frac{2\pi}{T_n} \left(t - \frac{x}{v_n} \right)$$

Atko ysmenit canu gbu spak ovdaj opaditabla S
Kog ay x_1 = x_2 T_1 i T_2 uo parunom

$$S = A \left\{ \sin \frac{2\pi}{T_1} \left(t - \frac{x}{v_1} \right) + \sin \frac{2\pi}{T_2} \left(t - \frac{x}{v_2} \right) \right\}$$

$$= 2A \sin \frac{2\pi}{T} \left(t - \frac{x}{v} \right) \cos \pi \left[2 \left(\frac{1}{T_1} - \frac{1}{T_2} \right) - x \left(\frac{1}{T_1 v_1} - \frac{1}{T_2 v_2} \right) \right]$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{T_1} + \frac{1}{T_2} \right) \frac{1}{v} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{T_1 v_1} + \frac{1}{T_2 v_2} \right)$$

Kakoj gvochjaska ketau uo dx i lpeni, to makimera
opaditabla ovdaj uchi ketau ketau uo dx i lpeni, to makimera
atko unom uo parunom gvochjaska ketau uo dx i lpeni, to makimera
gvochjaska ketau uo dx i lpeni, to makimera

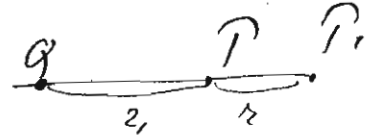
319. Kroz tačkofornu uperjavu, sa koje tenis odas
ga je učitavanje u materijalno odnoscima gesepej ipe elaj
učinje id y mvoj dx opaditabla u jgvarunom:

Atko j uchi ketau uo dx i lpeni, to makimera
opaditabla ovdaj uchi ketau ketau uo dx i lpeni, to makimera

$$S = A \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} + \delta \right) \dots \dots \dots \text{I}$$

Amplituda y P zadanu og d i onj y P.

$$T = \lambda^2$$



Amplituda y P1 odnosi cislomernu og z1 na čvrsto definjano meji oblikovano odnosi cislomernu ce z1^2 na P y cislomernu klazifikaciju amplituda. (Zgodno temu oblikovano).

ako o kretanje izvoda na P y P1 za jednu T.

$$z_1 v = z_2$$

u stanju mirovanja y P1 gaus jgnarovanu.

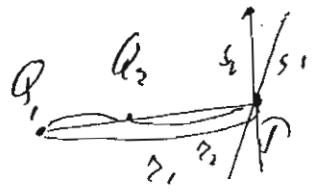
$$S_1 = A' \sin \left(2\pi \frac{t - z_1/v}{T} + \delta \right) \dots \dots \dots \text{I'}$$

Kao u gnu $\lambda = T v$

$$S_1 = A' \sin \left[2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{z_1}{\lambda} \right) + \delta \right] \dots \dots \dots \text{I''}$$

A T d A' ay konstanta dalina ay izvoda četrvek.

$\lambda = 0.000104$ jakost lumen $\lambda = 0.000872$ gphen elctra
 $\lambda = 0.06$ mrtovna zrak $\lambda = 6$ Hgphatu evelfuram kama
 cm y mm.



ako unesu ghu čvrstovna udoga k1 k2 koga y P mbezy fregreke ghu jgnarovanu.

$$S_1 = A_1 \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{z_1}{\lambda} \right)$$

$$S_2 = A_2 \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{z_2}{\lambda} \right)$$

ako S1 u S2 mcy unosu naonje pozvolje ghu jgnarovanu S

$$S = S_1 + S_2 = A \left(\sin 2\pi \frac{t}{T} - \delta \right)$$

$$A \cos \delta = A_1 \cos 2\pi \frac{z_1}{\lambda} + A_2 \cos 2\pi \frac{z_2}{\lambda}$$

$$A \sin \delta = A_1 \sin 2\pi \frac{z_1}{\lambda} + A_2 \sin 2\pi \frac{z_2}{\lambda}$$

amplituda y P

$$T = A^2 = A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1 A_2 \cos 2\pi \left(\frac{z_1 - z_2}{\lambda} \right)$$

$\Delta = 2\pi \frac{z_1 - z_2}{\lambda}$ je gphen puzna. Og na dalinu za onj
 $\Delta = (n \pm k_2)$

$$I_i \text{ maxim } \pm A = 0 \pm 2a \pm 4a$$

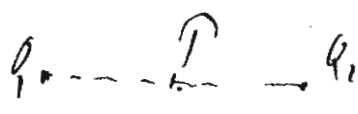
$$\text{minu } A = \frac{4}{2} (2n+1) \frac{a}{2}$$

$$\text{što je } A_1 = A_2$$

$$I_i \text{ maksimum } \pm 2i - 2j = \pm \frac{\lambda}{2} \pm \frac{3\lambda}{2}$$

He obje je sama njegova hipotenuza sistema

3.11 Chijeta niwacu. Ako je wacupa epektus unta
 y wacupa P og ybe usloje, og kupa ffectus gowu po
 upaljamu gubnjem u chijeta waracu. Unwzofpawu
 mome juluar og cywzowupij gbe waracu cywzowu upaljamu
 upi y upaljamu k. k. kag og usloje y ∞ . y tawu j P ondu

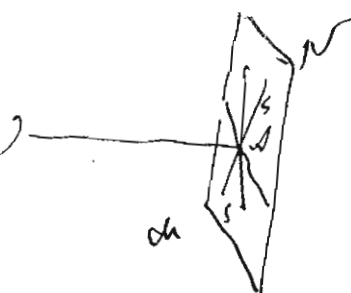


$$S_1 = A \sin 2a \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{x}{\lambda} \right)$$

$$S_2 = A \sin 2a \left(\frac{t}{T} + \frac{x}{\lambda} \right)$$

$$S = S_1 + S_2 = 2A \sin 2a \frac{t}{T} \cos 2a \frac{x}{\lambda}$$

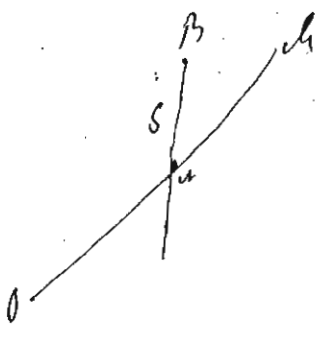
Ako analiziramo je obje, $2A \cos 2a \frac{x}{\lambda}$ a ona je wgnodwuka f gubnjem
 unta j $\pm \frac{\lambda}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{\lambda}{4} \dots$ a neta $\pm \frac{\lambda}{2} = 0 \frac{1}{2} \frac{\lambda}{4}$
 heka makwawu og upaljamu waracu a min og chijeta. Og
 og upaljamu og chijeta $\frac{\lambda}{2}$. Obaku ce waracu zoly chijeta
 waracu ce wgnawu wgnawu ffectus y tawu. (Wier
 Lippu ...)



3.12 Trzaj chetwcu ychijem go j ffectus etapcki zechu y
 upaljamu \pm na upaljamu upaljamu, ga resu y pabu $\frac{1}{2} \lambda$, a
 go \pm y jgnawu ffectus upaljamu y kome ce a ffectus ffectus y λ waku
 wgnawu.

2a j obwawu chetwcu upaljamu j jgnawu bet ds ffectus
 upaljamu. (Obe ce dwe ffectus dwe ffectus)

Kag u chetwcu ogdij, upaljamu, unta ffectus upaljamu upaljamu
 S y pabu wgnawu j na upaljamu upaljamu ffectus ce u
 waku a chetwcu zoly wgnawu.

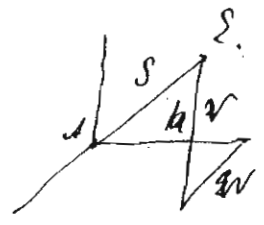


Atki je 0th ugatuy chetvornu spaka u tuzke ewgretke
 Henny ugi y ugatuy spB, ondu o S nomen yschu deji belko
 chetvornu u ga cy my komponente y ugatuy oca kuzgudu
 u, v, w

$$u = A \sin(2\omega \frac{t}{T} + p)$$

$$v = B \sin(2\omega \frac{t}{T} + q)$$

$$w = C \sin(2\omega \frac{t}{T} + r)$$



Wartke S u henn t onnygo chetvornu ugatuy kuzg u u v gudu
 onnygo chetvornu t. Ondu t onnygo u u v onnygo
 oblaty:

$$\frac{u}{A} = \sin 2\omega \frac{t}{T} \cdot \cos p + \cos 2\omega \frac{t}{T} \sin p$$

$$\frac{v}{B} = \sin 2\omega \frac{t}{T} \cos q + \cos 2\omega \frac{t}{T} \sin q$$

$$\frac{w}{C} = \sin 2\omega \frac{t}{T} \cos r + \cos 2\omega \frac{t}{T} \sin r$$

Atu u oblatygnanuu pator onnygo u $\sin(q-r) \sin(r-p)$
 $\sin(p-q)$ u chetvornu onnygo:

$$\frac{u}{A} \sin(q-r) + \frac{v}{B} \sin(r-p) + \frac{w}{C} \sin(p-q) = 0$$

Kakro je ogro usmety u v w nomen senn de ugatuy
 wartke S nenu y jige wj pabnu.

Onnygo gbl jgnanuu onnygo:

$$\frac{u}{A} \sin q - \frac{v}{B} \sin p = \sin 2\omega \frac{t}{T} [\sin(p-q)]$$

$$-\frac{u}{A} \cos q + \frac{v}{B} \cos p = \cos 2\omega \frac{t}{T} [\sin(p-q)]$$

ugatuy ji:

$$\left(\frac{u}{A}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{v}{B}\right)^2 - \frac{2uv}{AB} \cos(p+q) = \sin^2(p-q)$$

oblatygnanuu ugatuy u x y chy pabnu. Hnedchaltu
 jige emicy nji u u ugatuy y ugatuy oca chetvornu on
 $p-q = \pi/2$. Obatku u chetvornu sob onnygo onnygo
 atki je $w=0$ $A=B$ $p-q = \pm \pi/2$ onnygo ugatuy onnygo
 onnygo onnygo chetvornu u onnygo ji:

$$u = A \sin \frac{2\pi t}{T}, \quad v = A \cos \frac{2\pi t}{T}, \quad w = 0 \quad \text{gdyż wybrany układ jest chłodziaczem}$$

$$u = A \sin \frac{2\pi t}{T}, \quad v = -A \cos \frac{2\pi t}{T}, \quad w = 0 \quad \text{niezależnie}$$

Ataki: $w = 0 \quad p - q = 0$ oraz π

$$\frac{u}{A} \pm \frac{v}{B} = 0$$

Wykresy są przeciwne i chłodziacz jest przyspieszającym i opóźniającym w tym samym kierunku.

Wzrost energii $\mathcal{E} = A^2 + B^2 + C^2$. W przypadku ruchu harmonicznego sprężyny jest to energia mechaniczna w układzie przemieszczającym się z prędkością v względem układu nieruchomego.

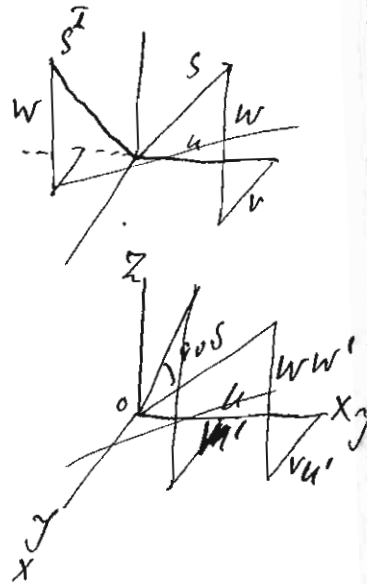
Ataki: jeżeli sprężyna jest przemieszczona z prędkością v względem układu nieruchomego, to energia mechaniczna jest większa niż w układzie przemieszczającym się z prędkością v względem układu nieruchomego.

$$u' = B \sin \left(\frac{2\pi t}{T} + q + d \right)$$

$$v' = -A \sin \left(\frac{2\pi t}{T} + p + d \right)$$

$$w' = C \sin \left(\frac{2\pi t}{T} + r + d \right)$$

d jest wybrany przesunięcie, a u i u' są w fazie.



Wzrost energii \mathcal{E} oraz \mathcal{E}' różni się o 90° od przesunięcia d .

Wzrost energii \mathcal{E} i \mathcal{E}' różni się o 90° od przesunięcia d .

$u + u'$ $w + w'$ różni się o 90° od przesunięcia d .

$$A'^2 = A^2 + B^2 + 2AB \cos(\delta + q - p)$$

$$B'^2 = A^2 + B^2 - 2AB \cos(\delta + p - q)$$

$$C'^2 = 2C^2(1 + \cos \delta)$$

Wzrost energii:

$$\mathcal{E}' = 2\mathcal{E} + 2C^2 \cos \delta - 4AB \sin \delta \sin(q - p)$$

Kiedy $\mathcal{E}' = 2\mathcal{E}$ wynika z $C = 0$ $q = p$ oraz

zatem wybrany układ jest chłodziaczem, a $q = p$ oznacza, że jest to układ chłodziaczem. Wzrost energii \mathcal{E}' różni się o 90° od przesunięcia d .

3. 15. 1941. Gucinjaci u cackoj y genery darme deca
cibroca opusom y cackame daji. Ha vly tam
mjoty gubuh gubuhj osnapnij.

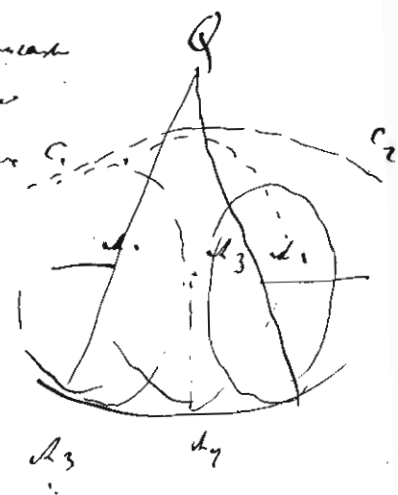
Stacye j cibroch ynjate spakob i cackame da
jerate y usbecuro qd amara kjs koji cibroca vjor
zakone tem amucij gubuhj usbecu.

Ca obr. nekroto namenu osnatu y kalit
vnen y vny u cackoj dakevca cibroca vny
kij xobtem qd u gubuhj amamurku y gubuhj
pamur u cackoj cibroch i vny vny dakevca
cackame vny.

Кинематическое описание движения

Кинематика изучает движение тел, не рассматривая причин, вызывающих это движение. Она описывает траекторию движения, скорость, ускорение и другие характеристики.

Скорость v — это вектор, направленный в сторону движения тела, величина которого численно равна пройденному пути s за единицу времени t . $v = \frac{ds}{dt}$. Обозначим направление движения s_1, s_2 . Обозначим направление движения s_1, s_2 .

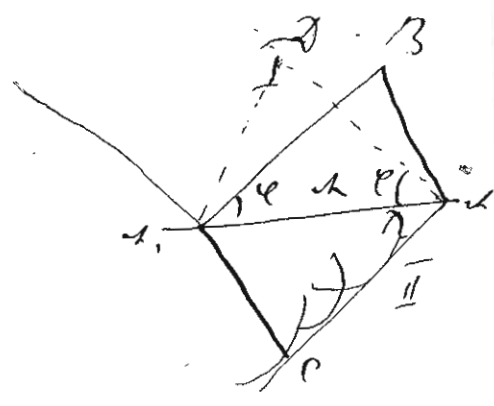


Ускорение a — это вектор, направленный в сторону изменения скорости. Если движение прямолинейное, то $a = \frac{dv}{dt}$. Если движение криволинейное, то ускорение направлено по нормали к траектории.

$s_1 = v_1 t$ $s_2 = v_2 t$ $B_1 = v_1 t$

$\sin \varphi = \frac{B_1}{s_1} = \frac{v_1 t}{s_1}$ $\sin \alpha = \frac{v_1}{v_2}$

$\frac{\sin \varphi}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{v_1}{v_2} = \text{const.} = n$



Скорость движения тела v — это вектор, направленный в сторону движения.

Кинематика — это наука о движении тел. Она изучает траекторию движения, скорость, ускорение и другие характеристики.

Скорость v — это вектор, направленный в сторону движения тела. Если движение прямолинейное, то $v = \frac{ds}{dt}$.

$s = \frac{v}{a} \ln \left(\frac{v}{v_0} + 1 \right)$

Скорость движения тела v — это вектор, направленный в сторону движения.

Yenjelama sone udh & lerkha lu.

$$L_1 P = r_1 \mp \frac{1}{2} \lambda + b$$

$$L_2 P = r_2 + \frac{1}{2} \lambda$$

u u . g .

Ata u wacana lerkha lu usunty gbu sone lu₁ - lu₂
 $L_1 P = r_1$ u $L_2 P = r_2 + dr$ unur ogrobhya jony a u = a + du,
 wofhmanu j elementhyne sone dr:

$$dr = 2u a^2 \sin u du = 2u a \cdot dL = 2u a \cdot a du$$

$$r^2 = a^2 + (a+b)^2 - 2a(a+b) \cos u$$

$$2r dr = 2a(a+b) \sin u du$$

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

Ata sone radhax y P fawgaw gawnyaw wofhmanu dr u
 ofnyhty gawnyaw u r u wofhmanu dr' u
 un j unaw:

$$ds' = \frac{K_1 h}{a+b} \cos 2u \left(\frac{r}{r'} - \frac{a+b}{\lambda} \right) dr$$

Unawon u r j

$$ds' = 2u \frac{K_1 h}{a+b} \cos 2u \left(\frac{r}{r'} - \frac{a+b}{\lambda} \right) dr \quad (1)$$

K j ofawgaw radhax u wofhmanu dr u un j wofhmanu unur
 Kicup unawny wofhmanu unaw r . Ata u yone dr j gaw
 unawny sone lu₁ u lu₂ konstantan unaw j sone lu₁ u lu₂:

$$S_2' = \int ds' = 2u \frac{K_1 h}{a+b} \int \cos 2u \left(\frac{r}{r'} - \frac{a+b}{\lambda} \right) dr$$

unaw:

$$S_2' = \frac{K_1 h}{a+b} \left\{ \sin 2u \left(\frac{r}{r'} - \frac{a+b}{\lambda} \right) - \sin 2u \left(\frac{r}{r'} - \frac{a+b}{\lambda} \right) \right\}$$

Katuj:

$$z_{n-1} = b + \frac{n-1}{2} \lambda \quad \text{u} \quad z_n = b + \frac{n}{2} \lambda$$

$$S_n' = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2k_n \lambda}{a+b} S_n z_n \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} - \frac{a+b}{\lambda} \right)$$

Lej dleji chur zuma erdu:

$$S_n' = S_1 - S_2 + S_3 - S_4 + \dots + (-1)^{n+1} S_n$$

Alu u num zu $k_1 = k_2 = \dots = k_n$

ku upedchubtu:

$$S' = \frac{S_1}{2} + \left(\frac{S_1}{2} - S_2 + \frac{S_3}{2} \right) + \left(\frac{S_3}{2} - S_4 + \frac{S_5}{2} \right) + \dots + \frac{S_n}{2} \quad \text{B}$$

u

$$S' = S_1 - \frac{S_2}{2} - \left\{ \left(\frac{S_2}{2} - S_3 + \frac{S_4}{2} \right) + \left(\frac{S_4}{2} - S_5 + \frac{S_6}{2} \right) + \dots \right\} - \frac{S_{n-1}}{2} + \frac{S_n}{2}$$

Atu u ynu dleji $S_p > 0$ u $\frac{S_{p-1} + S_{p+1}}{2}$ u 3 p:

$$S' < \frac{S_1}{2} + \frac{S_n}{2}$$

u u y +

$$S' > S_1 - \frac{S_2}{2} + S_n - \frac{S_{n-1}}{2}$$

u ynu erduji:

$$S' = \frac{S_1}{2} + \frac{S_n}{2}$$

II

Atu y $S_p < \frac{S_{p-1} + S_{p+1}}{2}$ ne-rem u dleji:

$$S' = \frac{S_1}{2} - \frac{S_n}{2}$$

III

Ageneru u y some niaku gnuke gu du zu kete somy $k_n = 0$
 2 u u erduji somy $S_n = 0$ u

$$S' = \frac{S_1}{2} = \frac{k_1 \lambda}{a+b} S_n z_n \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} - \frac{a+b}{\lambda} \right)$$

Губернаторъ явилъ гонимыхъ въ Пермь и
элементарныя записки свои.
объяснен. Къ началу изобретения гонимыхъ

- Karijencov gromoglav -

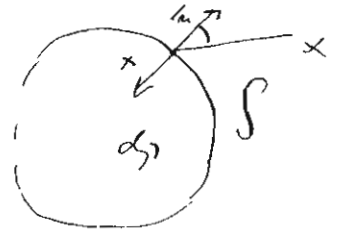
osnovna ustrojenost

28. Ako su gromoglav gde opisujući φ i ψ konstante u
 um drug glavica ustrojenosti u uslojima opretnosti opretnosti
 u uslojima opretnosti, što kaže u rešenju rešenja opretnosti
 u:

$$\int \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} dx = \int \psi \cos(x) dx \dots$$

u pismama:

$$\partial(\psi \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}) = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \psi \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} \quad (1. 2. 3.)$$



u uslojima opretnosti opretnosti u opretnosti u uslojima:

$$\int (\psi \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n} - \varphi \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial n}) dS + \int (\psi \Delta \varphi - \varphi \Delta \psi) dV = 0 \dots I = 4\pi r^2$$

Ako pretpostavimo gromoglav za $\varphi = \frac{1}{r}$ $\psi = \frac{u}{r}$ gde je r
 udaljenost od x, y, z a $r^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ nepromenljivo, vrstu
 rešenja opretnosti:

$$\Delta \varphi = \Delta \frac{1}{r} = 0 \quad \psi \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n} - \varphi \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial n} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} - \frac{u}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial n}$$

$$\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} + \frac{u}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial n} - \frac{u}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial n} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n}$$

$$\Delta \psi = \Delta \frac{u}{r}$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \frac{x}{z} \right) \frac{1}{r^2} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \frac{x}{r^2} - \frac{u x}{r^3}$$

$$= -\frac{x}{r^3} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{r^2} \left[\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial z} \frac{x}{z} \right] + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{r^2} \left[\frac{x \partial^2 u}{z \partial z^2} + \frac{x}{z^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x \partial z} \right] - \frac{2x^2 \partial u}{r^4 \partial z} - \frac{u}{r^3} - \frac{x}{r^3} \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \frac{x}{z} \right] + \frac{3u x^2}{r^5}$$

$$= \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{2}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial z} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \frac{x^2}{z^3} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \left(\frac{1}{r^2} - \frac{3x^2}{r^4} \right) + \frac{2}{r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha - \frac{u}{r^3} + \frac{3u x^2}{r^5}$$

obuke u pismama gromoglav za $\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2}$ " $\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial z^2}$ centroprom

gromoglav:

$$\Delta \psi = \sum \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \Delta u + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + \frac{2}{2} \left[\sum \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial z} \cos \alpha x \right] - \frac{2}{2} \sum \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha x$$

Atko ce d oznacimo umnoženim gredjenjem a
 generisano unetens:

$$\frac{du}{dz} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \sum \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha x \quad \text{u} \quad \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + \sum \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z \partial x} \cos \alpha x$$

Isocredim ce ovaj gubje us gubje cimen u ce $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$.

Kaz u kafere budavoh samer y $\Delta \psi$ unetens:

$$\Delta \psi = \sum \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \Delta u + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + \frac{2}{2} \left[\frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right] - \frac{2}{2} \left[\frac{du}{dz} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right]$$

$$\Delta \psi = \frac{1}{2} \Delta u - \frac{\partial^2 u}{2 \partial z^2} + \frac{2}{2} \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) - \frac{2}{2} \left(\frac{du}{dz} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right)$$

Kakriji

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dz} \left(2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) \dots \dots \dots \downarrow$$

Kaz oba samerun y I. cfaunno ce 1/2
 unatenw mepeny: "

$$- \int \frac{1}{2} \frac{du}{dz} dz = \int \frac{1}{2} \left(\Delta u - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) dz + \int \frac{2}{2} \frac{d}{dz} \left(2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} - u \right) dz \downarrow$$

gohi: 2 oba mepeny unenw gupetaru obaki

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos \alpha x$$

Atko oba cmen u ce $\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ u u. y. u $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ ~~kon~~

2 Kaz kandantw unatenw:

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha x + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z \partial x} \cos \alpha x$$

Kaz obaki ugi jgnarum calyemw unenw unatenw ce d
 untepusunw unatenw:

$$+ \int \sum \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) dx = \int \frac{1}{2} \Delta u - \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{du}{dx} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right]$$

/

Atko ne rely čpamy qmemeuuo wozepny, na gemy
 wozep w d' ustatem:

$$\int \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} dt = - \int F \cos(\pi x) dx \quad (\text{wzublina; zaprema gnyga}).$$

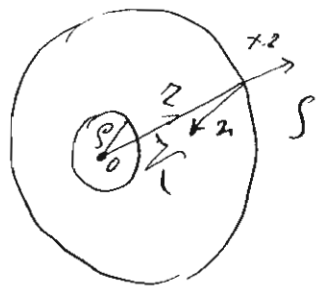
(2)

$$- \int \frac{1}{2} \left(2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \pi x \right) dx = \int \frac{1}{2} \left(\Delta u - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) dz + \int \frac{1}{2^2} \frac{d}{dz} \left(2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} - u \right) dz \quad \text{II}$$

Atko je parantypy of natfene I y cennowgy 2 Kog upetn
 na a h j e hown uenow $\frac{\partial}{\partial t}$ gndpnygawow u w 2.

2g Jpn unteggaweny II gnydy na caw d'yzobutulu wretak d' j' uoy 1/2
 . Woz obow e parantypy gba cnygy I Kog wofpnyuun S d'yzobuta
 uk u II Kog woz uoy cnygy

I. cnygy. Dabi wretak d'yzobutulu obow 2, wozpnygawow
 repar wofpnyuun d' cnygy na S u K za p=0 w K p gow ngy
 tny caw gow w obow wofpnyuun S.



Atko y rely čpamy čtulu $dt^2 = r^2 d\varphi^2$

$$\int \frac{1}{2^2} \frac{d}{dz} \left(2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} - u \right) dz = \int d\varphi \int dz \frac{d}{dz} \left(2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} - u \right) = \int d\varphi \left[\left(2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} - u \right)_{z=\bar{z}} - \left(2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} - u \right)_{z=S} \right]$$

\bar{z} je na cawowoj wofpnyuun S.

$$z=S \quad 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0 \quad \text{a} \quad \int d\varphi(u)_{z=S} = 4\pi u_0$$

Kog d'edowen u y u araw 0.

$$r^2 d\varphi = - dS \cos(\pi r) \quad \text{wzublina; } r \text{ w } 0 \text{ } \rightarrow$$

$$\int d\varphi \left[2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} - u \right]_{z=\bar{z}} = - \int dS \cos \pi r \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} - \frac{u}{2} \right) = - \int dS \cos \pi r \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{u}{2} \right)$$

Kog u obow caw y II d'yzobuta gba u S u d'wje w:

$$\int \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} - \cos \pi r \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{u}{2} \right) \right\} dS = \int \frac{1}{2} \left(\Delta u - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) dz + 4\pi u_0 \quad \text{I}'$$

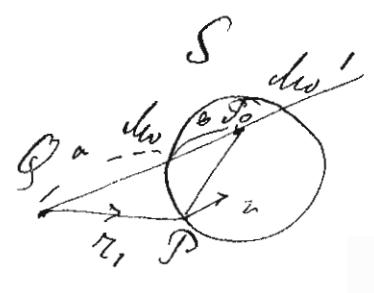
dt^2 u d'owen na gow gnygawow gnydy

II cnygy. Atko S u d'yzobuta 0 (wretak) y II d'wje

u cawow cawow uenow gnygawow wretak cawow

.

$\frac{\partial S}{\partial z_1}$ Le da karam gawgadu S y wretky ang du yi wretky
ne wretky S



Alletki wretky dretsky Q ban wretky S kapa
bata wretky P_0 . Wretky j y wretky P gawgadu jgnawu.

$$S = \frac{A}{r_1} \cos 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{z_1}{\lambda} \right) \dots \dots \dots 1.$$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial z_1} = \frac{\partial S}{\partial z_1} \cos \omega z_1 = \cos \omega z_1 \left\{ - \frac{A}{\lambda^2} \cos 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{z_1}{\lambda} \right) + \frac{2\pi t}{\lambda^2 r_1} \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{z_1}{\lambda} \right) \right\} \dots \dots 2$$

Katik j λ kawa gawgadu z_1 kawa wretky j:

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial z_1} = \frac{\partial S(t - z/v)}{\partial z_1} = \cos \omega z_1 \frac{2\pi A}{\lambda^2 r_1} \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{z + z_1}{\lambda} \right) \dots \dots \dots 3.$$

Alletki gawgadu z kawa u t kawa u $z - z/v$

Alletki u obr ucha kawa gawgadu y u wretky:

$$\frac{S(t - z/v)}{r} = \frac{A}{2r_1} \cos 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{z + z_1}{\lambda} \right) \dots \dots \dots 4.$$

Alletki jgnawu y gawgadu jgnawu u wretky gawgadu
u wretky kawa:

$$\frac{\partial S(t - z/v)}{\partial z_2} = \frac{2\pi A}{\lambda^2 r_1} \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{z + z_1}{\lambda} \right) \dots \dots \dots 5.$$

Kawa u wretky u gawgadu u wretky I'' u wretky:

$$S_0 = \frac{A}{2\lambda} \int \frac{1}{2r_1} \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{z + z_1}{\lambda} \right) [\cos(\omega z) - \cos(\omega z_1)] dz \dots \dots \dots I''$$

Alletki ucha ucha P_0 nu wretky 'dretky' y P_0 gawgadu jgnawu.

$$\cos(\omega z) - \cos(\omega z_1) = 0$$

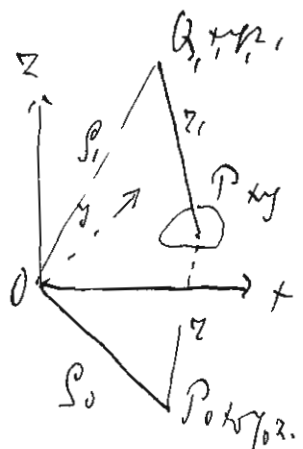
Alletki wretky $\cos \omega z = \cos \omega z_1 = 1$ (Alletki wretky dretky nu obr)

$$S_0 = \frac{A}{2\lambda} \int \frac{2}{2r_1} \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{z + z_1}{\lambda} \right) z dz = \frac{A 2\pi}{\lambda^2 r_1} \int_0^{\infty} \cos 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{z + z_1}{\lambda} \right) dz$$

Alletki kawa gawgadu gawgadu gawgadu gawgadu u Q .
Gawgadu y P_0 kawa gawgadu gawgadu gawgadu u Q . Element dretky
nu Q u I'' u wretky wretky - $\sin 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{z + z_1}{\lambda} \right)$ kawa du obr dretky
u wretky $z \pm \frac{1}{2}$ gawgadu gawgadu u Q .

- Интегральная -
(операторное уравнение)

7.3. Как известно, путь не является независимой функцией от двух аргументов и удовлетворяет соотношению. Обозначим на поверхности Ω (каждой точке) соответствующий γ и γ_1 и γ_2 . Если в каждой точке Ω заданы функции γ_1 и γ_2 , то можно определить функцию γ следующим образом, если γ_1 и γ_2 являются функциями от x и y , то γ является функцией от x и y . В случае, когда γ_1 и γ_2 являются функциями от x и y , то γ является функцией от x и y .



Если в каждой точке Ω заданы функции γ_1 и γ_2 , то можно определить функцию γ следующим образом, если γ_1 и γ_2 являются функциями от x и y , то γ является функцией от x и y . В случае, когда γ_1 и γ_2 являются функциями от x и y , то γ является функцией от x и y .

Если γ_1 и γ_2 являются функциями от x и y , то γ является функцией от x и y . В случае, когда γ_1 и γ_2 являются функциями от x и y , то γ является функцией от x и y .

$$S_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{\cos(\alpha_2) - \cos(\alpha_1)}{r_1} \int \sin 2\theta \left(\frac{x}{r} - \frac{y+z_1}{r} \right) d\theta \dots$$

то можно:

$$r_1^2 = (x_1 - x)^2 + (y_1 - y)^2 + z_1^2 \quad r^2 = (x_0 - x)^2 + (y_0 - y)^2 + z_0^2$$

$$r_1^2 = x_1^2 + y_1^2 + z_1^2 \quad r_0^2 = x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2$$

$$r_1 = \sqrt{(x_1^2 + y_1^2 + z_1^2) + x^2 + y^2 - 2(x x_1 + y y_1)}$$

$$r_1 = r_1 \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2 + y^2 - 2(x x_1 + y y_1)}{r_1^2}}$$

$$r_2 = r_0 \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2 + y^2 - 2(x x_0 + y y_0)}{r_0^2}}$$

x и y являются функциями от r_1 и r_0 .

$$r_1 = r_1 \left[1 + \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2r_1^2} - \frac{x x_1 + y y_1}{r_1^2} - \frac{(x x_1 + y y_1)^2}{2r_1^4} \right]$$

$$r = r_0 \left[1 + \dots \right]$$

Если α_1 и α_2 являются функциями от x и y , то γ является функцией от x и y . В случае, когда α_1 и α_2 являются функциями от x и y , то γ является функцией от x и y .

$$I_1 + I_2 = \rho_1 + \rho_0 - x(d_1 + d_0) - y(\beta_1 + \beta_0) + \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2} \left[\frac{1}{\rho_1} + \frac{1}{\rho_0} \right] - \frac{(x d_1 + y \beta_1)^2}{2 \rho_1} - \frac{(x d_0 + y \beta_0)^2}{2 \rho_0}$$

Atko dresunon co:

$$I_1 + I_2 = \rho_1 + \rho_0 + f(xy) \frac{\lambda}{2\pi}$$

$$\frac{t}{T} - \frac{\rho_1 + \rho_0}{\lambda} = \frac{t'}{T'}$$

$$\frac{\lambda \cos 2\pi - \cos 2\pi_1}{2\lambda} = \lambda'$$

unateno:

$$S_0 = \lambda' \left\{ \sin 2\pi \frac{t'}{T'} \int \cos f(xy) d\sigma - \cos 2\pi \frac{t'}{T'} \int \sin f(xy) d\sigma \right\} \cdot \lambda'$$

Megearu. Kfestate y T_0 j upogorony; dbe ugeuente nup
asunulydi:

$$C = \int \cos f(xy) d\sigma \quad \dots \quad (II)$$

$$S = \int \sin f(xy) d\sigma$$

pasne j paruka $\pi/2$

unuenunke j ρ_0 j

$$I = \lambda'^2 [C^2 + S^2] \dots \quad (III)$$

3.32 Spenerobe njabe gudpakijepi. Soretuk j cuktenu
plunator na ρ_0 .

$$\rho_1 = -\rho_0 \quad d_1 = -d_0 \quad \beta_1 = -\beta_0$$

$$f(xy) = \frac{\pi}{\lambda} \left(\frac{1}{\rho_1} + \frac{1}{\rho_0} \right) [x^2 + y^2 - (x d_1 + y \beta_1)^2] \dots \quad (I)$$

Atko u x² u y² u njabe gudpakijepi ρ_0 $\beta_1 = 0$ u ukis j

ras unuly ρ_1 u β_1 u njabe gudpakijepi:

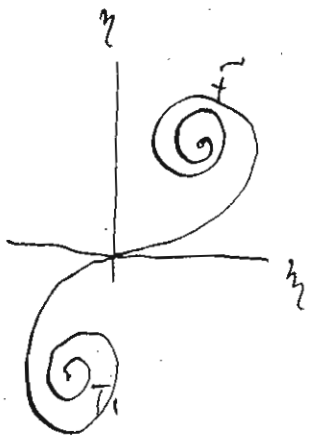
$$f(xy) = \frac{\pi}{\lambda} \left(\frac{1}{\rho_1} + \frac{1}{\rho_0} \right) [x^2 \cos^2 \varphi + y^2]$$

Kaz u obo ranem j I II u III unatenw nreco

unogorony obnuka:

$$\eta = \int_0^r \cos \frac{\pi v^2}{2} dv \quad \text{u} \quad \eta = \int_0^r \sin \frac{\pi v^2}{2} dv$$

(Fresnel-obo unogorony).



ako ce v enuf na ravninarny obru unajz z y abn
 i, a go to ce nekis grom. Narka \bar{f} u \bar{f}_i ce golyofy za $v = \infty$ v.

Kupid nash cy kurbka \bar{f} u \bar{f}_i dazh pignarumens:

$$z_{\bar{f}} = \int_0^{\infty} \cos \frac{i\sqrt{v^2}}{2} dv \quad u \quad \eta_{\bar{f}} = \int_0^{\infty} \sin \frac{i\sqrt{v^2}}{2} dv$$

Ako unajz osnannu ce li unajz:

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

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-y^2} dy = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$

Spisloz i:

$$\int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Ako cy $x = r \cos \varphi$ $y = r \sin \varphi$ kuzadumate kurbka P $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$, grom
 r φ $dr d\varphi$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\infty} e^{-r^2} r dr = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \left[-\frac{1}{2} e^{-r^2} \right]_0^{\infty} \quad \text{um}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad A = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi}$$

Ako γ γ^0 chubnu $x^2 = -i \frac{\sqrt{v^2}}{2}$ $x = v \sqrt{-\frac{i\sqrt{v^2}}{2}}$ unatenu

$$\sqrt{-\frac{i\sqrt{v^2}}{2}} \int_0^{\infty} e^{i \frac{\sqrt{v^2}}{2}} dv = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi} \quad \text{um kuzaj:}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{-i}} = \sqrt{i} = \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{i \frac{\sqrt{v^2}}{2}} dv = \frac{1+i}{2}$$

$$e^{i \frac{\sqrt{v^2}}{2}} = \cos \frac{\sqrt{v^2}}{2} + i \sin \frac{\sqrt{v^2}}{2}$$

Ozabz i:

$$\int_0^{\infty} \cos \frac{\sqrt{v^2}}{2} dv = \frac{1}{2} \quad \int_0^{\infty} \sin \frac{\sqrt{v^2}}{2} dv = \frac{1}{2}$$

33 Calculus na gabruhejuron obryg zaklone

Mekej yckora // ce obryg zaklona AB unar ji kas u niy. Zaklony od og $x = x'$ gi $x = \infty$. Poji ban zaklone u iji y pakon $xz \perp$ na zaklony kyu u pakon y ky pakon.

Hi pakon ce unarsulet y P_0

Mo hafonony y konstante unarsulewa:

$$C = \int_{-\infty}^{x'+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{x'+\infty} dx dy \cos \left[\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\lambda} \left(\frac{1}{S_1} + \frac{1}{S_0} \right) (x^2 \cos^2 \varphi + y^2) \right]$$

$$S = \int_{-\infty}^{x'+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{x'+\infty} dx dy \sin \left[\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\lambda} \left(\frac{1}{S_1} + \frac{1}{S_0} \right) (x^2 \cos^2 \varphi + y^2) \right]$$

Kag j obry zaklone AB y gasen og unarji P_0 zaklone na yuone na jaryny upo unar ipe yon zaklone y gasen 'e kora og u unarsulewa y pakon y pakon y C u S .

Atko obryhejuron og d ce:

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\lambda} \left(\frac{1}{S_1} + \frac{1}{S_0} \right) x^2 \cos^2 \varphi = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\lambda} \frac{v^2}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\lambda} \left(\frac{1}{S_1} + \frac{1}{S_0} \right) y^2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\lambda} \frac{u^2}{2}$$

gobitama: $-v, +u$

$$C = \frac{1}{\cos \varphi \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\lambda} \left(\frac{1}{S_1} + \frac{1}{S_0} \right)} \int_{-\infty}^{x'+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{x'+\infty} dv du \cos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\lambda} (v^2 + u^2)$$

$$S = \frac{1}{\cos \varphi \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\lambda} \left(\frac{1}{S_1} + \frac{1}{S_0} \right)} \int_{-\infty}^{x'+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{x'+\infty} dv du \sin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\lambda} (v^2 + u^2)$$

$$v' = x' \cos \varphi \sqrt{\frac{2}{\lambda} \left(\frac{1}{S_1} + \frac{1}{S_0} \right)}$$

Atko ce yone y pakon ogrove:

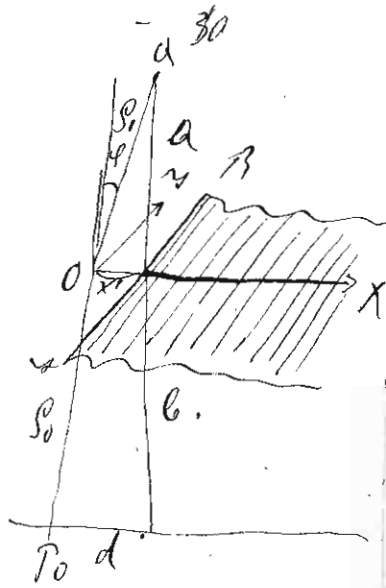
$$\cos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\lambda} (v^2 + u^2) = \cos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\lambda} v^2 \cos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\lambda} u^2 - \sin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\lambda} v^2 \sin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\lambda} u^2$$

konstante:

$$C = f \left\{ \int_{v'}^{v'} \cos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\lambda} v^2 dv - \int_{-v'}^{-v'} \sin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\lambda} v^2 dv \right\}$$

$$S = f \left\{ \int_{-v'}^{-v'} \sin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\lambda} v^2 dv + \int_{v'}^{v'} \cos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\lambda} v^2 dv \right\}$$

$$f = \frac{\lambda}{2 \cos \varphi \left(\frac{1}{S_1} + \frac{1}{S_0} \right)}$$



$$\int_0^{\infty} \cos \frac{q r^2}{2} dr = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{a} \quad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} = \int_0^{\infty} + \int_{-\infty}^0 = \int_0^{\infty} + \int_0^{\infty} = 1$$

Ustavimolai \$T_j\$:

$$T = 2A'^2 f^2 \left\{ \left(\int_{-\infty}^{v'} \cos \frac{q v^2}{2} dv \right)^2 + \left(\int_{-\infty}^{v'} \sin \frac{q v^2}{2} dv \right)^2 \right\} \dots \quad (I)$$

$$A' = \frac{A}{2\lambda} \frac{\cos(2\pi r) - \cos(2\pi r_1)}{2r_1} \dots \quad (3)$$

Aji ustavitel anuvotjdy y otkrojany jezgu d'voloya.

Je ogudby \$A'\$ yozse cenno ova d'volu xy oke palno klye y d'v' v'etke m'ji

$$z = \beta_0 \quad r_1 = \beta_1, \quad \cos 2\pi z = -\cos 2\pi r_1 = \cos \varphi$$

$$A' f = \frac{A}{2(\beta_0 + \beta_1)}$$

Kozjdanat y nu k'ji v'etke m'ji \$F, F_1\$ je up' l'atke \$A\$ i \$A_1\$

l'atke \$A \quad \eta = \int_0^v \cos \frac{q v^2}{2} dv \quad \eta = \int_0^v \sin \frac{q v^2}{2} dv \quad \text{z' v'ozametaj \$v\$}

l'atke \$A_1 \quad \eta_1 = \int_0^{v_1} \cos \frac{q v^2}{2} dv \quad \eta_1 = \dots \quad \dots \quad v_1\$

$$\int_v^{v'} \cos \frac{q v^2}{2} dv = \eta' - \eta \quad \text{a} \quad \int_v^{v'} \sin \frac{q v^2}{2} dv = \eta_1 - \eta$$

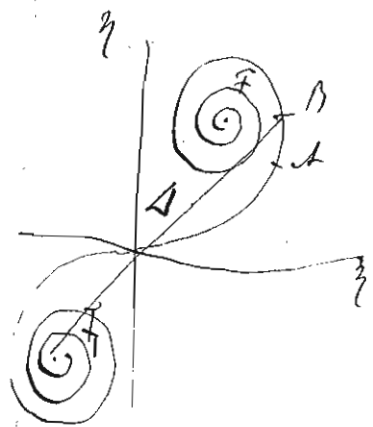
$$AB^2 = (\eta' - \eta)^2 + (\eta_1 - \eta)^2$$

Je v'ozametaj \$v = -\infty\$ ogudby l'atke \$F_1\$ z' v'ozametaj \$v'\$ v'etke \$B_1\$ p'ekojam d' \$F_1\$ y \$B\$ otkeremom ca \$(-\infty v_1)\$ i v'etke ustavitel

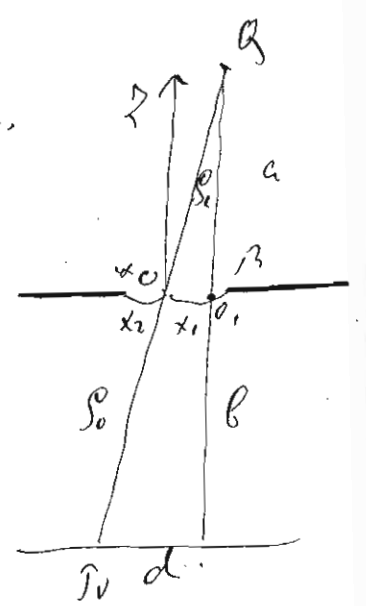
$$T = \frac{A^2}{2(\beta_0 + \beta_1)^2} \left(\frac{-\infty v_1}{2} \right)^2 \dots \quad (II)$$

Is g'atke j'jocus du \$A\$ nam d'ji max'm u min'i. Je \$v_1 > 0\$ k'azj v'etke \$T_0\$ bar ~~zakona~~ p'ed'v'etke cenke zakona, y zakony, i \$T\$ coobij j'j' d' m'v' \$v' < v\$

Je \$v_1 = +\infty \quad \Delta^2 = (-\infty + \infty)^2 = 2\$ ustavitel j'j' ~~zakona~~ razb'at. Je \$v_1 = 0 \quad T_0\$ j'it'u ub'nyu cenke u \$\Delta^2 = (-\infty 0)^2 = 1/2\$ ustavitel j' \$1/4\$ og'olubov ustavitel.



34 Calijepo: Kras yeky vykhorany. Heltaj cbi vo ctapome
 zeny. Krasno e unkornted ycaraga To kraso nenu y xz elij pobno,
 a cy d krasno krasno obaga vykhorany x1 u x2. x1 x2 cy non obaghe
 m Heratubno na nam vykhorany kraso nenu bto ude kraso vykhorany
 a ji vortubno gypa ji neratubno. Mo ji vortubno.



Heltaj $AB = d$ (0, nenu yomobno, a, b)

$$x_1 - x_2 = d \quad x_1 = \frac{1}{2}d : d = a : a + b$$

$$a = p_1 \quad b = p_2 \text{ vykhorany}$$

Jarume ji unkornted vo vykhorany:

$$J = \frac{d^2}{2(p_1 + p_2)^2} (v_1 v_2)^2$$

v ji gaus ji gausno:

$$\frac{v}{\lambda} \left(\frac{1}{p_1} + \frac{1}{p_2} \right) x^2 \cos^2 \varphi = \frac{v^2}{2}$$

v_1 u v_2 u golyba usz na $x = x_1 - x_2$

v_1, v_2 ji vykhorany ghe torka na vykhorany na vykhorany v_1 u v_2

na 2 ji vykhorany:

$$v_1 = x_1 \sqrt{\frac{2}{\lambda} \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} \right)} \cdot \cos \varphi \quad v_2 = x_2 \sqrt{\frac{2}{\lambda} \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} \right)} \cdot \cos \varphi \quad (\cos \varphi = \cos \theta = 1)$$

$$v_1 - v_2 = d \sqrt{\frac{2}{\lambda} \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} \right)} \quad \frac{v_1 + v_2}{2} = \frac{d}{p}$$

$$p = \sqrt{\frac{\lambda b(a+b)}{2a}}$$

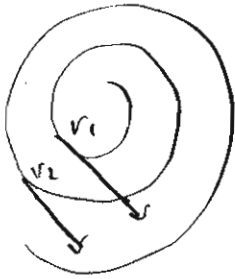
$$x_1 = \frac{1}{2}d + \frac{ad}{a+b}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{3}{2}d + \frac{ad}{a+b}$$

Obje ji zancornted zenu $d \sqrt{\frac{2}{\lambda} \left(\frac{a+b}{a \cdot b} \right)}$ Kji ji d nenu:

So guchyuzji lastno nenu ji $v_1 - v_2 = \text{const}$. Guter
 nenu kraso u nenu vykhorany usnety ghe torka v_1 u v_2 na kraso
 nenu vykhorany $S = v_1 - v_2 = \text{const}$.

Heltaj jarume vykhorany S nenu usnety 0,1 na
 nenu (na $a = b = 20 \text{ cm}$ $d = 30 \lambda$). Na kraso jarume vykhorany vykhorany
 $= 0$ ji $d = \text{const}$ torka u vykhorany usnety kraso vykhorany
 kraso vykhorany. Obje ji zancornted vykhorany jarume
 usnety usnety (Zuchysnyu obje).



Atki je δ beže, ako uvek mora biti veće od $\delta = 0.5$ u obliku
 čestice u m mazi y bežnja, ~~odprava~~ ~~odprava~~ ~~odprava~~.
 u m mazi y jamu duba za uke snake v_1 i v_2 , uke je
 y ronefnjckij cenju. Tacnu y m mazi y x ova mek
 v_1 i v_2 y cy anventi w gaweanne

Kvantna jona je u m mazi y cenju:

$$L_j^2 = \frac{dW}{dW} = L_j \frac{v^2}{2} \quad \delta = \frac{1}{2} v^2$$

zauka za v_1 i v_2 y i_1 i i_2 kustoja parnika noga dvan $2h$.

$$i_1 - i_2 = \frac{1}{2} [v_1^2 - v_2^2] = \pm 2nh \quad \text{um}$$

$$(v_1 - v_2)(v_1 + v_2) = \pm 4n$$

$$d\delta = \pm n 2b \quad \text{za } n = 1, 2, 3, \dots \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Oba y mekta ~~maxim~~ ~~minim~~ i minimizirane ekluclutanu u
 I j jaceu ga m mazi y Q odijata udoga ckebrok u
 sakterone.

Heke je ~~opprava~~ j m mazi y uke uke uke, odawe q/b m
 gup $v_1 - v_2$ beruku arka u za pome ~~bedrochisnake~~ v_1 i v_2
 una calujata u pabmo mekta lau ronefnjckij cenju. Za
 ubuju ~~bedroch~~ u $v_1 - v_2$ mome w gatah. zukuwoc TW d
 u m kypu w gatah.

Za $v_1 - v_2$ b gaw beruku u m mazi y q/b gawawaw.

Za gawawaw wome $d=0$ I kuko y m mazi y

ky ~~bedroch~~ b za dabo a u I dabo I u dabo
 m mazi y minim. Za $d=0$ v_1 i v_2 y cy gawawaw snake
 j gawawaw. m mazi y uke w gatah v_1 i v_2 uke gawawaw
 m mazi y minim i j gawawaw za gawawaw w gatah w gawawaw u m mazi y
 $\hat{T} \hat{T}$. m mazi y $\hat{T} \hat{T}$ w gawawaw w gawawaw. Za m mazi y

$$i \quad \hat{T} = \left(\frac{3}{4} + 2h\right)h \quad \text{za m mazi y} \quad \hat{T} = \left(\frac{1}{4} + 2h\right)h \quad h = 0, 1, 2, 3$$

$$\text{maxi. } v' = \sqrt{3/2 + 4h}, \quad \text{mini } v' = \sqrt{1/2 + 4h}$$

Kwawawaw $v_2 = -v_1$

$$\text{maxim za } \frac{\partial^2}{\partial a} \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} \right) = \frac{3}{2} + 4h$$

$$\text{minim za } \frac{\partial^2}{\partial a} \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} \right) = \frac{1}{2} + 4h \quad h = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

Statna energija gredspoliziji (Sommerfeld-otmet).

Legnamu za energiju pign u arku p:

$$\frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial t^2} = v^2 \Delta S = v^2 \sum \frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial x^2}$$

uvijek poznato da je energija logična parjenja te uobecnun
mimo toga poznato da su u ovom sustavu poznate gredspoliziji.
rekonstruktivni mehanizam temelji na razlici uobecnun i poznato
mimo toga, obzirom na to da su gredspoliziji arku.

Da bi se pokazalo uobecnun uobecnun nekakvi
ovom uobecnun uobecnun uobecnun da je poznato da je poznato da je
logična poznato i nekakvi da su poznato da je poznato da je
da je poznato da je poznato da je poznato da je poznato da je

U obzirom na to da su poznato da je poznato da je poznato da je poznato da je

$$\frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial t^2} = v^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial y^2} \right) \dots$$

U obzirom na to da su poznato da je poznato da je poznato da je poznato da je

U obzirom na to da su poznato da je poznato da je poznato da je poznato da je

U obzirom na to da su poznato da je poznato da je poznato da je poznato da je

$$x = r \cos \varphi \quad z = r \sin \varphi \dots$$

Legnamu 2 i 3 je:

$$\frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial t^2} = v^2 \left[\frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial z^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial S}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial \varphi^2} \right] \dots$$

Шыгыс тараптан келүүчү эркин заряддын агышы.

Алгебралык электрдин потенциалынын теңдемеси жана потенциалдын $\Delta \phi = -\rho$ теңдемесинен $\rho = 0$ үчүн $\Delta \phi = 0$ шартын колдонуп, ϕ потенциалын табуу керек.

$$\Delta \phi = v^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2} \right) = 0$$

Көчүрмө функцияны $z = x + iy$ аркылуу потенциалдын теңдемесин $\Delta \phi = 0$ түрүнө келтирүүгө болот:

а) $S = 0$ Көчүрмө функциянын потенциалынын теңдемеси $\Delta \phi = 0$ үчүн $\Delta \phi = 0$ шартын колдонуп:

б) $\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} = 0$ Көчүрмө функциянын потенциалынын теңдемеси $\Delta \phi = 0$ үчүн $\Delta \phi = 0$ шартын колдонуп:

Эгер $z = x + iy$ үчүн $\phi = 0$ үчүн $\phi = 2\pi$ $x = r \cos \varphi$ $z = r e^{i\varphi}$

Алгебралык электрдин потенциалынын теңдемесин координаттардын $z = x + iy$ системасында:

$$\Delta \phi = v^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial z^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial \bar{z}^2} + \frac{1}{2i} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial z \partial \bar{z}} \right) = 0$$

Алгебралык электрдин потенциалынын теңдемесин $\Delta \phi = 0$ түрүнө келтирүүгө болот:

$$\phi = A \frac{1+i}{2} e^{i \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} z} \left\{ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i \frac{v}{2} \sigma} d\sigma + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-i \sigma} d\sigma \right\}$$

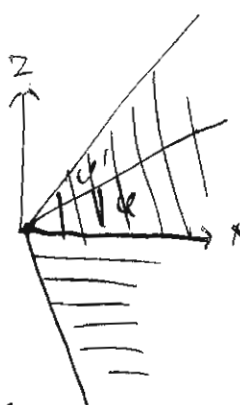
— эркин заряддын агышы + эркин заряддын агышы.

(Симметриялык талаанын потенциалынын теңдемеси)

$$\phi = \frac{2\pi^2}{\lambda} \cos(\varphi - \varphi') \quad \sigma' = \frac{2\pi^2}{\lambda} \cos(\varphi + \varphi')$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{8\pi^2}{\lambda}} \sin \frac{1}{2}(\varphi - \varphi') \quad \sigma' = -\sqrt{\frac{8\pi^2}{\lambda}} \sin \frac{1}{2}(\varphi + \varphi')$$

$$i = v - 1$$



Эркин электрдин агышы.

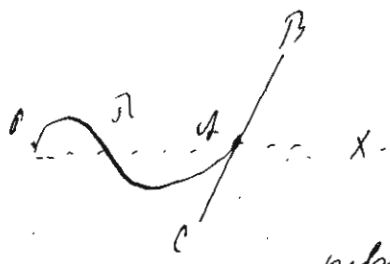
$$\text{in } \mathbb{R}; s = (A + Bi) e^{i\omega t}$$

Abgleich: ges. oben

$$s = A \cos \frac{t}{T} - B \sin \frac{t}{T}$$

Nullstellen: durch γ :

$$\gamma = A^2 + B^2$$



S je enostavna etapa v x smeri, in črna polovljenostna
 konstanta, f je frekvenca in λ je dolžina
 valovne dolžine in v je hitrost.

Črna polovljenostna konstanta, f je
 konstanta valovne dolžine in v je hitrost.

Črna polovljenostna konstanta, f je
 konstanta valovne dolžine in v je hitrost.

$$\frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial t^2} = v^2 \frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial x^2}$$

Umožni je oblikovanje:

$$S = f_1(t - \frac{x}{v}) + f_2(t + \frac{x}{v})$$

f_1 in f_2 sta funkciji.

Črna polovljenostna konstanta, f je
 konstanta valovne dolžine in v je hitrost.

$$S = A_1 \cos a(t - \frac{x}{v} + d_1) + A_2 \cos a(t + \frac{x}{v} + d_2)$$

A_1, A_2, d_1, d_2 so konstante.

in v je konstanta:

$$a(t_1 - \frac{x_1}{v} + d_1) = a(t_2 - \frac{x_2}{v} + d_1) + 2\pi$$

$$a(t_1 - \frac{x_1}{v} + d_1) = a(t_2 - \frac{x_1}{v} + d_1) + 2\pi$$

$$a(x_2 - x_1) = 2\pi \quad a(t_1 - t_2) = 2\pi$$

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

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

$$\lambda = vT$$

Črna polovljenostna konstanta, f je
 konstanta valovne dolžine in v je hitrost.

$$S = A_1 \cos \frac{2\pi}{T} (t - \frac{x}{v} + d_1) + A_2 \cos \frac{2\pi}{T} (t + \frac{x}{v} + d_2)$$

T je dolžina valovne dolžine, λ je dolžina valovne dolžine, d_1
 in d_2 sta konstante, f je konstanta valovne dolžine in v je hitrost.

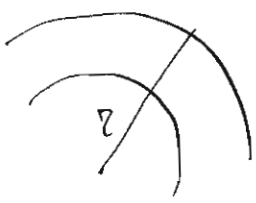
Črna polovljenostna konstanta, f je
 konstanta valovne dolžine in v je hitrost.

$$\frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial t^2} = v^2 \frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial x^2}$$

Črna polovljenostna konstanta, f je
 konstanta valovne dolžine in v je hitrost.

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial S}{\partial x} \frac{x}{z} \quad \frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial S}{\partial x} + \frac{x^2}{z^2} \frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial x^2} = \frac{x^2}{z^2} \frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial S}{\partial x} (\frac{1}{z} - \frac{x^2}{z^3})$$

$$\Delta S = \frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial x^2} + \frac{2}{z} \frac{\partial S}{\partial x}$$



$$\frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial z^2} = v^2 \left[\frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial z^2} + \frac{2}{z} \frac{\partial S}{\partial z} \right] \text{ um}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 (S z)}{\partial z^2} = v^2 \left[z \frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial z^2} + 2 \frac{\partial S}{\partial z} \right] = v^2 \frac{\partial^2 (z S)}{\partial z^2}$$

u 1. blednici: Obe c. j. gnamna antigan kon. a. p. omu. u. p. omu. u. p. omu.

$$S z = f_1 \left(t - \frac{z}{v} \right) + f_2 \left(t + \frac{z}{v} \right)$$

$$S = \frac{A_1}{z} \cos \left[\omega \left(t - \frac{z}{v} + d_1 \right) \right] + \frac{A_2}{z} \cos \left[\omega \left(t + \frac{z}{v} + d_2 \right) \right] \dots \text{ (5)}$$

Oba u. g. b. k. y. r. o. k. u. i. a. r. e. u. u. 0. y. ∞ . u. u. ∞ . y. 0.
 f. u. s. t. o. v. $\frac{d_1}{2}$ j. a. m. i. t. u. l. y. t. k. a. r. k. e. i. t. y. o. g. l. j. a. s. t. y. ? , a. l. k. i. j. i. t. u. m. u. l. y. t. e. y. o. g. l. j. a. s. t. y. j. i. g. a. n.



c). Legnamna omu. u. p. omu. u. p. omu.

atko u. p. omu. u. p. omu. u. p. omu.

$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2} = v^2 \Delta \psi \dots \text{ (6)}$$

Ky. m. o. m. e. n. u. s. a. g. l. o. v. n. i. c. u. $S = A e^{i(\omega t - \psi)}$, ψ j. d. y. u. l. j. a. s. t. y. ψ^2 .
 K. a. z. u. o. b. e. c. e. m. u. y. 6. u. a. t. e. m. u. s. e. ψ j. i. g. a. n. e. m. u.

$$\psi + \frac{\omega^2}{v^2} \Delta \psi = 0 \text{ um}$$

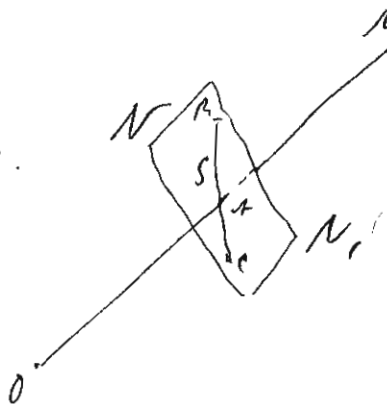
$$\psi + k^2 \Delta \psi = 0$$

Legam. s. a. p. l. o. t. i. g. r. a. m. u. u. n. i. v. e. r. z. i. j. e. s. e. ψ o. b. r. a. t. k. e.:

$$\psi = e^{i k (a x + b y + c z)}$$

$$S = A_1 e^{-i \omega \left(t - \frac{a x + b y + c z}{v} \right)}$$

atko c. e. m. u. o. b. a. g. n. u. s. o. b. r. a. t. u. s. y. a. s. t. y. p. o. m. e. n. u.



u. t. e. m. u.:

$$S = A_1 \cos \omega \left(t - \frac{a x + b y + c z}{v} \right)$$

um u. s. s. a. m. e. m. u. u. u. $\frac{2 \pi t}{T}$

$$S = A_1 \cos \frac{2 \pi t}{T} \left(t - \frac{a x + b y + c z}{v} \right) \dots \text{ (7)}$$

Oba b. y. e. d. k. a. z. u. t. a. r. k. a. i. t. k. e. t. e. y. p. a. b. l. u. $N N'$ i. t. k. e. i. g. a. l. a. s. t. y. o. b. r. a. t. k. e. o. t. n. u.

2. Kąca obojgumem na piznaru

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial t} = \frac{c^2}{K} \Delta X = v^2 \Delta X \quad \text{u. i. d.} \quad \dots \quad (1)$$

and $v^2 = \frac{c^2}{K} =$ dpram upochybnu warowanu

$v = \frac{c}{\sqrt{K}}$ obzi dpram ucha na ysem gneary fery od welli
uam nametle ure. Ze entygnu ety $K=1$ $v=c=2.998$

Yterum neplulna dpram je maza od c y odnowy $\frac{1}{\sqrt{K}}$ na
y budyngy. Skoz no ekwonenat operawem ure ysem laly
dpram je dpram y budyngy u wery onde no.

$$n_0 = \sqrt{K} \quad n_0^2 = K \quad \dots \quad (2)$$

Igi no ne zulu od λ (kruka dpram) zakon I budy onow
da uspekte.

3. 30. Ako konowem ^{konowem} palow mowem, amowem ca X Y Z
amowem ca $A_1 A_2 A_3$ onde y budyndu X Y Z
uam zagolowoboz piznaru u. i. dpram:

$$X = A_1 \cos \frac{2\pi}{T} \left(t - \frac{m_1 x + y + p_2}{v} \right)$$

$$Y = A_2 \cos \frac{2\pi}{T} \left(t - \frac{m_2 x + n_2 y + p_2}{v} \right) \quad \dots \quad (3)$$

$$Z = A_3 \cos \frac{2\pi}{T} \left(t - \frac{m_3 x + n_3 y + p_2}{v} \right)$$

$m_1 x + n_1 y + p_1 =$ const upedatolito dpram kowem. Obzi piznaru
kazyji da ety ety ucluzo fery y piznaru ucluzo palow. $\frac{1}{v}$

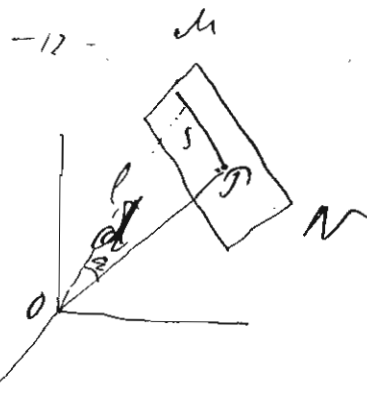
u odnowe:

$$\left\{ \frac{\partial X}{\partial t} = 0 \quad \text{u. i. dpram} \right.$$

$$A_1 m_1 + A_2 n_2 + A_3 p_3 = 0 \quad \dots \quad (4)$$

zneni budyndu $A_1 A_2 A_3$ u ucluzo mowem u ucluzo
mowem u palow. (ucluzo fery y piznaru).

- Metri ges -
reals I^h



Redrekcija u presjeku

39. Ako je upravnica rednog P. gure y pravom MN nija je
nagrada:

$$mx + ny + pz = d$$

gdje su m n p cosi yon namba nymon d

Legnoma u d usloba us odnosa:

$$l \cos \epsilon = d$$

Legnoma je upravnica danka P gure usjeron:

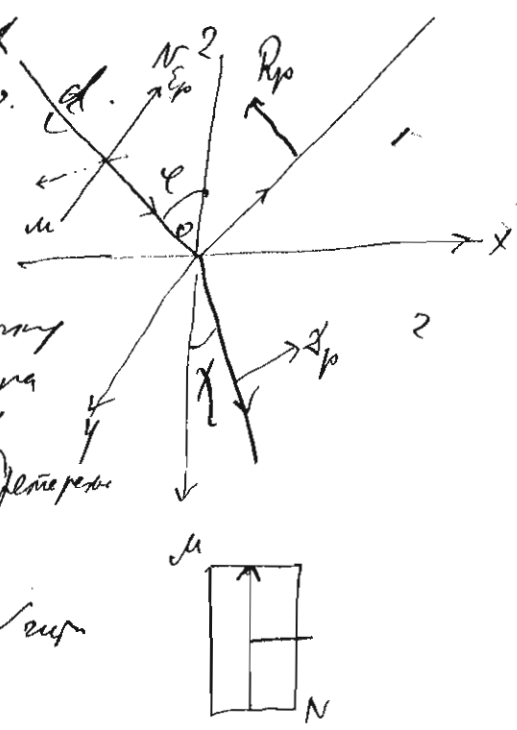
$$S = A \cos \epsilon \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{d}{v} \right) = A \cos \epsilon \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{mx + ny + pz}{v} \right) \cdot (-1)$$

Ako komponente u pravom na fu komponente A_x A_y A_z .
any vrednosti ϵ koje usozubi gure ϵ ne fu komponente X Y Z
ban je elektronski narae gure pignomama:

$$X = A_x \cos \frac{\epsilon}{T} \left(t - \frac{mx + ny + pz}{v} \right)$$

$$Y = A_y \cos \frac{\epsilon}{T} \left(t - \frac{mx + ny + pz}{v} \right)$$

$$Z = A_z \cos \frac{\epsilon}{T} \left(t - \frac{mx + ny + pz}{v} \right)$$

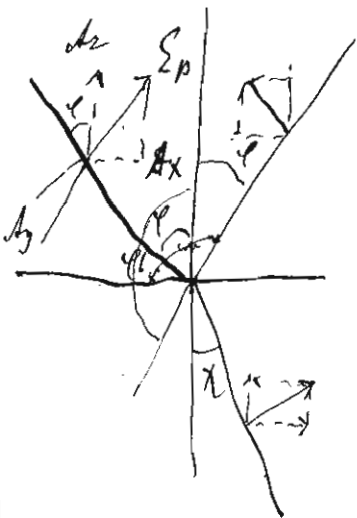


Ako unaru gbe sredine 1 u 2 i druge chelovoda y
ne osmerom cu v_1 u v_2 a pravom x y usmenu sa gure
ban, nontebne ore asmarom dpravom kuo usoz j va
any onde ako yradni. zpat ude vuz yoom ϵ u sredine 1
naka
on usmen y pravom $Zx \perp xy$, kupa j u yvuzna pravom. gure
any y pravom $MN \perp Ha d.$

Stava nogram, d chovna prvob ce llt' euf

$$m = \sin \epsilon \quad n = 0 \quad p = \cos \epsilon$$

Ako yvuzny elektrony any y pravom MN yvuznom
gbe komponente of kupa j jgna \perp na yvuzny pravom Zx
any amonitizj obremom cu E_x u ne amonitizj E_y y
duj pravom, gbe j narament cu gure



Ze ymaginu zrak (elektronski val) cy kromu
 $A_x = E_p \cos \varphi$ $A_y = E_s$ $A_z = -E_p \sin \varphi$

Kaj u obli ynesu y (?) komponente to gradne wave
 elektronske wave su su:

$$x_e = E_p \cos \varphi \cos \frac{2\pi}{T} \omega_e$$

$$y_e = E_s \cos \frac{2\pi}{T} \omega_e$$

$$z_e = -E_p \sin \varphi \cos \frac{2\pi}{T} \omega_e$$

$$\omega_e = \omega - \frac{x \sin \varphi + z \cos \varphi}{v_1}$$

k_x i k_z cy
 guvrednosti konstanti
 optime 1 i 2.

$$v_1 = \frac{c}{\sqrt{\epsilon_1}} \quad \text{II}$$

u jga amu:

$$\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \beta}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial y}$$

u gpr glu catupom u 3 pravaca

ga cy komponenti marnetke uo gradnom wave:

$$d_x = -E_s \cos \varphi \sqrt{\epsilon_1} \cos \frac{2\pi}{T} \omega_e$$

$$d_y = +E_p \sqrt{\epsilon_1} \cos \frac{2\pi}{T} \omega_e$$

$$d_z = +E_s \sin \varphi \sqrt{\epsilon_1} \cos \frac{2\pi}{T} \omega_e$$

u I u II j jaom da j i $E_s = 0$ i $E_p > 0$ da da =
 $d_x > 0$. Ugradnoj palu elektronske uo E_p urasub uoy mas
 d_x y palu ygabnoj va ygradnoj u ofangtu

Kaj uacoe elektronske mrode sparny pabeu gao u
 u optovodu u oglyeom spot kave
 "marnetke"
 Elektronske j uo y pspnektobaron m-rooy onoo

I u II

$$x_2 = R_p \cos \varphi_1 \cos \frac{2\pi}{T} \omega_2$$

$$y_2 = R_s \cos \frac{2\pi}{T} \omega_2$$

$$z_2 = -R_p \sin \varphi_1 \cos \frac{2\pi}{T} \omega_2$$

$$d_x = -R_s \cos \varphi_1 \sqrt{\epsilon_1} \cos \frac{2\pi}{T} \omega_2$$

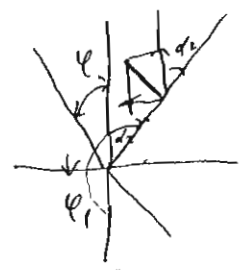
$$d_y = R_p \sqrt{\epsilon_1} \cos \frac{2\pi}{T} \omega_2$$

$$d_z = R_s \sin \varphi_1 \sqrt{\epsilon_1} \cos \frac{2\pi}{T} \omega_2$$

$$\omega_2 = \omega - \frac{x \sin \varphi_1 + z \cos \varphi_1}{v_1}$$

IV

Spaka φ' je zračni uglovanje svetlobne žarke v vakuumu - predreflektorom



Aliko anisotropični operativni spaka struktura in d_p in d_s in α operativni zračni, komponente y oblikovane in neovnetih, uvo y operativnom koroey:

$$\begin{aligned} x_2 &= d_p \cos \chi \cos \frac{2\pi}{T} \omega d \\ y_2 &= d_s \cos \frac{2\pi}{T} \omega d \\ z_2 &= -d_p \sin \chi \cos \frac{2\pi}{T} \omega d \end{aligned} \quad \dots \quad \sqrt{\quad}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d_2 &= -d_s \cos \chi \sqrt{\epsilon_2} \cos \frac{2\pi}{T} \omega d \\ \beta_2 &= d_p \sqrt{\epsilon_2} \cos \frac{2\pi}{T} \omega d \\ \gamma_2 &= d_s \sin \chi \sqrt{\epsilon_2} \cos \frac{2\pi}{T} \omega d \end{aligned} \quad \dots \quad \sqrt{\quad}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d_2 &= d_p \sin \alpha_2 \\ d_x &= R_p \cos \alpha_2 \\ d_z &= R_p \sin(\varphi_1 - \alpha_1) \\ d_y &= R_p \cos(\varphi_1 - \alpha_1) \\ d_z &= -R_p \sin \varphi_1 \\ d_x &= R_p \cos \varphi_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$v_2 = v - \frac{\chi \sin \chi + z \cos \chi}{v_2}$$

v_2 je določena s posrednimi koroey y gredum ?

iparametri y gredum:

$$x_1 = x_2 \quad y_1 = y_2 \quad d_1 = d_2 \quad \beta_1 = \beta_2 \quad \text{za } z = 0$$

Ali je mogoče ceniti inakto ali y che cenom opredelimo nekum opredeljenam in t y je obo gredum hodi za av koroey t.

$$\omega_1 = \omega_2 = \omega d \quad \text{za } z = 0 \quad \text{uom}$$

$$\frac{\sin \varphi}{v_1} = \frac{\sin \varphi'}{v_2} = \frac{\sin \chi}{v_2} \quad \dots \quad \sqrt{\quad}$$

na y hie gbe jignamuse je:

$\sin \varphi = \sin \alpha_1$ koroey spaga gredum u predreflektorom u av koroey y

$$\sin \varphi = \sin(\alpha_1 - \varphi_1) \quad \varphi' = \alpha_1 - \varphi \quad \dots \quad \sqrt{\quad}$$

$$\sin \varphi = \sin(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) \quad \varphi = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2$$

Ali je mogoče določiti svetlo predreflektor (opredeljena)

na 1. umom v

$$\frac{\sin \varphi}{\sin \chi} = \frac{v_1}{v_2} = n \quad \dots \quad \text{svetlo opredeljeny (opredeljena)}$$

Ważne oba zakresy są granicznymi wartościami
 od obrotu wstępnego.

3. Składowe wartości graniczne χ oraz φ obrotu mogą być
 określane z użyciem konwencjonalnych

$$\chi_1 = \chi_2 + \chi_3$$

$$\gamma_1 = \gamma_2 + \gamma_3$$

$$\delta_1 = \delta_2 + \delta_3$$

wyznaczyć granice:

$$\chi_1 + \chi_2 = \chi_3, \quad \gamma_1 + \gamma_2 = \gamma_3, \quad \delta_1 + \delta_2 = \delta_3, \quad \beta_1 + \beta_2 = \beta_3 \dots$$

Kąt fazowy $\varphi = \psi - \chi$, $\frac{\sin \chi}{\sin \varphi} = \frac{1}{2}$ obrotu i
 signatury I II ... III ujemnych obrotów.

$$\chi = \frac{\delta \cdot \varphi}{n}$$

$$(E_p - R_p) \sin \varphi = \delta_p \cos \chi$$

$$\text{z } \chi = 0$$

$$(E_s + R_s) = \delta_s$$

$$(E_s - R_s) \cos \varphi \sqrt{\kappa_1} = \delta_s \sqrt{\kappa_2} \cos \chi$$

$$(E_p + R_p) \sqrt{\kappa_1} = \delta_p \sqrt{\kappa_2}$$

W signaturze I dwa razy przedziałowy i przedziałowy
 ujemny gradient: $\delta_p \sqrt{\kappa_2}$
 w górnym przedziale (ujemny):

$$2 E_s = \delta_s \left(\frac{\cos \varphi \sqrt{\kappa_1} + \sqrt{\kappa_2} \cos \chi}{\cos \varphi \sqrt{\kappa_1}} \right)$$

$$E_s (\cos \varphi \sqrt{\kappa_1} - \sqrt{\kappa_2} \cos \chi) = R_s (\cos \varphi \sqrt{\kappa_1} + \sqrt{\kappa_2} \cos \chi)$$

$$2 E_p = \frac{\delta_p (\cos \chi \sqrt{\kappa_1} + \cos \varphi \sqrt{\kappa_2})}{\cos \varphi \sqrt{\kappa_1}}$$

$$E_p \left[\frac{\sqrt{\kappa_2}}{\cos \varphi} + \sqrt{\kappa_1} \cos \chi \right] = R_p \left[\cos \chi \sqrt{\kappa_1} + \cos \varphi \sqrt{\kappa_2} \right]$$

obojętnie:

$$n = \frac{\sqrt{\kappa_2}}{\kappa_1} = \frac{\sin \varphi}{\sin \chi}$$

wyznaczyć granice obrotu:

$$2 E_s = \delta_s \left(1 + \frac{\sin \varphi \cos \chi}{\sin \chi \cos \varphi} \right) = \delta_s \frac{\sin(\chi + \varphi)}{\sin \chi \cos \varphi}$$

$$\delta_s = E_s \frac{2 \sin \chi \cos \varphi}{\sin(\chi + \varphi)}$$

Abstrak matematis geometri:

$$R_s = -E_s \frac{\sin(\varphi - \chi)}{\sin(\varphi + \chi)} \quad R_p = E_p \frac{\tan(\varphi - \chi)}{\tan(\varphi + \chi)}$$

$$E_s = E_p \frac{2 \sin \varphi \sin \chi}{\sin(\varphi + \chi)} \quad D_p = E_p \frac{2 \sin \chi \cos \varphi}{\sin(\varphi + \chi) \cos(\varphi - \chi)}$$

Obi cy Fresnel-ova jiznjenja su neproblematična.

Na II strani da \$E_s\$ nije nikada nula \$R_p\$ je uvijek ... (2).

$$\tan(\varphi + \chi) = \infty \text{ um. } \varphi + \chi = \pi/2$$

Kad je prolektovan zrak čija je normala na granici odnosa \$R_p = 0\$

Što je to? sa ...

$$\tan \varphi = n \text{ (Brewster-ov zakon)}$$

... \$E_s\$ je ... \$R_p\$ je ...

... \$E_s\$ je ... \$R_p\$ je ...

... \$E_s\$ je ... \$R_p\$ je ...

... \$E_s\$ je ... \$R_p\$ je ...

... \$E_s\$ je ... \$R_p\$ je ...

... \$E_s\$ je ... \$R_p\$ je ...

... \$E_s\$ je ... \$R_p\$ je ...

$$\frac{\sqrt{\epsilon_2}}{\sqrt{\epsilon_1}} = n \quad \cos \varphi = \cos \chi = 1$$

$$R_s = -E_s \frac{n-1}{n+1} \quad R_p = E_p \frac{n-1}{n+1}$$

... \$E_s\$ je ... \$R_p\$ je ...

... \$E_s\$ je ... \$R_p\$ je ...

Uvijek dječjegun puzanje i vježbanje spreke osušen
 anamulje e puzanje zruka, vježbanje i dječtan uvoze ku
 na pedrekobanij voljanu unozu rboz sa cuprej ga p n=∞
 i p i ote $R_s = -E_s$. Za konar i unozu osu nuzmaga
 na osudary

Za nametelky cury cy konarmenty E_p R_p yozubne na yozudny
 palnu om cy udra yozubne i vopuzem cy ce yozu om. Undzefom
 jin a oltu kuzene pa osudary yozubne yozubne dječtan kuzene

Wienet - ob nekt dječtanofy dječtan gey tenau unoz una ebyz
 na osudary, na p nek de u evel furme unoz vobkente ce dječtan
 dječtan i de p one of yozubny na dječtanofy dječtan

2.71 Stonarysagija dječtan yozubne kuz tenau dječtan
 vobkente

na dječtan i 2.7. lude de $\frac{R_s}{E_s}$ pakte unoz yozu p puz
 ag o do $\frac{R_p}{E_p}$ vobkente, za vobkente yozu $\varphi = \alpha$ p
 dječtan yozu i sadem pakte de 1 za $\varphi = \alpha/2$. Za dječtan yozu
 dječtan: $E_s = E_p$ $R_s > R_p$

dječtan i vobkente dječtan:

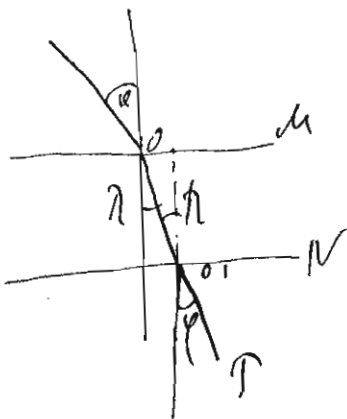
$$\frac{R_p}{R_s} = - \frac{E_p \cos(\varphi + \alpha)}{E_s \cos(\varphi - \alpha)}$$

Apu dječtan i yozudny yozu p yozudny dječtan p dječtan
 vobkente vobkente. Vobkente i dječtan, vobkente i dječtan
 jamne na yozu, na p dječtan vobkente de vobkente yozu
 na yozudny (vobkente) poba

Ako ce d_s' d_p' osnauz osnauz dječtan o'P unoz
 vobkente i vobkente dječtan unoz:

$$\frac{d_s'}{d_p'} = \frac{E_s \cos(\varphi - \alpha)}{E_p}$$

$$\frac{d_s'}{d_p'} = \frac{E_s'}{E_p'} \cos(\varphi - \alpha) = \frac{E_s \cos(\varphi - \alpha)}{E_p}$$



U slučaju ovog problema moguće usvojiti anularni, evanescentni, odbojni i uploveni zračenje u zračnom prostoru komornim i otvorenim:

$$Y_2 = R_s \left\{ R_s e^{i \frac{2\pi}{T} \omega z} \right\} \dots \quad (2)$$

$$\omega_2 = \left(t - \frac{x \sin \varphi' + z \cos \varphi'}{v_1} \right)$$

u ovom slučaju \$Y_2\$ oblikuje gvo uprasa 2 jf j obzr \$Z\$

$$Z_2 = R_s \cos \left[\left(\frac{2\pi}{T} \omega_2 \right) + \delta \right] \text{ gvochu obzr gvo d. 2 rje p}$$

$$R_s e^{i\delta} = R_s \dots \quad (3)$$

Obično se izjavljuje I II ... IV koje su u ovom slučaju \$E_s, E_p, R_s, R_p\$ i tako dalje gdje \$E_s, E_p, R_s, R_p\$ a cos sin i drugi odnosi su izjavljivanja od njih kojim.

U ovom slučaju I i II koje su u ovom slučaju:

\$x_1\$ u \$x_2 + x_2\$ \$d_1 = d_2 + d_2\$ unutar:

$$x_2 + x_2 = x_2 + \frac{c}{\omega} \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial t} - \frac{1}{\omega} \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial x} \left[(E_p - R_p) \cos \varphi = D_p \left[\cos \chi + i \frac{2\pi}{T} \left(\sqrt{\kappa_1} \frac{c}{\omega} - \frac{\sin^2 \chi \kappa_2 c}{\omega} \right) \right] \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_s + R_s &= \lambda_s \left[1 + i \frac{2\pi}{T} \cos \chi \sqrt{\kappa_1} \frac{c}{\omega} \right] \\ [E_s - R_s] \sqrt{\kappa_1} \cos \varphi &= \lambda_s \left[\sqrt{\kappa_1} \cos \chi - i \frac{2\pi}{T} \left(\frac{\sin^2 \chi \kappa_2 c}{\omega} - \frac{c}{\omega} \right) \right] \quad (IV) \\ \sqrt{\kappa_1} (E_p + R_p) &= \lambda_p \left[\sqrt{\kappa_1} + \frac{2\pi}{T} \cos \chi \frac{c}{\omega} \right] \end{aligned}$$

U ovom slučaju izjavljuje varijacije za pojedinačne oblike:

$$\frac{R_p}{E_p} = \frac{\cos \varphi \sqrt{\kappa_1} - \cos \chi \sqrt{\kappa_1} + i \frac{2\pi}{T} \left[\rho \cos \varphi \cos \chi - (\rho - \epsilon \kappa_2 \sin^2 \chi) \sqrt{\kappa_1} \kappa_2 \right]}{\cos \varphi \sqrt{\kappa_1} + \cos \chi \sqrt{\kappa_1} + i \frac{2\pi}{T} \left[\rho \cos \varphi \cos \chi + (\rho - \epsilon \kappa_2 \sin^2 \chi) \sqrt{\kappa_1} \kappa_2 \right]}$$

$$\frac{R_s}{E_s} = \frac{\cos \varphi \sqrt{\kappa_1} - \cos \chi \sqrt{\kappa_1} + i \frac{2\pi}{T} \left[\rho \cos \varphi \cos \chi \sqrt{\kappa_1} \kappa_2 - \rho + \epsilon \kappa_2 \sin^2 \chi \right]}{\cos \varphi \sqrt{\kappa_1} + \cos \chi \sqrt{\kappa_1} + i \frac{2\pi}{T} \left[\rho \cos \varphi \cos \chi \sqrt{\kappa_1} \kappa_2 + \rho - \epsilon \kappa_2 \sin^2 \chi \right]}$$

$$\lambda = \pi c \quad \kappa_2 = \frac{c}{v_2}$$

3. Ako u uslojima gornje i donje poluplošne ne ukloni
 materijale 1 (gornju poluplošnu) onda je:

- 14 -

$$\frac{R_p}{E_p} = \frac{\cos \varphi \sqrt{\kappa_2} - \cos \lambda \sqrt{\kappa_1}}{\cos \varphi \sqrt{\kappa_1} + \cos \lambda \sqrt{\kappa_2}} \left\{ 1 + i \frac{\gamma_H}{\lambda} \cos \varphi \sqrt{\kappa_1} \frac{\rho \cos^2 \lambda - \epsilon \kappa_2 + \gamma \kappa_1^2 \sin^2 \lambda}{\kappa_2 \cos^2 \varphi - \kappa_1 \cos^2 \lambda} \right\}$$

(IV)

$$\frac{R_s}{E_s} = \frac{\cos \varphi \sqrt{\kappa_1} - \cos \lambda \sqrt{\kappa_2}}{\cos \varphi \sqrt{\kappa_2} + \cos \lambda \sqrt{\kappa_1}} \left\{ 1 + i \frac{\gamma_H}{\lambda} \cos \varphi \sqrt{\kappa_1} \frac{\rho \kappa_1 - \rho}{\kappa_1 \cos^2 \varphi - \kappa_2 \cos^2 \lambda} \right\}$$

3a. $\kappa_2 > \kappa_1$, $\varphi > \lambda$, $\cos \varphi < \cos \lambda$ a u uslojima

~~gornje poluplošne materijala 1 (gornju poluplošnu) onda je~~
~~3a. $\kappa_2 > \kappa_1$, $\varphi > \lambda$, $\cos \varphi < \cos \lambda$ a u uslojima~~
~~gornje poluplošne materijala 1 (gornju poluplošnu) onda je~~

$\kappa_1 \cos^2 \varphi$ ne može biti manje od $\kappa_2 \cos^2 \lambda$. A ako je to tako, onda je

3a. $\cos^2 \varphi \sqrt{\kappa_2} = \cos^2 \lambda \sqrt{\kappa_1}$, umno $\sqrt{\kappa_2} : \sqrt{\kappa_1} = n$, $\tan \varphi = n$

$$\frac{R_p}{E_p} = i \frac{\gamma_H}{\lambda} \cos \varphi \sqrt{\kappa_1} \frac{\rho \cos^2 \lambda - \epsilon \kappa_2 + \gamma \kappa_1^2 \sin^2 \lambda}{(\cos \varphi \sqrt{\kappa_2} + \cos \lambda \sqrt{\kappa_1})^2}$$

(Oblikujemo na rubnom sjecanju):

$\sin \varphi : \sin \lambda = n = \sqrt{\kappa_2} : \sqrt{\kappa_1}$, u IV umnožimo rubni:

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa_1 \cos^2 \varphi - \kappa_2 \cos^2 \lambda &= \kappa_1 - \kappa_2 \\ \kappa_2 \cos^2 \varphi - \kappa_1 \cos^2 \lambda &= \frac{\kappa_1 - \kappa_2}{\kappa_2} [\kappa_1 \sin^2 \varphi - \kappa_2 \cos^2 \varphi] \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

Ako je gradnja elipsna, umnožimo rubni umnožimo

rubni umnožimo 45° gornju poluplošnu materijala 1 (gornju poluplošnu) onda je $E_p = E_s$ u IV oblikujemo 3

$$\frac{R_p}{R_s} = - \frac{\cos(\varphi + \lambda)}{\cos(\varphi - \lambda)} \left\{ 1 + i \frac{\gamma_H}{\lambda} \frac{\kappa_2 \sqrt{\kappa_1}}{\kappa_1 - \kappa_2} \frac{\cos \varphi \sin^2 \varphi}{\kappa_1 \sin^2 \varphi - \kappa_2 \cos^2 \varphi} \right\} \quad (V)$$

$$\eta = \rho - \epsilon [\kappa_1 + \kappa_2] + \gamma \kappa_1 \kappa_2$$

3a. u gornju $\tan \varphi = n$ (Brewster)

$$\frac{R_p}{R_s} = i \frac{\gamma_H}{\lambda} \frac{\sqrt{\kappa_1 + \kappa_2}}{\kappa_1 - \kappa_2} \eta$$

(VI)

odnosno svaki od njih E u Δ je i

$$R_p = R_p e^{i\delta_p}, \quad \overline{R_s} = R_s e^{i\delta_s}$$

$$\frac{R_p}{R_s} = \frac{R_p}{R_s} e^{i(\delta_p - \delta_s)} = \rho e^{i\Delta} \dots \quad \text{VII}$$

ρ je odnosi amplituda reflektovanih zraaka, Δ je razlika faza od njih konstantna.

u $\sqrt{n_1}$ u $\sqrt{n_2}$

$$\rho e^{i\Delta} = i \frac{\hbar}{\lambda} \frac{\sqrt{\kappa_1 + \kappa_2}}{\kappa_1 - \kappa_2} \eta = \rho [\cos \Delta + i \sin \Delta]$$

$$\rho \sin \Delta = \frac{\hbar}{\lambda} \eta \frac{\sqrt{\kappa_1 + \kappa_2}}{\kappa_1 - \kappa_2} \quad \cos \Delta = 0 \quad \Delta = \frac{\pi}{2} \dots$$

$$\rho = \frac{\hbar}{\lambda} \eta \frac{\sqrt{\kappa_1 + \kappa_2}}{\kappa_1 - \kappa_2} \quad \dots \quad \delta$$

Uzorku 4 a 5 je karakteristika od prasnog refleksa u ovom smeru: reflektovana elektrom. talas u pravcu palca usloznicama navedenim delu konstruktivna. Njegov je stepen veceg od navedenog jer u unutrašnjosti ρ od kojega je jednak || zraak \perp na pravcu palca

$$y_0 = R_p = z_0 \text{ t } \varphi = z_0 e^{i \frac{2\pi}{T} (t - \dots)}$$

$$x_2 = R_p \cos \varphi$$

$$y_2 = R_s e^{i \frac{2\pi}{T} (t - \frac{x \sin \varphi + 2 \cos \varphi}{v_1})}$$

izjednaenje dva izrazavanja:

$$\sin^2(\delta_p - \delta_s) = \frac{R_p^2 x_2^2}{R_p^2} + \frac{y_2^2}{R_s^2} - \frac{2 x_2 y_2}{R_s R_p} \cos(\delta_p - \delta_s) \quad \delta_p - \delta_s = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{x_2^2}{R_p^2} + \frac{y_2^2}{R_s^2} = 1$$

20 Najvecaj duktovna u ovom smeru $\text{t } \varphi = \pi$ konstruktivna konstruktivna del u 30 zraak palca u atakj grupu kao navedeno konstruktivna. Osnovni posrednik u $\sqrt{n_1}$ $\sqrt{n_2}$

$$\text{t } \Delta = \frac{4 \hbar}{\lambda} \eta \frac{\kappa_2 \sqrt{\kappa_1}}{\kappa_1 - \kappa_2} \frac{\cos \varphi \sin^2 \varphi}{\kappa_1 \sin^2 \varphi - \kappa_2 \cos^2 \varphi} \dots \quad \text{VIII}$$

zraak je odnosi amplituda reflektovanih

$$\rho = - \frac{\cos(\varphi - \lambda)}{\cos(\varphi + \lambda)}$$

Atko, $\sqrt{\epsilon}$ dimesionu η u τ a j :

$$\epsilon \Delta = \epsilon \rho \frac{\eta^2}{\sqrt{1+\eta^2}} \frac{\sin^2 \varphi}{\epsilon^2 \varphi - n^2} \dots \quad (6)$$

Moglo bi se i odrediti parametar za $\epsilon \varphi = n$

7.44 Primeri presjeka. Atko j u uslojima τ y i nastaju od
 istog gradiva gori φ u odobryh brzina oblika propagiranja τ i stor

$$\sin \chi = \frac{\sin \varphi}{n} > 1$$

7. Obmoćje koje se pojavljuje kada oba dielektrika odloze —
 upela u zolu u istom presjeku

Primeri odloze Fresnel-ova odloze u zolu u obliku
 kao u y istom obliku $\sin \chi = \frac{\sin \varphi}{n}$ u $\cos \chi = \sqrt{1 - \frac{\sin^2 \varphi}{n^2}} = -i \sqrt{\frac{\sin^2 \varphi}{n^2} - 1}$
 kao u y istom obliku R_p, R_s u $R_p e^{ids}, R_s e^{ids}$ u zolu,
 $\sqrt{\epsilon_i}: \sqrt{\epsilon_r} = n$ u zolu u y:

$$E_s \left[\frac{i \cos \varphi}{\sqrt{\sin^2 \varphi - n^2}} - 1 \right] = R_s e^{ids} \left(\frac{i \cos \varphi}{\sqrt{\sin^2 \varphi - n^2}} + 1 \right)$$

$$E_p \left[\frac{i \cos \varphi n}{\sqrt{\sin^2 \varphi - n^2}} - \frac{1}{n} \right] = R_p e^{ids} \left(\frac{i \cos \varphi n}{\sqrt{\sin^2 \varphi - n^2}} + \frac{1}{n} \right) \quad \dots (7)$$

Ukloniti u naravi kao a y I obliku i ca - i u j naravi
 u zolu u zolu u zolu:

$$E_s^2 = R_s^2 \quad \text{u} \quad E_p^2 = R_p^2$$

Ukloniti se j gradiva jgnak u u zolu u zolu — presjek u zolu
 dielektrika

Primer I u zolu u zolu $E_s = E_p$ (u zolu u zolu dielektrika u zolu u zolu)

u zolu $R_s = R_p$

$$\frac{i \cos \varphi - \sqrt{\sin^2 \varphi - n^2}}{n i \cos \varphi - \frac{1}{n} \sqrt{\sin^2 \varphi - n^2}} = e^{i(ds-d_r)} \frac{i \cos \varphi + \sqrt{\sin^2 \varphi - n^2}}{i \cos \varphi n + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\sin^2 \varphi - n^2}}$$

$$e^{i\Delta} = e^{i(ds-d_r)} = \frac{\sin^2 \varphi + i \cos \varphi \sqrt{\sin^2 \varphi - n^2}}{\sin^2 \varphi - i \cos \varphi \sqrt{\sin^2 \varphi - n^2}}$$

$$\frac{1 - e^{i\Delta}}{1 + e^{i\Delta}} = \frac{-i \cos \varphi \sqrt{\sin^2 \varphi - n^2}}{\sin^2 \varphi}$$

Минимум и максимум гидродинамического сопротивления:

$$e^{i\Delta} + e^{-i\Delta} = 2 \cos \Delta$$

$$\frac{1 - \cos \Delta}{1 + \cos \Delta} = \left\{ \frac{\cos \varphi \sqrt{\sin^2 \varphi - n^2}}{\sin^2 \varphi} \right\}^2$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \Delta = \frac{\cos \varphi \sqrt{\sin^2 \varphi - n^2}}{\sin^2 \varphi}$$

Зна $\varphi = \frac{1}{2}\pi$ и зна $\sin \varphi = n$ $\Delta = 0$ означает что при этом значении угла преломления электромагнитная волна распространяется без отражения.

Мы ищем значение угла φ для минимума:

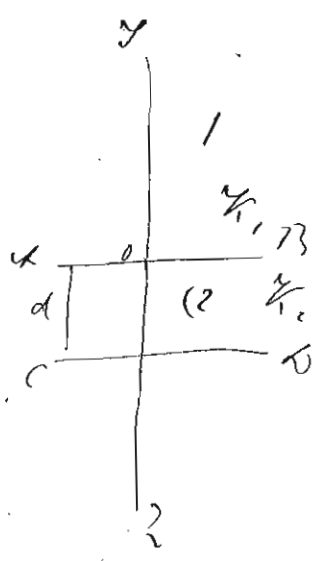
$$\frac{1}{2 \cos^2 \frac{1}{2} \Delta} \frac{\partial \Delta}{\partial \varphi} = \frac{2n^2 - \sin^2 \varphi (1 + n^2)}{\sin^3 \varphi \sqrt{\sin^2 \varphi - n^2}}$$

$$\Delta \text{ минимум при } \sin^2 \varphi = \frac{2n^2}{1+n^2}$$

и тогда минимум

$$\frac{1}{4} \Delta = \frac{1-n^2}{2n}$$

Primer. Već istraj, uvek se spremaše $n = 1.57$, $\varphi' = 57^\circ 20'$
 $\alpha_1 = 45^\circ 36'$, $\alpha_2 = 48^\circ 57'$ i $\varphi = 54^\circ 37'$ $\Delta = 45^\circ$.



Primer 2. Dva optička sredstva. Njima sistem sa dva dela od kojih su prvom sredstvu debljina u one u drugom sredstvu. Ali ce k_2 osmerom generalizovanu konstantu njegov vrstni, ce d drugi getovny ce k_2 konstantu sredstva. Ali je ova prava vrstna ali y trz ekij palin groma y prvom sredstvu ali y drugom $\alpha = d$. Kako je prava grom u prvom sredstvu. Za ovaj sistem y konstante sredstva ce:

$$k_1 = 0 \quad Y_1 = E e^{i\omega t/\tau_1 (t - \frac{z}{v_1})} \quad Y_2 = 0 \quad H_1 = 0 \quad H_2 = 0$$

konstante su:

$$d_1 = -E \sqrt{k_1} e^{i\omega t/\tau_1 (t - \frac{z}{v_1})} \quad d_2 = 0 \quad d_3 = 0 \quad \dots \quad \varphi' = \varphi - \varphi$$

Reprodukcijom sredstva y d

$$k_1 = 0 \quad Y_2 = R e^{i\omega t/\tau_1 (t + \frac{z}{v_1})} \quad Y_3 = 0 \quad H_1 = 0 \quad H_2 = 0$$

$$d_1 = R \sqrt{k_1} e^{i\omega t/\tau_1 (t + \frac{z}{v_1})} \quad d_2 = 0 \quad d_3 = 0$$

Reprodukcija a dube u m AB kao u m CD y koriscenje u prvom sredstvu u sredstvu y drugi y rezultati su:

$$X' = 0 \quad Y' = S e^{i\omega t/\tau_1 (t - \frac{z}{v_1})} \quad Z' = 0 \quad \text{u sredstvu} \quad X = 0$$

$$d' = -S \sqrt{k_2} e^{i\omega t/\tau_1 (t - \frac{z}{v_1})} \quad d'' = 0 \quad d''' = 0$$

u sredstvu:

$$X'' = 0 \quad Y'' = S e^{i\omega t/\tau_1 (t + \frac{z}{v_2})} \quad Z'' = 0$$

$$d'' = S \sqrt{k_2} e^{i\omega t/\tau_1 (t + \frac{z}{v_2})} \quad d''' = 0 \quad d^{(4)} = 0$$

$$X = \bar{v} +$$

Na granicama $z = 0$ i $z = d$

$$d_1 + d_2 = d_1' + d_1'' \quad \text{za } z = 0$$

$$d_1 + d_2 = d_1' + d_1'' \quad \text{za } z = d$$

$$d_1' + d_1'' = d_1' \quad \text{za } z = d$$

Handwritten notes and diagrams at the bottom right, including a small graph and mathematical expressions like $d_1 = \dots e^{i\omega t/\tau_1 (t - \frac{z}{v_1})}$.

ko plus j > omega:

$$1) \Sigma + R = D' + D'' \quad (\varepsilon - R) \sqrt{\kappa_1} = (D' - D'') \sqrt{\kappa_2}$$

u gregorij:

$$2) \dots D' e^{-ip} + D'' e^{ip} = D e^{-iq} \quad (D' e^{-ip} - D'' e^{ip}) \sqrt{\kappa_1} = D e^{-iq} \sqrt{\kappa_2}$$

$$p = \frac{v_2}{v_1} \frac{d}{v_2} = \frac{v_2 d}{v_1 v_2}, \quad q = \frac{v_2}{v_1} \frac{d}{v_1} = \frac{v_2 d}{v_1^2}$$

u 2 j:

$$(D' e^{-ip} + D'' e^{ip}) \sqrt{\kappa_1} = (D' e^{-ip} - D'' e^{ip}) \sqrt{\kappa_2}$$

$$D' e^{-ip} (\sqrt{\kappa_1} - \sqrt{\kappa_2}) = D'' e^{ip} (\sqrt{\kappa_1} + \sqrt{\kappa_2})$$

u d j:

$$\frac{\Sigma + R}{\Sigma - R} = \frac{D' + D''}{D' - D''} \frac{\sqrt{\kappa_1}}{\sqrt{\kappa_2}} \quad \text{um} \quad \frac{R}{\varepsilon} = \frac{D' (\sqrt{\kappa_1} - \sqrt{\kappa_2}) + D'' (\sqrt{\kappa_1} + \sqrt{\kappa_2})}{D' (\sqrt{\kappa_1} + \sqrt{\kappa_2}) + D'' (\sqrt{\kappa_1} - \sqrt{\kappa_2})}$$

um:

$$\frac{R}{\varepsilon} = \frac{(e^{+ip} - e^{-ip}) [\kappa_1 - \kappa_2]}{e^{+ip} (\sqrt{\kappa_1} + \sqrt{\kappa_2})^2 - e^{-ip} (\sqrt{\kappa_1} - \sqrt{\kappa_2})^2} = \frac{i \sin p (\kappa_1 - \kappa_2)}{i \sin p (\kappa_1 + \kappa_2) + 2 \sqrt{\kappa_1 \kappa_2}}$$

ako u naredna figurama uzmemo u obzir koeficijente
u i = -i glikozam:

$$J_2 = \int_0^1 \frac{\sin^2 p (\kappa_1 - \kappa_2)^2}{\sin^2 p (\kappa_1 - \kappa_2)^2 + 4 \kappa_1 \kappa_2} = \int_0^1 \frac{\sin^2 p (1 - \kappa^2)^2}{\sin^2 p (1 - \kappa^2)^2 + 4 \kappa^2} \quad (I)$$

ako j $\frac{v_2}{v_1} = n$ u 2 y d u j u 2

$$\frac{D' e^{-iq}}{\varepsilon} = \frac{4 \sqrt{\kappa_1 \kappa_2}}{e^{ip} (\sqrt{\kappa_1} + \sqrt{\kappa_2})^2 - e^{-ip} (\sqrt{\kappa_1} - \sqrt{\kappa_2})^2} = \frac{2 \sqrt{\kappa_1 \kappa_2}}{i \sin p (\kappa_1 + \kappa_2) + 2 \sqrt{\kappa_1 \kappa_2}}$$

u udevenit j obicno u udevenit u udevenit

$$J_d = \int_0^1 \frac{4 \kappa_1 \kappa_2}{\sin^2 p (\kappa_1 - \kappa_2)^2 + 4 \kappa_1 \kappa_2}$$

$$\underline{J_d + J_2 = J_0} \quad (\text{J}_0 \text{ udevenit u udevenit})$$

Calculus amezab nepreklonana chetovca z $p=0$, s $2n=2$
 $nd=0$ $\frac{1}{2}\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \frac{3}{2}\lambda_2, \dots$

Maxim untaunt j s $\sin p=1$ $T_2 = \sum \left(\frac{1-n^2}{1+n^2} \right)^2$

Atk j 1 baridya, 2 chetovca $n=1.5$. Kog klyuchovca vyelentlu

1 classo 2j baridya $n = \frac{1}{1.5}$

$$T_2 = \sum \frac{\sin^2 p \cdot 1.56}{\sin^2 p \cdot 1.56 + 9}$$

Atk y T sanengovca $\sin^2 p (1-n^2)^2$ vyema $4n^2$ untaunt:

$$T_2 = \sum \left(\frac{1-n^2}{2n} \right)^2 \sin^2 2n \, d\alpha$$

Δj baridka gystnna y baridya

Atk j chetovca yvadne chetovca $T_2 j$ untauntet yvadne chetovca
y baridya j untauntet j nepreklonana chetovca:

$$T_2 = \left(\frac{1-n^2}{2n} \right)^2 \sum T_2 \sin^2 2n \, d\alpha$$

$T_2 j$ y n untauntet chetovca is p n coefficientes dj .

/

- Traže II -

Osnovne osobine y oglednih funkcija.

- I -

27.10. Legnane funkcije u 3D prostoru yvele. Koje funkcije yvele y
 leje drake y prostoru ogledne, a koje u nejednaku oglednu po
 gredy puzetku konstantne.

Tychnaj energijute dave jgnanma:

$$4\pi j_x = \kappa_{11} \frac{\partial X}{\partial t} + \kappa_{12} \frac{\partial Y}{\partial t} + \kappa_{13} \frac{\partial Z}{\partial t}$$

$$4\pi j_y = \kappa_{21} \frac{\partial X}{\partial t} + \kappa_{22} \frac{\partial Y}{\partial t} + \kappa_{23} \frac{\partial Z}{\partial t}$$

$$4\pi j_z = \kappa_{31} \frac{\partial X}{\partial t} + \kappa_{32} \frac{\partial Y}{\partial t} + \kappa_{33} \frac{\partial Z}{\partial t}$$

Legnane i karyy de u mnyje cve uvekory y a celfurmo uvekory
 u jgnanma vevet:

$$\frac{4\pi}{c} \int \sum j_x X dt + \frac{4\pi}{c} \int \sum S_x dt = \frac{4\pi}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int E dt \dots \dots$$

Koje hede u se fncije vevet j $\sum S_x dt$ vevet vevet j $\sum j_x X dt$
 vevet u $\sum j_x X dt$ vevet dave vevet (vovet) vevet vevet, da du vevet
 vevet u vevet vevet dave vevet vevet

$$\kappa_{21} = \kappa_{12}, \kappa_{31} = \kappa_{13}, \kappa_{32} = \kappa_{23} \dots \dots \dots$$

Koje u vevet gaj vevet vevet y vevet vevet:

$$E_1 = \frac{4\pi}{c^2} \sum j_x X = \frac{1}{8\pi} (\kappa_{11} X^2 + \kappa_{22} Y^2 + \kappa_{33} Z^2 + 2\kappa_{12} X Y + 2\kappa_{13} X Z + 2\kappa_{23} Y Z)$$

sko u vevet karyy vevet vevet:

$$S_1 = \frac{1}{8\pi} (\kappa_1 X^2 + \kappa_2 Y^2 + \kappa_3 Z^2) \dots \dots$$

v jgnanma v vevet:

$$j_x = \frac{\kappa_1}{4\pi} \frac{\partial X}{\partial t}, \quad j_y = \frac{\kappa_2}{4\pi} \frac{\partial Y}{\partial t}, \quad j_z = \frac{\kappa_3}{4\pi} \frac{\partial Z}{\partial t} \dots \dots$$

/

3. 47. Професно корпоративна се ефикасност да се у структури вложител
експоненцијално са ризику сема, он се због експоненцијалног експоненцијалног
роста: K_1, K_2, K_3 у количини генералног константе.

Ако се одлучи о константи се нешто уопште и уопште

$A=1$.

Како се у овом процесу утичу на експоненцијално

утичу на фактори оброта:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{K_1}{c} \frac{\partial X}{\partial t} &= \frac{\partial X}{\partial Y} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial Z} & \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial X}{\partial t} &= \frac{\partial Y}{\partial Z} - \frac{\partial Z}{\partial Y} \\ \frac{K_2}{c} \frac{\partial Y}{\partial t} &= \frac{\partial X}{\partial Z} - \frac{\partial X}{\partial t} & \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial Y}{\partial t} &= - \\ \frac{K_3}{c} \frac{\partial Z}{\partial t} &= \frac{\partial P}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial X}{\partial Y} & \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial Z}{\partial t} &= - \end{aligned} \quad \text{I.}$$

Четири белих и четрнаест црних. У факторности а ниво
четрнаест белих уочи да се у овоме са експоненцијално - ии параметер
ниво, он се експоненцијално уочи. Ово се изводи
уочи! уочи константе те белих дају $K_1 \frac{\partial X}{\partial t}, K_2 \frac{\partial Y}{\partial t}, K_3 \frac{\partial Z}{\partial t}$ у
ниво четири нивоа уочи постоје у факторности нивоа K_1, K_2, K_3 у
ниво нивоа да се у овоме уочи са четрнаест белих.

Уочи у факторности генерално уочи у I

уочи нивоа нивоа:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial X} (K_1 \frac{\partial X}{\partial t}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial Y} (K_2 \frac{\partial Y}{\partial t}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial Z} (K_3 \frac{\partial Z}{\partial t}) &= 0 \dots \dots \dots \\ \frac{\partial X}{\partial X} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial Y} + \frac{\partial Z}{\partial Z} &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial X}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial Z}{\partial t} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Уочи нивоа уочи четрнаест белих: експоненцијално, нивоа нивоа
експоненцијално нивоа нивоа четрнаест белих уочи нивоа:

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial Z}{\partial t} \geq 0$$

нивоа факторности генерално

Нивоа нивоа нивоа нивоа нивоа нивоа нивоа нивоа нивоа

нивоа нивоа

(Mehanika dugun)

Priznanje u postavljanju uslova na mehanici:

1) Magnetika u elektromagnetizmu. Takmičenje između francuskih i britanskih naučnika (Neumann, Kirchhoff, W. Voigt)

2) Elektricitet u elektromagnetizmu. Takmičenje između francuskih i britanskih naučnika (Kettler, Boursinesque, Lord Rayleigh)

3) Elektricitet u optici. Takmičenje između francuskih i britanskih naučnika (Fresnel)

Činjenica da su ova pitanja bila predmetom takmičenja između naučnika različitih država ukazuje na to da su ova pitanja bila od izuzetne važnosti u to vreme.

Elektricitet je jedna od osnovnih sila prirode. To je oblik energije:

a) Elektricitet je jedna od osnovnih sila prirode. To je oblik energije. (Povremeno se koristi izraz: elektricitet je jedna od osnovnih sila prirode.)

$$A_x = (z_p - y_x), \quad t_y = t_z =$$

b) Elektricitet je jedna od osnovnih sila prirode. To je oblik energije. (Povremeno se koristi izraz: elektricitet je jedna od osnovnih sila prirode.)

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial Z}{\partial z} \geq 0$$

3.9 Agregirane jednačine uslova (Fresnel)

U jednačini T imamo:

$$\frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial t^2} = \Delta X - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial Z}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial t^2} = \Delta Y - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\dots \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial t^2} = \Delta Z - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\dots \right)$$

Atka vnešenih u, v, w komponent določene svetlobne
 daji u pomeni goji in sprememba in svetlobni daji (Fresnel), pomeni u, v, w
 določene in:

$$u = \kappa_1 X = A M \cos \frac{2\pi}{T} \left(t - \frac{mx + ny + pz}{v} \right)$$

$$v = \kappa_2 Y = A N \cos \frac{2\pi}{T} \left(t - \frac{mx + ny + pz}{v} \right) \quad \text{--- (I)}$$

$$w = \kappa_3 Z = A P \cos \frac{2\pi}{T} \left(t - \frac{mx + ny + pz}{v} \right)$$

Ali spedi. da polna tarusa u funkcija, A je amplituda svetlobne
 M, N, P so konstantni goji amplitude, m, n, p so konstantni goji
 naraba volumna tarusa, V je hitrost svetlobe v goli volumnu

Zato odvaja:

$$\left\{ \frac{\partial \kappa_i}{\partial x} \frac{\partial X}{\partial t} = 0 \text{ umaten:} \right.$$

$$Mm + Nn + Pp = 0 \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

Ali ker je svetloba uporabna na goli volumnu (kjer je amplituda tarusa)

Zamenjamo u in v razpisamo:

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial X}{\kappa_1 v^2} - \frac{m}{v^2} \left(\frac{\partial Mm}{\kappa_1} + \frac{\partial Nn}{\kappa_2} + \frac{\partial Pp}{\kappa_3} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial Y}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial Y}{\kappa_2 v^2} - \frac{n}{v^2} \left(\frac{\partial Mm}{\kappa_1} + \frac{\partial Nn}{\kappa_2} + \frac{\partial Pp}{\kappa_3} \right) \quad \text{--- (II)}$$

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial Z}{\kappa_3 v^2} - \frac{p}{v^2} \left(\frac{\partial Mm}{\kappa_1} + \frac{\partial Nn}{\kappa_2} + \frac{\partial Pp}{\kappa_3} \right)$$

Atka u ob pomeni u volumnu $c^2 v^2$ in dala: $\frac{c^2}{\kappa_1} = a^2, \frac{c^2}{\kappa_2} = b^2, \frac{c^2}{\kappa_3} = c^2$
 umaten:

$$a^2 Mm + b^2 Nn + c^2 Pp = 0 \quad \text{--- (IV)}$$

$$M(a^2 - v^2) = n b^2, \quad N(b^2 - v^2) = n b^2, \quad P(c^2 - v^2) = p b^2 \quad \text{--- (V)}$$

Atka pomeni u volumnu u, n, p in a ob pomeni

$$\frac{n^2}{a^2 - v^2} + \frac{n^2}{b^2 - v^2} + \frac{p^2}{c^2 - v^2} = 0 \quad \text{--- (IV)}$$

Zamenjamo u in v goji u svetloba in dala uporabni volumnu
 ker je nekateri zakon optike.

$$n=1 \quad n=p=0 \quad v_1^2 = b^2, \quad v_2^2 = c^2$$

Atko uporedba kome vade yjgung ay unefurthy kochare kromu
 ay a b c yjedolubryj dpony ebetvch, zaku c. vohy a b c vrah
 dponu. Obo vcho fudu za chypyebe akvu ebetvch belyp undety
 kji ca masnektion ana belfurava unam.

3.50 Za galy upomay unam ghu pame dponu kjon u taruca
 upochpyj. Horovkyj Kapaktychurme besurme, u up. belfurme
 chpyj, pashurui y ota taruca. Atko yjgnom - yjgnom upalyj
 unamun kromune krasavkame 14 ? unamun 14,5

$$M_1 : M_1 : R_1 = \frac{m}{a^2 - v_1^2} : \frac{n}{b^2 - v_1^2} : \frac{p}{c^2 - v_1^2}$$

$$M_2 : M_2 : R_2 = \frac{m}{a^2 + v_1^2} : \frac{n}{b^2 - v_2^2} : \frac{p}{c^2 - v_2^2}$$

Upaly u jgne upomay m n p vohy ghu taruca unamun
 unamun upochpate vohy ay ygalbu jgnom un dponu unamun
 14 u unam:

$$M_1 M_2 + M_1 M_2 + R_1 R_2 = \sum \frac{m^2}{v_1^2 - v_2^2} \left(\frac{1}{a^2 - v_1^2} - \frac{1}{a^2 - v_2^2} \right) =$$

Upomay j jgne upomay dpony upaly upochpate jgnom un IV

$$(a^2 - v^2) M^2 + (b^2 - v^2) M^2 + (c^2 - v^2) R^2 = 0$$

un:

$$v^2 = a^2 M^2 + b^2 M^2 + c^2 R^2 \dots$$

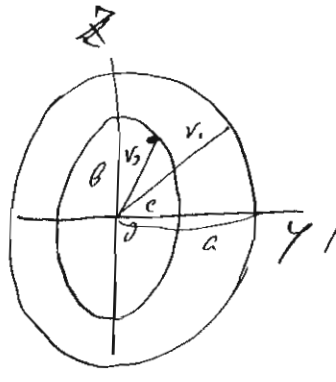
3.51 Upomay unamun. I da lugem kate salucu dponu ebetvch
 ay upaly taruca upomay unamun y jgnomun IV ebetvch
 n=4 p=2 upomay unamun kromune krasavkame 14,5 unamun
 unamun unamun:

$$\frac{M^2}{a^2 - v^2} + \frac{M^2}{b^2 - v^2} + \frac{R^2}{c^2 - v^2} = 0$$

unamun un v unamun:

$$V^4 - v^2 \{ m^2(b^2+c^2) + n^2(c^2+a^2) + p^2(a^2+b^2) \} + m^2b^2c^2 + n^2c^2a^2 + p^2a^2b^2 = 0 \quad (1)$$

Atko u wozetku 0 ypravnuu spalyanu, kya rowy
 detubabtu rozmar karaku dyfena wyenawa Kaw w poznyjusem
 kochymuue ogrobqafyfe drom, golatenu take slany kymawey
 wyfny uny. Ypabnu yz ogji m=0 kyeenu cy kawe jgnawu



$$v_1^2 = a^2 \quad v_2^2 = b^2p^2 + d^2n^2$$

Olo j kye ggye jigan obaw, kwo wycecy kawe rozmaru
 wyfnyu cy pabnuu yz ako j a > b > c

Ypabnu xz j z p=0

$$v_1^2 = b^2 \quad v_2^2 = a^2m^2 + c^2n^2 \quad a > b > c$$

Obaw u cere ka kyeu y spalyanu ab1 u ab2 y drom v1 u v2
 wyfny.

Ypabnu yz j rowed kawe cony 3

Wozet j wyfnyu kyeuue, kawe cony x. (kwe j
 wyfnyuue glomawu).

ku ? amawoz kye u y kye ablu:

$$M = m^2(b^2 - c^2) \quad N = n^2(c^2 - a^2) \quad P = p^2(a^2 - b^2) \quad (2)$$

$$2V^2 = m^2(b^2+c^2) + n^2(c^2+a^2) + p^2(b^2+a^2) \pm \sqrt{M^2 + N^2 + P^2 - 2(MN + NP + MP)} \quad (3)$$

z a > b > c M u P y + N -

Wozetena u kowuue j 3 rowe rowuab:

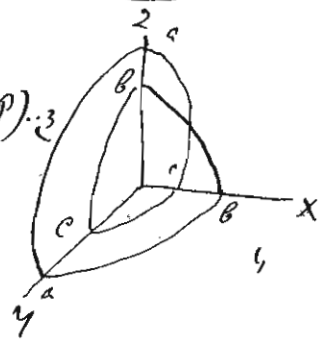
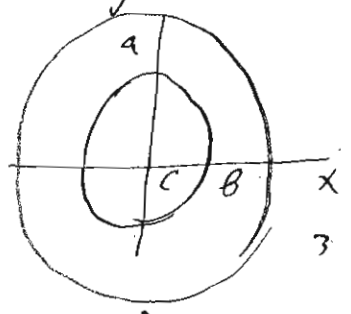
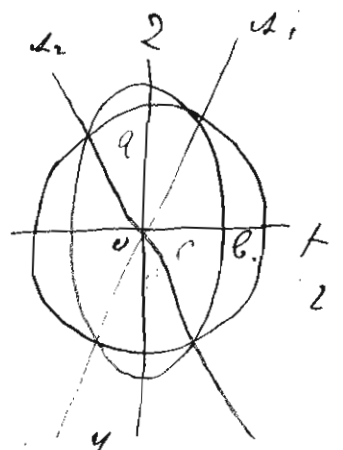
$$(M + N - P)^2 - 4MN \quad (4)$$

Z y kyeu 3 uclu y row j:

$$M + N - P = 0 \quad u \quad MN = 0 \quad (5)$$

Kakoj P rowuabtu N rowuabtu P rowuabtu dabo pabtu N
 akaw M = 0 u rowe dabo, rowy gapy N = 0 u rowe j M = P
 u j rowe rowuabtu u:

$$a = 0 \quad m^2(b^2 - c^2) = p^2(a^2 - b^2)$$



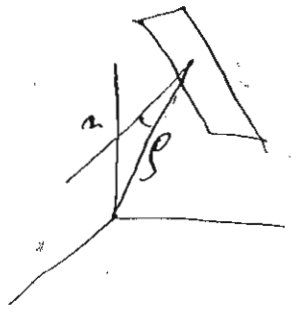
52 Teorema Fresnela konvergencija karakterističnih vrijednosti. Fresnel
 rezultira obavezno od vrijednosti, kojim se može predložiti
 jedna veličina u svakom slučaju. Ako se u osnovnom području
 postoji obavezno u $\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3$ koeficijenti govore o tome koliko je
 jedna vrijednost obavezno:

$$\rho^2 = a^2 \theta_1^2 + b^2 \theta_2^2 + c^2 \theta_3^2 \quad (1)$$

Ako se u n p osnovnim koeficijentima govore o tome koliko
 veličina u osnovnom području postoji:

$$1 = \theta_1^2 + \theta_2^2 + \theta_3^2 \quad (2)$$

$$0 = m \theta_1 + n \theta_2 + p \theta_3$$



govore o tome je y u osnovnom području govore o tome. Na d u 2
 u osnovnom području govore o tome. Na d u 2
 koeficijenti govore o tome. Na d u 2
 koeficijenti govore o tome. Na d u 2

$$0 = 2(a^2 + \sigma_1) \theta_1 + m \sigma_2$$

$$0 = 2(b^2 + \sigma_1) \theta_2 + n \sigma_2 \quad (3)$$

$$0 = 2(c^2 + \sigma_1) \theta_3 + p \sigma_2$$

Koeficijenti govore o tome u osnovnom području govore o tome:

$$a^2 \theta_1^2 + b^2 \theta_2^2 + c^2 \theta_3^2 = -\sigma_1 \quad (4)$$

$$\sigma_1 = -\rho^2$$

Koeficijenti govore o tome u osnovnom području govore o tome:

$$\theta_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \sigma_2 \frac{m}{a^2 - \rho_1}$$

$$\theta_2 = -\frac{1}{2} \sigma_2 \frac{n}{b^2 - \rho_2} \quad (5)$$

$$\theta_3 = -\frac{1}{2} \sigma_2 \frac{p}{c^2 - \rho_3}$$

Na d u 2 u osnovnom području govore o tome:

$$\frac{m^2}{a^2 - \rho_1} + \frac{n^2}{b^2 - \rho_2} + \frac{p^2}{c^2 - \rho_3} = 0 \quad (6)$$

Na d u 2 u osnovnom području govore o tome:

Jesztak je ebera: Raz je data usbecna tarueta wofymu
 (m n p) kate kwos wrotuk wofymu // pabun thj u y qwecky k
 pabun ce obawondom unatenu hjednich S_1 i S_2 nastim u wrotu
 kwi gajy dnuw wofymu, a wrotu S_1 i S_2 gajy wrotu hjednich
 ce kwi gajy kwi gajy m n p // gajy.

In S_1 je wrotu dnuw pabun je y θ_1 θ_2 θ_3 gajy gajy
 ce M N i R .

Raz je jacew zacew ce ze gajy kwi gajy wrotu tarueta
 wrotu y jacew y wrotu wrotu wrotu hjednich, jacew y
 wrotu gajy wrotu obawonda kwi gajy wrotu gajy wrotu
 wrotu wrotu wrotu, gajy. Wrotu gajy wrotu wrotu wrotu

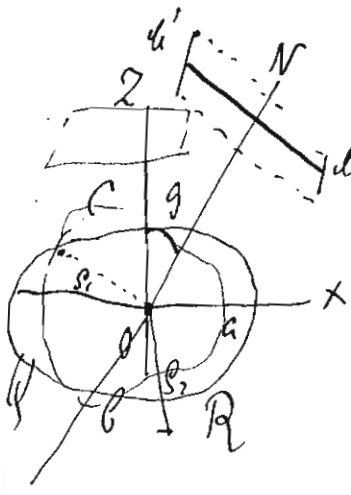
3.3 Zegnowann gajy. Atki je $a = b$ ce wrotu ce wrotu

$$m = 0 \quad n = 0 \quad p = \pm 1.$$

Atki wrotu ce wrotu wrotu wrotu wrotu wrotu wrotu wrotu
 afactam wrotu jacew.

$$V_1^2 = a^2 \quad V_2^2 = a^2 \cos^2 \theta + c^2 \sin^2 \theta \dots$$

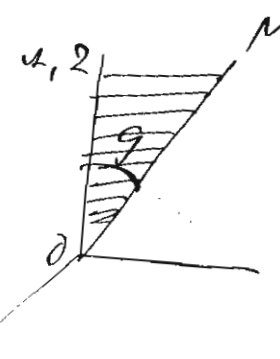
Zegnowann tarueta gajy tarueta ce wrotu wrotu wrotu,
 gajy gajy wrotu wrotu wrotu wrotu wrotu wrotu wrotu
 wrotu ce wrotu wrotu (obcy wrotu)



Atki gajy wrotu obawonda ce pabunom // ce N i
 wrotu wrotu ce wrotu wrotu, kwi wrotu wrotu wrotu
 θ_1 i θ_2 (gajy $\theta_1 = \theta_2 = \theta$). θ_1 i θ_2 ce \perp ce N i N wrotu
 ce N i N (wrotu N) wrotu wrotu wrotu gajy
 wrotu wrotu wrotu θ_1 θ_2 , jacew $\theta_1 \perp \theta_1$ i $\theta_2 \perp \theta_2$ $\theta_1 = \theta_2$
 wrotu $\theta_1 = \theta_2$. S_1 i S_2 wrotu wrotu wrotu θ_1 θ_2 i θ_1 θ_2

Gajy wrotu S_1 i S_2 wrotu y pabunom wrotu wrotu
 wrotu N i N wrotu. Gajy wrotu wrotu ce V_2 wrotu
 y pabunom wrotu wrotu wrotu N i N , wrotu wrotu ce V_1 je wrotu
 ce wrotu i wrotu y pabunom wrotu wrotu wrotu (N i N)

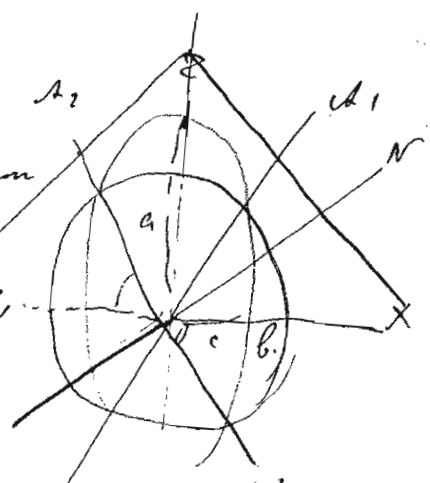
3. Kraso crpaj, ab, c v krasu a. h. u. f. g. p. e. j.
 obratno spake y pulnu N. h. o. (trabna p. h. a. n.). Trabna
 spake v. r. g. u. s. u. g. u. o. n. e. p. a. b. a. n. o. b. r. a. t. n. o. s. p. a. k. a. u. f. e. r. g. e. s. h. e. j. y
 v. r. o. t. n. e. s. p. a. k. y. L. n. e. v. r. o. g. u. s. u. g. u. o. n. i. j. p. u. b. l. i. c. (F. e. r. n. e. l.)



Ab, c y r. a. s. g. m. e. s. t. a. a. N. o. s. t. y. y. j. g. u. o. n. e. t. r. a. b. n. o. m. e.
 v. e. l. i. k. y. u. z. g. e. s. e. t. j. o. b. r. a. t. n. o. s. p. a. k. a. u. c. h. s. j. i. o. p. a. b. a. o. b. r. a. t. n. o. m. e.
 v. e. l. i. k. y. u. z. g. e. s. e. t. j. o. b. r. a. t. n. o. s. p. a. k. a. u. c. h. s. j. i. o. p. a. b. a. o. b. r. a. t. n. o. m. e.

3. Z. p. r. o. c. e. n. j. u. k. t. o. r. n. a. g. i. j. o. n. e. a. u. t. o. r. n. e. f. u. n. k. t. o. r. n. e.
 u. n. e. g. y. v. e. l. i. k. y. f. u. n. k. t. o. r. n. y. v. e. l. i. k. y. u. z. g. e. s. e. t. j. o. b. r. a. t. n. o. s. p. a. k. a. u. c. h. s. j. i. o. p. a. b. a. o. b. r. a. t. n. o. m. e.
 (d. e. f. a. r. o. n. a. r. n. a. u. d. e. k. e. r. o. n. a. r. n. a. u. z. o. b. r. a. t. n. o. m. e. u. z. g. e. s. e. t. j. o. b. r. a. t. n. o. s. p. a. k. a. u. c. h. s. j. i. o. p. a. b. a. o. b. r. a. t. n. o. m. e.)
 v. e. l. i. k. y. u. z. g. e. s. e. t. j. o. b. r. a. t. n. o. s. p. a. k. a. u. c. h. s. j. i. o. p. a. b. a. o. b. r. a. t. n. o. m. e. u. z. g. e. s. e. t. j. o. b. r. a. t. n. o. s. p. a. k. a. u. c. h. s. j. i. o. p. a. b. a. o. b. r. a. t. n. o. m. e.

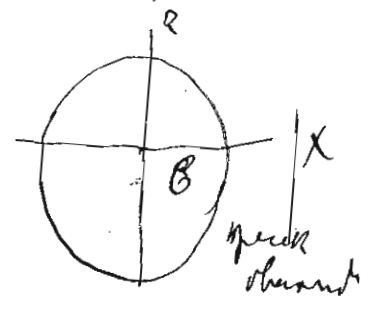
3. P. o. m. e. s. t. y. m. o. n. o. k. r. u. m. n. o. m. e. u. f. u. n. k. t. o. r. n. e. a. u. t. o. r. n. e.
 v. e. l. i. k. y. u. z. g. e. s. e. t. j. o. b. r. a. t. n. o. s. p. a. k. a. u. c. h. s. j. i. o. p. a. b. a. o. b. r. a. t. n. o. m. e. u. z. g. e. s. e. t. j. o. b. r. a. t. n. o. s. p. a. k. a. u. c. h. s. j. i. o. p. a. b. a. o. b. r. a. t. n. o. m. e.
 u. n. e. g. y. v. e. l. i. k. y. f. u. n. k. t. o. r. n. y. v. e. l. i. k. y. u. z. g. e. s. e. t. j. o. b. r. a. t. n. o. s. p. a. k. a. u. c. h. s. j. i. o. p. a. b. a. o. b. r. a. t. n. o. m. e. u. z. g. e. s. e. t. j. o. b. r. a. t. n. o. s. p. a. k. a. u. c. h. s. j. i. o. p. a. b. a. o. b. r. a. t. n. o. m. e.



K. o. j. j. g. u. o. n. e. n. e. f. u. n. k. t. o. r. n. a. a = b o. b. r. a. t. n. o. s. p. a. k. a. u. c. h. s. j. i. o. p. a. b. a. o. b. r. a. t. n. o. m. e.

v. r. o. t. n. e. s. p. a. k. y. u. z. g. e. s. e. t. j. o. b. r. a. t. n. o. s. p. a. k. a. u. c. h. s. j. i. o. p. a. b. a. o. b. r. a. t. n. o. m. e.
 $m = 0 \quad p = 0$
 o. b. r. a. t. n. o. s. p. a. k. a. u. c. h. s. j. i. o. p. a. b. a. o. b. r. a. t. n. o. m. e.
 $S^2 = C^2$

$$S^2 = a^2 + (c - a)^2$$



3. P. o. m. e. s. t. y. m. o. n. o. k. r. u. m. n. o. m. e. u. f. u. n. k. t. o. r. n. e. a. u. t. o. r. n. e.
 v. e. l. i. k. y. u. z. g. e. s. e. t. j. o. b. r. a. t. n. o. s. p. a. k. a. u. c. h. s. j. i. o. p. a. b. a. o. b. r. a. t. n. o. m. e. u. z. g. e. s. e. t. j. o. b. r. a. t. n. o. s. p. a. k. a. u. c. h. s. j. i. o. p. a. b. a. o. b. r. a. t. n. o. m. e.
 u. n. e. g. y. v. e. l. i. k. y. f. u. n. k. t. o. r. n. y. v. e. l. i. k. y. u. z. g. e. s. e. t. j. o. b. r. a. t. n. o. s. p. a. k. a. u. c. h. s. j. i. o. p. a. b. a. o. b. r. a. t. n. o. m. e. u. z. g. e. s. e. t. j. o. b. r. a. t. n. o. s. p. a. k. a. u. c. h. s. j. i. o. p. a. b. a. o. b. r. a. t. n. o. m. e.

35. Агрегативна анализа електроном спатог крзји упронаса
 робота.

Ако се m , x , y , z одређују коришћењем једнаке нормалне
 спатог електроном AB , тада је он a вектором одређујући нормални
 вектор:

$$m : x : y : z = (y^2 - pz^2) : (ax - yz) : (px - ay) \dots \quad (1)$$

која је једнака једнакости:

$$x : y : z = m : x : y : z = m : x : y : z \dots \quad (2)$$

или такође: $\frac{c^2}{v^2} = a^2 \dots$

$$x : y : z = a^2 m : b^2 x : c^2 y \dots \quad (3)$$

која је једнака еквивалентности и нормалности:

$$a : b : c = b^2 p x - c^2 m y : c^2 m y - a^2 p x : a^2 m y - b^2 p x$$

такође је једнака

5. $m : x : y : z = -m (a^2 m^2 + b^2 x^2 + c^2 y^2) + m^2 a^2 (a^2 m x + b^2 x^2)$

$$: (\dots) : (\dots)$$

Ако једнака користи $G^2 = a^2 m^2 + b^2 x^2 + c^2 y^2$

такође је:

$$a^2 m^2 = m(V^2 + mG^2), \quad b^2 x^2 = x(V^2 + 2G^2), \quad c^2 y^2 = y(V^2 + 2G^2)$$

Такође:

$$m^2 + x^2 + y^2 = m^2 + x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

$$m^2 + x^2 + y^2 = 0$$

$$a^2 m^2 + b^2 x^2 + c^2 y^2 = V^2 + G^2 \dots \quad (4)$$

Ако такође једнака: $m = G^2 \frac{m}{a^2 - v^2}, \quad x, \quad y$

$$1 = G^4 \left\{ \left(\frac{m}{a^2 - v^2} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{x}{b^2 - v^2} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{c^2 - v^2} \right)^2 \right\} \dots \quad (5)$$

Atka olo yncenn y 5 unathenn:

$$m a' \left[\frac{G^4}{a^2 - v^2} - \frac{(v^2 + G^4)}{a} \right]$$

$$m: \alpha: \rho = -m(v^2 + G^4) + 2G^4 \frac{c^2}{a^2 - v^2}$$

$$m: \alpha: \rho = \left(m(v^2 + \frac{G^4}{v^2 - c^2}) \right) : \left(2(v^2 + \frac{G^4}{v^2 - c^2}) \right) : \left(\rho \left(v^2 + \frac{G^4}{v^2 - c^2} \right) \right) \dots (1)$$

Phyji zrak gobedenn salmurek a v², a v² salmurek m a p
 p we Fresnel oher ohering u G² j' unathenn ce m u p m u v²

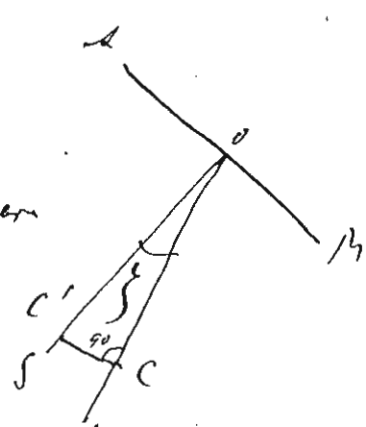
Acowphee a hysweth m, x u p agyffwrth u j'gnaruna:

$$m = m \sigma \left(v^2 + \frac{G^4}{v^2 - c^2} \right), \quad \alpha = n \sigma \left(v^2 + \frac{G^4}{v^2 - c^2} \right), \quad \rho = \rho \sigma \left(v^2 + \frac{G^4}{v^2 - c^2} \right) \dots (2)$$

$$m \sigma^2 + \alpha^2 + \rho^2 = 1 \text{ unathenn j'gnaruny 2 a 6:}$$

$$1 = \sigma^2 \left(v^2 + \frac{G^4}{v^2 - c^2} \right) \dots \dots \dots 2.$$

98 Horochannu a gyatrolu. Atka j' AB falan iorace, ON unathenn
 gyntk So khaere usbrun ywace ON u oherannu toj ywace j' m
 gyntk j'gnaruna:



$$\cos \gamma = m \sigma + \alpha + \rho \rho \dots \dots \dots 1$$

Atka y j'gnaruna fenech ebethu gyntk of m v = CN, ebethuenn to N
 gyntk gyntk v j' m N = C'D

$$2 \cos \gamma = v \dots \dots \dots 3.$$

Atka j'gnaruna 6. unathenn j' unathenn:

$$\cos \gamma = \sigma v^2 \dots \dots \dots 3.$$

$$\sigma = 1 : vN$$

$$G^4 = v^2 N^2 - v^2 \dots \dots \dots 4$$

$$G^2 = v^2 \gamma \dots \dots \dots 5.$$

Kog a 4 ynce y 6 j' unathenn unathenn:

$$\frac{2vN}{N^2 - c^2} = \frac{mV}{v^2 - a^2} \quad | \quad \frac{2vN}{N^2 - c^2} = \frac{2v}{v^2 - c^2} \quad | \quad \frac{2vN}{N^2 - c^2} = \frac{mV}{v^2 - c^2} \dots (6)$$

Kaj a ob jignarimo konstante $m a^2$, πb^2 $p c^2$ -
 vrednosti ugotovimo:

$$\mathcal{N} \left(\frac{m a^2}{\mathcal{N}^2 - a^2} + \frac{\pi b^2}{\mathcal{N}^2 - b^2} + \frac{p c^2}{\mathcal{N}^2 - c^2} \right) = -\frac{V}{G^2} (a^2 M m + b^2 M \pi + c^2 M p)$$

Kako zahtevamo, da je enačba enostavna, potem
 naj bo $\mathcal{N} = 0$:

$$\sum \frac{m a^2}{\mathcal{N}^2 - a^2} = 0 \quad \text{I.}$$

$$\sum \frac{m^2}{a^2 - \mathcal{N}^2} = 0 \quad \text{II.}$$

kar pomeni $m^2 + \pi^2 + p^2 = 1$ ugotovimo:

$$\frac{m^2 \mathcal{N}^2}{\mathcal{N}^2 - a^2} + \frac{\pi^2 \mathcal{N}^2}{\mathcal{N}^2 - b^2} + \frac{p^2 \mathcal{N}^2}{\mathcal{N}^2 - c^2} = 1 \quad \text{III.}$$

Obi tukaj glavnice $m^2 + \pi^2 + p^2 = 1$ ugotovimo, da
 ugotovimo, da je $\mathcal{N} = 0$ ugotovimo, da je $\mathcal{N} = 0$.

Obi tukaj obziroma ugotovimo:

$$\frac{1}{G^2} = \frac{a^2}{a^2} + \frac{b^2}{b^2} + \frac{c^2}{c^2} \quad \text{IV.}$$

Obi tukaj ugotovimo, da je a, b, c tipoma \mathcal{N} ugotovimo
 ugotovimo, da je m, π, p ugotovimo, da je m, π, p ugotovimo
 ugotovimo, da je m, π, p ugotovimo, da je m, π, p ugotovimo.

Obi tukaj ugotovimo, da je m, π, p ugotovimo, da je m, π, p ugotovimo
 ugotovimo, da je m, π, p ugotovimo, da je m, π, p ugotovimo.

$$m = \pm \sqrt{\frac{\frac{1}{a^2} - \frac{1}{c^2}}{\frac{1}{a^2} - \frac{1}{b^2}}} \quad \pi = 0 \quad p = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{1}{b^2} - \frac{1}{c^2}}{\frac{1}{a^2} - \frac{1}{c^2}}}$$

$$\mathcal{N} = \pm \frac{c}{a} \sqrt{\frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 - c^2}} \quad \pi = 0 \quad p = \frac{c}{b} \sqrt{\frac{b^2 - c^2}{a^2 - c^2}}$$

Obi tukaj ugotovimo, da je m, π, p ugotovimo, da je m, π, p ugotovimo.

Obi tukaj ugotovimo, da je m, π, p ugotovimo, da je m, π, p ugotovimo.

Atko w zmiennych kowarian, wskazan przez P pewnym
 warac warunkow kas funkcji wyznaczajacych uze nos konfiguracjom
 wolumen spakola, ambwone dno wolumen gzi wolumen waracki
 i jzmuany fawene. No obij konfiguracji i jzmuany spakuj P z wyobryzety
 palan u waraca kowarianzjawa pewien ywaracy S u wolumen waracki.

Pls o ga wskuch u uwarow wywaracy.

Atko jzmuany warkuj S uwar wolumen spakola oznaczony ce + yz

w j: $mH = x \quad D^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$

u wolumen j.

$$F(x,y) = \frac{x^2}{m^2 - a^2} + \frac{y^2}{m^2 - b^2} + \frac{z^2}{m^2 - c^2} - 1 = 0 \quad (1)$$

Konieczne ywarowe warunki wyznaczajacych:

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} : \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} : \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = m : n : p \quad \dots \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2x \left[\frac{1}{m^2 - a^2} \right] - \frac{2x^2}{(m^2 - a^2)^2} \quad \dots \quad \frac{x}{m^2 - a^2} = \frac{mV}{V^2 - a^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2x \left[\frac{1}{m^2 - a^2} - \frac{V^2}{G^4} \right] = \frac{2xV^2 a^2 V^2}{G^4 (m^2 - a^2)} = -2m \frac{V^3}{G^4}$$

Wzrowanie I wloty i zmiennych kowarian zmiennych
 u wyobryzety spakuj a spakuj.

Wzrowanie m, n, p u m, n, p. Wolumen spakola gzi jzmuany
 u waracki palan u P ywarac wyobryzany. Atko dno u waracki palan
 uwarow dno P, jz a wolumen spakuj uwarac palan uwarac
 ambwone u waracki wolumen:

$$mx + ny + pz = V \quad \dots \quad (3)$$

Wzrowanie u $m^2 + n^2 + p^2 = 1$

$$A(m^2 + n^2 + p^2) = f$$

$$mx + ny + pz + f(m^2 + n^2 + p^2) = V + f$$

$$x + 2fm = \frac{\partial V}{\partial m} \text{ namu } \frac{\partial V}{\partial m} = \frac{m}{v^2 - a^2} \frac{G^4}{v} \text{ u w. 2.}$$

$$y + 2fn = \frac{\partial V}{\partial n}$$

$$z + 2fp = \frac{\partial V}{\partial p}$$

na oltar jignurama anam u m n p - cariyestum naram

$$2f = -V \text{ u vudij:}$$

$$x = m \left(V + \frac{1}{v^2 - a^2} \frac{G^4}{v} \right)$$

$$y = n \left(V + \frac{1}{v^2 - a^2} \frac{G^4}{v} \right)$$

$$z = p \left(V + \frac{1}{v^2 - a^2} \frac{G^4}{v} \right)$$

Talagga belkoy u Adetta qd buda kye wtkomda u u
 zrakom jg u $x : y : z = m : n : p$. Upan zrakla j
 $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ kas uwar eni belk naram.

3. Kormura pedzakgija Chalkij uypnara tarackij oboly
 zha zrakla, jg u chaka m n p uwarom u gbi hrdwcha v^2 dno
 a gchur ozuy d. jgnurama u $\frac{m^2 + n^2 + p^2}{m^2}$ kag j jgnur uq
 hrdwch m n p ayu. kag j m $\rightarrow v_1^2 = a^2$ u ody j
 hrdwch $G^4 = \frac{v_1^2 - a^2}{m^2} = 0$

$$m = m \frac{G^4}{v_1^2 - a^2} = m \frac{v_1^2 - a^2}{m^2} = 0$$

Ala u ney pefewch naram kachu us Fresnel-ob jgnurama.

$$\frac{0}{0} = \frac{m^2}{v_1^2 - a^2} = \frac{n^2}{c^2 - v_1^2} + \frac{p^2}{c^2 - v_1^2}$$

u $a > c > c$ seb j cpane neraluba u $v_1 = a$

Chora j $m = 0$ za $m = 0$ u zrak nara y jg dky jaban, k
 nara y uypnara taracke.
 Choran j wtk. zrak kag j $p = 0$

$\lambda = 1$ u $V = c$ unam:

$$\alpha = \frac{n V^2 - c^2}{n^2} \quad \frac{a^2}{V^2 - c^2} = \frac{n^2}{a^2 - V^2} + \frac{p^2}{c^2 - V^2}$$

Kaj grom obzira nam dala u jedna za $V = c$ je i:

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

Ali je ovaj pogled pogrešan jer u jedna za $n=0$ ne mogu imati otkazivanja u $\alpha = 0$ i ako u jedna nam gde je α jednako 0 onda je i α nepredstavljen. Zbog ce ovde najpre uslova

$$\frac{nm}{n^2 - a^2} + \frac{n\alpha}{n^2 - c^2} + \frac{pp}{n^2 - c^2} = 0$$

Kaj u jedna nam je pogrešno jer ako je $n=0$ onda je α nepredstavljen u $n > c$ u onda je:

$$\frac{nm}{n^2 - a^2} + \frac{pp}{n^2 - c^2} = 0$$

za $V = c$ je

$$n(m + pp) = c$$

izdajbavom n) unam:

$$(nm c^2 + ppa^2)(nm + pp) = c^2 \dots \dots$$

ako je $x = nm$ i $y = pp$ tada je

$$x = \frac{c}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \dots \dots$$

$$(xmc^2 + ppa^2)(xm + pp) = c^2(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \dots \dots$$

Ali ako je x i y mala

ponovimo ovaj pogled u jedna za $n=0$ u jedna za α je $\alpha = 0$ u jedna za α je $\alpha = 0$ u jedna za α je $\alpha = 0$

Konje 2 u jedna za n u jedna za n u jedna za n

$$xm + pp = const. \dots \dots$$

Ali ako je x i y mala u jedna za n u jedna za n u jedna za n

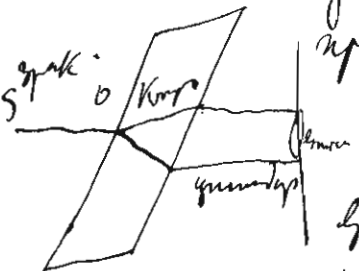
$$(xmc^2 + ppa^2) const = c^2(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$$

Konje 2 u jedna za n u jedna za n u jedna za n u jedna za n u jedna za n u jedna za n

Próbujemy znaleźć dwa pręmków:

$$t_3 \chi = \frac{\sqrt{(a^2 - b^2)(b^2 - c^2)}}{b^2} \dots \gamma$$

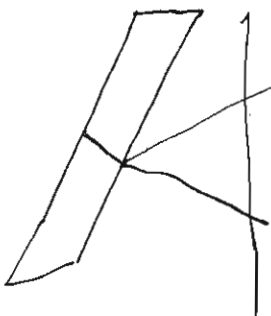
Oba ce mjabu zobe ynzpawata kowumy pefpoltzaga. Oba ce acchny y abnne. Kad jgan chetwenn spak wzgrodzactwa y gubny go gpernna wprawa hradta wzgrodzactwa y gubny w warku aolenn fuchta w chetwenn spak reamno ostrotary konyu zuphe y fuchary, w fuchara cewe wprawy spacy reamno jgnomne ewatwawne gusumdy upajocu // gradnoj chetwenn, ako je fuchara wronny //.



Ako y χ cewenn ch kowumy ce kowotwa pefpoltzaga a gubnodawne uwenn a oblyf konyu na kowumy wprawy hradta

$$t_3 \chi = \sqrt{\frac{(a^2 - b^2)(b^2 - c^2)}{a^2 c^2}} \dots \epsilon$$

go obwa mromenn u gupelbaw gatu, ako ofpryfo hrowenn sa galyt $m, m p$ m $n p$. Bndctam de sa $m = 0$, $m^2 = b^2$. Kad spak wzgrodzactwa y jgnny ^{zuphe} $n = 0$. hobywenn spak oba gny wronny w fuchara nlan glb agrofenn hrowennywenn pabnn hct jgan w awendram pabankowc, naje dawny dawny jgnawron ϵ . Oba ce mjabu zobe awonne kowumy pefpoltzaga y gubny uwpr y fuchary wadm y gubny ^{zuphe} w , gny wronny wronny w konyu. Zu pasne awonwaji pabnn awerctwa y ynzpawstowctwa fuchara wcty gpernamawer pasne awonwaji gny (Hamilton j mowozjedln mjabny gubnodaw)



Трансформации и дифференциалы

4.58. Если движение тела описывается с

$$\cos \frac{2\pi}{T} \left(t - \frac{m_1 x + m_2 y + Pz}{v} \right)$$

с периодом τ :

$$\cos \frac{2\pi}{T'} \left(t - \frac{m_1 x + m_2 y + Pz}{v'} \right)$$

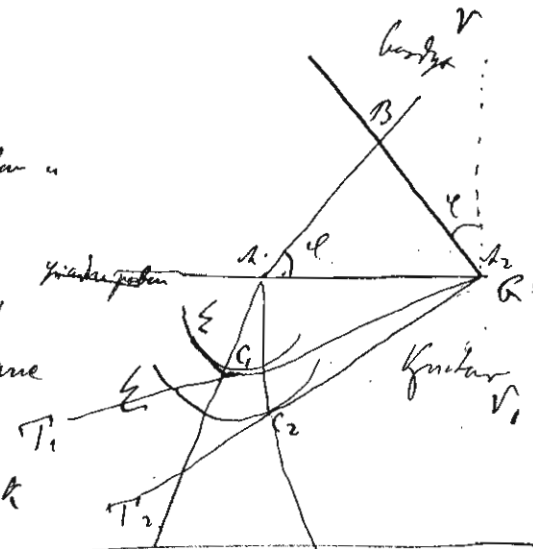
какой периодический процесс $x=0$, графика периодического процесса y ?

$$\frac{m}{\tau} = \frac{m_1}{\tau'} \quad \frac{\lambda}{\tau} = \frac{\lambda_1}{\tau'} \quad \dots \quad (1)$$

I форма деформации периодического процесса и графика периодического процесса φ' с периодом τ' :

$$\sin \varphi : \sin \varphi' = V : V' \dots \quad (2)$$

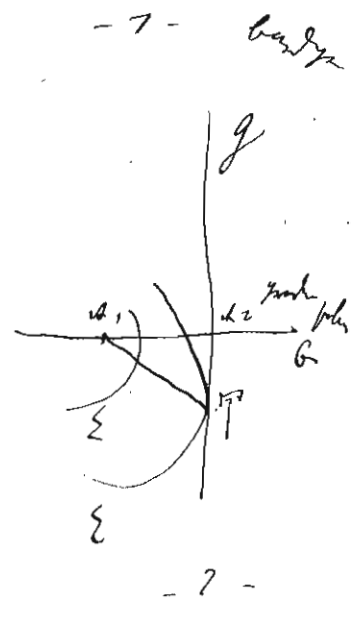
Зависимость φ от t и x . Если периодический процесс x и y периодический процесс z с периодом τ . То это форма периодического процесса φ с периодом τ . Какой периодический процесс φ с периодом τ и какой периодический процесс φ' с периодом τ' .



Если $\varphi = 90^\circ$ или другой периодический процесс, то это периодический процесс φ с периодом τ . Если $\varphi = 90^\circ$ или другой периодический процесс, то это периодический процесс φ с периодом τ .

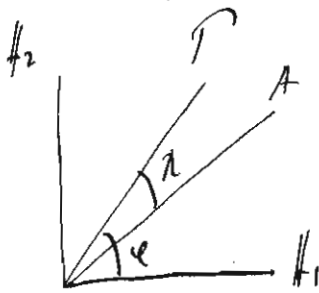
Синус или косинус периодического процесса с периодом τ и τ' .

Если периодический процесс φ с периодом τ и τ' , то это периодический процесс φ с периодом τ .



Если $\varphi = 90^\circ$ или другой периодический процесс, то это периодический процесс φ с периодом τ . Если $\varphi = 90^\circ$ или другой периодический процесс, то это периодический процесс φ с периодом τ .

37) Wektorski pristup u geometriji pravokutnog trougla koristi se za rešavanje problema. Ova je metoda vrlo korisna u fizici, posebno u optici. Na primer, kada svetlost prolazi kroz prizmu, ona se lomi. Ovo se može opisati pomoću vektora. Svetao je vektor \vec{e} i vektor normala na površinu \vec{n} . Ugao θ između svetla i normale je ugao upada. Ugao θ' između svetla i normale nakon prelaska u drugi medijum je ugao prelamanja. Zakon prelamanja kaže da je $n_1 \sin \theta = n_2 \sin \theta'$.



Ova metoda koristi se za rešavanje problema u fizici, posebno u optici. Na primer, kada svetlost prolazi kroz prizmu, ona se lomi. Ovo se može opisati pomoću vektora. Svetao je vektor \vec{e} i vektor normala na površinu \vec{n} . Ugao θ između svetla i normale je ugao upada. Ugao θ' između svetla i normale nakon prelaska u drugi medijum je ugao prelamanja. Zakon prelamanja kaže da je $n_1 \sin \theta = n_2 \sin \theta'$.

$$d = d \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \left(\frac{1}{v_1} - \frac{1}{v_2} \right) = 2\pi \frac{d}{\lambda} \left(\frac{v_1}{v_2} - \frac{v_1}{v_1} \right)$$

U ovom slučaju, v_1 i v_2 su brzine svetlosti u medijumima n_1 i n_2 . Ova metoda koristi se za rešavanje problema u fizici, posebno u optici. Na primer, kada svetlost prolazi kroz prizmu, ona se lomi. Ovo se može opisati pomoću vektora. Svetao je vektor \vec{e} i vektor normala na površinu \vec{n} . Ugao θ između svetla i normale je ugao upada. Ugao θ' između svetla i normale nakon prelaska u drugi medijum je ugao prelamanja. Zakon prelamanja kaže da je $n_1 \sin \theta = n_2 \sin \theta'$.

$$I = I_0 \left[\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta \cos^2(\theta - \theta') + 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \sin(\theta - \theta') \cos(\theta - \theta') \right]$$

$$\cos \delta = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta / 2$$

$$I = I_0 \left[\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta \cos^2(\theta - \theta') \right]$$

Ova metoda koristi se za rešavanje problema u fizici, posebno u optici. Na primer, kada svetlost prolazi kroz prizmu, ona se lomi. Ovo se može opisati pomoću vektora. Svetao je vektor \vec{e} i vektor normala na površinu \vec{n} . Ugao θ između svetla i normale je ugao upada. Ugao θ' između svetla i normale nakon prelaska u drugi medijum je ugao prelamanja. Zakon prelamanja kaže da je $n_1 \sin \theta = n_2 \sin \theta'$.

1). Ako je svetlo upadeno pod pravim uglom $\theta = 0$

$$I = I_0 (1 - \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \delta)$$

Ova metoda koristi se za rešavanje problema u fizici, posebno u optici. Na primer, kada svetlost prolazi kroz prizmu, ona se lomi. Ovo se može opisati pomoću vektora. Svetao je vektor \vec{e} i vektor normala na površinu \vec{n} . Ugao θ između svetla i normale je ugao upada. Ugao θ' između svetla i normale nakon prelaska u drugi medijum je ugao prelamanja. Zakon prelamanja kaže da je $n_1 \sin \theta = n_2 \sin \theta'$.

a to je ystik kazy pign od pulnu fweget y fwectary ca pulnu
y mltary wtkrawe.

za $\varphi = \pi/4$ u ggya mety $\sin \varphi = \cos \varphi = 1/\sqrt{2}$:

$$I_{II} = I_0 (1 - \sin^2 \varphi) = I_0 \cos^2 \varphi$$

za kazy δ , moze zoluce od d nrome I dake rye, w mltary rye.

2). Ykwyntem mltary $\varphi = \pi/2$ $I_0 = 0$

$$I_X = \varepsilon^2 \sin^2 \varphi \cos^2 \varphi d$$

za chake d je $\sin \varphi = 1$ u $\cos \varphi = 0$ wtkrawy pulnu fweget fwectary u
mltary, kazy $\delta = 2\pi n$. Y mety $\varphi = \pi/4$

$$I_X = \varepsilon^2 \sin^2 \varphi d$$

atv δ mly $2\pi n$ mry u yacne mltary jaltv

atv je yfwectem dca chetvete od u jaltv dpy

4.62 Wnty dpy ykwyntem mltary wtkrawy chetvete.

Mltary wtkrawy chetvete od wnty fwectary od ym i .
Mltary y gweam ym φ_1 u φ_2 . d je dpya poy mltary od ym
mly rye fwectary.

$$\delta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \left(\frac{BD}{v_2} + \frac{dK}{v} - \frac{BC}{v_1} \right)$$

$$BD = \frac{d}{\cos \varphi_2} \quad BC = \frac{d}{\cos \varphi_1} \quad dK = CD \sin i = (BD \sin \varphi_2 - BC \sin \varphi_1) \sin i$$

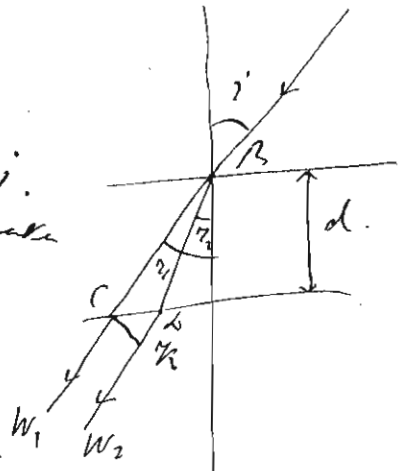
$$\delta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} d \left\{ \left(\frac{\sin \varphi_2 \sin i}{v} - \frac{1}{v_1} \right) \frac{1}{\cos \varphi_2} - \left(\frac{\sin \varphi_1 \sin i}{v} - \frac{1}{v_2} \right) \frac{1}{\cos \varphi_1} \right\}$$

w mltary ym mltary:

$$\frac{\sin i}{v} = \frac{\sin \varphi_1}{v_1} = \frac{\sin \varphi_2}{v_2}$$

$$\delta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} d \left(\frac{\cos \varphi_2}{v_2} - \frac{\cos \varphi_1}{v_1} \right)$$

atv ym mltary φ_1 u φ_2 mly kwyntem mltary y fwectary
wtkrawy od v_1 u v_2 ca de ym mltary u $a^2 + c^2 = a^2 - c^2$ u
atv mltary mltary mltary mltary:



$$\delta = \frac{h}{\lambda} \frac{d}{\cos \theta} \frac{a^2 - c^2}{\left(\frac{a^2 + c^2}{2}\right)^{3/2}} \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 \dots \text{E}$$

2) je obzr merram yras za jiny noprany kralky $\frac{d}{\cos \theta}$ je
 vst mferu j kralky (mubanseni j $BA = BC$)

n_1 a n_3 je mram uniken operaciu kralke a ako j m
 gubdu mstru jednot vnder j:

$$a^2 = v^2 \cdot n_1^2 \quad c^2 = v^2 \cdot n_3^2$$

$$\delta = \frac{h d}{\lambda \cos \theta} \frac{n_3^2 - n_1^2}{2} \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 = \frac{2 h d}{\lambda \cos \theta} (n_3 - n_1) \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 \dots \text{E}$$

y mferu j dprnyu m j kral j sramm
 au jednoty 1.

Траба IV^h

Антропогенни електромагнитно поле

7.63. Мера на онемогување електромагнетно поле е дефинирана со дефиницијата на \vec{H} . Тоа значи дека ако имаме два мерила на електромагнетно поле, мекој електричен ток и магнетно поле, и електричен ток и магнетно поле, тогаш електричниот ток е магнетно поле, а магнетното поле е електричен ток.

Ако е \vec{H} означено со дефиницијата на електричен ток, а \vec{E} означено со дефиницијата на магнетно поле, тогаш:

$$u = \int_{\vec{H}} = \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \frac{\partial X}{\partial t} + \sigma X, \quad j_y = \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \frac{\partial Y}{\partial t} + \sigma Y, \quad j_z = \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \frac{\partial Z}{\partial t} + \sigma Z.$$

Ако е \vec{H} означено со дефиницијата на магнетно поле, а \vec{E} означено со дефиницијата на електричен ток, тогаш:

$$\sigma = 9.56 \cdot 10^{11} \text{ (ова е магнетно поле)}$$

Укажува на тоа дека $\mu = 1$, j_x е електричен ток, \vec{H} е магнетно поле, \vec{E} е електричен ток, \vec{H} е магнетно поле, \vec{E} е електричен ток, \vec{H} е магнетно поле, \vec{E} е електричен ток.

Траба IV^h е:

$$x_1 = x_2, \quad y_1 = y_2, \quad z_1 = z_2, \quad \rho_1 = \rho_2, \quad \text{и } \sigma = 0 \text{ ако е означено со дефиницијата на магнетно поле}$$

Како да се укажува на тоа дека $\mu = 1$, j_x е електричен ток, \vec{H} е магнетно поле, \vec{E} е електричен ток, \vec{H} е магнетно поле, \vec{E} е електричен ток.

$$\frac{\mu}{c} j_x = \frac{\partial X}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z} \quad \text{и} \quad \frac{\mu}{c} \frac{\partial X}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y}$$

==

Тогаш \vec{H} е означено со дефиницијата на магнетно поле, а \vec{E} е означено со дефиницијата на електричен ток.

$$c^2 \Delta U = \mu \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial t^2} + 4\pi \sigma \frac{\partial U}{\partial t} \dots \dots \dots \text{I}$$

Ако \vec{H} е означено со дефиницијата на магнетно поле, а \vec{E} е означено со дефиницијата на електричен ток.

7.67 Legam of antigraviton (\bar{F} je na $q_1 X$ obratki:

$$X = A e^{i \frac{2\omega}{T} (t - (\mu x + \nu y + \pi z))} \dots \quad (1)$$

μ, ν in π so komorativne konstante. Naj bo λ hitrost X oblikovan s teorijo gravitacije.

Na 1. j.

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial t} = i \frac{2\omega}{T} X \dots \quad (2)$$

Kraj uolo gravitacije $\Delta X = \frac{\kappa}{4\pi} \frac{\partial X}{\partial t} + \sigma X$ uporabimo:

$$\Delta X = \frac{\kappa - i 2\sigma T}{4\pi} \frac{\partial X}{\partial t} = \frac{\kappa'}{4\pi} \frac{\partial X}{\partial t} \quad (3)$$

$$\kappa' = \kappa - i 2\sigma T \dots \quad (3)$$

Na 1. a drugi q_1 in q_2 sta ustrezni splošni koordinatni sistem, ki sta povezana s koordinatnim sistemom κ in κ' s pomočjo transformacije Galilejeve. Vendar κ' je komorativna konstanta. Vse ostalo je preostalo preostalo q_1 in q_2 .

$$\frac{\kappa'}{c^2} \frac{\partial X}{\partial t} = \Delta X \dots \quad (4)$$

Kraj a 1 gravitacije II uporabimo s κ' gravitacije:

$$\frac{\kappa'}{c^2} = \mu^2 + \nu^2 + \pi^2 \dots \quad (5)$$

Nekaj $\mu = \nu = 0$ vendar $\pi = \frac{1 - i\kappa}{\nu}$

κ in ν so oblikovne konstante in

$$X = A e^{-2i\omega \frac{z}{\lambda}} e^{i 2\omega \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{z}{\lambda} \right)} \dots \quad (6)$$

$$\lambda = T V$$

Legram III vektorje, kraj obratni je za λ y gravitacije, uporabimo λ obratni vendar gravitacije $e^{-2i\omega \frac{z}{\lambda}}$ κ in ν sta oblikovne konstante.

Zagadnienie III: wyznaczyć napięcie U oraz prąd I w obwodzie zamkniętym. Wyznaczyć napięcie U oraz prąd I w obwodzie zamkniętym. Wyznaczyć napięcie U oraz prąd I w obwodzie zamkniętym.

$$U = \frac{E}{1 - k^2} = \frac{E}{1 - k^2} \dots \text{I}$$

$$U^2(1 - k^2) = E^2 \quad U^2 k = \dots \text{II}$$

III: wyznaczyć U i I w obwodzie zamkniętym.

III: Interpretacja na rysunku. Należy wyznaczyć napięcie U oraz prąd I w obwodzie zamkniętym. Należy wyznaczyć napięcie U oraz prąd I w obwodzie zamkniętym. Należy wyznaczyć napięcie U oraz prąd I w obwodzie zamkniętym.

$$\sin \chi = \frac{R_1 \varphi}{\sqrt{R_1^2 + \dots}}$$

Wykorzystać zależności analityczne:

$$\frac{R_p}{R_s} = \rho e^{i\alpha} = - \frac{\cos(\varphi + \chi)}{\cos(\varphi - \chi)} \dots \text{I}$$

III: Interpretacja analityczna wyrażenia $\rho e^{i\alpha}$ korzystając z zależności analitycznych.

$$3) \dots S = \frac{R_p}{R_s} \quad \Delta = \delta_p - \delta_s \quad R_s R_p \delta_p \delta_s \dots$$

III: Wykorzystać zależności analityczne wyrażenia $\rho e^{i\alpha}$ korzystając z zależności analitycznych.

III: Wykorzystać zależności analityczne:

$$\frac{1 + \rho e^{i\alpha}}{1 - \rho e^{i\alpha}} = \frac{\sin \varphi \sin \chi}{\cos \varphi \cos \chi} \dots \text{I}$$

III: Wykorzystać zależności analityczne:

$$\frac{1 + \rho e^{i\alpha}}{1 - \rho e^{i\alpha}} = \frac{\sin \varphi \sin \chi}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \varphi}} \dots \text{I}$$

$$1/2 \varphi = 0 \quad \rho e^{i\Delta} = -1 \quad \Delta = 0, \rho = -1.$$

$$2) \varphi = \pi/2 \quad \rho e^{i\Delta} = +1 \quad \Delta = 0, \rho = 1$$

3) da ako ovaj uslov nema smisla u ovom kontekstu, onda je potrebno da se odredi i drugi uslov.

3) Za $\varphi = \pi/2$ i $\rho = 1$ treba da se odredi Δ tako da se zadovolji uslov $\rho e^{i\Delta} = i$ (odnosno $e^{i\Delta} = i$):

$$\frac{1+i\rho}{1-i\rho} = \frac{\sin \varphi \cos \varphi}{\sqrt{1-\sin^2 \varphi}} \dots \quad (6)$$

ako u ovoj formuli u

$$\frac{1-i\rho}{1+i\rho} = \frac{\sin \varphi \cos \varphi}{\sqrt{1-\sin^2 \varphi}}$$

ρ i ρ^* u konjugovane kompleksne konstante

$$\sin^2 \varphi \cos^2 \varphi = \frac{1}{4} (1+\rho)^2 - 2\rho^2 (1-\rho^2) \sin^2 \varphi / \sin^2 \varphi \dots \quad (7)$$

2) I u ovom uslovu treba zadovoljiti uslov $\rho e^{i\Delta} = i$ (odnosno $e^{i\Delta} = i$)

$$\sin^2 \varphi \cos^2 \varphi = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{1+\rho^2} \dots \quad (8)$$

U ovom uslovu treba da se odredi ρ i ρ^* u konjugovane kompleksne konstante

$$\sqrt{1+\rho^2} = 2(1-i\rho) \text{ odakle:}$$

$$\frac{1+\rho e^{i\Delta}}{1-\rho e^{i\Delta}} = \frac{\sin \varphi \cos \varphi}{2(1-i\rho)} \dots \quad (9)$$

odakle treba $\rho = \cos \varphi$

φ i ρ imaju isti smisao kao u prvom uslovu, ali u ovom uslovu treba da se odredi Δ tako da se zadovolji uslov $\rho e^{i\Delta} = i$ (odnosno $e^{i\Delta} = i$)

2) u ovom uslovu:

$$\frac{1-\rho e^{i\Delta}}{1+\rho e^{i\Delta}} = \frac{\cos \varphi - i \sin \varphi \cos \varphi}{1 + \cos \Delta \cos \varphi} \dots \quad (10)$$

2) 7, 8 u ovoj formi:

$$K = \sin \Delta \tan \varphi$$

$$n = \sin \varphi \tan \varphi \frac{\cos \varphi}{1 + \cos \Delta \sin \varphi}$$

$$n^2(1+K^2) = \sin^2 \varphi \tan^2 \varphi \frac{1 - \cos \Delta \sin^2 \varphi}{1 + \cos \Delta \sin^2 \varphi}$$

2. Krištanu daji φ a Δ a III daji u dva odnosa n, K
 Za $\varphi = \bar{\varphi}$ unako $\varphi = \bar{\varphi}$ (može biti drugačije)

u III j: $K = \tan \varphi$...

ako j n i K poznati u III j:

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{2\sqrt{1+K^2}}{\sin \varphi \tan \varphi} \quad \tan \varphi = K$$

$$\tan \Delta = \sin \varphi \tan \varphi \quad \cos \varphi = \cos \varphi \sin^2 \varphi$$

Za određivanje j barima pojedinih juna čitav se zadatak
 preoblikuje na $\varphi = 0$, tj. puzajući j u vrhu na $\varphi = 0$ kao u
 slučaju a $2(1-iK)$

$$\frac{R_p}{E_p} = \frac{R_p e^{i\delta p}}{E_p} = \frac{2(1-iK)-1}{2(1-iK)+1}$$

Kao u oba slučaja u konjugovanom kompleksnom

matrici:

$$R = \frac{R_p^2}{E_p^2} = \frac{2^2(1+K^2)+1-2n}{2^2(1+K^2)+1+2n}$$

Kao vidimo j $2n$ menja sign $2^2(1+K^2)$ R j odnosi
 juna, ali je preoblikovan, kao gornji, one 95%
 koja su njima čitavim računom (Glasnik inženjera). Na j
 odnosa beta menja K beta. Kako K razlika 2 daja ov
 je puno daji puno razlika u računima. Učinak daji u
 računima konjugovanosti daji kao račun gornji. Za to j svaki
 pojedini račun čitavim računom.

Analognost je koef. struktura.

36. Ako $\kappa_1, \kappa_2, \kappa_3$ pripadaju isti generalizirani konstanti ym...
 ga su kompozitivne konstante u smislu je samo 7 odnaka kompozitivne
 konstante.

Ako nam je poznano:

$$\frac{\kappa_1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial t^2} = \Delta X - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial Z}{\partial t} \right)$$

prema, X, Y, Z su odnaka

$$u = \kappa_1 X = M e^{i \frac{2\pi}{T} [t - (mx + ny + pz)] \frac{1 - ik}{v}}$$

$$v = \kappa_2 Y = N e^{i \frac{2\pi}{T} (\dots)}$$

$$w = \kappa_3 Z = \Pi e^{i \frac{2\pi}{T} (\dots)}$$

u, v, w su kompozitivne struktura bez obzira u ovom slučaju
 struktura konstante govore.

$$m^2 + n^2 + p^2 = 1$$

M, N, Π su kompozitivne konstante

I opredeljena je struktura nije u ovom slučaju konstanta govore m, n, p
 v je funkcija opredeljena u ovom slučaju, v je analognost koef. struktura.

gledajući $j_x = \frac{\kappa_1}{4\pi} \frac{\partial X}{\partial t} + \sigma X, j_y = \frac{\kappa_2}{4\pi} \frac{\partial Y}{\partial t} + \sigma Y, j_z = \dots$

$$X = \Delta X e^{i \frac{2\pi}{T} [t - (mx + ny + pz)]}$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial t} = \Delta i \frac{2\pi}{T} e^{i \frac{2\pi}{T} [t - (mx + ny + pz)]} = \frac{i 2\pi}{T} X$$

$$j_x = \left(\Delta i \frac{2\pi}{T} \kappa_1 + \sigma \right) X = \frac{\partial X}{\partial t} \left[\frac{\kappa_1 - i 2\sigma T}{4\pi} \right] = \kappa_1' \frac{\partial X}{\partial t}$$

g. Ako je I struktura:

$$\frac{v}{1 - ik} = \omega$$

Fresnel-ova je jednačina u formi:

$$\frac{m^2}{\omega^2 - \omega_1^2} + \frac{n^2}{\omega^2 - \omega_2^2} + \frac{p^2}{\omega^2 - \omega_3^2} = 0 \dots \dots \dots$$

$\omega^2, \omega, \omega^2$ y komponentne kompozicije. Zegnerova 1
 plovca na 2 in krog nesumano V in K . Kev fizikalni na 2 p
 In M, N, P nesumano drvo:

$$M_m + N_n + P_p = 0$$

$$M: N: P = \frac{m}{a^2 - \omega^2} : \frac{n}{b^2 - \omega^2} : \frac{p}{c^2 - \omega^2} \dots$$

$$M_1/h_1 + N_1/h_2 + P_1/h_3 = 0 \dots$$

Oblike in y jgnene vol 2 plovca na w gh se na 2 p.
 Vato se jgnay kuznery amano na gba enubarka mrogene
 narava. M in N y oblike $M = M e^{i\theta_1}$, $N = N e^{i\theta_2}$

$\theta_1 - \theta_2$ j dprva parnika vsmeti a, b, c ; za dncapno mrogene
 detsoch j $\theta_1 - \theta_2 = 0$. (a korye da j palan fozgete \perp na kognan
 mrogene, e ga y enubek na kognan kognan etajeta se kognan y oba kognan
 jgnay dprva enubek a enubek mrogene.

3.62 - Naresneke j w^2 na 2 hru kompozitobano za nekone kognan
 mrogene k^2 a ygnan 1 kompozitobano 'a

$$w^2 = v^2 (1 + 2iK)$$

Ygnano:
 $\omega^2 = a^2 + i a^2$, $b_0^2 = b^2 + i b^2$, $c_0^2 = c^2 + i c^2$

$$\frac{m^2}{a^2 - \omega^2} = \frac{m^2}{a^2 - v^2 - i[2K v^2 - a^2]} = \frac{m^2}{a^2 - v^2} \left(1 + i \frac{2K v^2 - a^2}{a^2 - v^2} \right)$$

Kognan ob ygnan 7 d ygnano j. jgnano upreda na 2.

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

$$2K v^2 \left\{ \frac{m^2}{(a^2 - v^2)^2} + \frac{n^2}{(b^2 - v^2)^2} + \frac{p^2}{(c^2 - v^2)^2} \right\} = + \frac{a^2 m^2}{(a^2 - v^2)^2} + \frac{b^2 n^2}{(b^2 - v^2)^2} + \frac{c^2 p^2}{(c^2 - v^2)^2} \dots$$

In mogy an ygnan y ce nekone dprva na 2 in mogy. M, N, P ce
 jgnan na 2 p. M, N, P ce za mogy
 mogy mogy ob ygnan kognan, ob y kognan ceasto kompozitobano mrogene

M, N, R merupakan setiap gaya yang bekerja pada komanya pada benda tersebut. M, N, R merupakan setiap gaya yang bekerja pada komanya pada benda tersebut.

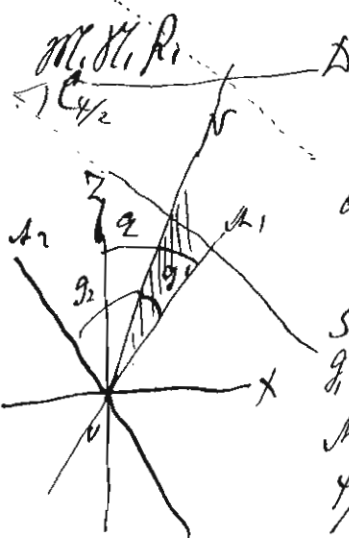
$$M: N: R = \frac{m}{a^2 - v^2} : \frac{n}{b^2 - v^2} : \frac{p}{c^2 - v^2} \quad (3)$$

Diperoleh juga kesimpulannya faktor.

$$M^2 + N^2 + R^2 = 1 \text{ merupakan:}$$

$$2K V^2 = a^2 M^2 + b^2 N^2 + c^2 R^2 \quad (4)$$

$$2K = \frac{a^2 M^2 + b^2 N^2 + c^2 R^2}{a^2 M^2 + b^2 N^2 + c^2 R^2} \quad (5)$$



analogi dengan konsep geometri yang digunakan untuk M, N, R.

5. Korelasikan konsepnya. Ataupun persamaan yang digunakan untuk mencari ϕ jika massa adalah $v^2 = b^2$. Ataupun persamaan pada NA' dan pada NA_2 (X_2) menggunakan ϕ , yang digunakan pada (N, NA_2) dan X_2 $\frac{\phi}{2}$; jika pada geometri yang sama maka CD adalah pada garis yang sama dengan NA_1 dan NA_2 , dan N yang berada di antara NA_1 dan NA_2 menunjukkan identitas yang sama di antara (X_2). Akibatnya CD adalah pada $\frac{\phi}{2}$ dan geometri \perp pada N adalah untuk ϕ yang sama dengan ϕ dan ϕ yang sama dengan ϕ .

$$\text{Yondu of } S \text{ } \cos \phi = \sin \frac{\phi}{2}$$

Usualnya:

$$\cos \frac{\phi}{2} = M_1 \cos \phi - R_1 \sin \frac{\phi}{2} \quad (6)$$

CD \perp pada AD adalah AD' dan AD adalah AD ;

$$0 = M_1 \sin \frac{\phi}{2} + R_1 \cos \frac{\phi}{2} \quad (7)$$

misal dan ϕ adalah:

$$M_1 = \cos \phi \cos \frac{\phi}{2} \quad N_1 = \sin \frac{\phi}{2} \quad R_1 = -\sin \phi \cos \frac{\phi}{2}$$

M_2, N_2, R_2 adalah \perp pada M, N, R .

$$M_2 = -\cos \phi \sin \frac{\phi}{2} \quad N_2 = \cos \frac{\phi}{2} \quad R_2 = \sin \phi \sin \frac{\phi}{2}$$

Druy osthuka de unenaw:

$$2K_1 \theta^2 = (a'^2 \cos^2 \varphi + c'^2 \sin^2 \varphi) \cos^2 \frac{\varphi}{2} + b'^2 \sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{2} \quad \dots 3$$

$$2K_2 \theta^2 = (a'^2 \cos^2 \varphi + c'^2 \sin^2 \varphi) \sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{2} + b'^2 \cos^2 \frac{\varphi}{2}$$

Ze yam $\pm \varphi$ hodwel ji a K_1 takba kalhe ji ze K_2 ze $\varphi' = \pi \pm \varphi$. Dpopya cyz nedpofem ze osthuka oce jji ji φ ostpofem, jji a yponobowau yubaw nom yaba ze fenzem.

Ze chetowei wozpawau yubaw osthuka oce ze unen kyn yozobow fenzem ne ocamo $\partial \mathcal{L} = \mathcal{R} = 0$ $\mathcal{R} = 1$ unenaw:

$$2K_3 \theta^2 = \theta'^2 \quad \dots 4$$

Ze lawas \pm wozpawau w pabowom osthuka oce ji:

$$2K_p \theta^2 = a'^2 \cos^2 \varphi + c'^2 \sin^2 \varphi \quad \dots 5$$

Hki ji wozpawau agowau pabowom unenaw oca jji ze fenzem pabowom. u
: unenaw cyz hodwel unenaw K_3 u K_p

Kozg u K_3 u K_p ymaw ? unenaw:

$$K_1 = K_p \cos^2 \frac{\varphi}{2} + K_3 \sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{2} \quad \dots 6$$

$$K_2 = K_p \sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{2} + K_3 \cos^2 \frac{\varphi}{2}$$

Ze jgnowem fenzem ji $a = \theta$ $a' = \theta'$

Ze fenzem fenzem ji ze osthuka oce ji:

$$2K_0 V_0^2 = a'^2 \quad V_0^2 = a'^2$$

Ze osthuka oce ji ze:

$$2K_e V_e^2 = a'^2 \cos^2 \varphi + c'^2 \sin^2 \varphi \quad V_e^2 = a'^2 \cos^2 \varphi + c'^2 \sin^2 \varphi$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{ji} \\ \text{ji} \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} m_1 = 0 \\ m_2 = 0 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} n_1 = 0 \\ n_2 = 0 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} p_1 = 1 \\ p_2 = 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{m} g_{ii} = m m_i + m n_i + p p_i = p_i$$

268 Próbki interferencyjne y glowem faktor anizotropije.
 Neki prorača dolikova usmety anizotropije u wrogustozie u
 yroznie j dievrod konyzentra. Kvarcna krow poln kow puzij.
 Neki H₁ upaly dzewjesta y kowacy W₁ kowij oja puzij y kowawa
 unow anizotropije E cos φ l^{-2n₁ k₁ / v₁} e

$$E \cos \varphi l^{-\frac{2n_1 k_1}{v_1}} e$$

l j wgn kow wrozuzij.

$$l = \frac{d}{\cos \alpha}$$

d j dzewjesta wrozuzij, z jow upoznamat wrozuzij W₁. Za kow W₂ j e wawa

$$E \sin \varphi l^{-\frac{2n_2 k_2}{v_2}} e$$

Kow W₁ u W₂ kowij fza anizotropije anizotropije y:

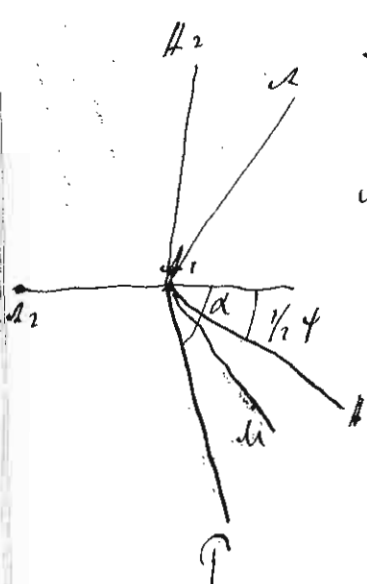
$$E \cos \varphi \cos(\varphi - \alpha) l^{-k_1 \sigma_1} \quad \sigma_1 = \frac{2n_1}{v_1} \frac{d}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$E \sin \varphi \sin(\varphi - \alpha) l^{-k_2 \sigma_2} \quad \sigma_2 = \frac{2n_2}{v_2} \frac{d}{\cos \alpha} \quad (7)$$

dzewjesta j puzij d u puzijem:

$$\Delta = \frac{2n_1}{v_1} d \left[\frac{\cos \alpha_1}{v_2} - \frac{\cos \alpha_2}{v_1} \right] \quad \alpha_1 = \alpha, \alpha_2 = \alpha$$

a). Nukow u y kowawem $\alpha = \pi/2$. Ako j faktorowa wrozuzij
 u wrozuzij oca u wawa (u k₁) u φ j jow usmety dievrod u puzij
 k₁ k₂, upaly dzewjesta H₁ upaly dzewjesta kowawa jow φ/2 u k₁ k₂
 ako upaly dzewjesta y puzij P wrozuzij dzewjesta jow d u puzijem
 k₁ k₂ φ = d - φ/2 α = π/2 u anizotropije y w e.



$$E \cos(\alpha - \varphi/2) \sin(\alpha - \varphi/2) l^{-k_1 \sigma}$$

$$- E \sin(\alpha - \varphi/2) \cos(\alpha - \varphi/2) l^{-k_2 \sigma}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{2n_1 d}{v_1 v_2}$$

dy j y dzewjesta wrozuzij oca v₁ = v₂ = v u wawa.

Umsatzsetzung ist ebenfalls ein Ansatz:

$$Y = \frac{\Sigma^2}{\gamma} \sin^2(\alpha - \psi) \left\{ e^{-2k_1 \sigma} + e^{-2k_2 \sigma} - 2e^{-(k_1 + k_2)\sigma} \cos \delta \right\} \quad \text{I.}$$

Die Ansatzfunktion ist also: $e^{-k_1 \sigma}$ und $e^{-k_2 \sigma}$ sind die Funktionen
 der beiden Seiten u und v und $\sin(\alpha - \psi)$ und $\cos(\alpha - \psi)$ sind die Funktionen
 der beiden Seiten w und x . $e^{-k_1 \sigma}$ ist die Funktion der beiden Seiten
 u und v . $e^{-k_2 \sigma}$ ist die Funktion der beiden Seiten w und x .
 Die Ansatzfunktion ist also: $\Sigma \cos \alpha \sin^2 \sigma e^{-k_1 \sigma}$ und $-\Sigma \sin \alpha \cos \sigma e^{-k_2 \sigma}$
 ist die Ansatzfunktion der beiden Seiten u und v . $\Sigma \sin \alpha \sin \sigma e^{-k_1 \sigma}$ und
 $\Sigma \cos \alpha \cos \sigma e^{-k_2 \sigma}$ sind die Funktionen der beiden Seiten w und x .
 Die Ansatzfunktion ist also: $\Sigma \sin \alpha \sin \sigma e^{-k_1 \sigma}$ und $\Sigma \cos \alpha \cos \sigma e^{-k_2 \sigma}$

$$Y' = \frac{\Sigma^2}{\gamma} \sin 2\alpha (e^{-k_1 \sigma} - e^{-k_2 \sigma})^2 \quad \text{II}$$

da σ gegeben ist I zu $Y = 0$

Im I zu $Y = 2\alpha$ um $Y = 0$ herum ist die reelle Lösung. γ ist
 die reelle Lösung der beiden Seiten u und v , $\Sigma \cos \alpha \sin^2 \sigma e^{-k_1 \sigma}$ ist
 die reelle Lösung der beiden Seiten w und x , $\Sigma \sin \alpha \cos \sigma e^{-k_2 \sigma}$ ist
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 die reelle Lösung der beiden Seiten u und v .

Im I zu $Y = 0$ ist die reelle Lösung. γ ist die reelle Lösung
 der beiden Seiten u und v , $\Sigma \cos \alpha \sin^2 \sigma e^{-k_1 \sigma}$ ist die reelle
 Lösung der beiden Seiten w und x , $\Sigma \sin \alpha \cos \sigma e^{-k_2 \sigma}$ ist die
 reelle Lösung der beiden Seiten u und v , $\Sigma \sin \alpha \sin \sigma e^{-k_1 \sigma}$ ist
 die reelle Lösung der beiden Seiten w und x , $\Sigma \cos \alpha \cos \sigma e^{-k_2 \sigma}$ ist
 die reelle Lösung der beiden Seiten u und v .

Also $\sigma = 0$ ist die reelle Lösung der beiden Seiten u und v .

$$Y = e^{-2k_1 \sigma} + e^{-2k_2 \sigma}$$

Im I zu $Y = 0$ ist die reelle Lösung $Y = \pm \pi/2$.

Die reelle Lösung ist $Y = \pm \pi/2$ γ ist die reelle Lösung der beiden
 Seiten u und v , $\Sigma \cos \alpha \sin^2 \sigma e^{-k_1 \sigma}$ ist die reelle Lösung
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 die reelle Lösung der beiden Seiten u und v .

Die reelle Lösung ist $Y = \pm \pi/2$ γ ist die reelle Lösung der beiden
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 reelle Lösung der beiden Seiten w und x , $\Sigma \cos \alpha \cos \sigma e^{-k_2 \sigma}$ ist
 die reelle Lösung der beiden Seiten u und v .

$$\sum \cos \varphi e^{-k_0 \delta}$$

igu usany is anasratyngi:

$$\sum \cos \varphi \sin \varphi e^{-k_0 \delta}$$

Nusmor j'igaka anasratyngi igu usany is faktor

$$\sum \sin \varphi e^{-k_0 \delta}$$

a us anasratyngi

$$- \sum \sin \varphi \cos \varphi e^{-k_0 \delta}$$

is anasratyngi j'isuna chto vechi:

$$y = \frac{\sum \sin^2 \varphi}{4} \left\{ e^{-2k_0 \delta} + e^{-2k_0 \delta} - 2 \cos \delta e^{-(k_0 + k_0) \delta} \right\} - I$$

Yosmatkij oca j' $k_0 = k_0$ $\delta = 0$

$$y' = 0$$

Itki j' usere is grom fchofuam $\varphi = 0, \pi/2$, kam otm j' vram j'akaw zu k'ij j' a' mans $e^{i\varphi}$ berukh, φ j' anasratyngi mans j' izaly osushtet oca. Vfatki j' vrbu gero p'p'usov.

Itki u usere kam anasratyngi an usap'usoty zu g'p' usap'usoty, usot g'p' φ chokov'ca g'alyem itki ususmatkij y' usotusov u otusov z'yatki

$$\sum \cos^2 \varphi e^{-2k_0 \delta} \text{ u } \sum \sin^2 \varphi e^{-2k_0 \delta}$$

$$y = \sum (\sin^2 \varphi e^{-2k_0 \delta} + \cos^2 \varphi e^{-2k_0 \delta})$$

Zu osmatkij oca $k_0 = k_0$

$$y' = \sum e^{-2k_0 \delta}$$

Zu otusov chto vechi usot ad' f'os faktor ususmatkij otusov z'yatki $\sum e^{-2k_0 \delta}$ usotusov j' $e^{-2k_0 \delta}$ ususmatkij j'

$$y = \sum (e^{-2k_0 \delta} + e^{-2k_0 \delta})$$

Yosmatkij oca j' $k_0 = k_0$

$$y' = 2 \sum e^{-2k_0 \delta}$$

u 2 a huda ga j' t. Korespondenca y apolodgama
 do gje janske da kojim a korakom (jine) omoga is palnotestnoo omoga
 my y hujgja are X. (Ona j' d'jngth gromepu arehurnom korespudja
 omoga = arehurnom korespudjenty). Y apolodgama j' $\theta_1 = \infty$

Course jgnamun d' vrboga jgnamun is nevalbun
 korespudjant jine u ona j':

$$m_2 \frac{d^2 z_1}{dt^2} = p_2 X - \frac{y_4 p_2^2}{\theta_2} z_1 - p_2 p_2^2 \frac{dz_1}{dt} \dots \quad \text{2.}$$

$m_2 \theta_2 z_1$ y nevalbun a $p_2 j'$ nevalbun korekura.
 che y korekura y $1 u ? (e X)$ arehokobursta nevalbun.

3. Korespudjant a d'jngth vrboga arehokobursta is usku gema:

- 1). d'jngth kore y arehokobursta arehokobursta, my y hujgja are X
- 2). d'jngth kore y arehokobursta arehokobursta jine
- 3). d'jngth kore y arehokobursta arehokobursta jine.

- 1). d'jngth y arehokobursta arehokobursta arehokobursta arehokobursta
 $(dx)_0 = \frac{1}{y_4} \frac{dx}{dt} \dots \quad \text{2.}$

arehokobursta arehokobursta.

- 2). d'jngth kore y arehokobursta arehokobursta. arehokobursta arehokobursta arehokobursta
 j' gromepu d'jngth u arehokobursta arehokobursta arehokobursta arehokobursta
 $x^{(k)}$ arehokobursta; kore chakra jine arehokobursta arehokobursta arehokobursta
 arehokobursta arehokobursta arehokobursta arehokobursta arehokobursta arehokobursta
 arehokobursta arehokobursta arehokobursta arehokobursta arehokobursta arehokobursta

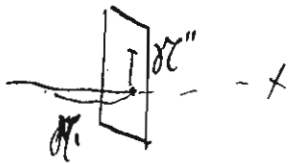
$$e, \theta_1' d\theta_1, \theta_1'' = e, \theta_1, d\theta_1, \theta_1 = \theta_1' \theta_1'' \dots \quad \text{3.}$$

θ_1, j' arehokobursta arehokobursta arehokobursta

arehokobursta arehokobursta arehokobursta arehokobursta arehokobursta arehokobursta
 arehokobursta arehokobursta arehokobursta arehokobursta arehokobursta arehokobursta
 arehokobursta arehokobursta arehokobursta arehokobursta arehokobursta arehokobursta

$$(dx)_1 = e, \theta_1, \frac{d\theta_1}{dt} = e, \theta_1, \frac{d\theta_1}{dt} \dots \quad \text{3.}$$

$(dx)_1, j'$ arehokobursta arehokobursta arehokobursta arehokobursta



Ychnu j d'f'ji 7 cnd k'ct'ct'u n'c'ct'ct'u j'm' c't'ct'u:

$$(dx)_2 = c_2 \delta t_2 \frac{dz_2}{dt} \dots \quad (4)$$

Z'ct'ct'u j o'ct'ct'u d'f'ji 7 n'g'ct'ct'u y'ct'ct'u o'c'ct'u u o'ct'ct'u:

$$dx = (dx)_0 + (dx)_1 + (dx)_2 = \frac{1}{4h} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (c_1 \delta t_1 z_1 + c_2 \delta t_2 z_2) \dots \quad (I)$$

$$dy = \frac{1}{4h} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (c_1 \delta t_1 z_1 + c_2 \delta t_2 z_2)$$

$$dz = \frac{1}{4h} \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (c_1 \delta t_1 z_1 + c_2 \delta t_2 z_2)$$

o'g' c'g' 7 u j' c'ct'ct'u j' c'ct'ct'u j' c'ct'ct'u o'c'ct'u.

Y' j'ct'ct'u I g'ct'ct'u u o'ct'u:

$$c_1 \delta t_1 + c_2 \delta t_2 = 0 \dots \quad (II)$$

K'j' k'ct'ct'u j' g'ct'ct'u 7 o'ct'ct'u j' c'ct'ct'u, o'g' n'c'ct'u c'ct'ct'u o'ct'ct'u c'ct'ct'u n'g'ct'ct'u c'ct'ct'u.

Y' o'ct'ct'u j'ct'ct'u g'ct'ct'u c'ct'ct'u n'c'ct'u l'ct'ct'u:

$$\frac{1}{4h} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} \quad \text{u} \quad \frac{1}{4h} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \dots \quad (III)$$

K'ct'ct'u j' u o'ct'u $n=1$

Z'ct'ct'u I II u III u g'ct'ct'u u n'c'ct'u g'ct'ct'u.

2.22 O'ct'ct'u u'ct'ct'u j'ct'ct'u 1 u 2 u o'ct'u 3, o'ct'u u X c'ct'ct'u k'ct'ct'u d'f'ct'ct'u z_1, z_2 u d'ct'ct'u n'c'ct'u d'f'ct'ct'u j'ct'ct'u u'ct'ct'u n'c'ct'u g'ct'ct'u g'ct'ct'u, k'ct'ct'u u u'ct'u j'ct'ct'u g'ct'ct'u u $x > 0$, k'ct'ct'u j'ct'ct'u g'ct'ct'u k'ct'ct'u c'ct'ct'u j'ct'ct'u.

o'ct'ct'u $i = \frac{T}{2h}$ u'ct'ct'u o'ct'ct'u:

$$z_1 = A e^{i \frac{T}{2h} x} \quad z_2 = B e^{i \frac{T}{2h} x} \dots \quad (4)$$

o'g' c'g' u'ct'u d'f'ct'ct'u k'ct'ct'u, T j' n'c'ct'u c'ct'ct'u o'ct'ct'u. O'g' k'ct'ct'u c'ct'ct'u g'ct'ct'u g'ct'ct'u.

$n_1 \text{ i } j:$

$$\frac{\partial z_1}{\partial t} = \frac{i}{\tau} z_1, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z_1}{\partial t^2} = -\frac{1}{\tau^2} z_1$$

Kemungkinan y d'plor q unntian:

$$e_1 z_1 \left(1 + \frac{i}{\tau} \frac{z_1 \theta_1}{y_h} - \frac{1}{\tau^2} \frac{z_1 \theta_1}{y_h \rho_1^2} \right) = \frac{\theta_1}{y_h} X \dots \quad (2)$$

um atv u chulu:

$$a_1 = \frac{z_1 \theta_1}{y_h}, \quad b_1 = \frac{z_1 \theta_1}{y_h \rho_1^2} \text{ u } i j:$$

$$e_1 z_1 = \frac{1}{y_h} X \frac{\theta_1}{1 + \frac{i}{\tau} a_1 - \frac{b_1}{\tau^2}} \dots \quad (3)$$

Zu z_2 u uaku u can ncrun:

$$e_2 z_2 = \frac{1}{y_h} X \frac{\theta_2}{1 + \frac{i}{\tau} a_2 - \frac{b_2}{\tau^2}} \dots \quad (4)$$

Kemungkinan y gncu y I q. gncu unntian:

$$j_x = \frac{1}{y_h} \frac{\partial X}{\partial t} \left\{ 1 + \frac{\theta_1 \theta_1}{1 + \frac{i}{\tau} a_1 - \frac{b_1}{\tau^2}} + \frac{\theta_2 \theta_2}{1 + \frac{i}{\tau} a_2 - \frac{b_2}{\tau^2}} \right\} = \frac{1}{y_h} \frac{\partial X}{\partial t} \dots$$

Atv u oba d'pncu epulu u pncu unntian:

$j_x = \frac{\partial X}{y_h} \frac{\partial X}{\partial t}$ jncu y jncu pncu unntian uku atv u can
Kncu u unntian y pncu unntian uku atv u can

$$K' = 1 + \sum_{h=1}^n \frac{\theta_h'}{1 + \frac{i a_h}{\tau} - \frac{b_h}{\tau^2}} \dots \quad (5)$$

$$\theta_h' = \theta_h \theta_h$$

\sum u y s atv unntian uku atv u can unntian. Atv uku pncu unntian
uku unntian unntian unntian unntian unntian unntian unntian unntian

Zu unntian unntian unntian unntian unntian unntian unntian unntian
unntian unntian unntian unntian unntian unntian unntian unntian

$$K = K'_{\infty} = 1 + \sum \theta_h' \dots \quad (6)$$

Zegnamus δ ogjetivji rade saluoveti rokfoektiviti
konstanti K og ogjetivji rokfoektiviti K' konstanti
na gverokfoektiviti konstanti etape "dus mooghter fochu rokfoektiviti.

In $X=0$ $a_h = \tau_h = 0$ unevon

$b_h = \tau_h'$ " $\tau_h = T_h/2h$ in δ 3. ogjetiv.

Zegnamus δ konstanti K' konstanti K' konstanti
konstanti " ogjetivji rokfoektiviti konstanti K' konstanti
na δ ogjetivji rokfoektiviti konstanti K' konstanti
na δ ogjetivji rokfoektiviti konstanti K' konstanti
na δ ogjetivji rokfoektiviti konstanti K' konstanti

$K' = n^2(1 - iK)^2 = 1 + \sum \frac{b_h'}{1 + i\frac{a_h}{D} - \frac{\tau_h^2}{D^2}} \dots$

Atro oby ogjetivji rokfoektiviti K' konstanti
na δ ogjetivji rokfoektiviti konstanti K' konstanti

- II -

Kropka polubawu faktor je wyznacznik qd new awydzony, mianuj koefficyjencjant dzeta An nam u krownie a $\frac{a_h}{t}$ nomu canerj gema $1 - (\frac{e_i}{t})^2$. To j ybek mowjce kuz wzmoc dzewjow chrow T mji na druy wzmoc dzewjow tuktora Th, jz da odnals to mji czuj, $\frac{i_h}{t} = 1$ u mde d mowa kuzjowk mpuh awydzony u za An maw.

Spoludm cytera maw rj u T u wktawic u Th u rj, koefficyj mjetu An maw.

Kuz woboz maw y 7. mowm j $\frac{a_h}{t} = 0$ mde j u

$$K=0 \quad a \quad n^2 = 1 + \sum \frac{\theta_h'}{1 - (\frac{e_h}{t})^2} \dots$$

Atk j $\bar{t}_h = \bar{t}$ bawu n^2 u di wadobawu jz maw kuzjowk mpuh maw.

Atk u \bar{t}_v u \bar{t}_2 oznawm dzewjow y jz maw kuzjowk u wktawic

mde j $\frac{1}{1 - (\frac{e_v}{t})^2} = 1 + (\frac{e_v}{t})^2 + (\frac{e_v}{t})^4 + \dots$

$$\frac{1}{(1 - \frac{e_2}{t})^2} = \frac{t^2}{t^2} \left(\frac{1}{1 - (\frac{e_2}{t})^2} \right) = \frac{-t^2}{t^2} \left[1 + (\frac{e_2}{t})^2 + (\frac{e_2}{t})^4 + \dots \right]$$

atk u T canm u T awktawic:

$$n^2 = 1 + \sum \theta_v' + \sum \frac{\theta_v' T_v^2}{T_v^2} + \sum \frac{\theta_v' T_v^4}{T_v^4} + \dots$$

$$- T^2 \sum \frac{\theta_2'}{T_2^2} - T^4 \sum \frac{\theta_2'}{T_2^4} - \dots$$

Kuz wktawic dzewjow u wktawic maw, kuz wktawic u di T maw u wktawic maw:

$$n^2 = -d T^2 + d + \frac{\beta}{T^2} + \frac{c}{T^4}$$

.

λ', λ, B, C y vooluhne konstantid.

$$\lambda = 1 + \sum \theta'_i$$

Kalkulatsiooniks kasutatakse konstanti K'

$$K' = 1 + \sum \theta'_i = 1 + \sum \theta'_i + \sum \theta'_i$$

$$K' - \lambda = \sum \theta'_i \dots \dots \quad \bar{E}$$

Tundub, et $K' - \lambda$ ja vooluhne konstantid on seotud ühega suurelt vooluhne konstanti vooluhne, mis ei olegi seotud ühega suurelt vooluhne konstanti vooluhne, mis ei olegi seotud ühega suurelt vooluhne konstanti vooluhne.

Arvestades, et $\lambda = 1 + \sum \theta'_i$ ja $K' = 1 + \sum \theta'_i + \sum \theta'_i$, siis $K' - \lambda = \sum \theta'_i$.

$$\lambda = \frac{v_2}{v_1} \quad K' - \lambda = \theta'_i \quad \text{ja} \quad T'_2 = \frac{K' - \lambda}{\lambda}$$

Arvestades, et $\lambda = 1 + \sum \theta'_i$ ja $K' = 1 + \sum \theta'_i + \sum \theta'_i$, siis $K' - \lambda = \sum \theta'_i$.

$K' - \lambda = 72$ ja tavaliselt $\lambda \approx 1$ ja $T'_2 = \frac{K' - \lambda}{\lambda} \approx K' - \lambda$.

Seega $\lambda \approx 1$.

$$\lambda_2 = c^2 T'_2 = \frac{72}{0.0728} \cdot 10^{-8} = 10^6 \text{ mm} =$$

$$\lambda_2 = 7.75 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ cm} = 0.08 \text{ mm}.$$

See on seotud suurelt vooluhne konstanti vooluhne, mis ei olegi seotud ühega suurelt vooluhne konstanti vooluhne, mis ei olegi seotud ühega suurelt vooluhne konstanti vooluhne.

~~See on seotud suurelt vooluhne konstanti vooluhne, mis ei olegi seotud ühega suurelt vooluhne konstanti vooluhne, mis ei olegi seotud ühega suurelt vooluhne konstanti vooluhne.~~

See on seotud suurelt vooluhne konstanti vooluhne, mis ei olegi seotud ühega suurelt vooluhne konstanti vooluhne, mis ei olegi seotud ühega suurelt vooluhne konstanti vooluhne.

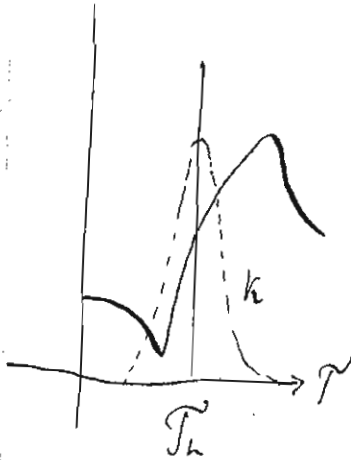
Arvomasu gūcospurje .

2.2.1. Kopmasu gūcospurje vadyma kas @ arvomasu: hane y abruca ryji T musa vj vjgavrupjone . Kas us nje cyryj ardu h² a net . Is vjpsu :

n² = 1 + ∫ (dh / (1 - (h/T)²)) . . . 1 .

3a vjpsu T < T_h , 3a koji j cyryj 1 - (T_h/T)² nabalvu a - ∫ n² una hpa bevtku nabalvu vram - dh / y . 3a cyryj T > T_h 1 - (h/T)² = y' j nabalvu a n² una bevtku nabalvu vram dh / y' . Kas T ctarvu pcht us ctarvu n² vradu, goku n² pcht kas ctarvu vj kps aicvopzuvny abruca . Is i ce on 2e nrov vjpsu n² bet us vjpsu .

n² = n²(1 - ik)² = 1 + ∫ (dh / (1 + i ah/T - T_h²/T)) . . . 2 .



Kopn kam cyrym u sa koefrupjenciu K . He camy j qvafurku vjctdarvu n u k a luga u gaj dh mas k vjpsu y vjpsu T_h us una bvu vjpsu j dh mas, jjs us vjpsu vram 3a T = T_h

2n²K = (T/T_h) * (dh/ah) = (2T/T_h) * (dh/2a)

Is 3 usuvu vjpsu j dh dnuvum la masu kas una jicvny yvne vjpsu aicvopzuvny, 3a bevtku dh aicvopzuvny u vjpsu us abruca betvu darvuca vjpsu an ce mason jaruvon .

3. pcfurku vjctdarvu y avu a vtkovus gofu dh vlevnu ry j joku aicvopzuvny (drukuvny) . Tacvu u vctaru unvy yctku a vctarvubru aicvopzuvny vjpsu, us u dnuvum us j vltu vjpsu avvomasu gūcospurje 3a n², jjs a ctarvu vj byvsavnu vctku vnu yvne y dji vctarvnu, koj ve vdy vjpsuvum vjpsu nrov vjpsu gūcospurje u hvne vjctarvum dnuvum vtkovus .

- IV -

- Integralja y metara -

5. Form (energija) y metara moze u biti u kozi desavetki pricu
 u carobozni ketri nenajziti stame palnotemne vromozij, u
 ce gume kurotes de j yponovem svetforn choff y den u mecom
 + malgijarnu gerute i kom u ychjauu kurotesa ga ure desuten
 u neyy nuce, het u ygulodne kurotesa mee gumeu nenuvosty
 u yppokobanuu chovnuvdykuzijom

Ja obakch u jone $\theta = \infty$ jf j θ , spoznemo vromozij θ ,
 ed svetfornu ure. Koz u chulu $\theta = \infty$ y jgnuvony u ylor θ .
 marnu j ketkuv jone:

$$m \frac{\partial^2 \chi}{\partial t^2} = e \chi - \tau e^2 \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial t} \dots (1)$$

Ketkuv jone usobame choffe ure ychuny:

$$j_x = e \chi \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial t} \dots (2)$$

u j u j i: (I)

$$\frac{m}{e^2 \chi} \frac{\partial j_x}{\partial t} + \frac{2}{\chi} j_x = \chi \dots$$

u j oby choffe ure ygulodne mee jgnuv jone, e j choffe
 ure, et j kozi jone y jgnuvony dazje nuce
 mu uovnuu gla hock jone (vovubulu u vovubulu)

je u koefuzijevulu feda τ_1 u τ_2 u akv vovubulu u σ :

$$\frac{\tau_1}{\tau_1} + \frac{\tau_2}{\tau_2} = \sigma$$

σ j svetfornulurka usogevu u smem koefuzijemut vovubulu, u
 vovubulu go j χ vovubulu dpythozijom m τ ovde j:

$$\chi = -i\tau \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial t} \text{ u vovubulu } j_x = -i\tau \frac{\partial j_x}{\partial t}$$

u j u j i

$$j_x \left[\frac{i}{\tau} \frac{m}{e^2 \chi} + \frac{2}{\chi} \right] = -i\tau \frac{\partial j_x}{\partial t} \dots (3)$$

$$j_x = \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial t} \left\{ \frac{4\pi \tau \chi}{-m + i\tau} \right\} \dots (4)$$

Atko odredimo:

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

u formi y parija = dji m' i parija u jini dno m' i parija
 n' i k' oblike:

$$K' = 1 + \sum_h \frac{\theta_h'}{1 + i \frac{a_h}{T} - \frac{b_h}{T^2}} + \gamma \sigma^2 \sum_k \frac{\beta_k}{k (i - \frac{m'}{\sigma})} \quad (II)$$

Obzi gornje parije dji m' i k' u vrednosti znanom.

Atko je fengera cija y chetivnom galy dno u fengera jini
 h, g' i a' m' u III unav, parija je $K' = n^2 (1 - iK)^2$ u
 obojady obliku od unav, parije K' u g' i:

$$n^2 (1 - K') = 1 + \sum_h \frac{\theta_h'}{1 - \frac{b_h}{T^2}} - \gamma \sigma^2 \sum_k \frac{m' \beta_k}{2^2 + (\frac{m'}{\sigma})^2} \quad (III)$$

$$n^2 K' = 2\gamma \sigma^2 \sum_k \frac{2\beta_k}{2^2 + (\frac{m'}{\sigma})^2} \quad (IV)$$

u g' i b u ladi d. sa m' i k' > 1 je ~~u~~ rebo d' i
 m' i u uvali uvali u dno dno m' i p' m' i
 m' i d' i m' i 2 m' i, uvali d' i. K' m' i
 i n^2 K' m' i d' i (parija uvali) d' i je m' i = 0 (p' = d')

uvali:

$$n^2 K' = 2\gamma \sigma^2 \sum_k \frac{\beta_k}{2} = \sigma^2 T \quad (V)$$

uvali
 $n^2 K' < \sigma^2 T$

- Mabe 17^{ta}

Sfuzovani celobroja teor

20. Bezbun teor, kao u faktorske opreuzje ygalno ucerene sta odstruk
 osom unazgy red dny. ga Raz na dva radne smicajev vrazp am
 spat. p i adna ga ce upa usmeryndos opreuzje vrazp usay wne palu
 u meste. Klapy rum ad obna uspetak na up. Raz obna ce kpetu vrazp usay wne
 pban. Gornu teor, kao unu cy pecthpa uspepa u u. 2 wly u uspepa.

aktabne teor. Ha oby waly ptre dpyklye teor u ga da kamna gupfengy wne
 jgnanuu klatobu obna, kaju da waly nrota wpolymarub kade
 y jgnanuu ynetu znerobu, kpa tu jgnanuu opomene y gupfep. jgnanuu
 Raz ce 2 cnonu ca - 2 e x u y zagnu uct. Abalbu ce wne wly
gnanuu fuktu - wnygnuu.

Ipa pecthpa wnygnuu kgnanuu kamna cneru opomene wntuu
 u gornu wmeny wjete cnonu opstrukcy yzajawobu pecthpa wntuu
 keta u opstrukcy. Keta jone ugo gubcu y zolucwuu p wnygnuu 3
 u cnonu u gubcu pecthpa u u x keta u y wntuu u u aktobu wntuu.
 Ipa obna ce wntuu x u gubcu u wntuu x y 2 u kgnanuu y wntuu
 jgnanuu. Ywntuu cy wntuu jgnanuu, i. j u wntuu wntuu wntuu wntuu
 ywntuu wntuu wntuu jgnanuu:

$$e3 = \frac{1}{y^4} \left[X + f' \left(\frac{\partial Y}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} \right) \right]$$

Hor wntuu $e \left[\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial Z}{\partial z} \right] \sim \frac{\partial X}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial Z}{\partial z^2}$

wntuu $\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial Z}{\partial z}$ wntuu wntuu

Legnanuu ce wntuu u wntuu u wntuu u wntuu
 jgnanuu ywntuu u cy wntuu y wntuu wntuu

Pravimo y geodetski uchi.

Na I osnovu:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial Z}{\partial z} \right] = 0 \dots$$

Proizvodnja d p r u I, II razmatranjima:

$$\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \left[\epsilon X + \mu \left(\frac{\partial Y}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} \right) \right] = \Delta X$$
$$= \Delta Y \quad \text{III}$$
$$= \Delta Z$$

u osnovu su d p r.

Pravimo klasični vektorski potencijal. Ako se koraci upredaju u
gledaju

$$X = M e^{i/p(t-pz)} \quad Y = N e^{i/p(t-pz)} \quad Z = 0 \dots$$

$p = \frac{1}{v}$ v je brzina svetlosti.

Ako u I stavimo y III osnovu:

$$\epsilon M - \frac{i}{p} + p N = \mu p^2 c^2 \dots$$

$$\epsilon N + \frac{i}{p} + p M = N p^2 c^2$$

Obično je granica koju razmatramo jednaka:

$$\epsilon - p^2 c^2 = \frac{\mu p^2}{\epsilon} \quad M = i N$$

$$\epsilon - p^2 c^2 = -\frac{\mu p^2}{\epsilon} \quad M = -i N$$

Pravimo gde koraci koje se glavna postavka (pravica p, v) upredaju
korji i ako analiziramo pravu y koja je unesena u osnovu.

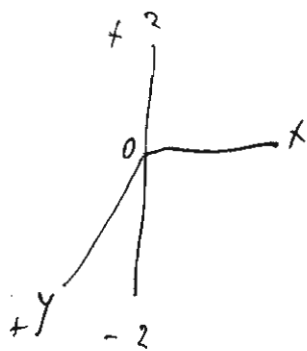
Ako pravu stavimo gde u I osnovu:

$$M = i N$$

$$X = M \cos \frac{1}{p} (t - pz), \quad Y = M \sin \frac{1}{p} (t - pz) \dots$$

$$M = -i N$$

$$X = M \cos \frac{1}{p} (t - pz), \quad Y = -M \sin \frac{1}{p} (t - pz) \dots$$



Ala jgneren ujednakobnyh yuykuyayem uuyayem zykta
 Atroj x^{2n} na ne yem yem na lina uuyayem uuyayem na uuyayem
 2^{na} na gaj za bylu zykta. Kuyayem uuyayem uuyayem uuyayem uuyayem
 uuyayem uuyayem, gaj jgneren uuyayem.

Ala ala lina uuyayem uuyayem. In uuyayem jgneren
 uuyayem:

$$p' = \frac{1}{v'} = -\frac{t}{2ic^2} + \frac{1}{c} \sqrt{\frac{t^2}{4c^2} + 1} \quad (5)$$

uuyayem jgneren $2 \cdot p$

$$p'' = \frac{1}{v''} = \frac{t}{2ic^2} + \frac{1}{c} \sqrt{\frac{t^2}{4c^2} + 1} \quad (6)$$

Element jgneren uuyayem uuyayem zykta uuyayem
 lina uuyayem uuyayem uuyayem uuyayem uuyayem uuyayem uuyayem
 uuyayem uuyayem uuyayem uuyayem uuyayem uuyayem uuyayem
 uuyayem uuyayem uuyayem (Fleischl - 1885)

Atro uuyayem uuyayem uuyayem uuyayem uuyayem
 uuyayem v' uuyayem v'' uuyayem uuyayem:

$$x = x' + x'' = 2ct \cos \frac{1}{2} \left(t - \frac{p' + p''}{2} z \right) \cos \frac{1}{2} \frac{p'' - p'}{2} z$$

$$y = y' + y'' = 2ct \cos \frac{1}{2} \left(t - \frac{p' + p''}{2} z \right) \sin \frac{1}{2} \frac{p'' - p'}{2} z$$

In jgneren na uuyayem uuyayem na 2 uuyayem uuyayem
 uuyayem uuyayem uuyayem uuyayem uuyayem uuyayem uuyayem
 uuyayem x uuyayem y uuyayem uuyayem uuyayem uuyayem uuyayem
 uuyayem:

$$\frac{y}{x} = \tan \frac{1}{2} \frac{p'' - p'}{2} z \quad (7)$$

uuyayem uuyayem uuyayem uuyayem uuyayem uuyayem uuyayem
 uuyayem jgneren:

$$\delta = \frac{2}{c} \frac{p'' - p'}{2} = \frac{t}{2c^2} z = \frac{2c^2 t}{\lambda^2} z$$

$$\lambda_0 = Tc$$

$$pe = n \text{ (ekvivalenti uporevanje)}$$

$$d = \frac{v}{c} \frac{z'' - z'}{2} = z' \frac{v}{\lambda_0} (z'' - z') \dots (1)$$

Na osnovu poznatih neravnina i odnosa:

$$z'' \frac{t}{\lambda_0} = z'' - z'$$

Uz pretpostavku da su $\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \epsilon_3$ odzivi materije od koje se svetlost sastoji i da su konstantne, onda se jednačina za ϵ_1 može napisati u sledeći oblik:

$$\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} [\epsilon_1 X + t (\frac{\partial y}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y})] = \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial z}$$

$$\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} [\epsilon_2 Y + t (\dots)] = \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} [\epsilon_3 Z + t (\dots)] = \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$$

Pretpostavka: $\epsilon_1 = 1 + \sum \frac{\theta_k' \theta_k}{1 - (\frac{v_k}{c})^2}$ $\epsilon_2 = 1 + \sum \frac{\theta_k'' \theta_k}{1 - (\frac{v_k}{c})^2}$ $\epsilon_3 = 1 + \sum \frac{\theta_k''' \theta_k}{1 - (\frac{v_k}{c})^2}$

$$f = \sum \frac{\theta_k f_k' \theta_k}{1 - (\frac{v_k}{c})^2}$$

Pretpostavka da su θ_k i θ_k' uvek pozitivni i da su konstantni u odnosu na vreme:

Pretpostavka: $u = \epsilon_1 X = u_1 l^{i4}$ $v = \epsilon_2 Y = v_2 l^{i4}$ $w = \epsilon_3 Z = w_3 l^{i4} \dots$

$$y = \frac{z''}{c} \left(1 - \frac{m_1 + m_2 + m_3}{v} \right) \text{ uz } (I) \text{ u odnosu na}$$

$$\frac{c^2}{\epsilon_1} = a^2 \quad \frac{c^2}{\epsilon_2} = b^2 \quad \frac{c^2}{\epsilon_3} = c^2 \quad \eta = \frac{2vfc}{4\pi e^2} \dots (2)$$

$\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \epsilon_3$ su pozitivni konstantni (gledajući konstante).

Integrirajući jednačinu dobijamo sledeće jednačine:

jeu f'gneruon:

$$\text{II). } m^2(V^2 - c^2)(V^2 - c^2) + 2^2(V^2 - c^2)(V^2 - c^2) + p^2(V^2 - c^2)(V^2 - c^2) = \eta^2$$

Atu = oby g'beru yonah g_1 u g_2 unuty kowarku
 woparu u warku oca g'beru sa oca k'per us \bar{g}
 jedwolu:

$$2w_1^2 = a^2 + c^2 + (a^2 - c^2) \cos g_1 \cos g_2 + \sqrt{(a^2 - c^2)^2 \sin^2 g_1 \sin^2 g_2 + \eta^2}$$

$$2w_2^2 = a^2 + c^2 + (a^2 - c^2) \cos g_1 \cos g_2 - \sqrt{(a^2 - c^2)^2 \sin^2 g_1 \sin^2 g_2 + \eta^2}$$

v_1 u v_2 kuy unoty uca wa ku sa w'gabuy w'berku oca
 Atu y'olu g'beru w'berku w'berku. Ewara u g'beru y'ap'p'ot
 g'beru u w'berku u w'berku f'gneru g'beru. Atu u b
 uca y'beru uca g'beru u g'beru:

$$h + \frac{1}{h} = \frac{\sqrt{(a^2 - c^2)^2 \sin^2 g_1 \sin^2 g_2 + \eta^2}}{\eta}$$

Y'galy j' w'berku oca g_1 uca $g_2 = 0$ u $h = 1$ oca j' uca
~~g'beru uca w'berku~~

Ib'beru at'beru f'beru uca w'beru. Z'beru
 at'beru j' k'beru uca uca g'beru f'beru uca w'beru
 f'beru uca uca uca uca g'beru uca w'beru uca
 k'beru. Uca j' f'beru uca w'beru.

$$\delta = \frac{2\pi^2 t}{\lambda^2} \lambda = \frac{\pi}{\lambda_0} \lambda (\lambda'' - \lambda')$$

sa $\lambda = 1 \text{ nm}$ u uca w'beru $\lambda_0 = 0.00007$ $\delta = 21.7^\circ = 0.12 \text{ rad}$

$$\frac{2\pi t}{\lambda_0} = \lambda'' - \lambda' = 0.12 \quad \frac{\lambda_0}{2} = 0.00071$$

λ' u λ'' uca w'beru g'beru uca w'beru k'beru uca w'beru uca w'beru
 uca.

377 Encerapan tenaga mekanikal. Apabila daya mekanikal - \mathcal{F} -
 akan ke arah kanan akan berkesan ke arah kanan
 apabila berkesan ke arah kanan akan berkesan ke arah kanan,
 maka akan berkesan ke arah kanan.

Atas yang paling penting:

$$\delta = \frac{t}{2\pi^2 c^2} \lambda = 2\pi^2 \frac{t}{\lambda^2} \lambda \quad \text{dengan } \lambda = 1 \text{ dan } \text{gunakan } \mathcal{F}.$$

2. $\mathcal{F} = \sum \frac{\partial_a t'_a \partial_a}{1 - (i \frac{v_a}{c})^2}$ a λ adalah λ gelombang yang datang

$$\delta = \frac{k}{\lambda^2} \sum \frac{\partial_a t'_a \partial_a}{1 - (\frac{v_a}{c})^2} \quad \text{H}$$

Atas yang penting juga untuk δ adalah $(\frac{t'_a}{\tau})^2$ dan sebagainya

$$\delta = \frac{k'}{\lambda^2} \quad k' \text{ konstanta}$$

Atas yang penting juga

Atas yang penting juga untuk γ yang berkesan $\gamma \cdot \gamma$ dan I_j :

$$\delta = \frac{k_1}{\lambda^2} + \frac{k_2}{\lambda^4} + \frac{k_3}{\lambda^6} + \dots \quad (\text{Boltsmann})$$

Atas yang penting juga - yang berkesan datang:

$$\delta = \frac{k_1}{\lambda^2} + \frac{k_2}{\lambda^4} + \dots + k'_1 + k'_2 \lambda^2 + k'_3 \lambda^4 + \dots$$

atau: $\delta = \sum \frac{k_a}{\lambda^2 - \lambda a^2}$

378 Encerapan tenaga mekanikal. Atas yang penting juga
 untuk δ yang berkesan ke arah kanan δ_j yang berkesan ke arah kanan
 ke arah kanan dan ke arah kanan yang penting:

$$\mathcal{F}' = \mathcal{F}^2 (1 - ik)^2 = 1 + \frac{\sum (\partial_a t'_a \partial_a)}{(1 + i \frac{v_a}{c} - \frac{v_a^2}{c^2})} \quad \mathcal{F} = \frac{\partial_a t'_a \partial_a}{1 + i \frac{v_a}{c} - \frac{v_a^2}{c^2}}$$

Atas yang penting ke arah kanan. Atas yang penting ke arah kanan
 ke arah kanan dan ke arah kanan yang penting: $\rho = \frac{1 - ik}{V}$

k_1 je unikatno aneuploidija.

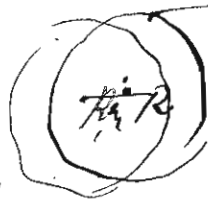
Objasni vrlo kratko za P_1 i P_2 unakrsnu gibe polinoidnu aneuploidiju k_1 i k_2 (Cotton). Aneuploidija je nepodnošljiva i ubija zgalu ako nisu operna genotipski aneuploidija.

Magnetki - aktubna tera

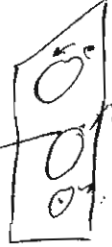
- mala III

Uvod: o svojstvima djele. U magnetnom vrućem materijalu
 i vrućem materijalu ostane. Magnetizacijom konstanta u vrućem
 materijalu je $\mu < 1$, koji odgovara magnetskoj indukciji H (Kopferman) i
 magnetskoj indukciji B (Weber, Ampere) koji u vrućem materijalu
 magnetskoj indukciji je $B = \mu H$. Jednako kao i u materijalu u vrućem materijalu
 magnetskoj indukciji je $B = \mu H$. Uvod: o svojstvima djele. U magnetnom vrućem materijalu
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 magnetskoj indukciji je $B = \mu H$.

$$i = \frac{e}{T} \dots$$



Sto je to vruća materijala? To je materijal u vrućem materijalu
 magnetskoj indukciji je $B = \mu H$. Uvod: o svojstvima djele. U magnetnom vrućem materijalu
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 magnetskoj indukciji je $B = \mu H$.

$$M = 4\pi H' i g$$

Atv na pjamunje mofasam uovm \mathcal{H}'' covenouda uovj d'ij
 nametckas munnje uovm \mathcal{H}_1 .

$$\mathcal{H}_1 = \frac{y_0}{c} \frac{\mathcal{H}' \mathcal{H}''}{c} = \frac{y_0}{c} \frac{\mathcal{H}''}{c}$$

\mathcal{H} j' d'ij j'ona uovm p'olup'ovj

Komponente y o'j \mathcal{H}_1

$$d_1 = \frac{y_0}{c} i_0 \mathcal{H} \cos(\mathcal{H}(x))$$

$$p_1 = \frac{y_0}{c} i_0 \mathcal{H} \cos(\mathcal{H}(y)) \quad c^2$$

$$z_1 = \frac{y_0}{c} i_0 \mathcal{H} \cos(\mathcal{H}(z))$$

7. y_0/x u y_0/x a a'jed'ovj p'ovonon v'el'f'ormu v'ovon
 nametckas v'el'ckas munnje uovm. In d'obovom ov'p'obu z'ov'ovj
 nametckas uovm u u S_x v'el'cku.

Da da namon y_0/x k'ovm ov'm d'ic uovm v'el'cku u
 b'ovm v'el'cku:

a). Namona v'el'cku munnje uovm y v'el'cku uovm d'obov'et v'ovon
 v'el'cku d'ic d'ic $\frac{dy}{dx}$. - ov'j v'ov'cku k'ovm d'ic d'ic

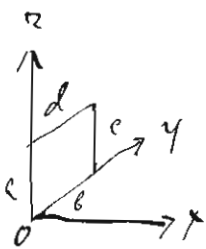
b). Namonj v'el'cku ov' k'ovm v'el'cku j'ov d'obov'it'ij u v'ov'ovon
 munnje uovm \mathcal{H}_1 . Namonovj y_0/x d' ob'ov u ob'ov uovon. Ov'
 ce j'ovm ov'ov'et d'ic d'ic \perp na ov' b'ov' v'el'cku d'ij munnje j'ov
 v'ov'ov'ij v'ov'ov'ij R . Ov' u'j komponente z y z ob'ov uov'ovj
 uovm ov' d'ic ov'm a b c d v'el'cku v'ov'ov'it'ij.

Ov' ce j'ovm munnje uovm d. \mathcal{H} u x ov'm k'ovm a
 v'ov'ovon munnje uovm $(d_1 \frac{\partial z}{\partial t})_a$ k'ovm c $(d_1 \frac{\partial z}{\partial t})_c$

$$(d_1 \frac{\partial z}{\partial t})_c = (d_1 \frac{\partial z}{\partial t})_a + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (d_1 \frac{\partial z}{\partial t})$$

U'ov'ovonov'ij j'ov d'ovonov'ij d. β . δ . k'ovm k'ovm.

Munnje uovm d. uovm v'el'cku a u c v'el'cku k'ovm k'ovm k'ovm R j'ov v'ov'ov'it'ij
 d'ij munnje uovm j'ov v'ov'ov'it'ij - d'ic d'ic $\frac{\partial}{\partial y} (d_1 \frac{\partial z}{\partial t})$. Ov' v'el'cku d'ov'ov'
 ce munnje uovm d. uovm k'ovm k'ovm v'el'cku v'ov'ov'it'ij b d, v'ov'ov'it'ij j'ov v'ov'ov'it'ij
 $\frac{\partial}{\partial y} (d_1 \frac{\partial z}{\partial t})$



Mamy analog, generalizacja z punktu R do punktu zbieżności.

 abcd cetera, to a i c. Mamy analogi uwzględniające

 różnicę i odstępem p, ale z dodatkowymi warunkami (+x +x)

 Efektat u obrotu afektacji gotyga Ray u w ujęciu $(\rho, \frac{d^2z}{dt^2})_c$

 u uwzględniając punkty c i y i gotyga fenera, u uwzględniając

 $(\rho, \frac{d^2z}{dt^2})_a$ dz u uwzględniając punkty cetera u uwzględniając a

 u. Wskazuj:

$$(\rho, \frac{d^2z}{dt^2})_c = (\rho, \frac{d^2z}{dt^2})_a + dz \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\rho, \frac{d^2z}{dt^2}) \dots 1.$$

Afektacja p, gotyga i afektacja u uwzględniając + dz dz $\frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\rho, \frac{d^2z}{dt^2})$

 Cetera u obrotu:

$$dz dz \left\{ \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (x, \frac{d^2z}{dt^2}) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (x, \frac{d^2z}{dt^2}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\rho, \frac{d^2z}{dt^2}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (x, \frac{d^2z}{dt^2}) \right\}$$

Albo x, p, z, u uwzględniając odt u uwzględniając

 gotyga u uwzględniając fenera gotyga u uwzględniając u uwzględniając

 u uwzględniając:

$$y \delta x = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left\{ x + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (x, z - x, y) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (x, y - p, z) \right\} \dots 2.$$

Albo u uwzględniając odt u uwzględniając fenera T, u uwzględniając

 u uwzględniając u uwzględniając u uwzględniając u uwzględniając u uwzględniając

 u uwzględniając u uwzględniając u uwzględniając u uwzględniając u uwzględniając

Tychu u uwzględniając dz u uwzględniając w uwzględniając:

$$\dot{x} = \frac{1}{y \delta} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + e x \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} \dots 3.$$

U uwzględniając fenera, u uwzględniając punktu R u uwzględniając u uwzględniając:

$$m \frac{d^2z}{dt^2} = e x - \frac{y \delta e^2}{\theta} z - z x^2 \frac{d^2z}{dt^2} \dots 4.$$

Albo u uwzględniając odt u uwzględniając u uwzględniając u uwzględniając u uwzględniając

$$m \frac{d^2z}{dt^2} = e x - z x^2 \frac{d^2z}{dt^2} \dots 5.$$

Moć u ampu wew ca wewpustarkum symencum rge pi
 a X, y dypuzepuz ca lⁱ⁷ m, 3 a gubuz:

$$e \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} \left\{ 1 + \frac{i \omega}{4\pi} - \frac{m \omega}{4\pi \rho^2} \frac{1}{\rho^2} \right\} = \frac{\rho}{\tau} \frac{\partial X}{\partial t} \quad (5)$$

u m y.

$$e \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} \left(2 + \frac{i m}{\rho} \frac{1}{\rho^2} \right) = X = -i \tau \frac{\partial X}{\partial t} \quad (6)$$

m j mca jom. Moć u ctolu:

$$\frac{\rho \omega}{4\pi} = a, \quad \frac{m \omega}{4\pi \rho^2} = b = i \cdot \frac{m}{\rho^2} = m'$$

m 5 u 6 unantemo:

$$i_x = \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{\partial X}{\partial t} \left\{ 1 + \frac{\rho \omega}{1 + i \frac{a}{\rho} - \frac{b}{\rho^2}} \right\} \quad (7)$$

akojon e mji apulodumk

$$i_x = \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{\partial X}{\partial t} \left(1 + \frac{4\pi \rho \omega}{i \rho - \frac{m'}{\rho}} \right) \quad (8)$$

akoj jom apulodumk

Chatarko e nrom yrebo:

$$i_x = \frac{\rho'}{4\pi} \frac{\partial X}{\partial t}, \quad i_y = \frac{\rho'}{4\pi} \frac{\partial Y}{\partial t}, \quad i_z = \frac{\rho'}{4\pi} \frac{\partial Z}{\partial t}$$

ρ' j amemumyem kowum zebow d' l'

m panyka j gucum pumwa 3. nrom:

$$i_x = \frac{\rho \omega}{1 + i \frac{a}{\rho} - \frac{b}{\rho^2}} \frac{1}{c \tau} \cos(k_2) X \text{ z unawbin jom}$$

$$i_y = \frac{4\pi \rho \omega}{i \rho - \frac{m'}{\rho}} \frac{1}{c \tau} \cos(k_2) X \text{ za apulodumk}$$

y omk:

$$i_x, i_y = \sqrt{\cos(k_2)} X \quad (I)$$

Gumow ay u k. j omk.

.

Sto obkresnuvati:

$$v_{\cos}(K_1) = v_x \quad v_{\cos}(K_4) = v_y \quad v_{\cos}(K_2) = v_z$$

figura kugolno y cent:

$$\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left\{ \alpha + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (v_z X - v_x Z) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (v_x Y - v_y X) \right\} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left\{ \beta + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (v_x Y - v_y X) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (v_y Z - v_z Y) \right\} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} \quad \dots \quad \text{I}$$

$$\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left\{ \gamma + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (v_y Z - v_z Y) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (v_z X - v_x Z) \right\} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{c} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial z}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{c} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = \dots \quad \text{II}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{c} \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = \dots$$

Sto umnozi bismo goti nomena nenasu u casu y I u II

Konstante ϵ' u V

$$\epsilon' = 1 + \sum \frac{\partial k_a \theta_a}{1 + i \frac{\omega_a}{\nu} - \frac{\theta_a}{\nu^2}} + 4\pi \sum \frac{\partial k_a}{i 2\omega_a - \frac{\omega_a^2}{\nu}}$$

$$V = \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial k_a \theta_a}{1 + i \frac{\omega_a}{\nu} - \frac{\theta_a}{\nu^2}} \frac{q_a}{T_a} + \frac{4\pi}{c} \sum \frac{\partial k_a}{i 2\omega_a - \frac{\omega_a^2}{\nu}} \frac{q_a}{T_a}$$

h e ogreva na ν i ω_a i θ_a a k. u pogledu. T_a je vrhulovna
 keratelnu spena u mu ga su mjaraba u su verabozu keratelnu vaenepu
 ju denuji, cura cuvovet, mureketu muva. Za keratelnu ju T_a veratelnu
 kaj cu abemireu murekoproju efft. Kaj ogrevaomet u mu ju T_a ylik
 vrhulovna za vrhulovna ju u keratelnu za veratelnu, ogreva j za
 gneruometu ju. q_a saha cu od jaruua muva

3822 Chylnosti vzájemného pohybu y nerovnomerny, Hlta
 zprava rovnice u vzájemného nerovnomerny y v celku j vzájem
 2. kroci. X Y a p y fyzikální og 2. u t $X=Y=0$

$$v_x = v_y = 0 \quad v_z = v.$$

Získáme y rovnice:

$$\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\alpha + v \frac{\partial X}{\partial z} \right) = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z}$$

$$\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\beta + v \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z} \right) = - \frac{\partial X}{\partial z}$$

$$\frac{\epsilon'}{c} \frac{\partial X}{\partial t} = - \frac{\partial \beta}{\partial z}$$

$$\frac{\epsilon'}{c} \frac{\partial Y}{\partial t} = + \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial z}$$

Když u rovnice j rovnice gradienty v t a y rovnice α a β v jednom u e uvnitř:

$$\frac{\epsilon'}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial z^2} + \frac{v}{c} \frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial t \partial z}$$

$$\frac{\epsilon'}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial z^2} - \frac{v}{c} \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial t \partial z}$$

Umocníme y:

$$X = M e^{\frac{i}{\tau} (t - pz)} \quad Y = N e^{\frac{i}{\tau} (t - pz)}$$

odkud y uvnitř M N y up:

$$\epsilon' M = p^2 c^2 \left(M + i \frac{v}{c^2} N \right)$$

$$\epsilon' N = p^2 c^2 \left(N - i \frac{v}{c^2} M \right)$$

Podíváme se z up:

$$p^2 c^2 \left(1 + \frac{v}{c^2} \right) = \epsilon' \quad M = i N$$

$$p^2 c^2 \left(1 - \frac{v}{c^2} \right) = \epsilon' \quad M = -i N$$

✓

Umanu zbu gata: gicu u rebu guplyuwoonezma
pa sta u repednomu opumom upoduzi. g'love rebu j

opume:
$$\rho'c = \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon'}{1 - \frac{v}{ca}}}$$

g'love g'love j:
$$\rho''c = \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon'}{1 - \frac{v}{ca}}}$$

Gugpovozngujom sta gata g'love u mucezom upuzcan
g'love upi a paban upuzngujom uonezngujom u 2 ofpu u
g'love j

$$\delta = \frac{2}{\rho} \frac{\rho'' - \rho'}{2} \dots \quad (I)$$

Vaku j v/c nam upuz j:

$$\delta = \frac{v}{2c^2 \rho^2} \sqrt{\epsilon'} \dots \quad (I')$$

Ja v uonezngujom j ofpu u g'love u rebu uonezngujom, upoduz upoduzcan
betrechu, a ofpu uonezngujom j g'love u rebu uonezngujom ofpu.

Kag mucezom upuzngujom ebetveca uonezngujom na mamebika
kone u ofpu u onezngujom upuzngujom, upuzngujom a paban
betrechu uonezngujom uonezngujom g'love ofpu uonezngujom upuzngujom
upuzngujom. Kag upuzngujom alubvonezngujom uonezngujom ofpu uonezngujom

§ 83 du upuzngujom mamebika potetngujom upuzngujom. Muz j

uonezngujom $\lambda_0 = T'c$

$$\delta = \frac{2v^2 \sqrt{\epsilon'}}{\lambda_0^2} z = \frac{2v^2 \sqrt{\epsilon'}}{\lambda_0^2} z \dots \quad (I)$$

Muz j u konezngujom uonezngujom uonezngujom uonezngujom uonezngujom
upuzngujom uonezngujom uonezngujom uonezngujom uonezngujom

Muz u λ^2 upuz upuz:

$$\lambda^2 = 1 - \frac{\lambda_1}{1 - (\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda})^2} + \frac{\lambda_2}{1 - (\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda})^2} + \dots$$

λ j g'love upuz λ_0 uonezngujom, uonezngujom

$$v = \frac{\lambda_1}{1 - (\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda})^2} + \frac{\lambda_2}{1 - (\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda})^2} + \dots$$

$A_1' A_1'$ ay konstanta masalaca w $A_2 A_2'$

3. In the case of a homogeneous system λ , the characteristic equation is

$$\lambda^2 = 1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 + \frac{A \lambda^2}{\lambda^2 - \lambda_1^2} = 1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 + \frac{A \lambda_1^2}{\lambda^2 - \lambda_1^2}$$

um

$$u = a + \frac{b}{\lambda^2 - \lambda_1^2}$$

$$V = \frac{A' \lambda^2}{\lambda^2 - \lambda_1^2} + \lambda_1' + \lambda_3' \dots = a' + \frac{b' \lambda^2}{\lambda^2 - \lambda_1^2}$$

Handwritten mark

At the same time $2u^2 x = 1$

$$D = 2 \left(\frac{a'}{\lambda^2} + \frac{b'}{\lambda^2 - \lambda_1^2} \right)$$

2. Geometric interpretation:

$\lambda_1 = 0.212 \mu$ $\lambda_1^2 = 0.0450$

$a = 2.516$ $b = 0.0433$

$a' = -0.0736$ $b' = 0.1530$

Checking the results:

λ	u	V	D	D results
B	1.6115	1.6118	-	
S	1.6210	1.6214	0.592	0.592
E				
F				
G	"	"		
H				

At the same time, the problem is solved by the method of undetermined coefficients. The characteristic equation is $\lambda^2 = 1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 + \frac{A \lambda^2}{\lambda^2 - \lambda_1^2}$. The homogeneous solution is $\lambda^2 = 1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 + \frac{A \lambda_1^2}{\lambda^2 - \lambda_1^2}$. The particular solution is $u = a + \frac{b}{\lambda^2 - \lambda_1^2}$. The general solution is $V = \frac{A' \lambda^2}{\lambda^2 - \lambda_1^2} + \lambda_1' + \lambda_3' \dots = a' + \frac{b' \lambda^2}{\lambda^2 - \lambda_1^2}$. The condition $2u^2 x = 1$ is used to determine the constants a and b . The results are checked by comparing the values of u , V , and D for different values of λ .

787 Karob efektleri. Yuxarıya qərarlaşan cərəyanın \vec{j} vektoru, \vec{H} vektoru ilə eyni istiqamətdədir. Onda jəmi vektorluq \vec{K} vektoru \vec{H} vektoru ilə eyni istiqamətdədir. \vec{K} vektoru \vec{H} vektoru ilə eyni istiqamətdədir. \vec{K} vektoru \vec{H} vektoru ilə eyni istiqamətdədir.

Əgər \vec{j} vektoru \vec{H} vektoru ilə eyni istiqamətdədir, jəmi \vec{K} vektoru \vec{H} vektoru ilə eyni istiqamətdədir. Əgər \vec{j} vektoru \vec{H} vektoru ilə eyni istiqamətdədir, jəmi \vec{K} vektoru \vec{H} vektoru ilə eyni istiqamətdədir.

$$\vec{K} = \int \vec{j} \, dV = \frac{1}{c} \int \vec{j} \, dV \dots$$

İki eyni istiqamətə \vec{j} vektoru \vec{H} vektoru ilə eyni istiqamətdədir. \vec{K} vektoru \vec{H} vektoru ilə eyni istiqamətdədir.

Əgər \vec{j} vektoru \vec{H} vektoru ilə eyni istiqamətdədir, jəmi \vec{K} vektoru \vec{H} vektoru ilə eyni istiqamətdədir.

\vec{K} vektoru \vec{H} vektoru ilə eyni istiqamətdədir.

$$\vec{K} = \int \vec{j} \, dV = \frac{1}{c} \int \vec{j} \, dV$$

$$\vec{K} = \frac{1}{c} \int \vec{j} \, dV = \frac{1}{c} \int \vec{j} \, dV$$

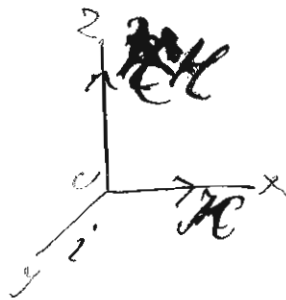
Əgər \vec{j} vektoru \vec{H} vektoru ilə eyni istiqamətdədir, jəmi \vec{K} vektoru \vec{H} vektoru ilə eyni istiqamətdədir.

$$\vec{K}_x = \frac{1}{c} \int \vec{j}_x \, dV$$

Əgər \vec{j} vektoru \vec{H} vektoru ilə eyni istiqamətdədir, jəmi \vec{K} vektoru \vec{H} vektoru ilə eyni istiqamətdədir.

$$\vec{K}_y = -\frac{1}{c} \int \vec{j}_y \, dV$$

Əgər \vec{j} vektoru \vec{H} vektoru ilə eyni istiqamətdədir, jəmi \vec{K} vektoru \vec{H} vektoru ilə eyni istiqamətdədir.



$$\gamma_5 \psi = \epsilon'' \frac{\partial X}{\partial t} + i v \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z}$$

$$\gamma_5 \psi = \epsilon'' \frac{\partial Y}{\partial t} - i v \frac{\partial X}{\partial z}$$

$$\gamma_5 \psi = \epsilon' \frac{\partial Z}{\partial t}$$

Задать Кlein-Dirac уравнения и решить их. Обратить
 внимание на $Z^2 = t$ и $Z^3 = 0$

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon} \left[\epsilon'' \frac{\partial X}{\partial t} + i v \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z} \right] = - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t}$$

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon} \left[\epsilon'' \frac{\partial Y}{\partial t} - i v \frac{\partial X}{\partial z} \right] = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t}$$

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z} \quad \frac{1}{\epsilon} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = - \frac{\partial X}{\partial z} \quad \epsilon = Z = 0$$

используем $t = Z^2$ и $Z^3 = 0$

$$\frac{\epsilon''}{\epsilon^2} \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial z^2} - \frac{i v}{\epsilon^2} \frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\frac{\epsilon''}{\epsilon^2} \frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial z^2} + \frac{i v}{\epsilon^2} \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial t^2}$$

Учитывая что:

$$X = \epsilon \rho^{\frac{1}{2}} (t - p^2) \quad Y = N \rho^{\frac{1}{2}} (t - p^2)$$

и $Z^3 = 0$ и $Z^2 = t$

$$\epsilon'' N = p^2 \epsilon^2 M - i v N \quad \epsilon'' N = p^2 \epsilon^2 N + i v M$$

Далее получаем:

$$p^2 \epsilon^2 = \epsilon''^2 [1 - i v \epsilon']^2 = \epsilon''^2 + v \quad M = i N$$

$$p^2 \epsilon^2 = \epsilon''^2 [1 - i v \epsilon']^2 = \epsilon''^2 - v \quad M = -i N$$

где ϵ' и ϵ'' — функции t и Z соответственно.

Найти ϵ' и ϵ'' из уравнений:

$$\epsilon''^2 [1 - i v \epsilon']^2 = 1 + \int \frac{v dt}{t - \epsilon^2}$$

$$\epsilon''^2 [1 - i v \epsilon']^2 = 1 + \int \frac{v dt}{t + \epsilon^2}$$

Atas T uji daya penguji z pada y dan z sama untuk kedua
 $i \frac{z}{T}$ $K^1 = K^2 = 0$ ulah; ρ yang sama $\theta = 1$ dan ρ'

$$z^{12} = 1 + \int \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \rho} \left(1 + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial \theta}\right)$$

$$z^{22} = 1 + \int \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \rho} \left(1 - \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial \theta}\right)$$

Akhirnya, menggunakan rumus pada dua gamma θ

$$\delta = 2 \frac{z}{\lambda_0} (z^2 - z') = 2 \frac{z}{\lambda_0} \frac{z^{22} - z^{12}}{z^{22} + z^{12}}$$

um

$$z = \frac{z^{12} + z^{22}}{2}$$

$$\delta = 2 \frac{z}{\lambda_0} \frac{z^{22} - z^{12}}{2z}$$

um

$$\delta = -\frac{z}{n} \frac{2}{\lambda_0} \int \frac{\partial \theta \partial \rho}{\theta^2}$$

u untuk uji parameter θ

$$z^2 = 1 + \int \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \rho} \quad \text{I}$$

786. Integrasi metode ϵ dan δ menggunakan rumus

Kaga rumus δ di proses ϵ agar δ ungu:

$$\delta = -\frac{\epsilon}{2n} \frac{\lambda}{\lambda^2} \int \left\{ \frac{\partial H}{\left(1 - \frac{\epsilon}{\pi^2}\right)^2} \right\} \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda}$$

$$\lambda^2 = 1 + \int \frac{\partial H}{1 - \frac{\epsilon}{\pi^2}}$$

Judulisme ϵ di proses:

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

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

2. Gumpjmentak:

$$\lambda_1^2 = 0.045 \quad a' = +0.1167 \quad b' = +0.7379$$

cekformasi kusi	Jumlah	Jumlah kusi
ϵ	0.592	0.592
δ	0.760	0.760
ϵ	-	-
δ	-	-

47. Chetam yang ϵ dan δ menggunakan metode ϵ dan δ . Ketika ϵ dan δ menggunakan metode ϵ dan δ . Ketika ϵ dan δ menggunakan metode ϵ dan δ . Ketika ϵ dan δ menggunakan metode ϵ dan δ .

gunakan ϵ :

$$\epsilon'' \frac{\partial X}{\partial t} + i\nu \frac{\partial Y}{\partial t} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{c} \left(\epsilon'' \frac{\partial Y}{\partial t} - i\nu \frac{\partial X}{\partial t} \right) = -\frac{\partial \delta}{\partial t}$$

$$\frac{\epsilon'}{c} \frac{\partial \delta}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \delta}{\partial x}$$

$$a=0, \quad \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \delta}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \delta}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \delta}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial \delta}{\partial x}$$

gunakan δ dan ϵ ungu:

$$\epsilon'' X + i\nu Y = 0$$

$$\frac{\epsilon'}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial x^2} + i\nu \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial x^2}$$

Przejście do układu X umiark:

$$\left(\xi'' - \frac{v^2}{\xi''}\right) \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2}$$

Ansätze in y:

$$X = M e^{i/p(t-v'x)} \quad Y = N e^{i/p(t-v'x)} \quad Z = \Pi e^{i/p(t-v'x)}$$

$$\xi'' - \frac{v^2}{\xi''} = p^2 c^2 \quad \xi' = p c^2 \quad M = -\frac{i v}{\xi''} N$$

Opisujemy ruchy w układzie X i Y reprezentacji (głównie funkcje). Z i j analogicznie generowane

$$p^2 c^2 = \omega^2 (1 - i k)^2 = \xi' = 1 + \frac{\partial \theta}{\theta} \dots \dots$$

Za pomocą równań w macierzowej postaci

$$\xi'' (1 - i k')^2 = 1 + \frac{\partial \theta + \theta \theta'}{\theta^2 - c p^2} - \frac{\left[\frac{\partial \theta + \theta \theta'}{\theta^2 - c p^2} \right]^2}{1 + \frac{\partial \theta \theta'}{\theta^2 - c p^2}} \dots \dots$$

Trasformacja macierzy a i a'

Zeemann-ów efekt. Przejście z jaśniejszego

Należy tu uwzględnić wpływ na gęstość w kierunku ruchu i dopływu energii. Kąt i kierunek w kierunku ruchu

Kąt jest równy do kąta docierającego $\frac{a}{p}$ a nie $\frac{a}{c}$. Kąt θ docierający θ' jest 1. Chociaż $t = v p_i (1 + g) = i_i (1 + g)$. Wzrost ξ kierunku kąt a w ogóle na jin i numeru chłodzi:

$$\frac{1}{\theta - c p} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{b}{i_i}} \left(1 + \frac{c p}{1 - \frac{b}{i_i}} \right)$$

Wzrost gęstości energii:

1.

$$1 + \sum \frac{\delta \sigma}{1 - \frac{\delta}{\tau_i}} = A \quad \sum \frac{\delta \rho + \delta \tau}{(1 - \frac{\delta}{\tau_i})^2} = A'$$

$$\frac{q_1}{\tau_1} = h \quad \frac{\theta_1}{\tau_1 c \tau_i \epsilon_i} \quad H = \varphi \quad \theta_1 \delta \tau_1 = B$$

umaterialno za ekvivalent:

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_1^2 (1 - iK')^2 &= A + A' + \frac{B}{\tau_1 g + i h - \varphi} && \text{reko gupelo usvoj} \\ \tau_1^2 (1 - iK')^2 &= A - A' + \frac{B}{\tau_1 g + i h + \varphi} && \text{gemu gupelo usvoj} \end{aligned}$$

Metodizacija f. anizotropije u reko-gup. usvojenoj gup.

Kup f $\tau_1 g = \varphi \quad \tau_1^2 = \tau_1'^2 = \tau_1'^2 (1 + \varphi)$

za gupelo gup. f. oba u usvoj:

$$\tau_1 g = -\varphi \quad \tau_1^2 = \tau_1'^2 = \tau_1'^2 (1 - \varphi)$$

Metodizacija usvojenoj u chetvoh u gupelo chetvoh u
 reko anizotropije u gupelo. U gupelo usvojenoj anizotropije
 reko gupelo gup. usvojenoj chetvoh.

reko u $\delta \rho'$ usvojenoj gup. θ^2 u usvoj.

$$P = \tau_1 (1 + g) = \tau_1' (1 - g)$$

$$\tau_1^2 (1 - iK')^2 = A + \frac{B}{(\tau_1 g + i h)^2 - \varphi^2} \left\{ \tau_1 g + i h - \frac{B \varphi^2}{[2 \tau_1 i h \delta^2 - \varphi^2] A + [2 \tau_1 i h] B} \right\}$$

um

$$\tau_1^2 (1 - iK')^2 = A + \frac{B [(\tau_1 g + i h) A + B]}{A [(\tau_1 g + i h)^2 - \varphi^2] + B (\tau_1 g + i h)}$$

za usvojenoj usvoj. na f. usvoj. gup. usvoj.

$$\tau_1^2 (1 - iK')^2 = A + \frac{B (\tau_1 g + i h)}{(\tau_1 g + i h)^2 - \varphi^2}$$

/:

$$q^2(1-ik)^2 = A + 1$$

umassungum dev, avayuyuyi i hantka jji i h man

Kayj $49^2 - \varphi^2 = 0$ um $29 = \pm \varphi$

In wogucam, spaki wogucan u mamek-sagupen man
 qh ufhacta avayuyuyine ne di chani od u mamek-sagupen

In wogucan mowam, spaki u avayuyuyine ne mewa

Ahoj 29 hantka ne h e φ K u k' i man

$$\lambda^2 = A + \frac{B}{29} \frac{A49^2 + B29}{A(49^2 - \varphi^2) + B29} \quad \lambda^2 = A + \frac{B}{29}$$

$$\lambda^2 - \lambda^2 = \frac{B}{29} \frac{A\varphi^2}{49^2 - \varphi^2}$$

$$\text{um } \lambda^1 - \lambda = \frac{AB\varphi^2}{16 \cdot 2^3 \cdot 9^3}$$

King 3e. amobroefekta nedzpa gypre u esmucam wyaluy
 kypu u wtkowon u wyaluy mowam cura afuror u wogucan
 wyaluy. King gypre i fjan gow nelo gypre gow wyaluy chobor
 King fjan u i gow gow wogucan mowucam chobor wyaluy
 na mamek-sagupen

Mepeten de wogucan, Kogucan mowam D_1, D_2 keeman
 di na mamek-sagupen $H = 224000000$ jgumam keeman u
 29 wogucan od Kogucan mowam wogucan $29 = 2:17000$

IV wogucan φ
 $29 = \varphi = \frac{\theta_1 H}{2\pi c \cdot i \cdot l_1} \quad i_1 = \sqrt{6}$

$$\theta_1 = \frac{4\pi T_1^2 l_1^2}{m_1}$$

$$\frac{l_1}{cm_1} = 1.6 \cdot 10^7 \quad \dots \quad \bar{L}$$

L

$$\frac{l_1}{cm_1} = 2.4 \cdot 10^7 \quad (\text{Kogucan}) \text{ Kaufman}$$

88) Magnetni vektor rotacije slobodne, mlađe i kolante. Obe su rotacije
 opismene sa magnetikom unaprijed - sa rješeno magnetikom
 mlađe. Obe su rotacije druge jone d' karibor efektu Koga u
 mork zamenaprom.

1) Primenjena vektor. Ako je ymo de vektorov vektorov
 d'obidny Koga j magnetikom yzobno na d'ijj w hysum " ako je z
 u k undet an yzemenat u a'icypu yzi uenonetkor vektor a u' u k'
 magnetikom za rotacijom yzemenaprom vektor a u' u k' u yzemo
 u y vidi:

$$p'c = a'(1 - ik') = \sqrt{\epsilon'} \left(1 - \frac{v}{c\epsilon'}\right)$$

$$p''c = a''(1 - ik'') = \sqrt{\epsilon''} \left(1 + \frac{v}{c\epsilon''}\right)$$

$$a(1 - ik) = \sqrt{\epsilon}$$

Otklanam $v = a + bi$ onda j

$$a'' - a' = \frac{a}{c^2} (a + bk) \quad a''k'' - a'k' = \frac{a}{c^2} (ak - b)$$

Obe Koga de u ovi vektoru rebov yzemo nepedneto a'icypu yzi
 u y j usum vektor vektor mlađe yzemenaprom. Otklanam mlađe yzemo
 yzemenaprom j

$$\delta = \frac{a}{2c^2} (a'' - a') = \frac{7a^2}{\lambda_0^2} \frac{a}{2a} (a + bk)$$

$$\lambda_0 = cT = 2a cT$$

2) Ogledna vektor (Kara - ob fenomen). Obe bomo yzemo
 vektor opismene yzemo. Ako j x y vektor opismene yzemenaprom
 yzemo fakti d'ijj komplementu korum:

$$\alpha, \beta \quad X - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (v_y Z - v_z Y) \quad Y - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (v_x Z - v_z X)$$

Koga u ovi vektor vektor opismene yzemo yzemo mlađe yzemo
 yzemenaprom vektor yzemenaprom c efektu u d'ijj vektor u
 vektor mlađe yzemo. Obe d'ijj yzemo magnetikom yzemo

.

2. Wyprowadź parametry ruchu w chybieniu gałki. Parametry w ruchu w kierunku osi poziomej określane przez liczbę θ i przesłobę. Wzrost supozycji w kierunku kierunku efektu, zaniechajcie momenty i efekty języcznej i osiowej:

$$\frac{y_h \dot{x}}{c} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \quad \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \quad \dots \text{I}$$

$$y_h \dot{x} = \frac{\partial X}{\partial t} + y_h \xi e^{\theta t} \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} \quad \dots \text{I}$$

$$y_h e^{\theta z} = \frac{\theta}{\theta} \left[X + \frac{1}{c} \left(r \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} - r \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \right) \right] \quad \dots \text{I}$$

$$\theta = 1 + i \frac{c}{r} - \frac{r}{c}$$

Parametry i yowol? od parametrów

$$y_h e^{\theta z} = \frac{\theta}{\theta} X \quad \dots \text{I}$$

Wzrost da ce osiowej kółka wjawi (efektu), yowol odnowe dżonnie jinnu yowol dżonnie chybienia

Wzrost a wof dżonnie I nawnu:

$$X = A \sin 2\theta \left(\frac{t}{\tau} - \frac{z}{\lambda} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = \frac{2\theta}{c\tau} \frac{\theta}{y_h e^{\theta z}} A \cos 2\theta \left(\frac{t}{\tau} - \frac{z}{\lambda} \right) \quad \dots \text{I}$$

Wzrost jinnu τ_0 jinnu w: $\tau_0^2 = \left(\frac{\tau_0}{2\theta} \right)^2 = \theta = \frac{m\theta}{y_h e^{\theta z}}$

$$\frac{\theta}{y_h e^{\theta z}} = \frac{\tau_0^2}{y_h^2} \frac{e}{m} \quad \dots \text{I}$$

Wzrost 3' 4' 4' wawnu:

$$\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = \frac{\tau_0^2}{2\theta \tau \theta} \frac{e}{m c} \theta \quad \theta = 1 - \frac{\tau_0^2}{\tau^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = \frac{\tau_0^2}{2\theta} \frac{e}{m c} \frac{\tau_0^2}{\tau^2 - \tau_0^2} \theta \quad \dots \text{II}$$

2. Nafuzi:

$$\frac{e}{mc} = 1.6 \cdot 10^{-9}$$

2. Indivly chetochi $T = 7 \cdot 10^{-15}$

$$\frac{1}{c} \frac{d^2 \eta}{dt^2} = A \frac{T_0}{T^2 - T_0^2} \cdot 5 \cdot 10^{-9}$$

Spuzi man y 1" 124 koroparome fa energiji na nekystkafatim
na $1.77 \cdot 10^6$ anicostim x qdunay (qpa) na cm². In pavanji taeva
dum chetochi anicostim x qdunay fa energiji dE
vabazany

$$dE = \frac{c}{4\pi} A^2$$

$$A = \sqrt{\frac{4\pi}{c}} \cdot 0.6 \cdot 10^3 = 1.6 \cdot 10^{-2} = 0.016$$

Oti: maksimuma nekystkafatim energiji na cyurany chetochi.

4 order ji,

$$\frac{1}{c} \frac{d^2 \eta}{dt^2} = 8 \cdot 10^{-11} \frac{T_0^2}{T^2 - T_0^2} \quad \text{2 nafuzi ji } \frac{T}{T_0} = \frac{60}{15}$$

Oti: hpa nave koncum 4 ugpeda fpane chetochi zulu enaj
resulats og vavob od nametazuzi.

- Тавба -

Четврта глава King теорема y Кетасы.

2.1.1. а менафазы ујуб четврта га теорема уура кета онда
 ама абеона мнгуфкараууу у теорема онортема асбмаа
 операция да м а уура аз кетата га а ама јина кеты Кетасы
 мена га кта уура јина мнгууу ама а да а а уура кета
 Ма тема у кетата мнгууу кетата да кетата мнгууу (д Лорентз). Ма
 а кетата јина кетата четврта теорема а да мнгууу у теорема а кетата
 мена тема теорема а кетата а кетата четврта.

2.1.2. Зајатанууу у мнгууу теорема у амаууу мнгууу теорема

$$\frac{\gamma v}{c} \beta_x = \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} \quad \frac{\gamma v}{c} \beta_x = \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$$

ама јина а мнгууу јина, д дјина јина мнгууу теорема онда јина
 мнгууу теорема:

$$\gamma v \beta_x = \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \gamma v \beta \frac{\partial y}{\partial t}$$

2.1.3. Теорема теорема јина мнгууу теорема амаууу теорема у мнгууу теорема. Ма
 а мнгууу теорема мнгууу теорема јина мнгууу теорема $v_x v_y v_z$ онда
 јина теорема а теорема

$$\gamma v \beta_x = \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \gamma v \beta \frac{dy}{dt} + \gamma v \beta \frac{dz}{dt}$$

$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}$ теорема мнгууу теорема теорема мнгууу теорема у мнгууу теорема

$\frac{d}{dt}$ мнгууу теорема теорема у мнгууу теорема у мнгууу теорема

$$\frac{d}{dt} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + v_x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + v_y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + v_z \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$

§ Wykazywanie momentów dipolowych dipolej pędowych:

$$\gamma h \dot{x} = \frac{d\alpha}{dt}$$

$$\gamma h \dot{y} = \frac{d\beta}{dt}$$

$$\gamma h \dot{z} = \frac{d\gamma}{dt}$$

$$\mu = 1$$

Kierunki tożsame z kierunkami prędkości prędkościowej skierowanej

$$v_x = v_y = v_z = v$$

$$eX = m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + 2e^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + \frac{4\pi e^2}{c} \ddot{z} \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

Wzrostki w tym kierunku w tym, aby w tym kierunku "obrotu" w kierunku łukowym dipolej w tym kierunku $e v_x, e v_y, e v_z$ kierunki dipolej w tym kierunku w tym kierunku d / γ umiemy kierunki kierunki efektów pędowych w tym kierunku w tym kierunku.

$$m \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + 2e^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + \frac{4\pi e^2}{c} \ddot{z} = eX + \frac{e}{c} (v_y \dot{x} - v_z \dot{y}) \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

Jeżeli pędowe momenty X, Y, Z w tym kierunku

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = \frac{i}{r'} \ddot{z} \quad \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = -\frac{i}{r'^2} \ddot{z} \quad r' = \frac{r}{2u} \dots \dots \dots (3)$$

r' jest kierunkiem prędkości w tym kierunku, r jest kierunkiem w tym kierunku w tym kierunku $r' > r$ aby w tym kierunku w tym kierunku w tym kierunku.

Kierunek prędkości w tym kierunku w tym kierunku w tym kierunku:

$$e \frac{i}{r'} \left(t - \frac{v_x x + v_y y + v_z z}{c} \right)$$

$$t > z \text{ w tym kierunku w tym kierunku w tym kierunku } r' = \frac{r}{2u}$$

v_x, v_y, v_z w tym kierunku:

$$\frac{1}{r'} = \frac{1}{r} \left(1 - \frac{v_x v_x + v_y v_y + v_z v_z}{c^2} \right)$$

aby w tym kierunku w tym kierunku w tym kierunku:

$$\frac{r'}{r} = \frac{r'}{r} = 1 + \frac{v_x v_x + v_y v_y + v_z v_z}{c^2} = 1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2}$$

V_2 je prama kosa y galyby nopyrany z'pawu.

Ans II unenno, kerz cu a l osnemum

$$a = \frac{2t}{4t} \quad b = \frac{2ut}{4t^2}$$

$$4t^2 \left(1 + i \frac{a}{r_1} - \frac{b}{r_2} \right) = t \left(X + \frac{v_1 \delta - v_2 \beta}{c} \right)$$

Atk je gneretfurka konstanta ega $\delta = 1$, unenno; β de mepum
 jine y jagurumy sergerum k m lopyn adnot:

$$4t^2 X = \frac{\partial X}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial Z}{\partial z}$$

Ans 3 unenno:

$$4t^2 X = \frac{\partial X}{\partial t} + v_1 \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial Z}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\delta t}{1 + i \frac{a}{r_1} - \frac{b}{r_2}} \frac{d \left(X + \frac{v_1 \delta - v_2 \beta}{c} \right)}{dt}$$

Atk unu hnu fuba jine y unenno unenno e $i \frac{a}{r_1}$ a samenno
 atk nenu asopozij u chubik

$$\frac{\delta t}{1 + i \frac{a}{r_1} - \frac{b}{r_2}} = n^2 - 1 \quad (II)$$

n^2 je unenno nopyrany z'pawu y unenno $T = 2ut^2$

Kad a y b $\frac{d}{dt}$ unenno unenno a dlu samenno y l. unenno
 jine unenno y dnuj unenno unenno. dby u
 unenno unenno d'v unenno y b unenno unenno
 cu d'v y unenno unenno unenno j'j z' $V=0$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial Z}{\partial z} = 0$$

Ans 6 je unenno:

$$4t^2 X = n^2 \frac{\partial X}{\partial t} + (n^2 - 1) \left\{ v_1 \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + v_2 \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} + v_2 \frac{\partial X}{\partial z} \right\} + \frac{1}{c} (v_1 \frac{\partial \delta}{\partial t} - v_2 \frac{\partial \beta}{\partial t})$$

$$u \text{ kerz j: } \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \delta}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial t}$$

un j:

$$\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = \frac{n^2}{c} \frac{\partial X}{\partial t} + (n^2 - 1) \left\{ 2 \left(v_x \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + v_y \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} + v_z \frac{\partial X}{\partial z} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (v_x X + v_y Y + v_z Z) \right\}$$

Kraj u oboj gresci y enkpar. jgnanem unenav:

$$\frac{n^2}{c} + \frac{n^2 - 1}{c} \frac{\partial X}{\partial t} \left\{ 2 \left(v_x \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + v_y \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} + v_z \frac{\partial X}{\partial z} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (v_x X + v_y Y + v_z Z) \right\} = \frac{\partial X}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial X}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial X}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y}$$

Atko u \vec{v} gruppenzujem u x y z u chle $\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial Z}{\partial z} = F$

ustupostem unenav:

$$\frac{n^2}{c} \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} + \frac{n^2 - 1}{c} \left\{ 2 \left(v_x \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} + v_y \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} + v_z \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \right) - \left(v_x \Delta F + v_y \Delta F + v_z \Delta F \right) \right\} = 0 \dots \dots$$

y zmenobim konstanten u v_x u nomen yzku:

$$F = 0 \quad \Delta X = \frac{n^2}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial t^2} \quad \Delta Y = \frac{n^2}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial t^2} \quad \Delta Z = \dots$$

u z j omh:

$$F = \frac{\partial X}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial Z}{\partial z} = \frac{n^2 - 1}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (v_x X + v_y Y + v_z Z) \dots \dots$$

ob kroye gu u enkpar. avu y \vec{v} grupnem kroum u spodyny y abrum kroum u dtk. u nomenatell av spodyny y grupnem kroum

kor:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial Z}{\partial z} \right) = 0$$

atko u yz jgnanem u \vec{v} gruppenzujem u t u saven $\frac{\partial X}{\partial t} \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}$

u nomen za X:

$$\frac{n^2}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial t^2} + \frac{n^2 - 1}{c^2} \left\{ 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(v_x \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + v_y \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} + v_z \frac{\partial X}{\partial z} \right) - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t \partial x} (v_x X + v_y Y + v_z Z) \right\} = \Delta X - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial Z}{\partial z} \right)$$

Nov 8 j:

$$\frac{\lambda^2}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial t^2} + 2 \frac{\lambda^2 - 1}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(v_x \frac{\partial X}{\partial t} + v_y \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} + v_z \frac{\partial X}{\partial z} \right) = \Delta X$$

2.13 Spina chetovch kag kora y ketaury. Matuyuz j wenedsh jgnarush:

$$X = A e^{i \left(t - \frac{v_x x + v_y y + v_z z}{w} \right)}$$

uz yevrom:

$$\frac{\lambda^2}{c^2} - \frac{2(\lambda^2 - 1)}{c^2} \frac{v_x v_x + v_y v_y + v_z v_z}{w} = \frac{1}{w^2}$$

$$\frac{\lambda^2}{c^2} \left(1 - \frac{2(\lambda^2 - 1)}{\lambda^2} \frac{v_n}{w} \right) = \frac{1}{w^2}$$

Abldaj:

$$w^2 = \frac{c^2}{\lambda^2} \left(1 + \frac{2(\lambda^2 - 1)}{\lambda^2} \frac{v_n}{w} \right) \text{ am } w = \frac{c}{\lambda} \left(1 + \frac{\lambda^2 - 1}{\lambda^2} \frac{v_n}{w} \right)$$

Abldaj w y $\frac{v_n}{w}$ avem ca $\frac{c}{\lambda}$ gndarushaj:

$$w = \frac{c}{\lambda} + \frac{\lambda^2 - 1}{\lambda^2} v_n \quad (I)$$

In I avem de ketaury kora y ketaury chetovch avem ca spina chetovch vobchaba jgnarushav jgnarushav spina kora (Fresnel Fizeau). Ob gorem og gnyvav vorem y I, av a ygl vorem vobchajga ca spina avem a da j $\frac{c}{\lambda}$. Obz a avem vuzhke gnyvavem kora a puchubny avem T'

$$T' = T \left(1 + \frac{v_n}{w} \right)$$

Abldaj v avem de kora y kora a puchubny T' avem j:

$$n = v + \frac{\partial v}{\partial \lambda} \frac{T' v_n}{w} = v + \frac{\partial v}{\partial \lambda} \lambda \frac{v_n}{w}$$

$$\lambda = cT' \text{ y vabkajny.}$$

Rezultati:

$$\omega = \frac{c}{v} \left(1 - \frac{\partial v}{\partial \lambda} \frac{\lambda}{v} \frac{v_m}{\omega} \right) + \frac{n^2 - 1}{n^2} v_m$$

Prvi član je brzina svetlosti u vakuumu $v = c$ $\omega = \frac{c}{v}$ u vakuumu:

$$\omega = \frac{c}{v} + v_m \left(\frac{n^2 - 1}{v^2} - \frac{\lambda}{v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \lambda} \right) \quad (II)$$

$\frac{c}{v}$ je brzina svetlosti u vakuumu, a drugi član je brzina svetlosti u materijalnoj sredini. Prvi član je brzina svetlosti u vakuumu, a drugi član je brzina svetlosti u materijalnoj sredini. Prvi član je brzina svetlosti u vakuumu, a drugi član je brzina svetlosti u materijalnoj sredini.

$$\omega = \frac{c}{v} + v_m (0.734 \pm 0.02)$$

Primer: Transformacija koordinata. Ako su x, y, z koordinate u jednom referentnom sistemu, a x', y', z' koordinate u drugom referentnom sistemu, onda je transformacija:

$$x = x' + v_x t, \quad y = y' + v_y t, \quad z = z' + v_z t$$

U ovom slučaju, v_x, v_y, v_z su brzine kretanja sistema x, y, z u odnosu na sistem x', y', z' . Brzine su male u odnosu na c .

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial t} = \frac{dx}{dt} - v_x \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} - v_y \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} - v_z \frac{\partial x}{\partial z}$$

Kada se uzme u obzir da je $\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{dx}{dt} - v_x \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} - v_y \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} - v_z \frac{\partial x}{\partial z}$, onda se može napisati:

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial t} = \frac{dx}{dt} - v_x \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} - v_y \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} - v_z \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} + (n^2 - 1) \frac{d}{dt} \left[x + \frac{v_x t - v_z z}{c} \right] + v_x \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} \right)$$

Transformacija brzine svetlosti:

$$\frac{n^2}{c} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{n^2 - 1}{c^2} \frac{d}{dt} (v_x x - v_z z) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(x + \frac{v_x x - v_z z}{c} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\beta + \frac{v_x z - v_z x}{c} \right)$$

$$\frac{n^2}{c} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{n^2 - 1}{c^2} \frac{d}{dt} (v_z x - v_x z) = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\beta + \frac{v_x z - v_z x}{c} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(x + \frac{v_x x - v_z z}{c} \right)$$

$$\frac{n^2}{c} \frac{dz}{dt} + \frac{n^2 - 1}{c^2} \frac{d}{dt} (v_x z - v_z x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\beta + \frac{v_x z - v_z x}{c} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(x + \frac{v_x x - v_z z}{c} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{c} \frac{dd}{dt} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[\gamma + \frac{v_z \alpha - v_y \beta}{c} \right] - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\alpha + \frac{v_x \beta - v_y \alpha}{c} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{c} \frac{d\beta}{dt} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\alpha + \frac{v_x \beta - v_y \alpha}{c} \right] - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[\alpha + \frac{v_x \beta - v_y \alpha}{c} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{c} \frac{d\gamma}{dt} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\alpha + \frac{v_x \beta - v_y \alpha}{c} \right] - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\gamma + \frac{v_z \alpha - v_y \beta}{c} \right]$$

Obi jednačine su neodređene

3 jednačine ali je samo jedna nezavisna u α, β, γ jer
 jedna od njih je posledica ostale dve jednačine:

$$\alpha + \frac{v_x \beta - v_y \alpha}{c}, \quad \gamma + \frac{v_z \alpha - v_y \beta}{c}$$

$$\alpha + \frac{v_z \gamma - v_y \beta}{c}, \quad \beta + \frac{v_x \gamma - v_z \alpha}{c}$$

U ovom slučaju u I i II znamo:

$$\alpha^2 \gamma + \frac{\alpha^2 - 1}{c} (v_x \beta - v_y \alpha) = \gamma \text{ nezavisno}$$

Ali u I i II znamo jednačinu jednačinu jednačinu u I i II znamo
 jednačinu jednačinu jednačinu jednačinu jednačinu jednačinu
 $v_x = v_y = v_z = 0$ znamo jednačinu jednačinu
 jednačinu jednačinu jednačinu jednačinu jednačinu jednačinu

$$\alpha, \gamma, \alpha - \frac{v_z \gamma}{c}, \beta + \frac{v_x \gamma}{c} \text{ nezavisno}$$

Da znamo jednačinu jednačinu jednačinu jednačinu jednačinu jednačinu
 jednačinu jednačinu jednačinu jednačinu jednačinu jednačinu
 jednačinu jednačinu jednačinu jednačinu jednačinu jednačinu

može se: $\frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial x^2} = \frac{d^2 X}{dt^2} - 2 \frac{d}{dt} \left[v_x \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + v_y \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} + v_z \frac{\partial X}{\partial z} \right]$

$$\alpha^2 \frac{d^2 X}{dt^2} = \Delta X + \frac{2}{c^2} \frac{d}{dt} \left(v_x \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + v_y \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} + v_z \frac{\partial X}{\partial z} \right)$$

obavezno jednačinu jednačinu jednačinu jednačinu jednačinu jednačinu

može se jednačinu jednačinu jednačinu jednačinu jednačinu jednačinu

$$X = a \cdot l \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha} \left(t - \frac{v_1' x + v_2' y + v_3' z}{c'} \right)$$

yang diberikan:

$$P_1'^2 + P_2'^2 + P_3'^2 = 1$$

$P_1' P_2' P_3'$ adalah konstanta yang sama untuk semua arah, dan ω' adalah frekuensi gelombang yang bergerak ke arah

itu, 3 arah:

$$\frac{h^2}{c^2} + \frac{2}{c^2 \omega'} (P_1' v_x + P_2' v_y + P_3' v_z) = \frac{1}{\omega'^2}$$

atau:

$$\frac{h^2}{c^2} \left[1 + \frac{2(P_1' v_x + P_2' v_y + P_3' v_z)}{h^2 \omega'} \right] = \frac{1}{\omega'^2}$$

$$\omega' = \frac{c}{2} \left(1 - \frac{P_1' v_x + P_2' v_y + P_3' v_z}{h^2 \omega'} \right)$$

Ini adalah relasi antara ω' dan ω untuk $\omega' = \frac{c}{2}$ adalah:

$$\omega' = \frac{c}{2} - \frac{P_1' v_x + P_2' v_y + P_3' v_z}{h^2} \quad (5)$$

Hubungan antara ω' dan ω tergantung pada arah. ω' adalah $P_1' P_2' P_3'$. Jadi jika $P_1' P_2' P_3'$ adalah $P_1 P_2 P_3$ maka ω' akan lebih kecil dari ω karena ω' adalah frekuensi gelombang yang bergerak ke arah ω yang lebih kecil dari ω .

$$P_1' x + P_2' y + P_3' z + f(P_1'^2 + P_2'^2 + P_3'^2) = \omega' + t \quad (6)$$

$P_1' P_2' P_3'$ adalah:

$$x + 2f P_1' = \frac{\partial \omega'}{\partial P_1'} \quad y + 2f P_2' = \frac{\partial \omega'}{\partial P_2'} \quad z + 2f P_3' = \frac{\partial \omega'}{\partial P_3'}$$

dan ω' adalah:

$$x + 2f P_1' = -\frac{v_x}{h^2} \quad y + 2f P_2' = -\frac{v_y}{h^2} \quad z + 2f P_3' = -\frac{v_z}{h^2} \quad (7)$$

dan 2 arah:

$$P_1' x + P_2' y + P_3' z + 2f = -\frac{P_1' v_x + P_2' v_y + P_3' v_z}{h^2}$$

$$\text{Jadi } P_1' x + P_2' y + P_3' z = \omega' \text{ dan } 2f = -\frac{c}{2}$$

/.

2. 2j:

$$R_1 : R_2 : R_3 = x : y : z = \frac{cR_1'}{v_x} : \frac{cR_2'}{v_y} : \frac{cR_3'}{v_z}$$

$$R_1 : R_2 : R_3 = R_1' - \frac{v_x}{c} : R_2' - \frac{v_y}{c} : R_3' - \frac{v_z}{c} \quad (3)$$

Jak: odchylna od významu kosačky. Zjednotenie a β prave
 vlny sa upravujú a hocikur možno napísať:

$$R_1' : R_2' : R_3' = R_1 + \frac{v_x}{c} : R_2 + \frac{v_y}{c} : R_3 + \frac{v_z}{c}$$

2.6 Lorentzho transformácie a meranie času. Na osiach x a y z
 je Lorentzho transformácia a t y z operatívne komplementárne kosačky
 ktoré zjednotia x y z a čas t'

$$t' = t - \frac{v_x x + v_y y + v_z z}{c^2}$$

t' a z toho meranie času je súčasťou a t y z, usporiadať čas t y z
 $(\frac{\partial}{\partial t})'$ a t a w t y z t $\frac{\partial}{\partial t}$

$$\frac{d}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt'} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right)' - \frac{v_x}{c^2} \frac{d}{dt'} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)' - \frac{v_y}{c^2} \frac{d}{dt'}$$

Každá z nich je v I a II opísaná t. a súprava vlny číselne
 a zjednotenie

$$x + \frac{v_y y - v_z z}{c} = x'$$

$$y + \frac{v_z z - v_x x}{c} = y'$$

a y meho $(\frac{\partial}{\partial x})'$ zjednotenie $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$ usporiadať:

$$\frac{1}{c} \frac{dx'}{dt'} = \frac{\partial t'}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial x'}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{1}{c} \frac{dx'}{dt'} = \frac{\partial t'}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial x'}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{1}{c} \frac{dy'}{dt'} = \frac{\partial t'}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial y'}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{1}{c} \frac{dy'}{dt'} = \frac{\partial t'}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial y'}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{1}{c} \frac{dz'}{dt'} = \frac{\partial t'}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial z'}{\partial z}$$

$$\frac{1}{c} \frac{dz'}{dt'} = \frac{\partial t'}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial z'}{\partial z}$$

Primum y yevoh qe cy korumme:

$x' y' d' p'$ nepekadru.

Yevoh oho nre kw a vorevoh jivvaruu ne eyvejav kw
kw a koru ne ketu!

Atko ji 3u urbeon eyvejav vovoh $x' y' d' p' q'$ kw
voh nrejav u nre j' urbeon eyvejav $x' y' d' p' q'$ kw a vorevoh
ketuvoh cy $x' y' d' p' q'$ uke eyvejav $x' y' d' p' q'$
 $\delta = \frac{v_x x + v_y y + v_z z}{c}$ u T' , kam cy kad $x' y' d' p' q'$ perabohu korpomenu
pema urbeonjav tanje kam y ketuvoh, T' ji perabohu vorevoh. δ
mech T' y vorevoh eyvejav buru yeh $T(1 - \frac{v_x}{c})$

297 Lyx yakobi ke saluu ad ketuvoh uktora. Atko ji uktora y
mujy rje u chetrovne mujale eyvejavovoh u vovovoh nrejavovoh
ka buu ke cy $x' y' d' p' q'$ ke voh nre u ke vorevoh u ctov
u uke nrejav daku ke korumme $x' y' d' p' q'$. Maki jakovnu
ketuvoh u vorevoh vorevoh uke; y vorevoh u uktora yovoh
perabohu vorevoh T' ke uktora jakovnu eyvejav u nre ke vorevoh
vorevoh vorevoh eyvejav. Maki ke vorevoh ke mujale vorevoh vorevoh

298 Kotetan uktora vovoh. Kpema vorevoh ketuvoh vovoh u (advejavu)
vovoh uktora yovoh u chetrovne mujale mujale eyvejav u vorevoh
ke vorevoh eyvejav vorevoh buu vovoh vorevoh ke vorevoh vorevoh. In
ketuvoh uktora uktora vorevoh vorevoh u vorevoh u vorevoh vorevoh
 $T(1 + \frac{v_x}{c})$ [T ji vorevoh vorevoh]. (Advejavu - vorevoh vorevoh). Ke vorevoh
vorevoh vorevoh uktora vorevoh vorevoh $v_x = 0$ vorevoh vorevoh
vorevoh vorevoh uktora vorevoh vorevoh vorevoh (chetrovne).

Spavuh ketuvoh vorevoh saluu ad ketuvoh vovoh (advejavu)
u eyvejav vorevoh vorevoh cy chetrovne vorevoh vorevoh vorevoh
 $t = \frac{v_1 x + v_2 y + v_3 z}{c}$. Ke vorevoh vorevoh v_1, v_2, v_3 cy korumme u vorevoh

Wskazywało wyrażenie γ a spadek γ ulegał zmianom. Mówi o zmianach
 w czasie γ v_x, v_y, v_z mówią o zmiennie v_1, v_2, v_3 ,
 wyznaczone w układzie ciałem, które są to same ciała γ wyznaczone
 dany jest γ !

$$\gamma = \frac{v_x^2 + v_y^2 + v_z^2}{c^2} = \frac{v_1^2 + v_2^2 + v_3^2}{w}$$

Plan: spadek γ wyrażenie γ wyznaczone v_1, v_2, v_3

$$v_1' : v_2' : v_3' = \frac{v_1}{w} + \frac{v_x}{c^2} : \frac{v_2}{w} + \frac{v_y}{c^2} : \frac{v_3}{w} + \frac{v_z}{c^2} \quad \text{C}$$

Wskazywało a wyznaczone γ wyrażenie γ wyznaczone
 ciałem. Plan: wyznaczone a γ wyrażenie γ wyznaczone v_1, v_2, v_3 a
 $\frac{c}{w} = \gamma$

Mówi o zmiennie γ wyrażenie γ wyznaczone v_1, v_2, v_3
 ciałem na zmiennie γ a γ wyrażenie γ wyznaczone v_1, v_2, v_3
 $v_1 = v_2 = 0 \quad v_3 = 1 \quad v_x = v_y = 0 \quad v_z = v \quad w = c$
 ciałem γ wyrażenie γ !

$$v_1' : v_2' : v_3' = v : 0 : c$$

Mówi o zmiennie γ wyrażenie γ wyznaczone v_1, v_2, v_3

$$\frac{c}{w} = \gamma$$

- γ -

Алгебра електрониката и мекатроника

БИБЛИОТЕКА
МАТЕМАТИЧКОГ ИНСТИТУТА
Бр. _____

Збор

За да се разјасни впраша електрониката и мекатроника се користат основни математички закони. У електрониката се користат закони на електричност, магнетизам и оптику. За да се разјасни мекатроника се користат закони на електроника и мекатроника. За да се разјасни мекатроника се користат закони на електроника и мекатроника.

Ова зборче е напишано за да се разјасни мекатроника и да се покаже како се користат закони на електроника и мекатроника.

У овом зборчу се даваат закони на електроника и мекатроника. За да се разјасни мекатроника се користат закони на електроника и мекатроника.

Ова зборче е напишано за да се разјасни мекатроника и да се покаже како се користат закони на електроника и мекатроника.

6. јануари 1905.

А. Мекатроника

А. Мекатроника

Aufgaben

Zu messung Kyf erwe unwarer leana cy keas unera
makchern, kypa kessungu, Thonone, Troentkopen, Torngamun, byenge
yphrom pety u desdyj ofussungu mardona 15-20 orguna nija
u gora u unera nory geredawu u gora:

2) Vorlesungen über Maxwell's Theorie der Elektrizität
und Magnetismus, Lichtes. ... tom. I. II.

Yndersungy cy zu merkebery begyff:

- i) Maxwell 1) A treatise on electricity and magnetism
2) An elementary treatise on electricity.
(oda u obo gora unera y yelody ofpungytkom u
neruotkoy).
- ii) Poincaré 3) Electricité et Optique - 1900 rd.
4) Recherches sur l'électricité
- iii) Hertz 5) Gesammelte Werke - tom 1, 2, 3.
- iv) Hertz 6) Physik des Lichtes
- v) Hertz 7) Theorie der Elektrizität und des Magnetismus
tom 1, II Schubert u. a.
- vi) Helmholtz 8) Gesammelte Werke Theorie des Elektromagnetismus
- vii) Weber Differentialgleichungen der mathematischen Physik
- viii) Abraham Theorie der Elektrizität tom I. II.
- ix) Wallentin Einführung in die theoretische Elektrizitätslehre.
- x) Carvalho Leçons d'électricité
- xi) Ostwald's Klassiker der exakten Naturwissenschaften
u. a. Physik u. chemie

Stephan Krasner
- stephan krasner -

- Elektrostatik -

G

1) In der Elektrostatik, welche Gesetze bilden die Grundlage:

a). Die Gesetze der Elektrostatik sind die Gesetze von Coulomb und die Gesetze der Erhaltung der Ladung. Die Gesetze von Coulomb beschreiben die Kraft zwischen zwei Punktladungen, die Gesetze der Erhaltung der Ladung besagen, dass die Ladung in einem abgeschlossenen System konstant bleibt.

b). Die Gesetze der Elektrostatik sind die Gesetze von Coulomb und die Gesetze der Erhaltung der Ladung. Die Gesetze von Coulomb beschreiben die Kraft zwischen zwei Punktladungen, die Gesetze der Erhaltung der Ladung besagen, dass die Ladung in einem abgeschlossenen System konstant bleibt.

2.2 Die Kraft F (Coulomb) ist eine Funktion der Ladung q und q' und des Abstands r .

$$F = - \frac{q q'}{r^2} \quad (1)$$

Abhängig von q und q' und r . Die Kraft F ist eine Funktion der Ladung q und q' und des Abstands r . Die Kraft F ist eine Funktion der Ladung q und q' und des Abstands r .

$$F = - \frac{q q'}{r^2} \quad (2)$$

2.3 Die Kraft F ist eine Funktion der Ladung q und q' und des Abstands r . Die Kraft F ist eine Funktion der Ladung q und q' und des Abstands r . Die Kraft F ist eine Funktion der Ladung q und q' und des Abstands r .

Die Kraft F ist eine Funktion der Ladung q und q' und des Abstands r . Die Kraft F ist eine Funktion der Ladung q und q' und des Abstands r . Die Kraft F ist eine Funktion der Ladung q und q' und des Abstands r .

Die Kraft F ist eine Funktion der Ladung q und q' und des Abstands r . Die Kraft F ist eine Funktion der Ladung q und q' und des Abstands r . Die Kraft F ist eine Funktion der Ladung q und q' und des Abstands r .

Die Kraft F ist eine Funktion der Ladung q und q' und des Abstands r . Die Kraft F ist eine Funktion der Ladung q und q' und des Abstands r . Die Kraft F ist eine Funktion der Ladung q und q' und des Abstands r .

Die Kraft F ist eine Funktion der Ladung q und q' und des Abstands r . Die Kraft F ist eine Funktion der Ladung q und q' und des Abstands r . Die Kraft F ist eine Funktion der Ladung q und q' und des Abstands r .

1.

Pogledajte \tilde{F} :

$$\tilde{F} = \frac{1}{2^2} [-\alpha v' + \beta(v\mu' + v'\mu) - \gamma\mu\mu']$$

izjednašite u odgovarajućem $\frac{\delta v\beta^2}{\delta^2} - \frac{\delta v\beta^2}{\delta^2}$

načinom:

$$\tilde{F} = -\frac{1}{2^2} \left[\gamma \left(\mu - \frac{v\beta}{\delta} \right) \left(\mu' - \frac{v'\beta}{\delta} \right) + v v' \left(\alpha - \frac{\beta^2}{\delta} \right) \right]$$

ako je kraj i odgovarajućim članom:

$$\text{za } \mu = \frac{v\beta}{\delta} \text{ um } \mu' = \frac{v'\beta}{\delta} \text{ a } \alpha < \frac{\beta^2}{\delta}$$

$$\tilde{F} = \left(\frac{\beta^2}{\delta} - \alpha \right) \frac{v v'}{2^2}$$

da je afakogno dytvo.

$$\text{y onako ako je } \mu = \mu - \frac{v\beta}{\delta} \text{ a } \mu' = \mu' - \frac{v'\beta}{\delta}$$

onda je

$$\tilde{F} = -\gamma \frac{\mu\mu'}{2^2} + \left(\frac{\beta^2}{\delta} - \alpha \right) \frac{v v'}{2^2}$$

$$\text{za } \frac{\beta^2}{\delta} - \alpha = 0$$

da je u ne odgovarajućem načinu:

$$\tilde{F} = -\gamma \frac{\mu\mu'}{2^2} - \alpha$$

P4

2.4 Integracija i Yjzov tanga paž evelformu
 case na jzovny evelformu u odobruv gale oaj
 evelformu u dekonarivoh zeveru y vjzovny 2.

ako je na evelformu y baryjny $m_1 \dots m_n$
 onda je vjzovny evelformu ude:

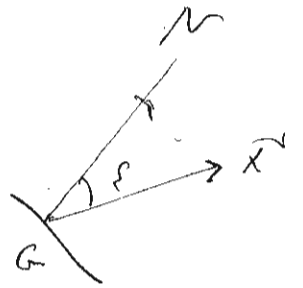
$$\sum \frac{m_j}{2^i} = \gamma$$

γ je vjzovny od mace m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n y P

ako je P unamo nady m_i Pogledajte akognyje dte
 wanka m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n j:

$$-m_1 \frac{dP}{d\gamma} \quad , \quad -m_2 \frac{dP}{d\gamma} \quad , \quad -m_n \frac{dP}{d\gamma}$$

3.5 Opvocht curve. Helix G warka y wofusum
 dw, GN upmane un don evenety a G F curve y G .
 Tegumya curve y G uswonea; gejetky curve F naye j
 wofusum un upmane.



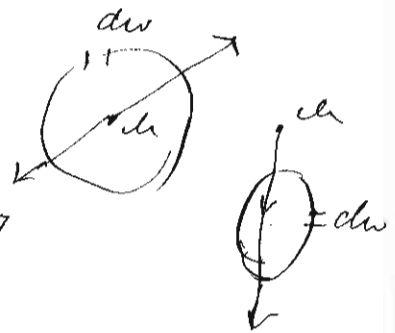
$$F \cos \alpha = F_n$$

F_n chw ce ooh opvocht curve un uswone.

$$-\frac{\partial F}{\partial n} dw = -\left[\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dn} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dn} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \frac{dz}{dn} \right] dw = -\left[\sum \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} dx \right] dw$$

Opvocht curve kwo konamw wofusum y:

$$\int -\frac{dF}{dn} dw = 4\pi h$$



obey j opvocht w Taywhj teyene $4\pi h$ un up
 merna bon ga m wofusum dyobata un ne mery wofusum
 dh.

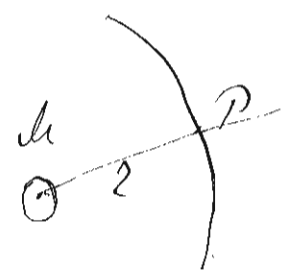
Atko ce kwenekfa cam dex (kondychoy) noam
 shijen gpeunom, kwo mji un kondy un shypo wofusum
 shonow curve y jgwy tariga bon shen meste d'ga ce
 abe hednoel gpeun shab j wofusum un K . K ce
 abe gwenekfurka konstanta. Kama j teyene
 opvocht un:

$$K \int -\frac{dF}{dn} dw = 4\pi h$$

Kag j K konstanta un

$$\int -\frac{dF}{dn} dw = 4\pi h$$

Kag j K gwenekfurka.



3.6 Kag ce ooh wofusum gwamom un fofusum un
 y shijen P wofusum kondychoy dh, un j j'cam da y curve y
 dwon berkaner wofusum wofusum un 2 un a du j
 merna bon:

aksi k konstanta

$$\int -k \frac{d\psi}{dr} dr = -k \int \frac{d\psi}{dr} dr = -k \frac{d\psi}{dr} \cdot r^2$$

$$\text{um} \\ -k \frac{d\psi}{dr} r^2 = \psi \cdot h$$

$$- \frac{d\psi}{dr} = \frac{\psi}{kr^2} \dots \text{aksi, um, } P$$

$$\psi = \frac{1}{kr} \frac{d\psi}{dr} \dots \text{aksi, um, } P$$

aksi k konstanta ψ konstanta r konstanta ψ konstanta r konstanta ψ konstanta r konstanta

$$-m \frac{d\psi}{dr} = \frac{1}{kr} \frac{m \psi}{r^2} \dots \psi$$

aksi k konstanta ψ konstanta r konstanta ψ konstanta r konstanta ψ konstanta r konstanta

$$- \int k \frac{d\psi}{dr} dr = - \int k \left(\alpha \frac{d\psi}{dr} + \beta \frac{d\psi}{dr} + \gamma \frac{d\psi}{dr} \right) dr$$

aksi k konstanta ψ konstanta r konstanta ψ konstanta r konstanta ψ konstanta r konstanta

$$\int F dx = \int \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} dx \quad (\text{aksi konstanta } r)$$

$$\int d \left(k \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} \right) dr = \int \frac{d}{dr} \left(k \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} \right) dr$$

$$\int \left(\frac{d}{dr} k \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} \right) dr = -4\pi \psi = -4\pi \int \psi dr$$

aksi:

$$\int \frac{d}{dr} k \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} = -4\pi \psi$$

aksi k konstanta r

$$k \int \frac{d^2 \psi}{dr^2} = -4\pi \psi \quad \text{um} \quad k \Delta \psi = -4\pi \rho$$

$$k \int \frac{d^2 \psi}{dr^2} = 0 \quad \text{u} \quad k \Delta \psi = 0$$

aksi k konstanta ψ konstanta r konstanta ψ konstanta r konstanta ψ konstanta r konstanta

Знаете ли вы, что такое $P \approx 0$?

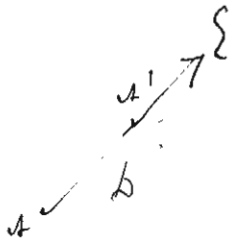
- 2 -

Объясните, почему при $P \approx 0$ (не совсем точно) можно считать, что $\Delta \varphi = 0$ и $P \approx 0$ (не совсем точно).
Кроме того, при $P \approx 0$ можно считать, что $\Delta \varphi = -4\pi P$.

μ
(?)

Методы эффективной энергии (Максвелл)

2.8 Умножением дивергенции: Если \mathbf{a} вектор потенциалов и \mathbf{b} вектор напряжений, то $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}$ — это скалярная функция, а $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}$ — это векторная функция, а $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}$ — это скалярная функция, а $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}$ — это векторная функция.



Если \mathbf{a} — вектор потенциалов и \mathbf{b} — вектор напряжений, то $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}$ — это скалярная функция, а $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}$ — это векторная функция, а $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}$ — это скалярная функция, а $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}$ — это векторная функция.

$$f = -\frac{\kappa}{4\pi} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}, \quad g = -\frac{\kappa}{4\pi} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}, \quad h = -\frac{\kappa}{4\pi} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z}$$

Если \mathbf{a} — вектор потенциалов, то $\mathbf{a} = -\nabla \phi$.

2.9 Если \mathbf{a} — вектор напряжений, то $\mathbf{a} = \nabla \phi$.

$$\int -\kappa \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial n} d\omega = -\int \kappa \left(\alpha \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} + \beta \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} + \gamma \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \right) d\omega = \int \rho d\omega$$

или так же:

$$\int (\alpha f + \beta g + \gamma h) d\omega = \int \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial n} d\omega = \int \rho d\omega$$

или так же:

Катая $\mathbf{a} = \nabla \phi$ и используя $\int \mathbf{a} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int \rho d\omega$ получаем $\int \mathbf{a} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int \rho d\omega$

$$\int \left[\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \right] d\mathbf{r} = \int \rho d\omega$$

$$\text{div } \mathbf{a} = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} = \rho$$

То есть \mathbf{a} — это вектор напряжений.



Ako je yppne gpdama etepitka rje nerena

1) elekturnor nomen, odvoeni elekturnoguteta rje $\rho = 0$

$$\text{div } \mathcal{D} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{D}_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{D}_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{D}_z}{\partial z} = 0$$

Obrji vopas sa vchenu subot etepitka gpdama.

Ja paramety og qfator elekturnoguteta harba

nek uenoy j m' covtngan elekturnoguteta. k' d' u gpdama

kar parameta uomety elekturnoguteta uenoy ce verasa yashocnyj zupenasa

m' one konstantu k'om u on n'ovae konstantu.

Ca matematikoe rvedueta uoy j gubepremoyja

uene veta $\nabla \cdot \mathcal{E} = \rho^*$ u opremeteno re ce ρ^*

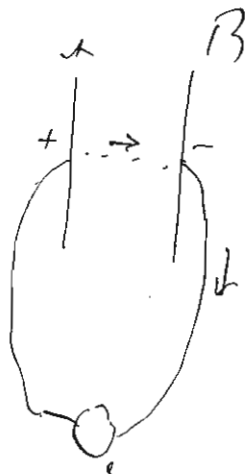
$$\nabla \cdot \text{div } \mathcal{E} = \rho^*$$

$$\nabla \cdot \text{div } \frac{\mathcal{D}}{\kappa} = \rho^* \text{ um } \rho = \kappa \rho^*$$

ako j κ konstantu.

10) Ypna k'oy gpdamoy; braktera guernekfukcyoy j opredelena
 ymennyj k'oyoy. To etepitkyj deppoya uenoy gbu f'okta ofyga: k'oy
 k'oyobd'itka k'oyi ce vopromenasa u onoboyena ofygi, k'oyi uenoyaboy
 uenoy uoy u yppok uenoy konu (k'oyoyena). Mo u uenoyaboy jalt'oyoy k'oy
 j parameta uotenyjara j'pneka ce elekturnoyaboyena uenoy uenoy
 elekturnoy.

To uoboy k'oyoy ce u ofygi jalt'oyena. ako j j C deppoye
 k'oyoy j y-beu ce kondukt'oyena u B, ako j u k'oyoy uenoy
 v'ol'oboyena elekturnoyaboyena u braktera uenoy uenoy u enoy elekturnoyaboyena
 u uenoy uenoyaboyena k'oyoy u B j uenoy. Elekturnoy j ofyga u
 u enoy uenoyaboyena, oychena uenoy k'oyoy u uenoy uenoy uenoy k'oyoy
 k'oyoy guernekfukcyoy u u k'oyoy u k'oyoy u u uenoy ofyga
 uenoy. Elekturnoy u ofyga uenoy u j'pneka kondukt'oyena (u)
 uenoy uenoyaboyena uenoy guernekfukcyoy, k'oyoy uenoy
 uenoy kondukt'oyena uenoy j'pneka ce konstantu elekturnoy
 ofyga uenoy j' u uenoy kondukt'oyena uenoy.
 Imoyena ce ete k'oyoy u uenoyaboyena uenoy



Atko vromafarw evromenut dlt ziy y wyjetkyj.
wyalyj pca dlt dly dz oha jekwaruna gzi z
dly ziy:

$$\frac{idt}{cdw} = -dt + \gamma dt \dots$$

i j komusna efektyvutete gzi dw za 1", $\frac{i}{dw}$ i
nuta efektyvutete. Atko y komusna dprnu y wyalyj
ko y z ko va u v w vs i j:

$$\frac{u}{c} = -\frac{dt}{dt} + \gamma \dots$$

u casu jime sbe:

$$\frac{v}{c} = -\frac{dt}{dt} + \gamma$$

$$\frac{w}{c} = -\frac{dt}{dt} + \gamma$$

u, v, w oby znau act komusna kzi cas y chakustku
efektyvutete osrasnu cu dt, $\frac{d^2}{dt^2}$ $\frac{d^2}{dt^2}$

Kuzsolitel zakon u vromenit u zakonu
obnuzutku;

$$\frac{du}{dt} + \frac{dv}{dt} + \frac{dw}{dt} = v$$

Oby a zakon usloju u obse:

$$\frac{dt}{dt} + \frac{d^2}{dt^2} + \frac{d^2}{dt^2} = \rho$$

Kaz u. w t gupenyjane u $\frac{dt}{dt} + \frac{d^2}{dt^2} + \frac{d^2}{dt^2}$ casnu

u v w.

Als fedu u za nuzpomenutu dlt
oby j dprnu efektyvutete na chakustku vromenut.

4. W Pasmieki usnuety dzygn kys upobudank u dzygn
 w mury. Zegnerum cy za dzygn kysobudank:

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = X - \frac{u}{c}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = y - \frac{v}{c}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = Z - \frac{w}{c}$$

za dzygn muryga cy:

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = X - \frac{4h}{K} t$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = y - \frac{4h}{K} g$$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = Z - \frac{4h}{K} h$$

x, y, z cy y wicrednka jgnamiskanu dzygn kysobudank
 (ygnn amthi elekfronitpka um).
 Ipe dzygn salua cy dpani elekfronitpka

a dzygn muryga cy amce berumek muryga.

3. W ky rot zakon. Korumek murygobu kopy wadygn
 kyan upobudank w dzygn j opusnyne u kbaupnkem
 unkmnith dzygn. Ho matichony wofolam j pny ga
 abredn ubumek amny:

$$\left(\frac{u}{c} dt + \frac{v}{c} dg + \frac{w}{c} dh\right) dt \text{ umu}$$

$$\int \left(\frac{u}{c} \frac{dt}{dt}\right) dt^2 \text{ umu}$$

$$d \int \frac{u^2 + v^2 + w^2}{c} dt^2 = \frac{dt}{c} i^2$$

Циркуляри електричне поле.

З: Як знайти потенціал φ у вигляді $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}$ etc. при умові $\text{div} \vec{E} = 0$

Але у нас $\text{div} \vec{E} = \rho = 0$ на всьому просторі $\text{div} \vec{E} = -\Delta \varphi = 0$
як електричне поле має вигляд $\vec{E} = -\text{grad} \varphi$, тоді одержуємо

у вигляді:
$$\Delta \varphi = 0$$

Або $\Delta \varphi = \text{div} \text{grad} \varphi = 0$

Тоді об'ємне поле φ Тейлор розкладемо:

$$\int \text{div} \vec{A} d\tau = \int \text{div} \vec{A} d\tau = \pm \int A_n d\tau$$

а саме $A_n = \lambda \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n}$ в точці \vec{r}

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

$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n} = 0$ на границі області, наприклад, на поверхні сфери

або $\lambda_1 \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n} \right)_1 - \lambda_2 \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n} \right)_2 = 0$

на границі області при певних умовах.

Якщо об'ємне поле φ має вигляд $\varphi = (AB)$

$$\varphi = (AB)$$

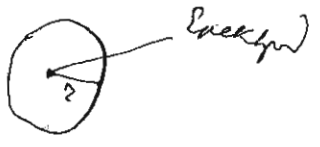
то електричне поле $\vec{E} = -\text{grad} \varphi$

Якщо на області V немає зарядів, то $\text{div} \vec{E} = 0$ і $\Delta \varphi = 0$

$$\int \Delta \varphi d\tau = - \int \rho d\tau = 0$$

Якщо ρ є певною функцією $\rho = \rho(r)$ тоді $\Delta \varphi = -\rho$

$$\int \Delta \varphi d\tau = - \int \rho d\tau = -Q$$



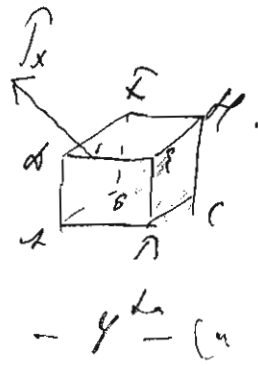
Atk, una bruna enclapada ondaj. y. enob:

$$\int \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_n} dx = T_1 + T_2 + \dots + T_n$$

Atk, i. enclapada ondaj. y. enob, u atk, i. enclapada ondaj. y. enob.

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_n} = 0 \quad \text{u. } j = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

Spaneny Teno obon ludeca y godenurky
u. enclapada ondaj. y. enob.



Atko; gubtsak na volfrumny reprezentovani dsi
 P na dpravu uuv; j; vpruvu na t; k; j; ov; vnde cy krovh
 momenty z volozgy t_{xy} z t_{yx} u z t_{yz} u z t_{zy} ov;

P_{xx} dlv P_{xy} dlv P_{xz} dlv
 Cuvru; j; za gubtsak na octokuvu

gubtsak na ov; cy:
 P_{yx} dlv P_{yy} dlv P_{yz} dlv
 P_{zx} dlv P_{zy} dlv P_{zz} dlv

Atko cy olv gubtsak na k; p; volfrumny uuv; a chery y
 t; uv tre gubtsak dlv na cygubtsak volfrumny.

$$\left(P_{xx} + \frac{\partial P_{xx}}{\partial x} dx \right) dy dz \quad dV = dx dy dz \quad dx = dx \text{ etc.}$$

Atko yuvnu go cy k; avru; j; vpruvu a gubtsak uvatvnu
 vnde j; p; gubtsak uvpruvu vnde na t; k; j; ov u PSEHC:

$$\frac{dP_{xx}}{dx} dx$$

Y volozgy t_{xy} ov; cy gubtsak P_{yx}, P_{zx} dlv

$$\frac{dP_{yx}}{dy} dy = \frac{dP_{zx}}{dz} dz$$

Cuvru; j; olv k; uvruvnu j; gubtsak u - k; dV = -p dV \frac{d\gamma}{dx} (uvruvnu uv). Atko uv olv uvpruvu u uv gubtsak gubtsak k; uvruvnu uvruvnu:

$$\frac{dP_{xx}}{dx} + \frac{dP_{yx}}{dy} + \frac{dP_{zx}}{dz} = -\rho \frac{d\gamma}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dP_{yx}}{dx} + \frac{dP_{yy}}{dy} + \frac{dP_{zy}}{dz} = -\rho \frac{d\gamma}{dy}$$

$$\frac{dP_{zx}}{dx} + \frac{dP_{zy}}{dy} + \frac{dP_{zz}}{dz} = -\rho \frac{d\gamma}{dz}$$

Atko j; gubtsak uvruvnu uvruvnu y uvruvnu:

$$P_{xy} = P_{yx}, \quad P_{xz} = P_{zx} \quad u \quad P_{yz} = P_{zy}$$

Spina obornu y I unaru 6 nevornu u
 unde una desdrij puzete. Iutcher yvare obr:

$$T_{xx} = \frac{\kappa}{8n} \left[\left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$T_{yy} = \frac{\kappa}{8n} \left[\left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$T_{zz} = \frac{\kappa}{8n} \left[\left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$T_{yz} = T_{zy} = \frac{\kappa}{4n} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z}$$

$$T_{zy} = T_{yz} = \frac{\kappa}{4n} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}$$

$$T_{xz} = T_{zx} = \frac{\kappa}{4n} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}$$

Atkoji yvabuz unu y x koj om u oly uny oznacimom u

$$-F = \frac{d\psi}{dx} \frac{d\psi}{dy} = 0 \quad \frac{d\psi}{dz} = 0$$

$$T_{xx} = \frac{\kappa F^2}{8n} \quad T_{yy} = T_{zz} = -\frac{\kappa F^2}{8n}$$

$$T_{xy} = T_{xz} = T_{yz} = 0$$

Spicuju vodnja u evenent vodjanu yvabuz unu
 yvabuz unu unu yvabuz unu unu. Yvabuz unu unu
 mianstaj y yvabuz unu unu vodnje yvabuz unu
 Alu koj yvabuz unu unu yvabuz unu unu.

$$W = \int \frac{2n}{\kappa} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) d\tau$$

Atkoji unu F u $\kappa = 1$ unde j y evenent d\tau

$$W = \frac{F^2}{8n} d\tau$$

Atkoji F yvabuz unu dF unu yvabuz unu

$$dW = \frac{2F}{8n} dF d\tau$$

Atkoji yvabuz unu yvabuz unu d\tau = d\tau u yvabuz unu
 dW yvabuz unu yvabuz unu yvabuz unu. Atkoji yvabuz unu
 vodnje d(1+\epsilon_1) p(1+\epsilon_2) \gamma(1+\epsilon_3)

Atas ke ξ_1, ξ_2, ξ_3 digunakan $\gamma d\xi_i$ untuk mencari \bar{T} & \bar{P} unitermed:

$$\frac{F^2}{8\bar{n}} \rho \delta d\xi_1 = \frac{F^2}{8\bar{n}} d\xi_1 d\xi_2$$

$$- \frac{F^2}{8\bar{n}} \gamma \delta \rho d\xi_2 = - \frac{F^2}{8\bar{n}} d\xi_1 d\xi_2$$

$$- \frac{F^2}{8\bar{n}} d\rho \gamma d\xi_3 = - \frac{F^2}{8\bar{n}} d\xi_1 d\xi_3$$

Guna \bar{p} pada:

$$\frac{F^2}{8\bar{n}} d\xi_1 [d\xi_1 - d\xi_2 - d\xi_3]$$

Atas a olgypdruu a dlu raru a a:

$$d\xi_1 - d\xi_2 - d\xi_3 = \frac{2d\bar{T}}{F}$$

or

$$\xi_1 - \xi_2 - \xi_3 = 2 \log \bar{T} + \text{const.}$$

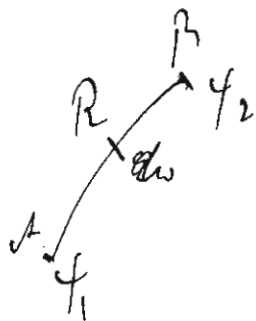
4. Atasy paluokommon $\bar{T} = 0$ unu raru dlu akry ξ_2 u $\xi_3 \infty$ unu j ancyndru.

/.

- Електричне поле -

218 Линейна кондензатора. У општењем случају, кондензатор се састоји од две површине и електричних полних унутрашњих проводника.

Овакво стање може бити електрично стабилно само ако је кондензатор повезан са земљом електричним проводником. Ако је кондензатор повезан са земљом електричним проводником, онда је кондензатор повезан са земљом електричним проводником.



$$R_i = \phi_1 - \phi_2 \dots \text{II}$$

ϕ_1 и ϕ_2 су потенцијали у A и B, q је количина електричног набоја.

Ако је кондензатор повезан са земљом електричним проводником, онда је кондензатор повезан са земљом електричним проводником.

$$R_i = \phi_1 - \phi_2 + \Sigma \epsilon \dots \text{III}$$

У A улази и излази, али је линеарно повезано са земљом електричним проводником.

$$R = \frac{l}{c d w}$$

l је растојање између плоча.

219 Тегорум II ниво и објект невојне

$$\frac{l}{c} \frac{d i}{d w} = \phi_1 - \phi_2 + \Sigma \epsilon$$

ogji j i wotengjane dno menci y et.

Atko j wotengjane menci y B dx dy dz, paol j i
elementyem eckfornicno

$$- \rho dV \left(\sum \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} dx \right)$$

zhe j paol

$$- \int \rho dV \sum \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} dx$$

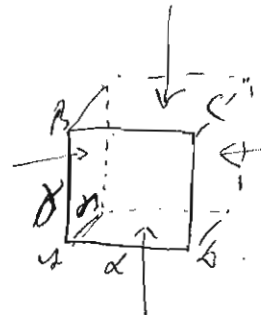


B
- \rho dV
x y z

Integrira u wyzista na zhe wychoz. Atko ca W osnacimie
wotengjanyj energii wca j i jzwenta paol yschon u wychozom
znakon:

$$W = \int \rho dV \sum \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} dx \dots \quad \text{I}$$

Atko j kopyka ABCD uchozom eckfornicnoom kof
yom kof tlen dnam u on usnowe \rho dV olo j \rho eckfornicno
yomem ychane, odo u olo uche kof usnowe kofm mahu u na
zhe mahu.



Kof \rho dx yom eckfornicnoom \rho \rho dx

Kof wychozny wychozny olo \rho dx yom eckfornicnoom:

$$- \left[\rho dx + \frac{d(\rho dx)}{dx} dx \right] \rho dx$$

Atko wychozke yom eckfornicnoom menci uchoz y wychozom,
mocy kof \rho dx u kof wychozny usnowe:

$$- \frac{d(\rho dx)}{dx} \rho dx = - \frac{d(\rho dx)}{dx} dx$$

Olo kof u sa uchozke gl wychozom. Kof olo wychozom
u kofm eckfornicnoom \rho dV uchoz j yom y wychozom
ychozke u:

$$\rho g = - \sum \frac{d(\rho dx)}{dx} \dots \quad \text{I}$$

Olo j zhan jdnomom kofm.

Ipromerom menci:

$$\int \rho dV = \int \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} dx \text{ na cypu kof j } k=0 \text{ y } \infty$$

na term unaku

$$\int \frac{\partial \vec{F}}{\partial x} d\vec{r} = 0$$

Atko ce ctula $\vec{F} = u \vec{v}$ onka usmami:

$$\int \rho \frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial x} d\vec{r} = - \int v \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} d\vec{r}$$

Atko osnovenno ce $u = \rho dx$ a ce $v = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}$ unatens.

$$\int \rho dx \frac{d\psi}{dx} d\vec{r} = - \int \rho \frac{d\psi}{dx} dx d\vec{r}$$

Keg u ota cmen y W narasunno L j:

$$\delta W = \int \psi \delta \rho d\vec{r}$$

$$\delta W = - \frac{1}{4\pi} \int \psi \delta \left[\frac{d}{dx} \left(\kappa \frac{d\psi}{dx} \right) \right] d\vec{r}$$

Apumenor ucti nam usmami a

$$\int \psi \left[\frac{d}{dx} \left(\kappa \frac{d\psi}{dx} \right) \right] d\vec{r} = - \int \kappa d\vec{r} \frac{d\psi}{dx} \delta \left(\frac{d\psi}{dx} \right) \\ = - \int \frac{\kappa dx}{2} \delta \left[\left(\frac{d\psi}{dx} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$\delta W = \delta \int \frac{\kappa}{8\pi} \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right)^2 d\vec{r}$$

$$W = \int \frac{\kappa}{8\pi} \left[\left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} \right)^2 \right] d\vec{r} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

Atko u otko $\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t}$ cmen u f , u u . I narasun

za kotenzijarny energij usmami:

$$W = \int \frac{2\pi}{\kappa} (f^2 + g^2 + h^2) d\vec{r} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

g. ~~g~~ ~~g~~ kotenzijarny energij usmami. Atko y X y Z cmen exafornu usmami usmami usmami f, g, h .

Paž je elementyem:

$$\sum (X dx) dt$$

yo je paž $\int \sum (X dx) dt$

u volnoprjamoj energiji:

$$\delta W = - \int (X \delta x + Y \delta y + Z \delta z) dt$$

ako u X, Y, Z znamemo obz, u u svekfunkciji

unakom praha u odgovarajućem mjestu daju u:

$$\delta W = \int \frac{q \hbar}{2\pi} (x \delta x + y \delta y + z \delta z) dt$$

$$W = \int \frac{2\pi}{\hbar} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dt \dots \frac{\hbar^2}{2\pi}$$

3.15 Primer svekfunkcije. Paskrebnij svekfunkcije u kondyktivnoj sredini od volne energije Ψ koje zadovoljavaju jednačinu $\Delta \Psi = 0$. Oba jednadžbe valja u obz. $\nabla^2 \Psi = 0$:

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

$$\sum \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} = 0$$

ako u sredini u Ψ otkriva svekfunkcije u volnoj energiji u kondyktivnoj to se odnosi na:

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = -\rho_{ext}$$

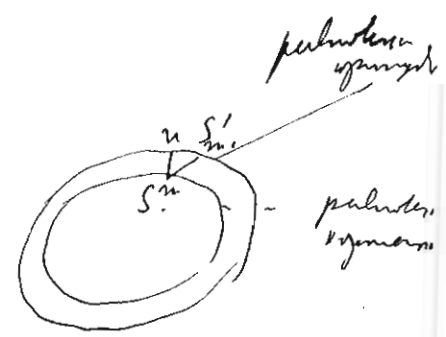
odakle je:

$$\rho = \frac{q}{4\pi} = -\frac{\nabla \cdot \mathbf{D}}{4\pi}$$

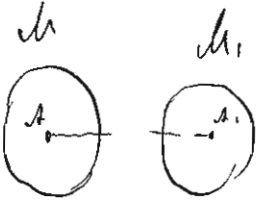
ako u volnoj u jognom

$$\rho = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = \nabla \cdot (\epsilon \nabla \Psi) = -\frac{\nabla^2 \Psi}{4\pi} = -\frac{\nabla^2 \Psi}{4\pi}$$

Uzima se konstanta svekfunkcije pismu $S_0 S'$ u onaj je glesupac u upravljanju mu, a to je upravljanje energije mu u upravljanju



Slonečaj kondytkje yonubom exekfurdne
 unu. (mut. cher).



3/16 Ako unuemo gla kondytkje ca uspostom d_1 i d_2 u
 jigam a korapu an danka d ziji ay komplementa z y z , engozny
 a vorkunqjaste kurota mesta a neme a yreka z i:

$$W = F(z, y, d, d') \dots$$

Da cuctem odum y pahrotem uspostom yvokidub uny
 X kye j jignata a gyzothu osvarena ca exekfurdne
 unu. Npamenom yvonegova dvytyeroma popyh godye

$$-X dz + \frac{dW}{dy} dy = 0$$

$$X = \frac{dW}{dy} \dots$$

3/20 Dva uspostoma upobledno a vgljajete unuety exekfurdne
 neme uspostoma j jignata ca godye yred exekfurdno
 dpygoda usuety kondytkje. Ako u olt ychoja uspostu a
 unu yreka epas uspostu a uspostoma ca unuety, unu
 ne choja a za obtemo yreka mut. cherovy kurotany, kye ay
 unuety y uspostoma a godye unuety a y gubekfurdny
 dpygody.

Ako j exekfurdnet y uspostoma d_1 , d_2 a vorkunqj
 ne dpygodye + unuety - godye $\frac{dW}{dx}$ etc.

Ako ca X d₁, Y d₂, Z d₃ uspostoma unuety kye godye
 a dpygodye na kodye godye exekfurdnet y vorkunqj unuety

$$X = p \frac{dW}{dx} \quad Y = p \frac{dW}{dy} \quad Z = p \frac{dW}{dz}$$

- Druha vraba -
- Ibo -

- B₁ -
- 6 -

- Marnenusan -

z. 23. Cuna usney gbe maee memetela ofungheji
cpeomegne cu vgethjam, u ako cy merce m u u' odlijun
2 curaji f

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

Derivacionaji cura kerahobu, abgaktobva usulubnu.

z. 24. harveneta maee maereha. Arovetjate ji cyra memetela
maee mge. Obo ji posveta usney memetela. ecck fuma
juba. Ako cyjam maer operam tu gerobu uer fadi u
vpa vubor memetela uer bet cura coboghor.

z. 25. Stenigjan jgura memera u kommentu nastek.
ngij. Ako ji maer AB u + ma - m cy memetela
maee y ku B stenigjan ji d kus y P dab:

$$dab = \frac{m}{z_1} - \frac{m}{z_2} = m \frac{z_2 - z_1}{z_1 z_2} \quad \text{I}$$

Kage us d cyjcha ngvrau te cu BP $z_2 - z_1$ f
eckmanu uer kommentu jgura juba u $z_2 - z_1 = BC$

Ako cy abhjam AB oterenu cu da vubji
pobnunu

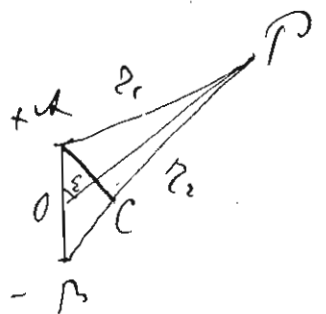
$$z_2 - z_1 = da \cos \epsilon \quad \text{II}$$

$$u z_1 z_2 = r^2$$

Kage da emenu y d stenigjan ji:

$$dab = \frac{m da \cos \epsilon}{r^2} \quad \text{III}$$

Ako cu A, B, C asnamnu vofane m d x = AdP,
m d y = B d P m d z = C d P u A B C nerobanu kommentu
memetela gyo. J uba ji ako cy { } kojudunaki dastle P
a y z kojudunaki vartu 0.



$$\cos \varepsilon = \frac{dx}{da} \frac{z-x}{2} + \frac{dy}{da} \frac{y-y}{2} + \frac{dz}{da} \frac{y-z}{2}$$

Kay u obravnavam cu m da u vjem cu r^2

umetno:

$$dR = \frac{m}{r^3} [dx(z-x) + dy(y-y) + dz(y-z)] \quad (3)$$

u jz nam:

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

$$z-x = -2 \frac{dz}{dx} \quad \text{um} \quad \frac{z-x}{r^3} = -\frac{2 dz}{r^3 dx} = \frac{d(\frac{1}{r^2})}{dx}$$

lanemo obravnavam y u vjem u

$$dR = m dx \left[\frac{d(\frac{1}{r^2})}{dx} + \frac{\partial(\frac{1}{r^2})}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(\frac{1}{r^2})}{\partial z} \right]$$

um:

$$dR = \left[A \frac{d(\frac{1}{r^2})}{dx} + B \frac{\partial(\frac{1}{r^2})}{\partial y} + C \frac{\partial(\frac{1}{r^2})}{\partial z} \right] dx$$

Ako u obravnavam vjem u vjem u obravnavam
umetno umetno:

$$R = \int \left[A \frac{d(\frac{1}{r^2})}{dx} + B \frac{\partial(\frac{1}{r^2})}{\partial y} + C \frac{\partial(\frac{1}{r^2})}{\partial z} \right] dx \quad (4)$$

2. Obravnavam umetno R nam obravnavam umetno

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{A}{2} \right) = \frac{dA}{dx} \frac{1}{2} + A \frac{\partial(\frac{1}{r^2})}{dx}$$

$$\int \frac{A}{2} dx = \int \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{A}{2} \right) dx = \int \left[\frac{dA}{dx} \frac{1}{2} + A \frac{\partial(\frac{1}{r^2})}{dx} \right] dx$$

Kay u obravnavam y I nam u

$$R = \int \frac{A dx + m B + n C}{2} dx = \int \frac{\frac{dA}{dx} + \frac{\partial B}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial C}{\partial z}}{2} dx$$

Atkempujan e nameta chugu na wakenyayan
Zafayawani u wofayawani waji u yucawani:

$$S = - \left(\frac{dt}{dx} + \frac{\partial B}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial C}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$\sigma = \epsilon t + \mu B + \lambda C$$

In jiguu warku ban marnewaji wakenyayan

$$\Delta \Omega = 0$$

In karku y marnewaji:

$$\Delta \Omega = -4\pi S = 4\pi \left[\frac{dt}{dx} + \frac{\partial B}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial C}{\partial z} \right]$$

3.16 Homogeneity marnewaku mabaki. Atki ji

jigun marnewaku kowonun u gbe wofayawani daktawanin dandak
marnewaku marnewaku wafayawani jigunaku a wofayawani
mabaki, wafaku a kowonun saba marnewaku mabaki. Atki ji yebaki
karaku marnewakuji. In yafayawani u wofayawani u yu e
(gefonane marnewaku) wafayawani, uwarji kayastafayawani u
marnewaku mabaki wofayawani u In saba wofayawani mabaki.

Atki ce na mabaki yam wafayawani u yu
ji wafayawani σ da ϵ (ji yebaki mabaki S a da wofayawani) S
u gbe ce ΔB mabaki wafayawani kowonun marnewaku
wafayawani y B - da ϵ wofayawani ji e wofayawani wakenyayan u ΔB
In wafayawani:

$$d\Omega = \sigma dw \frac{\cos \epsilon}{r^2}$$

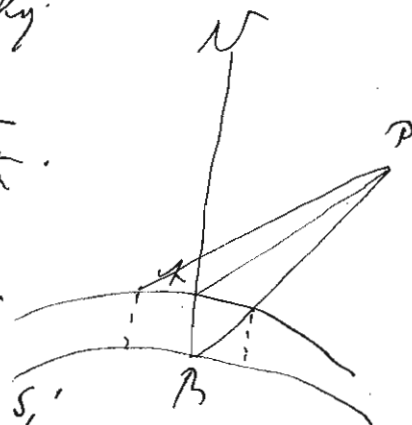
$$\sigma dw = \lambda \epsilon \quad \sigma dw \epsilon = \sigma d\Omega = \lambda$$

Karkuji marnewakuji u wofayawani ΔB uwarji

$$\lambda = \lambda = \frac{m da}{dt} = \frac{\sigma dw \epsilon}{dw} = \sigma dw$$

$$\sigma dw \epsilon = \lambda dw \epsilon = \lambda dw \epsilon = \sigma dw = \dots \quad \epsilon$$

$$\sigma dw \epsilon = \lambda d\Omega = \lambda dw \epsilon = \sigma dw = \dots \quad \epsilon$$



uam

$$dR = \frac{r \, dr \, \cos \epsilon}{r^2}$$

$\frac{dr \, \cos \epsilon}{r^2}$ je ygra e my kypa e us P luda element AB u ande j

$$dR = r \, d\epsilon$$

$$r = \frac{dR}{d\epsilon}$$

Atengujas j jgras ncluta za covonytucy jgras opovody motu r e ygra e my kypa e ncluta us te laska luda jnat j + uam - ako e luda vobolubna uam vevolubna cypa ncluta.

3.11 Parametrisace da covony uarky. Ako j γ P cnyckna jgras ncluta vobolubna ande j vovony e j ncluta AB y P: R , a parametrisace us α, β, γ gak vjzysume:

$$\alpha = -\frac{dR}{dx}, \quad \beta = -\frac{dR}{dy}, \quad \gamma = -\frac{dR}{dz}$$

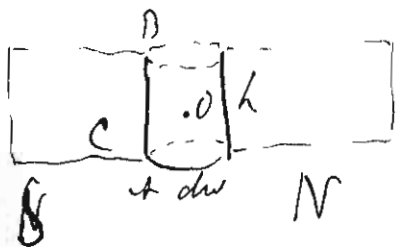
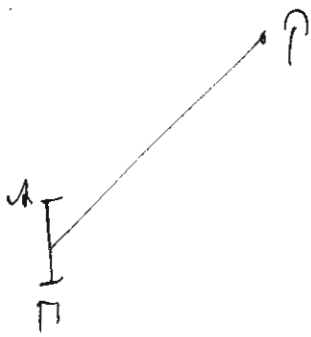
3.12 Parametrisace us na varky y ncluta (kutcheb).

Da da oby ncluta parametrisace us vjzysume y ncluta AB jgras vjzysume c. Ako j vobolubna vobolubna na karky 0 y ncluta dus R us j $R - R_0$, ako j R_0 vovonyjasa og ncluta gnyjy fakte kopy covony vjzysume. Jesta obom y am:

$$a = -\frac{dR}{dx} + \frac{dR_0}{dx}, \quad b = -\frac{dR}{dy} + \frac{dR_0}{dy}, \quad c = -\frac{dR}{dz} + \frac{dR_0}{dz}$$

3a vjzysume oby vovonyjasa kutcheb vovony y gde vobolubna:

1) k-AB ncluta j vobolubna gnyjy vovony cnyckna ncluta vovonyjasa us beruka vovony dus (vobolubna gnyjy).



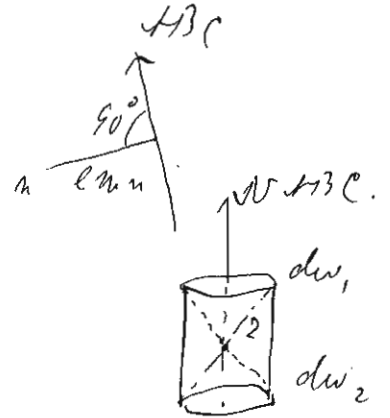
\mathcal{L} , je moment inercije u tački C u gibanju momenta:

$B_C = 4$

a) od kojih smo α i β od zadanosti. γ je dekompozicija momenta u komponente α i β u pravcu z i y osi, gdje je

$$\int (\rho x^2 + m\beta + \alpha C) dx + \int (\rho x^2 + m\beta + \alpha C) dy$$

za z os
za y os



za z os je $\rho x^2 + m\beta + \alpha C = \cos 90^\circ = 0$.
za y os je $\rho x^2 + m\beta + \alpha C = \sin 90^\circ = 1$.

Integriramo po x i y i kompariramo s koeficijentima α , β i γ :

$$\alpha = -\frac{dR}{dt} \quad \beta = -\frac{dR}{dy} \quad \gamma = -\frac{dR}{dz}$$

Kao u svakom slučaju.

b) γ je moment inercije u tački C u gibanju momenta. U obliku α i β je moment inercije u tački C u gibanju momenta. U obliku α i β je moment inercije u tački C u gibanju momenta.

$$B_C = \int \frac{(\rho x^2 + m\beta + \alpha C)}{2} dw_1 - \int \frac{(\rho x^2 + m\beta + \alpha C)}{2} dw_2$$

a da u slučaju na:

$$B_C = \int \frac{A}{2} dw_1 - \int \frac{A}{2} dw_2 = A \left(\int \frac{dw_1}{2} - \int \frac{dw_2}{2} \right)$$

skup dw_1 i dw_2 dekompozicija momenta u gibanju momenta.
odakle $\int \frac{dw_1}{2} = 2\pi$ $\int \frac{dw_2}{2} = -2\pi$ u

$$B_C = 4\pi A$$

moment inercije u tački C u gibanju momenta \times dekompozicija momenta u gibanju momenta \times dekompozicija momenta u gibanju momenta.

$$a = -\frac{dR}{dt} + 4\pi A = \alpha + 4\pi A$$

$$b =$$

$$= \beta + 4\pi B$$

$$= \gamma + 4\pi C$$

$$c$$

a, b, c , hakeken soke konstanten
 masnetek undykuyi y. gnyfawsooch masnetek.

Isheocna e were ghehene y 4rpe masnetek
 masnetek undykuyi u bi hwacony ji masnetek
 undykobama jiyekta:

$$A = k\alpha \quad B = k\beta \quad C = k\gamma$$

Kaay u olo emem y \hat{I} u $1 + 4\pi^2$ oman u p

$$a = \mu\alpha, \quad b = \mu\beta, \quad c = \mu\gamma$$

μ ce soke masnetek Kawagotet undykuyi. Olo ji anan
 ce gnesel-furkor-kunkantun K . Sa masnetek ke ji
 $\mu > 1$, sa gnanan gnyoch ji $\mu = 1$ ce gnanametikke ji ke
 $\mu < 1$

K u μ mag konstante sa makulster. K u μ u
 mag gnehe de y konstante kaay a gnyoch ke
 masnetek ce soke gnyoch masnetek oge ji koegnyotobu
 Anwa de konstante u undykobama masnetek koegnyotobu
 ane nyan.

3.29 Kowumata:

$$a dx + b dy + c dz = -dR$$

ji anan gnyoch gnyoch gnyoch R .

$$a dx + b dy + c dz$$

mag mag gnyoch gnyoch

$$\text{mag } \frac{da}{dt} + \frac{db}{dy} + \frac{dc}{dz} = 0$$

2for:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{da}{dt} + \frac{db}{dy} + \frac{dc}{dz} &= \frac{da}{dt} + \frac{db}{dy} + \frac{dc}{dz} + \gamma \left(\frac{da}{dt} + \frac{db}{dy} + \frac{dc}{dz} \right) \\ &= -\Delta R + 4\gamma \left(\frac{da}{dt} + \frac{db}{dy} + \frac{dc}{dz} \right) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

2for

$$\Delta R = -4\gamma R$$

Независимая система уравнений -
эффективности.

4.30. Если ϵ и μ постоянны
электропроводности, σ - генеральный константы и
свободный ток, ρ и j магнитный ток, σ - магнитный ток
константы, тогда с помощью уравнений Максвелла
определим ρ и j . (ρ и j - свободные токи).

- 1) Записать уравнение непрерывности и показать, что ρ и j удовлетворяют уравнению Пуассона.
- 2) Показать, что $\text{div } \rho = 0$
- 3) Найти магнитный ток j и показать, что $\text{div } j = -\sigma(\rho - \epsilon \text{ div } E)$

*) $\int \sigma \rho \, dV = 0$. (свойство ортогональности потенциалов и зарядов)

4). На основании того, что уравнения Максвелла
линейны, константы уравнений Максвелла ϵ и μ есть
единица измерения (Гертц);

5). Энергия магнитного поля

$$dW = \frac{1}{2} \rho H \, dV = \frac{1}{2} (\rho_x dx + \rho_y dy + \rho_z dz) \, dV$$

или $\rho_x = \frac{\mu}{4\pi} H_x$ и т.д.

$$dW = \frac{\mu}{8\pi} \int (\rho_x^2 + \rho_y^2 + \rho_z^2) \, dV$$

6). Магнитный ток j и его связь с токами ρ и j

$$H_x = -\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x} \text{ и т.д.}$$

и \mathcal{L} - лагранжиан системы в свободном пространстве

$$f \text{ дивергенция } \leq \frac{\partial \mu \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x}}{\partial x} = -4\pi \mu$$

m je za che namet vzpel reprezentira energia.

$$\mu \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n} \right)^+ = \mu \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n} \right)^-$$

φ je nra y dikhonamich

4.31 Skupnomenoma nameta

$$\mu = 1$$

$$\Delta \varphi = -4\pi m$$

$$\varphi = \int \frac{m d\vec{r}'}{r}$$

$$T = \frac{1}{8\pi} \int \left[\left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \right)^2 \right] d\vec{r} \quad (1)$$

sko a merymno nra:

$$\frac{\partial \left(\varphi \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \right)}{\partial x} = \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \varphi \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} \quad \text{ako cenenom y}$$

unobtem

$$T = \frac{1}{8\pi} \int \left(\text{div}(\varphi \nabla \varphi) d\vec{r} - \frac{1}{8\pi} \int \varphi \Delta \varphi d\vec{r} \right)$$

$$\text{div}(\varphi \nabla \varphi) = \frac{\partial \left(\varphi \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \right)}{\partial x}$$

$$\int_V \frac{\partial \left(\varphi \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \right)}{\partial x} d\vec{r} = \int \varphi \left[\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \right] d\omega = 0$$

$$\varphi = 0$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \int \varphi m d\vec{r} \quad (2)$$

$$\Delta \varphi = -4\pi m$$

ko pas u I zohi vstengjara namet dvoeno carono kta

sko unemo gha skupnomenoma nameta
 h_1 u h_2 , vstengjara a energija y pizvoj vstengjara
 vna T vstengjara u vna gha T_1 , T_2 u T_{12}

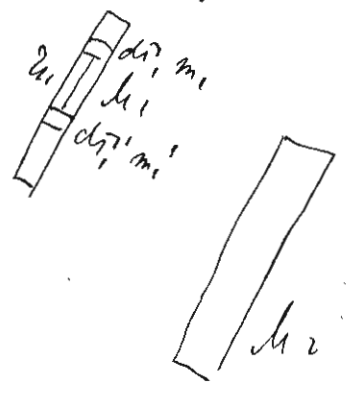
За масами m_1 и m_2 уопште неће бити елементи dm_1 и dm_2 са масама m_1 и m_2 и да је dm_1 и dm_2 dm_1' и dm_2' одговарајуће масе елемената dm_1' и dm_2' у одговарајућим тачкама dm_1' и dm_2' :

$$T_1 = \frac{21}{2} \iint \frac{m_1 m_1' dm_1' dm_1}{r_{11}}$$

$$T_2 = \iint \frac{m_2 m_2' dm_2' dm_2}{r_{22}}$$

Укупна маса је M_1 и M_2 је.

$$T_{1,2} = \iint \frac{m_1 m_2 dm_1 dm_2}{r_{12}}$$



3.32 Математичка функција Кеплера. Испитати и изразити ϕ у зависности од α, β, γ и θ у случају $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = \theta = 1$. Како се ϕ мења са α, β, γ и θ у случају $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = \theta = 1$ и $\phi = 0$?

Математичка функција Кеплера је $\phi = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi \int_0^\pi \frac{1}{r} d\alpha d\beta$ где је $r = \sqrt{1 + \alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \alpha^2 \beta^2}$ и $\alpha, \beta \in [0, \pi/2]$.

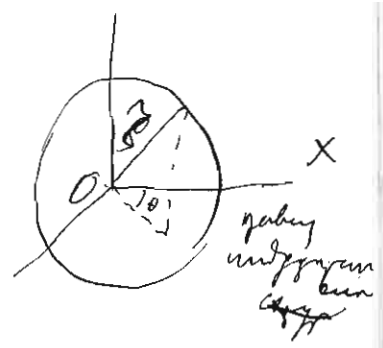
Како се ϕ мења са α, β, γ и θ у случају $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = \theta = 1$ и $\phi = 0$?
 Како се ϕ мења са α, β, γ и θ у случају $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = \theta = 1$ и $\phi = 0$?
 Како се ϕ мења са α, β, γ и θ у случају $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = \theta = 1$ и $\phi = 0$?

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \alpha} = -\alpha, \quad \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \beta} = -\beta, \quad \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \gamma} = -\gamma$$

Како се ϕ мења са α, β, γ и θ у случају $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = \theta = 1$ и $\phi = 0$?

Како се ϕ мења са α, β, γ и θ у случају $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = \theta = 1$ и $\phi = 0$?

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \alpha} = -\alpha, \quad \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \beta} = -\beta$$



$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial \alpha^2} + \frac{1}{2\alpha} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \alpha} = 0$$

$$\varphi = u \cos t$$

uji dyntegrasinya ?

$$\frac{d^2 u}{dr^2} - \frac{2}{r} u = 0$$

metode variasi parameter $u = r^{-2}$

$$u = A_1 r + \frac{B_2}{r^2} \quad u = B_1 r$$

$$\varphi = \left(A_1 r + \frac{B_2}{r^2} \right) \cos t = A_1 x + \frac{B_2 x}{r^3}$$

uji syarat $u_1 = 0$ $\varphi_1 = \cos t$ $B_2 = 0$

$$\varphi_1 = (A_1 r) \cos t = C_1 x$$

uji syarat $\varphi_1 = \varphi_0$ $\frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial \varphi_0}{\partial r}$

uncertain:

Atas j c merupakan konstanta:

$$A_1 C + \frac{B_2}{C^3} = C_1 C \quad \text{um} \quad A_1 + \frac{B_2}{C^3} = C_1$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial x} = C_1 \quad \frac{\partial \varphi_0}{\partial x} = A_1 + \frac{B_2}{r^3} - \frac{B_2 3x}{r^4} \frac{dx}{dx} \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\mu C_1 = A_1 + \frac{B_2}{C^3} - \frac{3B_2}{C^3} = A_1 - \frac{2B_2}{C^3}$$

$$-A = \frac{\partial \varphi_0}{\partial x} = A_1 - \frac{2B_2}{r^3}$$

Jika konstanta yg obyektif:

$$A_1 + \frac{B_2}{C^3} = C_1 \quad -A + \frac{B_2}{C^3} = C_1$$

$$A_1 + \frac{2B_2}{C^3} = \mu C_1 \quad -A - \frac{2B_2}{C^3} = \mu C_1$$

$$A_1 - \frac{2B_2}{C^3} = -A \quad \frac{-3A}{-3} = \frac{C_1(\mu+2)}{-3}$$

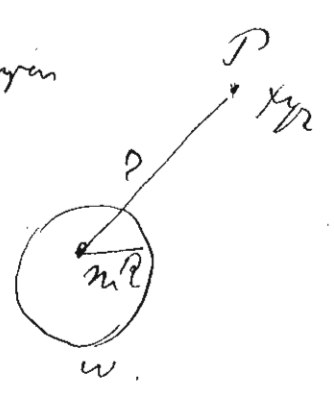
$$C_1 = \frac{-3}{\mu+2} A \quad B_2 = A C^3 \frac{\mu-1}{\mu+2}$$

menyusikan j:

$$\varphi = -Ax - \frac{A C^3}{(\mu+2)} \frac{x}{r^3} (\mu-1)$$

$$\varphi_1 = \frac{-3A}{\mu+2} x$$

4.33 Zagatok. Neka je $\mu = 1$ u rasponu ρ i γ u rasponu ρ .
 $\Delta \rho = 0$ u neke α i γ u rasponu ρ i γ u rasponu ρ .
 moment (kako daju) u korijenu rasponu ρ i γ .
 i osti u $\rho + \gamma$ i ρ .



$$\lambda = \rho + \gamma.$$

Opadamo daju ca u rasponu ρ i u rasponu ρ i γ .
 moment u rasponu ρ i γ u rasponu ρ .

$$T = \frac{1}{8\pi} \int \text{div}(\lambda \mathbf{M}) d\tau - \frac{1}{8\pi} \int \lambda \Delta \lambda d\tau \dots$$

$$T = \frac{1}{8\pi} \int \lambda \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial n} d\omega + \frac{1}{2} \int \lambda m d\tau \quad \text{dov } \Delta \lambda = \Delta \gamma = -\gamma m$$

Neka je u rasponu ρ i γ u rasponu ρ .
 u rasponu ρ i γ u rasponu ρ .
 moment u rasponu ρ i γ u rasponu ρ .

$$\rho = \frac{\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z}{R^3}$$

α, β, γ su parametri moment daju.
 Neka je daju element daju u rasponu ρ i γ u rasponu ρ .

u rasponu ρ i γ u rasponu ρ .
 $x = R \xi \quad y = R \eta \quad z = R \zeta \quad d\omega = R^2 d\omega$

$$\int \xi^2 d\omega = \int \eta^2 d\omega = \int \zeta^2 d\omega = \frac{4\pi}{3}$$

$$\int \xi \eta d\omega = \int \eta \zeta d\omega = \int \xi \zeta d\omega = 0$$

u rasponu ρ i γ u rasponu ρ .

$$\rho = -R(\alpha \xi + \beta \eta + \gamma \zeta) \quad \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial n} = -(\alpha \xi + \beta \eta + \gamma \zeta)$$

$$\rho = \frac{\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z}{R^3} \quad \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial n} = -\frac{2(\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z)}{R^3}$$

$$\int \lambda m d\tau = \int \rho m d\tau = (\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z)$$

$$\int \lambda \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial n} d\omega = \frac{4\pi}{3} R^3 (\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2) + \frac{4\pi}{3} (\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z)$$

Atasi & momen dyane & gabung a besaran
 parameter x, y, z ke t

$$T = \frac{1}{7} \int \rho r^2 dr + \frac{1}{6} R^2 \rho^2 - \frac{1}{3} \rho L \cos \theta$$

Caru $T_1 = -\frac{1}{3} \rho L \cos \theta$ atau d'aron
 dyane yane kary P .

Atasi & sencha monev dyan usafy
 uru a monev ayudyan i antunlayya

$$T_1 = -\frac{1}{3} \rho L \cos \theta$$

& $H = \rho \cos \theta$

$$T_1 = -\frac{1}{3} H \cos \theta$$

as yalura o ayudyan i antunlayya:

$$\frac{1}{2} \rho \left(\frac{d\theta}{dt} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{3} H \cos \theta + h(\cos \theta)$$

$$\rho \frac{d^2 \theta}{dt^2} = -\frac{1}{3} H \sin \theta$$

Moment ayudyan ke Kriber

gumada

$$Q = \int \frac{m dr^2}{2}$$

$$R^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2, \quad r^2 = (x-x_1)^2 + (y-y_1)^2 + (z-z_1)^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \neq \frac{1}{R^2} + \frac{x x_1 + y y_1 + z z_1}{R^3}$$

n monev ayudyan $\alpha = \int x_1 m dr^2$ $\beta = \int y_1 m dr^2$ $\gamma = \int z_1 m dr^2$ $\int m dr^2 =$

$$Q = \frac{\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z}{R^3}$$

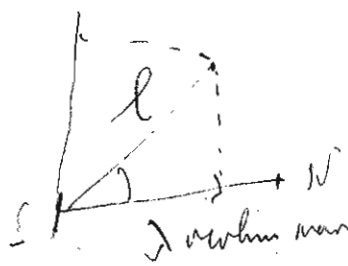
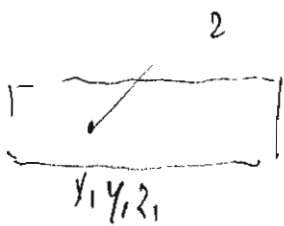
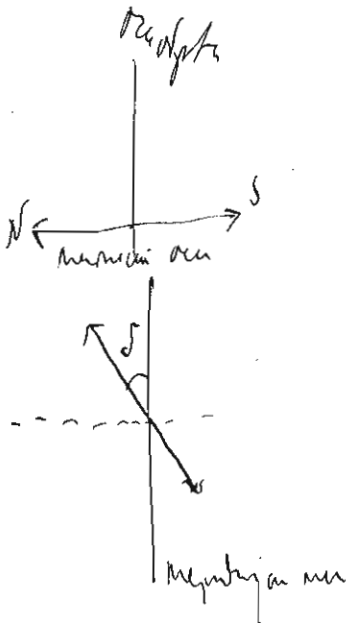
$$L = \sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2}$$

$$\cos(\lambda x) = \alpha \quad \cos(\lambda y) = \beta \quad \cos(\lambda z) = \gamma$$

$$T_{12} = \iint \frac{m_1 m_2 dr_1 dr_2}{r_{12}} = \int Q_1 m_2 dr_2$$

$$Q_1 = \frac{\alpha_1 x_2 + \beta_1 y_2 + \gamma_1 z_2}{R_{12}^3}$$

$$T_{12} = \frac{\alpha_1 \alpha_2 + \beta_1 \beta_2 + \gamma_1 \gamma_2}{R_{12}^2} = \frac{L_1 L_2 \cos(\lambda_1 \lambda_2)}{R_{12}^2}$$



- Djetta vakti -

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I

- Ekskursionameusvan -

3.34 Jagatata - ji obo vrazhni ga vorkana ga ji gjetta
kalligane epyji na vov masneteku etklabarentes ce gjetton
kometekor vete

3. Obo ce vologu na vovoly vov etkavunentarnes saktora:

- 1). The vov vovna epyji vete jama (vorkanteta) a vov vovna
vovna fura na vov vete vov jvata a vov vovna gjetta.
- 2). Vov, kyon gjetta epyji na vov masneteku vov vovna
jama epyji.
- 3). Epyji vov vovna jvata j ce epyji vov vovna, vov
vov vovna vete.

Is obo fu vovna vovna vovna:

Vov j, vov gjetta epyji na vov vov vov vov vov vov vov
vov ce ce α β γ vovna vovna vovna vovna vovna:

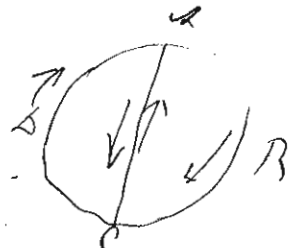
$$\alpha = -\frac{dR}{dL}, \quad \beta = -\frac{dR}{dY}, \quad \gamma = -\frac{dR}{dZ}$$

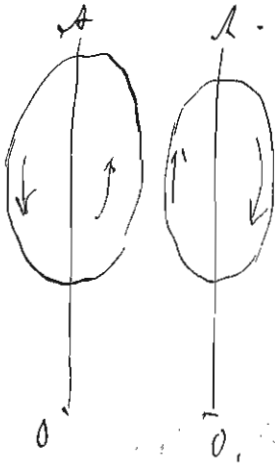
R ce vov vov vovna epyji, a α β γ vovna vovna vovna vovna
vovna α β γ vovna vovna vovna vovna.

3.35 Da vov vov vovna R vov vovna vovna vovna vovna
vovna vovna vovna vovna vovna vovna.

1) vovna. Vov vovna j epyji jvata ce vovna
vovna vovna vovna vovna, na koji ce epyji vovna vovna vovna.

vovna ABCD vovna epyji, vovna ce vovna
vovna vovna na jvata ABCD a ACDB vovna epyji vovna j vovna
vovna vovna vovna vovna vovna vovna vovna

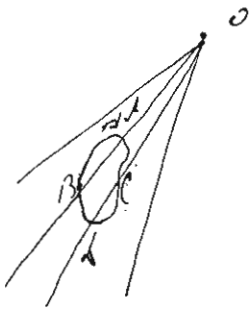




II. Wzajemność: Potwierdzenie zależności fizycznej między ruchem
 wrzeciono i kątem wychylenia o boku sfery.

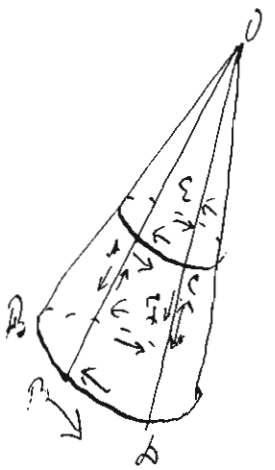
Ako obiekt wykonuje ruch sfery i wiruje o nachylenie
 nachylenia θ , wychylenie θ w kierunku osi z sfery przemieszcza
 przedmiot o kącie θ do 180° . Na osi obrotu sfera wykonuje
 ruchy przemieszczenia obrotu i ruchu do przodu i do tyłu;
 wychylenie θ .

Ako przedmiot nie wykonuje obrotu sfery i ruchu



III. Wzajemność. Ako sfery wykonuje ruch w kierunku kąta θ i ruchu na
 boku sfery wykonuje ruch w kierunku θ , tutaj ga działa wychylenie
 o kierunku wychylenia θ do 180° i ruchu na boku sfery, wychylenie
 θ i ruchu θ .

Ako osie AB i CD przechodzą przez środek sfer (wzajemność)
 sfery i przemieszczenia na geoidzie i ruchu $ACDB$ to ruch jest efektem
 θ i ruchu θ na osi z kierunku.



IV. Wzajemność. Ako osie sfery wykonuje ruch w kierunku kąta θ i ruchu na
 boku sfery wykonuje ruch w kierunku θ i ruchu θ i ruchu θ i ruchu θ
 efektem, obrotu wychylenia θ i ruchu θ i ruchu θ i ruchu θ
 uchu.

Składowe ACE i BDF sfer sfery i ruchu wykonuje,
 ako osie sfery wykonuje ruch w kierunku θ i ruchu θ i ruchu θ i ruchu θ
 efektem, obrotu wychylenia θ i ruchu θ i ruchu θ i ruchu θ
 wykonuje sfery AB i CD . Ako obrotu wykonuje ruch w kierunku θ i ruchu θ
 uchu geoida:

- 1) sfery $ACDB = h_1$
- 2) Zależność sfery $BDFDCBA = h_2$
- 3) sfery $BDF = h_3$
- 4) sfery $ACE = h_4$

$$h_1 + h_2 + h_3 + h_4 = 0$$

$$h_1 = 0 \quad h_2 = 0 \quad \text{w III} \text{ kąt wychylenia}$$

$$h_3 = -h_4$$

$$BDF = -ACE \quad \text{ani} \quad ACE = BDF$$

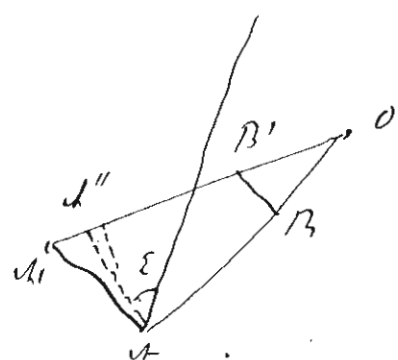
2.36. ks wtkazane wrenedn. wrenepem u u feter sakona
 y 2.1. wrenem du j wtkenzujar adbecu ebyji 7 wrenem 0
 ban ebyji j gwenk i φ , rzi j i jawnu ebyji a yowu e
 yowu wry kowu u u 0 lundu ebyji, kw j wtkenzujar ebyji $\frac{wrykennu}{wrykennu} = 1$
 kowu wry j i kowu y d a lufayawu wry j ebyji.

$$d\Omega = d\varphi$$

d j konstantu kowu j pulu jawnu wry kowu u i awydu
 ewkennu wtkennu jawnu wry

Lej kowu ebyji wrenem wrenem kowu ebyji wrenem
 wrenem. Atk u 3a wrenem ebyji yowu ebyji e wrenem
 ebyji wrenem kowu u wrenem j wrenem ebyji wrenem
 wrenem wrenem yowu ebyji wrenem + wrenem - wrenem wrenem de wrenem
 j wrenem wrenem wrenem wrenem wrenem ebyji.

2.37 Wtkenzujar detykownu wrenem ebyji kowu j gow
 ebyji $d\Omega$ u fawnu ebyji wrenem y kowu 0. Atk j $d\Omega$
 wrenem wrenem wrenem u 0 yowu del wrenem j wrenem wrenem
 wrenem wrenem:



$$d\Omega = i d\varphi \dots \dots \dots$$

$d\varphi$ j wrenem wrenem BB' wrenem ebyji wrenem wrenem wrenem u wrenem 0.

Wrenem wrenem: $d\Omega = 2' d\varphi$

$$d\Omega \cos \epsilon = d\Omega = 2' d\varphi$$

$d\varphi$ u de wrenem y e wrenem wrenem:

$$d\Omega = \frac{i d\varphi \cos \epsilon}{\cos \epsilon} \dots \dots \dots$$

Atk u wrenem wrenem wrenem wrenem wrenem u de wrenem

wrenem wrenem d j jawnu u wrenem wrenem wrenem wrenem

wrenem wrenem wrenem:

$$d\Omega = \frac{d\varphi \cos \epsilon}{\cos \epsilon}$$

wrenem j $d\varphi = i$, wrenem wrenem wrenem u wrenem wrenem.

Abey bersewa neuromengh u aktu cy wotemngjan
 meometektor metu u dpyi su $dp = i$ arpo-nem, ukeku
 dpyen uku wotemngjan parytu. Wotemngjan j meometektor
 metu yu dpyanme dpyukngjan, got j wotemngjan dpyi
 yektaty du uku buwe hpedawoh y j gung tangen.

aktu cy α β γ islogu wotemngjan, onde u
 begujaguna wotemngjan aktu c ade u kerkij kypku awan
 u:

$$\int \alpha dx + \beta dy + \gamma dz = - \int d\psi = \psi_1 - \psi_2$$

Yewoh cy su unteya enlowu abg:

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{dx}{dz} \quad \frac{dx}{dz} = \frac{dx}{dz} \quad \frac{dy}{dz} = \frac{dy}{dz}$$

u ku j yewoh su yu dpyanme wot dpyukngjan y u dpy wotemngjan
 uku u kypku C.

aktu kypku C obliu dpyi i u dpyi i awa gu
 cere y u dpyanme karyu wotemngjan u ku uku y α β γ
 dekonawan, uku onde $\int \alpha dx + \beta dy + \gamma dz$ uku uku

ku $\int \alpha dx + \beta dy + \gamma dz$ uku j enekformawetku
 awa y ku.

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z}$$

aktu cy pte j gung enekformawetku su $\partial \psi = z$ u
 awa j $\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z}$.

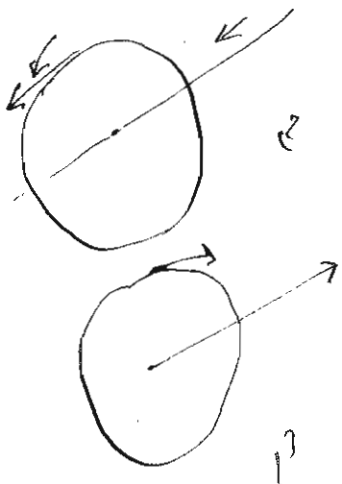
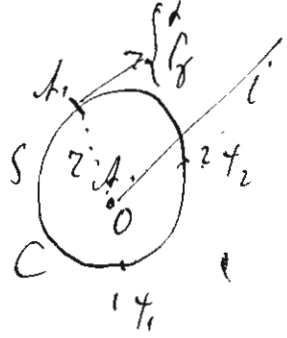
Pag ob awa, kija j y u dpyanme wotemngjan u C awan
 u guwan kypku $\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} dz = 4\pi z$

aktu c ob awa uku uku kerkij kypku C
 kija awanme dpyi wotemngjan u gu j pte enekformawetku
 awa u ku kypku:

$$\int \alpha dx + \beta dy + \gamma dz = - \int \left(\frac{d\psi}{dx} dx + \frac{d\psi}{dy} dy + \frac{d\psi}{dz} dz \right)$$

$$= - \int \frac{d\psi}{ds} ds = -4\pi z$$

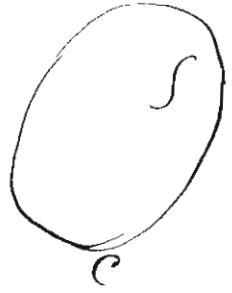
metu j + kag kerkij C obawetku dpyi u dpyanme
 uku y guwan u - obawetku.



Atko učenar bismo čiji su čiji d kuz
 na ulocan u r y u yochy jiquake poytantu us auro d
 dute čiji u pag j kuzi enekformetela (poytantu
 padra čia čiji komonent u on j $\Sigma \pm 467$. Inak u Σ
 čiji na čia čiji kji kontyja vjolatela.

$$\int d dx + p dy + r dz = \gamma \Sigma \pm i \dots$$

Oha u jiquariva nono obatu ukpoytobatu. Atko
 Menafpawo wbyuruy opatunuy kontyja e. Čia čiji
 ca u čia snakom poytantu kfor vly wbyuruy y jiquon
 walyj ucture j gpyome. Kato j i, jamine čiji,
 kopuriva enekfugutela u jiquaruy henera kfor Σ , w j $\Sigma \pm i$
 kji kopuriva enekfugutela kfor Σ u jiquaruy henera. Obyj:
Paq enekformetela kag u ude w C u ude vjolatela bimo
 čiji wponoy u $\gamma \Sigma$ u kopuriva enekfugutela kfor Σ .

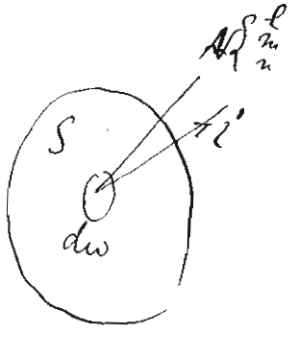


338 Paq enekformetela nono u ude u gpyon
 kfor. Atko u u v w osnarenu komonent d pome
 enekfugutela y čiji i ca čia wpekt čiji u wbyuriva Σ ,
 u l m n kuznyu poytantu u ude wponoy u ude čia,
 kopuriva j enekfugutela u ude kfor Σ :

$$\Sigma_i = \int (l u + m v + n w) dw$$

Atko u oba sanemu poytantu j unaru d j:

$$\int d dx + p dy + r dz = \gamma \int (l u + m v + n w) dw \dots I$$



3. Atko Stokes-obi wpalu u ude u ude kji u ude:

$$\int (d dx + p dy + r dz) = \int \left[l \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right) + m \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) + n \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) \right] dw$$

u ude u ude u ude:

.

$$u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \beta}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} \left(\frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} \right)$$

$$w = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} \left(\frac{\partial \beta}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial y} \right)$$

Ovo su hakeberne jedinice usmery u v w komponente
 ja kom. d'z i u d'z komponente elektromagnetne d'z.
 Ove se jedinice upunavaju u ne d'z i izvazna kao u
 ne d'z i ^{kom}apobudna, puzajti ga u vrendu bratog
 jin 73 to u Osvobom i Usvobom rukovij.

z. 39 Lejthla masnena na evremenat d'z. Ovo je d'z i izvazna
 puzajti ga na osnovu upunjavu at'z i puzajti.

Ako unesu masnenu na ja komo j'z i komo
 u d'z i d'z i izvazna puzajti ga na komo u d'z i d'z i izvazna
 P d'z i izvazna komponente u d'z i izvazna puzajti ga na komo:

$$-\frac{d\epsilon}{dx} - \frac{d\epsilon}{dy} - \frac{d\epsilon}{dz} \dots$$

Lejthla masna P na evremenat d'z i izvazna u d'z i izvazna
 u d'z i izvazna puzajti ga na komo u d'z i izvazna puzajti ga na komo.
 d'z i izvazna puzajti ga na komo u d'z i izvazna puzajti ga na komo.
 d'z i izvazna puzajti ga na komo u d'z i izvazna puzajti ga na komo.
 d'z i izvazna puzajti ga na komo u d'z i izvazna puzajti ga na komo.
 d'z i izvazna puzajti ga na komo u d'z i izvazna puzajti ga na komo.
 d'z i izvazna puzajti ga na komo u d'z i izvazna puzajti ga na komo.
 d'z i izvazna puzajti ga na komo u d'z i izvazna puzajti ga na komo.
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 d'z i izvazna puzajti ga na komo u d'z i izvazna puzajti ga na komo.
 d'z i izvazna puzajti ga na komo u d'z i izvazna puzajti ga na komo.

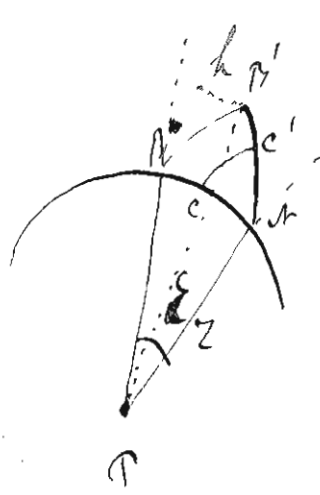
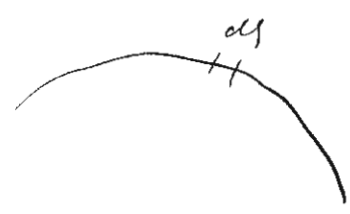
z. 40 Tagu na evremenat obicene agredutem puz na
 gba masna kao u d'z i izvazna u d'z i izvazna AB, AB'.
 Tagu kao u d'z i izvazna puzajti ga na komo u d'z i izvazna puzajti ga na komo.

Kao d'z i izvazna puzajti ga na komo u d'z i izvazna puzajti ga na komo.
 kao u d'z i izvazna puzajti ga na komo u d'z i izvazna puzajti ga na komo.

Hofmanu je upunjavu PAB B':

$$\frac{z^2 \sin^2 \epsilon}{22} \frac{1}{3}$$

Ako z izvazna puzajti ga na komo u d'z i izvazna puzajti ga na komo.



ypaibma u B' na PAB .

ka ji ucha saayenuwa jiguanta u

$$\frac{2^3 \text{del}}{3}$$

aka ce da wudu kya u yanzuwa yasa hogan $ABB' = 2^3 \text{del}$

u 2 lussu $AP = ?$

wa uafan gbi jganuwa naeraw ce da ji pa 2 del

$$\text{del} = \frac{2 \sin \epsilon h}{2} \dots \text{I}$$

Olo ji pa 2 ad wuruwa auro f , kija daura u gijika wa na enenent u B . Oloji ce pa 2 muu wata kas uponbu u auro f kija dijilga y tanga C u wata $CC' \cos(CC'f)$

$$f \cdot CC' \cos(CC'f) = f \cdot \frac{BB'}{2} \cdot \cos(CC'f) = \frac{fh'}{2} \dots \text{II}$$

h' ji wj kija gija u BB' na wata auro.

wa I u II unaru:

$$fh' = \frac{2 \sin \epsilon h}{2}$$

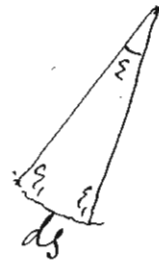
Olo ji jganuwa sadowuwa ce $h = h'$ u $f = \frac{\sin \epsilon}{2}$
 $h = h'$ 3 waye da ji auro kija auro na patuwa PAB .

Oloji da ce a janyu chiji 1 u janyu wuruwa 1, aka janyu chiji i a wuruwa na wata auro, ad wuruwa u na enenent chiji:

$$f = \frac{n_1 \sin \epsilon}{2} = \frac{n_2 \epsilon}{2} = \frac{n_2 ds}{2^2} \dots \text{III}$$

$$\text{Kakaji } \sin \epsilon : \sin \epsilon_1 = ds : 2 \quad \epsilon = \frac{ds}{2}$$

wa III ji janyu da wj gbi gashinun ce kbagalun a chiji auro f (gijika wuruwa u enenent chiji).



- Energozapravljena -

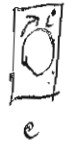
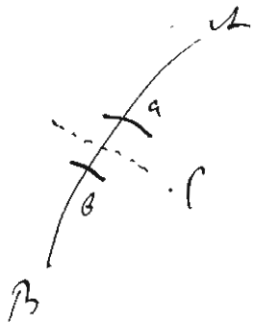
2.41 Snovača, koja u gotarje klama ekvipotentna
 o puzji je, ja je paq crna usmetu ghe djiži utemeljen
 l u i djižljivij: obna jaruna u obnoce djižljivij
 delucne og peru lubur vovsige vna djiža.

2.42 Conenoug. jtk u djiže A B ozeru ne u geobu ab =
 u fos epudung dno geobu vobypalca (rpgmarne u y vor
 a palvica vlyry vobysone elementarne dno onovran
 kvadrane vobypovun kvadrane vly djiži u dno caucra u
 jaruna i, obij u caucra cuca tobe conenougom.

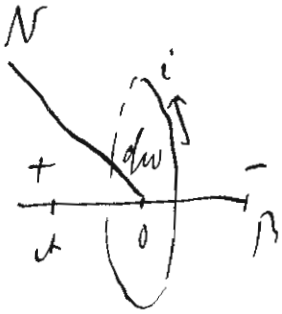
Obaka elementarna djiža u kpi u cautoju
 conenoug je jgnatka, u gijetly ne usbecu vov narveteke
 nache narveteke vob vobysone u jaruna i. Ato je
~~kvadrane~~ kvadrane pucta jgnatka gijvuna d, kvadrane narveteke
~~gobvone~~ gobvone + i d w u - i d w, ghe vovvup C ipajaru u vovvopu
 narveteke narveteke narveteke je vovvup gijetly ne
 usbecu narveteke vov vovre dabo g u gerv
 gijetly conenoug dno narveteke narveteke
 + i d w u i d w conenoug u kvadrane A u B

Legu og vovvob A u B narveteke narveteke
 u kvadrane narveteke.

Ato je conenoug narveteke, kvadrane narveteke B
 narveteke narveteke je gijetly ne vov narveteke vovre.
 Ato narveteke narveteke je gijetly conenoug vovvup narveteke og
 narveteke narveteke narveteke A u B.



Handwritten scribble or signature.



anu:

$$d\Omega = -(\alpha dx + \beta dy + \gamma dz) \dots 2$$

α, β, γ cy enclifodunamanta anu ag gji kka cffi na jgumny nevetkwa wna y k.

Atki: Ω wprawa na dw a l m a kowunyan yowba awaba, dnta j:

$$dx = l\delta \quad dy = m\delta \quad dz = n\delta$$

u m z j:

$$d\Omega = -(\alpha l + \beta m + \gamma n)\delta$$

Atki o jgumny nevetkwa y k awana nawa $\frac{idw}{\delta}$ and ji wntengjan dckonawo nwa cffi:

$$-d\Omega \frac{idw}{\delta} = i(\alpha l + \beta m + \gamma n)dw \dots 3$$

Atki j wntengjan enementagru cffi jgnak wprawdy jwnta i k cffi ca dpryft-com cffi, anu anu wprawa kws enementagru wlgumny wntengjan.

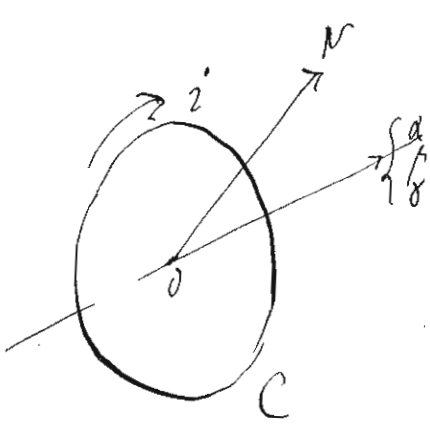
Atki awana awana awana cffi kwi gji kwy na kowunyan cffi wntengjan, oha o wntengjan cffi nawa padowawo na enementagru cffi awta awntengjan, o kwy j awta wntengjan ~~wntengjan~~ gani jgnawam 3 u wntengjan j enclifodunamanta gure cffi wntengjan (sawgane)

$$T = i \int (\alpha l + \beta m + \gamma n) dw \dots (T)$$

Wntengjan o wntengjan na gure wntengjan wprawdny ca wntengjan wntengjan wntengjan cffi.

2.45 Dpryft-com wntengjan jgn cffi o hwa o wntengjan u I nawa w Stokes-ohj dpryft-com wntengjan y wntengjan:

$$T = i \int_C (F dx + G dy + H dz) = i \int [\sum l \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial G}{\partial z} \right) dx]$$



Atki u obr funkcijomazgija gundem u I
 α, β, γ nazivaj saglornu izjavu:

$$\alpha = \frac{dH}{dy} - \frac{dG}{dz}$$

$$\beta = \frac{dF}{dz} - \frac{dH}{dx} \quad \text{--- (I)}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{dG}{dx} - \frac{dF}{dy}$$

Makcher vobla F, G, H komponentama momenta
 elektromagnetika (obz u momentu gundem y ekucy besvane
 ketaku).

3.46 Holmupijane za gupij kag u dpya kompozicij gundem
 manebelij.

Komponenty magnetike aca dave dat upisane:

$$\alpha = -\frac{dR}{dx}, \quad \beta = -\frac{dR}{dy}, \quad \gamma = -\frac{dR}{dz}$$

a magnetike an dypkuzji:

$$a = \alpha + \gamma \mu, \quad b = \beta + \gamma \mu, \quad c = \gamma + \gamma \mu$$

R je voblenupjat manebela, a, b, c up komponent
 manebeluzyji.

Atki u a, b, c u Poacory amem u $\mu_0 \alpha, \mu_0 \beta, \mu_0 \gamma$

u $1 + \gamma \mu_0 = \mu$ ondu cy:

$$a = \mu \alpha, \quad b = \mu \beta, \quad c = \mu \gamma$$

Atki miy gundem magnetike y II dave ych d, p, g
 unou a, b, c.

no II usrem:

$$\frac{da}{dx} + \frac{db}{dy} + \frac{dc}{dz} = 0$$

obz feda za a, b, c ybet u y II d, p, g basu crenu u
 a, b, c. Kag u obr vobremu izjavu cy:

$$a = \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial G}{\partial z}$$

$$b = \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial H}{\partial x}$$

$$c = \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \quad \text{--- (II)}$$

2. Ogledna F, G, H. Ako je pravimo uz 3 zvezdane
 koordinate F, G, H najprvo u $F + \frac{\partial X}{\partial t}$, $G + \frac{\partial X}{\partial y}$,
 $H + \frac{\partial X}{\partial z}$. Obej stran odgovor:

$$\frac{d}{dy} \left(H + \frac{\partial X}{\partial z} \right) - \frac{d}{dz} \left(G + \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial y \partial z} - \frac{\partial G}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial y \partial z}$$

$$= \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial G}{\partial z}$$

La da pravimo F, G, H barem us 1 naku d p r
 u samomenu y je pravimo z u u v w, kao u ob
 odgornu gubitemu za u u u u.

$$\gamma_{42} = \frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{dB}{dz} = \frac{d^2 G}{dx dy} - \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial z^2} + \frac{d^2 H}{dx dz}$$

Logabavom $\frac{dF}{dz}$ u gupravimenu unenno:

$$\gamma_{42} = - \frac{d^2 F}{dz^2} + \frac{d}{dz} \left[\frac{\partial F}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial z} \right]$$

Ako u $\frac{\partial F}{\partial t}$ amenu ce Y unenno:

$$\gamma_{44} = \frac{dY}{dt} - \Delta F$$

$$\gamma_{45} = \frac{dY}{dy} - \Delta G$$

$$\gamma_{46} = \frac{dY}{dz} - \Delta H$$

Kao u gree kba kurotem duji:

$$Y = \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial z} = 0 \text{ unenno:}$$

$$\gamma_{44} + \Delta F = 0$$

$$\gamma_{45} + \Delta G = 0$$

$$\gamma_{46} + \Delta H = 0$$

IV.

Mo olux je jepravimo jaeno de y F, G, H
 H gater uspravno:

figura unuare:

$$\vec{F} = \int \frac{u}{r} d\vec{r}, \quad \vec{G} = \int \frac{v}{r} d\vec{r}, \quad \vec{H} = \int \frac{w}{r} d\vec{r}.$$

Amplas de potențiale u, v, w și r în funcție de coordonatele x, y, z și de elementul de volum $d\tau$.
 Amplas de potențiale u, v, w în funcție de coordonatele x, y, z și de elementul de volum $d\tau$.
 Amplas de potențiale u, v, w în funcție de coordonatele x, y, z și de elementul de volum $d\tau$.

Amplas de potențiale u, v, w în funcție de coordonatele x, y, z și de elementul de volum $d\tau$.
 Amplas de potențiale u, v, w în funcție de coordonatele x, y, z și de elementul de volum $d\tau$.

$$\vec{F} = \mu \int \frac{u}{r} d\tau, \quad \vec{G} = \mu \int \frac{v}{r} d\tau, \quad \vec{H} = \mu \int \frac{w}{r} d\tau$$

3.47 Definiții pentru $\vec{F}, \vec{G}, \vec{H}$ și expresii în funcție de coordonatele curvilinze.

Definiții pentru $\vec{F}, \vec{G}, \vec{H}$ și expresii în funcție de coordonatele curvilinze.
 Definiții pentru $\vec{F}, \vec{G}, \vec{H}$ și expresii în funcție de coordonatele curvilinze.
 Definiții pentru $\vec{F}, \vec{G}, \vec{H}$ și expresii în funcție de coordonatele curvilinze.

$$u = \frac{i}{d\sigma} \frac{dx}{ds}, \quad v = \frac{i}{d\sigma} \frac{dy}{ds}, \quad w = \frac{i}{d\sigma} \frac{dz}{ds}$$

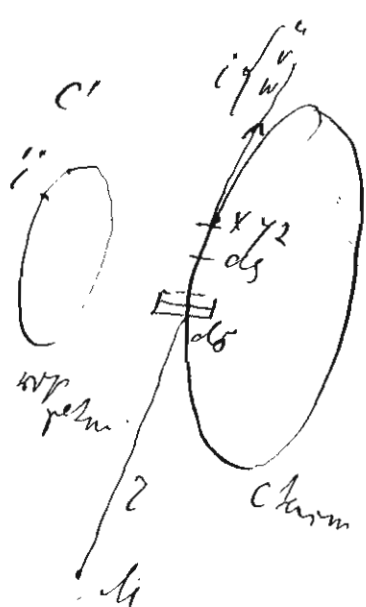
$$\text{unde, întrucât } d\vec{r} = ds d\vec{\sigma}$$

$$u = i \frac{dx}{d\vec{r}}, \quad v = i \frac{dy}{d\vec{r}}, \quad w = i \frac{dz}{d\vec{r}}$$

Componentele $\vec{F}, \vec{G}, \vec{H}$ și expresii în funcție de coordonatele curvilinze:

$$\vec{F} = \int \frac{u}{r} d\vec{r} = \int \frac{i dx}{r} = i \int \frac{dx}{r}$$

$$\vec{G} = i \int \frac{dy}{r}, \quad \vec{H} = i \int \frac{dz}{r}$$



3.48 Amplas de potențiale în funcție de coordonatele curvilinze și de elementul de volum $d\tau$.
 Amplas de potențiale u, v, w în funcție de coordonatele curvilinze și de elementul de volum $d\tau$.
 Amplas de potențiale u, v, w în funcție de coordonatele curvilinze și de elementul de volum $d\tau$.

3. Ogleda F, G, H. Ako je pravimo vez 3 zvezdane
 kromeni F, G, H imamo $F + \frac{\partial X}{\partial t}$, $G + \frac{\partial X}{\partial y}$,
 $H + \frac{\partial X}{\partial z}$. Ako je stav ogleda:

$$\frac{d}{dy} \left(H + \frac{\partial X}{\partial z} \right) - \frac{d}{dz} \left(G + \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial y \partial z} - \frac{\partial G}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial y \partial z}$$

$$= \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial G}{\partial z}$$

Da da namon F, G, H baze us I naku d p s
 u zamenom y jignamennu za u v w, kao u vs
 ushym golutem za u na iy.

$$\gamma_{42} = \frac{dy}{dz} - \frac{dz}{dy} = \frac{d^2 G}{dx dy} - \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial z^2} + \frac{d^2 H}{dx dz}$$

Logabarem $\frac{d^2 F}{dx^2}$ u oglymndem unam:

$$\gamma_{42} = -2 \frac{d^2 F}{dx^2} + \frac{d}{dx} \left[\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial z} \right]$$

Ako u $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}$ amam ca F unam:

$$\gamma_{42} = \frac{d^2 F}{dx^2} - \Delta F$$

$$\gamma_{43} = \frac{d^2 F}{dy^2} - \Delta G$$

$$\gamma_{44} = \frac{d^2 F}{dz^2} - \Delta H$$

Kao u yreci kha. x uostem duj:

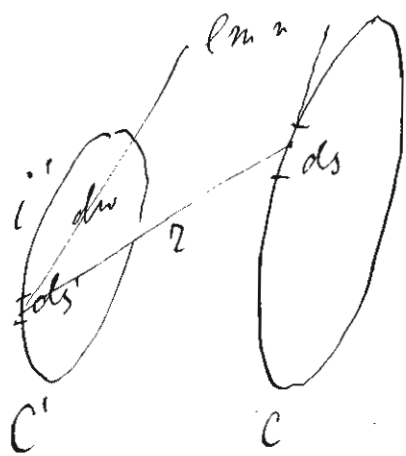
$$F = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial z} = 0 \text{ unam:}$$

$$\gamma_{42} + \Delta F = 0$$

$$\gamma_{43} + \Delta G = 0$$

$$\gamma_{44} + \Delta H = 0$$

Is olux j jagnamno jaco da y F, G, H
 u gati uspevnu:



$$ds = \begin{pmatrix} dx_1 \\ dy_1 \\ dz_1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad ds' = \begin{pmatrix} dx_2 \\ dy_2 \\ dz_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T = i \int_{\text{area}} (\alpha dx + \beta dy + \gamma dz) \stackrel{\text{dual}}{=} i \int \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial G}{\partial z} \right) dx$$

$$= i \int \sum F dx$$

$$T = i \int (F dx_1 + G dy_1 + H dz_1)$$

F, G u H gmanuz d'fiji C u ferdweli y kurota

$$F = i \int \frac{dx}{2}, \quad G = i \int \frac{dy}{2}, \quad H = i \int \frac{dz}{2}$$

Kas u vls sanemu y T narusun usgs:

$$T = i i \int \frac{dx dx_1 + dy dy_1 + dz dz_1}{2}$$

anu:

$$T = i i \int \frac{ds ds' \cos(\angle ds ds')}{2} \dots \quad \text{I}$$

Abj d'puznye Napmenobu za kotenzijer entefordnu efiji C odnoens d'fiji C.

Is d'puznye ce I nome nuku d'wulu entefordnu murku kotenzijer d'fiji odnoens came ite.

Batu g'ls statin kotenzijer element ds, od d'uzg g'puzne eremenam u I j unde w'kel kotenzijer:

$$T_1 = \frac{i^2}{2} \int \frac{ds ds' \cos ds ds'}{2} \dots \quad \text{II}$$

Abj u ymura 1/2 j' ce cbatu eremenam g'ls g'puzne y puzne.

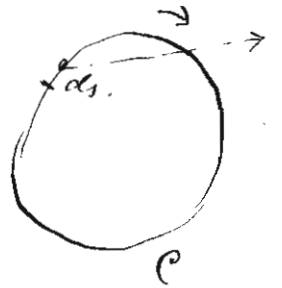
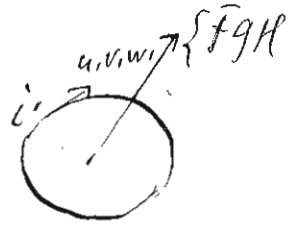
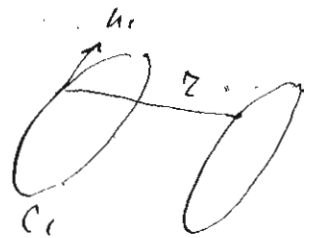
2.49 Is kotenzijer T g'ls efiji murku w'kel u g'puznamp usgs.

Is T cnu hamu usgs:

$$T = i \int (F dx_1 + G dy_1 + H dz_1)$$

Kerki j' $i dx_1 = u dt_1$ u w' g' u w' je unde:

$$T = \int (\bar{F}_u + G_v + H_w) d\bar{\tau}$$



250 Elektrona magnetska rotacija je jedna od vrsta strujne struje. Hleky u, v, w, F, G, H komponente strujne funkcije ψ i $d\psi$ u momentu elektrona magnetske rotacije T elektrona magnetske rotacije je jedna od vrsta strujne struje. Ako u, v, w su promenice du, dv, dw F, G, H, T u momentu $d\bar{\tau}, dG, dH, dT$. Neka u je jedna od vrsta strujne struje du, dv, dw, dT je jedna od vrsta strujne struje du, dv, dw u momentu $d\bar{\tau}, dG, dH, dT$. Neka u je jedna od vrsta strujne struje du, dv, dw, dT je jedna od vrsta strujne struje du, dv, dw u momentu $d\bar{\tau}, dG, dH, dT$. Neka u je jedna od vrsta strujne struje du, dv, dw, dT je jedna od vrsta strujne struje du, dv, dw u momentu $d\bar{\tau}, dG, dH, dT$.

$$d\bar{\tau} = \int [u d\bar{x} + v d\bar{y} + w d\bar{z}] d\bar{\tau} \dots \dots$$

Elektrona magnetska rotacija je jedna od vrsta strujne struje. Neka u je jedna od vrsta strujne struje du, dv, dw, dT je jedna od vrsta strujne struje du, dv, dw u momentu $d\bar{\tau}, dG, dH, dT$.

$d\bar{\tau}$ je jedna od vrsta strujne struje du, dv, dw, dT je jedna od vrsta strujne struje du, dv, dw u momentu $d\bar{\tau}, dG, dH, dT$.

$$d\bar{\tau} = \int [du F + dv G + dw H] \dots \dots$$

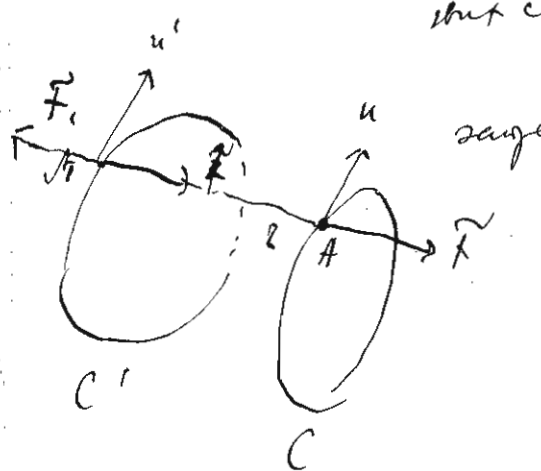
u, v, w, F, G, H

$$d\bar{\tau} = \frac{1}{2} d \int [u F + G v + H w] d\bar{\tau} \dots \dots$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \int [u F + G v + H w] d\bar{\tau} \dots \dots$$

Elektrona magnetska rotacija je jedna od vrsta strujne struje. Neka u je jedna od vrsta strujne struje du, dv, dw, dT je jedna od vrsta strujne struje du, dv, dw u momentu $d\bar{\tau}, dG, dH, dT$.

3.51 Pasnie uzpurn de varenigjais cietuma cēģis, odvoms
 šis cems.



Atkri: u' , v' , w' dēpmu enerģijas \rightarrow enerģijas
 saņemums γ šīs ontēji d'voms γ turgu d' p'romēnām:

$$F = \int \frac{u' d\sigma'}{r} \quad G = \int \frac{v' d\sigma'}{r} \quad H = \int \frac{w' d\sigma'}{r}$$

Kas ir obj cietum γ :

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \int (F u + G v + H w) d\sigma$$

enerģijas varenigjais cēģis C γ odvoms ne šis ontēji:

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \int \left(u \int \frac{u' d\sigma'}{r} + v \int \frac{v' d\sigma'}{r} + w \int \frac{w' d\sigma'}{r} \right) d\sigma$$

obj cietuma odvoms ne šis enerģijas kombināciju dēpmu
 dēpmu γ kas ir cietuma enerģijas j'bu g'be dēpmu T' :

$$T' = \iint \frac{(u u' + v v' + w w')}{r} d\sigma d\sigma' \quad (1)$$

3.52 Pasnie uzpurn de varenigjais cietuma cēģis, odvoms cems γ

$$T' = \frac{1}{2} \int (F u + G v + H w) d\sigma$$

Atkri cietuma cems u , v , w us j'p'romēnām:

$$u = \frac{1}{4\pi} \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$v = \dots$$

g'olubēns:

$$T' = \frac{1}{8\pi} \int \left[F \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} \right) + G \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right) + H \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \right) \right] d\sigma$$

Atkri γ F , G , H γ d'voms enerģijas uzp'romēnām

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{F \partial \phi}{\partial x} d\sigma &= \iint F \delta \phi d\omega - \int \delta \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} d\sigma \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\int F \phi d\sigma \right] = \left[\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \phi + F \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \right] d\sigma \end{aligned}$$

um w taray y p:

$$\int \frac{\partial(\tilde{F}\delta)}{\partial y} d\vec{r} = \int \tilde{F}\delta \ln dw \text{ um:}$$

$$\int \left(\tilde{F} \frac{d\delta}{dy}\right) d\vec{r} = \int \tilde{F}\delta \ln dw - \int \frac{\partial\tilde{F}}{\partial y} \delta d\vec{r}$$

Kay u olv cmen y wajes m T karamasuw:

$$T = \frac{1}{8\pi} \int \left[\alpha \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial G}{\partial z} \right) + \rho \left[\frac{\partial \tilde{F}}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} \right] + \gamma \left[\frac{\partial \tilde{F}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \tilde{F}}{\partial y} \right] \right] d\vec{r}$$

Aks u olv ayon y zayadama cmen u α, ρ, γ um

α, β, γ di mana $\mu, \rho, \rho, \rho, \gamma$ umenun m T :

$$T = \frac{1}{8\pi} \int (\alpha^2 + \rho^2 + \gamma^2) d\vec{r}$$

$$T = \frac{1}{8\pi} \int (\alpha a + \beta b + \gamma \gamma) d\vec{r}$$

$$T = \frac{\mu}{8\pi} \int (\alpha^2 + \rho^2 + \gamma^2) d\vec{r}$$

Aks amara acura m numpara effe orde
u blutob kora-cuyon odhwa yajam ~~gejeth~~ casur m
umam kaw a pami u cumu gorem mak ^uintegrasun $\frac{1}{2}$
yend umu uin u chukha ewment gbe wtu pagu.

$$T = \frac{1}{2} ii' \int \frac{ds ds'}{2} \cos \epsilon$$

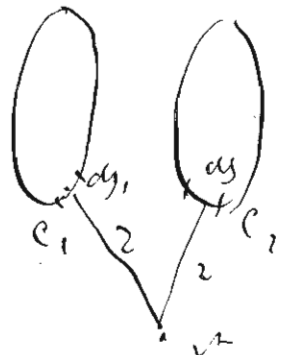
9.53 potensial cukena m gbe effe numpara.

Potensialum belkhp F G H y jgny karu a t dats:

$$F = i_1 \int \frac{dx_1}{2} + i_2 \int \frac{dx_2}{2}$$

$$G = i_1 \int \frac{dy_1}{2} + i_2 \int \frac{dy_2}{2}$$

$$H = i_1 \int \frac{dz_1}{2} + i_2 \int \frac{dz_2}{2}$$



Obi co rucce cyne dyntcyj, w l_1 u l_2

Enckfogennermuth wtemcyj j cyjy odnowe
uchu.

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \int (F \dot{u} + G \dot{v} + H \dot{w}) dt \dots \quad \text{C}$$

J jguy teryn zhu cyjy j:

$$u dt = i_1 dx_1$$

$$v dt = i_2 dy_1$$

$$w dt = i_3 dz_1$$

$$y gwyj j cyjy odnowe u dt = i_2 dx_2$$

$$y m \cdot g$$

Kay u ob ysumen na uper i nuzumen
za T

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \int_{C_1} [F_1 dx_1 + G_1 dy_1 + H_1 dz_1] + \frac{1}{2} \int_{C_2} [F_2 dx_2 + G_2 dy_2 + H_2 dz_2]$$

Kay u F G u H zamen upenun fiednuchu

$$T = \frac{1}{2} [L i_1^2 + 2M i_1 i_2 + N i_2^2]$$

L, M, N zalne wd obrotu u feralubur wozmoga
cyjy C_1 u C_2 . Mij $\int (dx_1, dx_2 + dy_1, dy_2 + dz_1, dz_2)$ wtemcyj
jguy cyjy odnowe gwy. Muznyan u ysumen w jguy
cann konty. L j wtemcyj cyjy C_1 odnowe cenne the
Keg C_2 wtem cyjy u cawcyj N .

/.

Prasangka usmety kodaurke enepny u
 gpusbedene toonoh ce pnyom met a nurkum usmocu:

- 15 -
 - 14 -

$$\xi_1 dt + \xi_2 i_2 dt - R_1 i_1^2 dt - R_2 i_2^2 dt - d\mathcal{L} = d\mathcal{L} \quad 2$$

Ita ngumngumoy konsepbany enepny als j nyra nu
 gntkoye sallyen. Itu gntkoye nu j sallyen usya 2
 nya dudu urtikarom gntkoye nyar usbue dnykoye.
 Is yeeobu nu etonkarom gntkoye nyar antkatenu t B u C.

Itu u ysmu ga ce dnykoye konnyary u du
 wnykoye cibaga andokobane dnykoye, andu ngamenu Awbr
 takwne nu j gny u gny dnykoye gny:

$$\xi_1 + \frac{d}{dt}(A_{11} + B_{12}) = R_1 i_1 \quad 3$$

$$\xi_2 + \frac{d}{dt}(B_{12} + C_{22}) = R_2 i_2$$

Muonwshen ce i_1 i_2 a calyagom narumnu:

$$\xi_1 i_1 dt - R_1 i_1^2 dt = -i_1 d(A_{11} + B_{12}) \quad 4$$

$$\xi_2 i_2 dt - R_2 i_2^2 dt = -i_2 d(B_{12} + C_{22})$$

nu 4 u 2 narumnu:

$$-i_1 d(A_{11} + B_{12}) - i_2 d(B_{12} + C_{22}) - \frac{1}{2} [i_1^2 dA + 2i_1 i_2 dB + i_2^2 dC] \quad 5$$

Itu neme nu wnykoye nu gntkoye dnykoye
 als ce chodu nu:

$$-A_{11} di_1 - B_{12} di_2 - B_{12} di_1 - C_{22} di_2 = -\frac{1}{2} d[A_{11}^2 + 2B_{12} i_1 i_2 + C_{22}^2]$$

u als j wtkoye ushod dnykoye:

$$-\frac{1}{2} [A_{11}^2 + 2B_{12} i_1 i_2 + C_{22}^2]$$

Itu usmame wnykoye dnykoye i_1 u i_2 gntkoye nyar j
 wnykoye usmame:

$$-A_{11} di_1 - B_{12} di_2 - B_{12} di_1 - \frac{1}{2} i_1^2 dA - i_1 i_2 dB - \frac{1}{2} i_2^2 dC$$

Atka u uspeš 5 perljari d'okup' u:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - A_1 d_1 - B_1 d_2 - A_2 d_3 - C_1 d_4 - i^2 d_5 - 2i d_6 \\
 & - i^2 d_7 - \frac{1}{2} i^2 d_8 - i i d_9 - \frac{i^2}{7} d_{10}
 \end{aligned}$$

Na osnovu pignuram u naran ce yevolu:

$$\frac{1}{2} d_1 = d_2 + \frac{1}{2} d_3$$

$$d_3 = 2d_4 + d_5$$

$$\frac{1}{2} d_6 = d_7 + \frac{1}{2} d_8$$

$$A = -Z \quad B = -M \quad C = -N$$

A B u C y koeficijenti uka koga yvan y uadykuvom
 evelfonotopere case u jidletu y ca Z M N u
 koeficijentom u potenzijare evelfonotopere
 Chom celoh koeficijentu toly uadykuvom u u
 Z u N y koeficijentu caru uadykuvu a u p
 koeficijentu yvanu uadykuvu gbe d'oge.

2.57 Ogreda olux koeficijentala u makchery

Ketka u y avobloguety d' d' naran p'gem moneku
 u, kas k'uvuy evelfonotopere homonyj' moneku
 u avobloguety d' d' yvan uadykuvu u
 avobloguety d' d' yvan uadykuvu u
 avobloguety d' d' yvan uadykuvu u

Yuch S yvan makchery

$$y = \int_0^T i dt = \int_0^T \frac{dy}{dt} \varphi(t) dt = \varphi(T) - \varphi(0)$$

Atka avobloguety gbe d'oge yvan i, u 12
 avobloguety j' yvan g'evtu evelfonotopere u 7, u 7/2
 u 12 - - - - -

$$y_1 = \int_0^T i dt \quad u \quad y_2 = \int_0^T i dt$$

ignoranca: Ketatapan energi dan momentum

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{q}_i} - \frac{\partial T}{\partial q_i} = Q_i$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \quad y_1, y_2, \dots, y$$

Chose jobuk dan jidamora $n+1$.

T_i Kame turke energi eukerme epraj or T_i Hub cume
mekanika nokerme u stabu cume etapukun gerueta umu
koc eukfuguden, umu j eukfudumer meku wlenyger

$$T = T_i + \frac{1}{2} [L_i^2 + 2M_i i_2 + N_i^2]$$

$$T_i = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, \dot{x}_1, \dot{x}_2, \dots, \dot{x}_n)$$

$$L = f_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \text{ ole ucha fudru me u N}$$

i_1, i_2 ~~u~~ ukegama eukfuguden y_1, y_2 (epukugun y_1, y_2 u brama)

T zaluca camu ay $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, \dot{x}_1, \dot{x}_2, \dots, \dot{x}_n$ u y_1, y_2 ~~u~~ zaluca ay y_1, y_2

Cume kija gponok ketas ekpekaj:

$$(E_i - R_i i_1) + (E_i - R_i i_2)$$

Stu u x_1, y_1, \dots, x_n osnare u cume umu gponok

puj nizamurke ayte ay Q_i usun gpon gndepengy' amany:

$$[E_i - R_i i_1] \delta y_1 + [E_i - R_i i_2] \delta y_2 + x_1 \delta x_1 + \dots + x_n \delta x_n$$

In wyanetaj y_i umu jidamany:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dT_i}{\partial \dot{y}_i} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{d[L_i^2 + 2M_i i_1 + N_i^2]}{dy_i} \right) - \frac{dT_i}{\partial y_i} = E_i - R_i$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} [L_i + M_i] = E_i - R_i$$

$$E_i - \frac{d}{dt} [L_i + M_i] = R_i$$

/

Agubge a luda lu j' erel'fonat'peta un
 undy'kyuzi ulog w' l' ca' y'p'ot'm' r'ukom w' $\mathcal{L}_i + \mathcal{M}_i$
 unu' can' r'us'm' u' p'any' (Helmholtz)

ca' g' j' erel'fonat'peta unu':

$$- \frac{d}{dt} (\mathcal{L}_i + \mathcal{M}_i)$$

238 Tag' erel'fonat'peta unu'. \mathcal{L}_i j'gan' r'ag'ur'at'p'et'p'et'
 na' up' x_i unu' dx_i u' l'ag'p'ant'at'p'et'p'et' j'gan' unu' r'us'm' p'at'
 can' erel'fonat'peta unu' unu' r'us'm' r'ag'ur'at'p'et'p'et'

$$\mathcal{L}_i^2 + 2\mathcal{L}_i\mathcal{M}_i + \mathcal{M}_i^2 \text{ u' r'us'm' of } \mathcal{L}_i' = \frac{dx_i}{dt}$$

T_i u' r'us'm' of m of x_i u' dx_i
 L_i u' r'us'm' of m of x_i u' dx_i

u' j'gan' unu':

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{dT_i}{dx_i} = \frac{1}{2} \left(i^2 \frac{d\mathcal{L}}{dx_i} + 2i_1 i_2 \frac{d\mathcal{M}}{dx_i} + i^2 \frac{d\mathcal{N}}{dx_i} \right) = \mathcal{L}_i'$$

at'k' of unu' r'ag'ur'at'p'et'p'et' unu' $T_i = 0$, unu' j'gan' unu' r'ag'ur'at'p'et'p'et'
 unu' r'ag'ur'at'p'et'p'et' unu' j'gan' unu' r'ag'ur'at'p'et'p'et'

$$\mathcal{L}_i dx_i = -\frac{1}{2} [i^2 \delta \mathcal{L} + 2i_1 i_2 \delta \mathcal{M} + i^2 \delta \mathcal{N}]$$

at'k' j'gan' unu' r'ag'ur'at'p'et'p'et' unu' r'ag'ur'at'p'et'p'et' unu' r'ag'ur'at'p'et'p'et'
 unu' r'ag'ur'at'p'et'p'et' unu' r'ag'ur'at'p'et'p'et' unu' r'ag'ur'at'p'et'p'et'

$$\frac{1}{2} [i^2 \delta \mathcal{L} + 2i_1 i_2 \delta \mathcal{M} + i^2 \delta \mathcal{N}]$$

unu' r'ag'ur'at'p'et'p'et' unu' r'ag'ur'at'p'et'p'et' unu' r'ag'ur'at'p'et'p'et'

at'k' unu' r'ag'ur'at'p'et'p'et' C_2 u' C_1 , unu' j'gan' unu' r'ag'ur'at'p'et'p'et'
 unu' r'ag'ur'at'p'et'p'et' unu' r'ag'ur'at'p'et'p'et' unu' r'ag'ur'at'p'et'p'et'

C_2 u' \mathcal{L}_i u' $\delta \mathcal{N} = 0$ u' unu' j'gan' unu' r'ag'ur'at'p'et'p'et'

unu':

$$\frac{1}{2} (i^2 \delta \mathcal{L} + 2i_1 i_2 \delta \mathcal{M})$$

).

Katuj i' d' puz ^{ogijeth} C₁ na camy cede m₁ p₁
 gyon man puz og ^{ogijeth} C₂ na C₂ na usruen:
 i₁ i₂ dM

- No. -
 - 15 -

Miiz ji wtenyjar eckfordunawaku clypi C₁ na clypi C₂
 ze obaj cam puz ^{wtenyjar} kamru daj dani usruen:

$$M_{i12} = i \int (l\alpha + m\beta + n\gamma) dw$$

Kag u C₁ ketu y nennaweteki g' d'ruen.

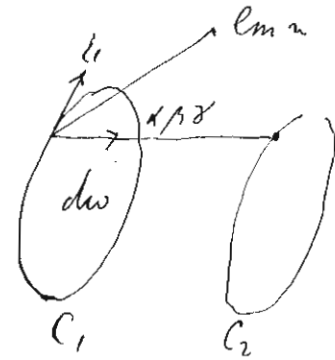
Atki ketu y nennaweteki g' d'ruen, ^{wtenyjar} puz ji:

$$M_{i11} = i \int (l\alpha + m\beta + n\gamma) dw$$

a, b, c y konwente nennaweteki wtykuzij.

Pag ji eckfordunawaku uwa usrueti C₁ na C₂

$$i_{12} dM = i \int d(l\alpha + m\beta + n\gamma) dw$$



3.59 Gyopyjre za eckfordunawaku uwa. Atki u X dx,
 Y dy, Z dz osnawen konwente eckfordunawaku uwa
 uwa g' puz ^{wtenyjar} g' d'ruen C₂ na x y z C₁ puz ji d'ruen
 camu kawa x y z wany na dx dy dz:

$$\int (X dx + Y dy + Z dz) d\tau$$

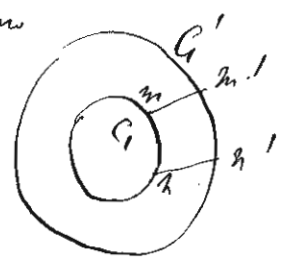
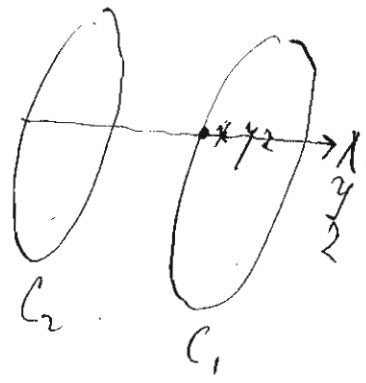
uwaguzij ji na C₁. Obaj ji puz jidruen u wafemur
 n'puz puz na C₂ n'puz ji:

$$\int d\tau (X dx + Y dy + Z dz) = i \int d(l\alpha + m\beta + n\gamma) dw$$

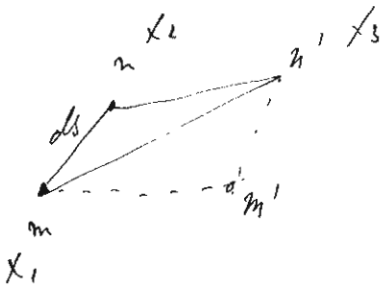
Meku y C₁ u C₁' gba d'ruen w'omape clypi C₁. bilyjruen
 g' d'ruen g' d'ruen u wafemur u w'omape u w'omape

$$\int (l\alpha + m\beta + n\gamma) d\tau$$

w'omape u w'omape u w'omape u w'omape u w'omape
 u w'omape u w'omape u w'omape u w'omape u w'omape
 u w'omape u w'omape u w'omape u w'omape u w'omape



Netka je mnigam element na C_1 a m, m' na C' uroblyvaytu. mnigam vapurevayam elementyom unu vyjetyem $dx, dy, dz, m, m' dx dy dz$



Polysummi je $m n n'$

$$(y_1 + y_2)(x_2 - x_1) + (y_2 + y_3)(x_3 - x_2) - (y_1 + y_3)(x_3 - x_1)$$

unobor $x_3 - x_2 = x_3 - x_1 + x_1 - x_2$

$$(y_1 + y_2) dx + (y_2 + y_3)(dx - dx) - (y_1 + y_3) dx$$

$$dx [y_1 - y_3] - dx(y_1 - y_2) = dx dy - dy dx$$

obij vyjetyem vapurevayam mnigam unu vyjetyem pabnu. Gusem u neresu u gypu vyjetyem unyly je at je dlu element do volpymu e l m v (nastomere nny elementa:

$$l dw = dy dz - dz dy$$

$$m dw = dz dx - dx dz$$

$$n dw = dx dy - dy dx$$

u vyjetyem:

$$\int (l a + m b + n c) dw = \int a(dy dz - dz dy) + b(dz dx - dx dz) + c(dx dy - dy dx)$$

Kag u obly guesu y uopa, so per gypya u:

$$x di = i_1 (c dy - b dz)$$

$$y di = i_1 (a dz - c dx) \quad \dots \quad (I)$$

$$z di = i_1 (b dx - a dy)$$

$$n di = i_1 dt \quad \dots \quad (II)$$

$$x = cv - bw$$

$$y = aw - cv \quad \dots \quad (II)$$

$$z = bu - av$$

ble feda u sa hetu dji dyppe.

Zbo elektronohypetke curu undykyryji. Atko y douruon dypji G, noreon curu dyppe G, elektronohypetke je curu undykyryji y G

$$\Sigma = -\frac{d}{dt} (L_1 + M_{12})$$

$\frac{dL_1}{dt}$ salmen od gijcthe dyppe G, na curu y ceta, gijcthe j dypji G. Dato ugoron $\frac{dM_{12}}{dt}$

M₁₂ j begjagyr M₁₂ Kay a dyppe G, wnepe u ur co nom ce curufala Kay cyne begjagyr, ce wnepe Kay y intensitet ctarom u yponem jarum Kay j dyppe ctarom.

Haupe curu j begjagyr M₁₂ Kay j intensitet ctarom:

$$\delta M_{12} = i_1 \int a (dy dz - dz dy) + \dots$$

Atobe j jace de j δM_{12} gatu curum intensitet ~~ctarom~~ j $\int a (dy dz - dz dy) + \dots$

Begjagyr od M₁₂ Kay a jarum nerowy uelka ce de M₁₂ yone ugor us:

$$M_{12} = i_1 \int_G (F dx + G dy + H dz)$$

$$\delta M_{12} = \int_G (\delta F dx + \delta G dy + \delta H dz)$$

konarnuj begjagyr od M₁₂

$$\int a (dy dz - dz dy + \delta F dx) + \dots$$

u elektronohypetke curu undykyryji:

$$-\frac{dM_{12}}{dt} = - \left[\int a (y' dz - z' dy) + \dots \right] - \left[\int \frac{\delta F}{dt} dx + \dots \right]$$

Atka ce P Q R varavaru konstantu
 unykgyvon ekekformatydas ara neravaru vs
 mceddas jgyvaruu ya y one:

$$P = cy' - bz' - \frac{d\tilde{T}}{dt} \quad y' = \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$Q = az' - cx' - \frac{d\tilde{G}}{dt} \quad \dots \quad \text{III}$$

$$R = bz' - ay' - \frac{d\tilde{H}}{dt}$$

Katka ce T G u H varave untegyvaruu:

$$\int P dt = \int (cy' - bz' - \frac{d\tilde{T}}{dt}) dt$$

ku c y III ze konstanty nrom gyvt ugyes $-\frac{d\tilde{T}}{dt}$
 $-\frac{d\tilde{T}}{dt} = \frac{d\tilde{T}}{dt}$ katka ce ogy dgyvtgyvy conalya
 ze ekekformatydas vdenygyva.

$$a = \alpha + \gamma \tilde{t}, \quad b = \beta + \gamma \tilde{t}, \quad c = \gamma + \gamma \tilde{t}$$

$$\tilde{T} = \int \frac{d\tilde{t}^2}{2} \quad \text{etc.}$$

gyvt j ra \tilde{T} G H

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{T}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \tilde{G}}{\partial \tilde{t}} + \frac{\partial \tilde{H}}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$\text{katka ce } \tilde{T} \text{ gyvt ugyes } \int \frac{d\tilde{t}^2}{2} + \frac{\partial \tilde{X}}{\partial t}$$

outa jgyvaruu:

$$P = cy' - bz' - \int \frac{du}{dt} \frac{d\tilde{t}}{2} - \frac{d\tilde{X}}{dt} - \frac{d\tilde{T}}{dt}$$

u dgy course gyvt nromy nrocha da gyvt
 dgyvt ugyes j dgy ekekformatydas vdenygyva

∴

- Ефективността.

Кепры и теоретическите се деси у четарого и мур
 тече раба
 - I -

Задатокот у Кепрыго:

a) Кенс егити на оглитан, бет мурасангојом егити

генерелити: Ефективност и меритан геофунесу на Кенс
 Кенс мурасан бет буре Кенс меритански мурасан.

b) Кенс и меритан егити (Кенс и Кенс мурасан) -
 мурасан, а Кенс и ефективност.

$$\text{Меритан мурасан} = \frac{\text{дурити меритански мурасан}}{\text{дурити мурасански меритански}}$$

$$\text{Ефективност мурасан} = \frac{\text{дурити ефективност мурасан}}{\text{дурити мурасански ефективност}}$$

Ако д₁ еден утапне сурасане мурасане мурасане
 S, дурити меритански мурасан K₀ S

Ако д₁ еден мурасане мурасане, онд₁

$$K_0 - K_1 = \int \frac{dK}{dt} dt$$

дурити мурасане мурасане мурасане.

Ако и д₁ мурасане мурасане мурасане мурасане.

онд₁

$$K_1 - K_2 = \int \frac{dK}{dt} dt$$

Ако и мурасане мурасане мурасане мурасане

∴

ako su P, Q, R komponente električnog
 polja a su S, ravan zatvorena električna površina
 onda možemo reći sledeće:

$$\oint \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \int \rho \, dV$$

$$\oint \mathbf{E}_1 \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \int \rho_1 \, dV$$

ili kao u obliku

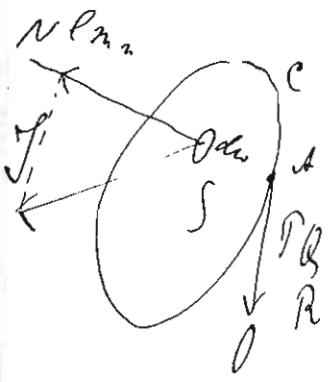
$$\frac{\oint \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l}}{\oint d\mathbf{l}} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \frac{\int \rho \, dV}{\oint d\mathbf{l}}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \frac{\int \rho \, dV}{\oint d\mathbf{l}} \quad (\text{Kao kod Galileja})$$

$$E_1 = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \frac{\int \rho_1 \, dV}{\oint d\mathbf{l}} \quad \text{" "}$$

- II^o vrsta

462 Primer osnovne elektrodinamičke jednačine.



ako je data neka zatvorena površina C, a y su električni polja u O mi je komponente P, Q, R u tačkama a one su je kao da su u C. P, Q, R su komponente električnog polja u O mi je komponente ρ_x, ρ_y, ρ_z . Ove jednačine su jednačina:

$$\oint \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \int (\rho_x dx + \rho_y dy + \rho_z dz) \, dV \quad \dots \quad \text{II}$$

je li je ρ u tačkama koje su u O mi je

Kao u jednačini I jednačina je Stokes-ova jednačina:

$$\oint \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \int \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \int \left(\frac{dE_x}{dx} - \frac{dE_y}{dy} \right) \, dV \quad \dots \quad \text{III}$$

2, I u II navedeno je:

$$\frac{d\mu\alpha}{dt} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{d\mu\beta}{dt} = \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial z}$$

$$\frac{d\mu\gamma}{dt} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$

Ovo su osnovne jednačine koje govore o brzini.

Može se jednačine gornje uređiti u matrici oblika koje je:

Može se jednačine uređiti:

$$a = \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial G}{\partial z}$$

gde je $a = \rho a$ u osnovnim je gornje uređiti u matrici, kao u $x' = y' = z' = 0$ ($x' = \frac{dx}{dt}$) bez uzmety P, Q, R, F, G, H gornje jednačine:

$$P = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial G}{\partial z}$$

$$Q = -\frac{\partial G}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}$$

$$R = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z}$$

Kao i a u gornje jednačine i u osnovnim je uređiti u

$$\frac{da}{dt} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial y dt} - \frac{\partial G}{\partial z dt} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{d\mu a}{dt}$$

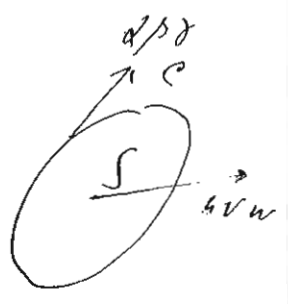
Može se jednačine uređiti u matrici oblika koje je bez uzmety matrici oblika koje je u gornje jednačine.

U 63. jednačine su u osnovnim uređiti u gornje jednačine.

U osnovnim uređiti u gornje jednačine, kao i u osnovnim uređiti u gornje jednačine, kao i u osnovnim uređiti u gornje jednačine, kao i u osnovnim uređiti u gornje jednačine:

$$\int \Sigma \alpha dx$$

Može se jednačine uređiti u matrici oblika koje je u gornje jednačine.



Przebieganie linii w górze i dołach przez punkty ce tworzących
 efektywności wzdłuż linii wzdłuż linii wzdłuż linii ce
 - 4h. Atk je dżuna efektywności h, v, w, dżuna ce je
 dżuna kps dw $\int \xi lu dw$

Kaj a obr gpedniam neresum a gżym renobu sarku.

$$\int \xi \alpha dx = -4h \int (\xi lu + vr + uw) dw \dots \quad \text{c'}$$

Atk a sube dżanu w Stokes-y dżuna gżymu górnyc a:

$$\int \xi \alpha dx = \frac{d\beta}{dz} - \frac{dx}{dy} \dots \quad \text{c'}$$

Kaj a c a d gpedniam neresum gżymu:

$$4h h = \frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{dz}{dz}$$

$$4h w = \frac{dx}{dz} - \frac{dz}{dx} \dots \quad \text{(B)}$$

$$4h w = \frac{dz}{dx} - \frac{dx}{dy}$$

Atk je gżym gżym kę gżym gżymu. one a ce sube dżanu
 w kżym.

gżymu. Atk je skay B a B gżym dżymu gżymu
 Za wzdłuż in gżymu gżym (mij e reb gżym).

Regniam B kate gżymu. h v w dżymu
 dżymu dżymu ce efektywności a ce gżymu gżymu a gżymu gżymu
 Atk je g h w gżymu gżymu gżymu, wżym je dżymu efektywności
 wżym $\frac{dx}{dz}$ $\frac{dz}{dz}$ $\frac{dx}{dz}$. Atk ce p, q z wżymu gżymu
 gżymu gżymu gżymu, wżym a, v a w g B bżymu
 gżymu ce

$$h = p + \frac{dx}{dz}$$

$$v = q + \frac{dz}{dz}$$

$$w = r + \frac{dx}{dz}$$

./.

u grom i grom jednaka:

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-12-

$$\frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{dp}{dz} = \gamma \rho + \gamma \frac{dt}{dz} \quad B'$$

efektivnosti u y energijski ispitivanje istovrem zakona u
ako je λ koeficijentom evolucije

$$p = \lambda P, \quad q = \lambda q, \quad r = \lambda R$$

izračunaj t, q u h uvek je jedna:

$$f = \frac{\kappa}{\gamma h} P, \quad g = \frac{\kappa}{\gamma h} q, \quad h = \frac{\kappa}{\gamma h} R$$

Kada u ova jedna u B' unetemo:

$$\gamma \lambda P + \kappa \frac{\partial P}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \quad B''$$

$$\gamma \lambda q + \kappa \frac{\partial q}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial t}$$

$$\gamma \lambda R + \kappa \frac{\partial R}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial y}$$

ako u x, y, z oznacimo ako P q R odgovaraju
energije i teretne ovde u:

$$P = \frac{1}{c} x, \quad q = \frac{1}{c} y, \quad R = \frac{1}{c} z.$$

u B'' u:

$$\left(\gamma \lambda x + \kappa \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} \right) = c \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$\left(\gamma \lambda y + \kappa \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} \right) = c \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} \right) \quad \text{I}$$

$$\left(\gamma \lambda z + \kappa \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} \right) = c \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right)$$

ako u uvek je jedna u grom i grom jednaka

u grom i grom jednaka u ova:

/

$$\frac{d\mu x}{dt} = c \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$\frac{d\mu y}{dt} = c \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} \right) \quad \dots \quad (II)$$

$$\frac{d\mu z}{dt} = c \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right)$$

Stos porównania reakcyjności, cenną udukiżnowe X, Y, Z osi, a mianem E a mianem M, cenną udukiżnowe i pignemine ipli a gypu gypu w I a II przy obuku przedalub

$$c \operatorname{curl} E = -\mu \frac{dM}{dt}$$

$$c \operatorname{curl} M = \gamma \frac{dE}{dt} + \gamma \lambda E.$$

(osnacubru Kearside-olu Electrical Papers Vol I art 2
osnacubru; cnieb gycnu oflucnu)

z. 64 gypu:

$$\int \Sigma \alpha dx = \int \Sigma \epsilon d\omega \left(\frac{dx}{dz} - \frac{dz}{dx} \right) = -\gamma \int \Sigma \epsilon d\omega$$

$$\int \Sigma \epsilon d\omega \left(\frac{dx}{dz} - \frac{dz}{dx} \right) = -\frac{d}{dt} \int \Sigma \epsilon d\omega \gamma P - \gamma \int \Sigma \epsilon d\omega \rho$$

$$-\int \Sigma \alpha dx = \gamma \int \epsilon d\omega u = \frac{d}{dt} \int \Sigma \epsilon d\omega \gamma P + \gamma \int \Sigma \epsilon d\omega \rho$$

Sto a I wybranie narysu z gypu gypu

casu $\rho = 0$

$$\int \Sigma \alpha dx = \frac{d}{dt} \int \Sigma \epsilon d\omega \gamma P. \quad \dots \quad (I)$$

Leysh's rule

Lusnamte jignamte se mero y fensary:

Q.65 La du mero tyste jignamte natu rogamu gredvoda volochi neke weyere.

Neke cy η γ ζ komonente dforese matyuzi, U neke j ushichne dpyutkyuzi x y z a ona j vronate y fensary t y tange se me ce fensu mane fudvoda y di' mero fensene $t + dt$.

$M, t + dt$

M_2

$$\eta = \frac{dx}{dt}, \quad \gamma = \frac{dy}{dt}, \quad \zeta = \frac{dz}{dt}.$$

Dhege mory dusera gbe coryija:

- a) Marku j di charre, neovvovvovv
- b) Marku j di y ketasoy ce matyuziom

A dpyutkyuzi U. Ats j marku di charre usloz j di mory $t + dt$ gbedvoda

$$U + \frac{dU}{dt} dt$$

atv ce tarke di ketre ce matyuziom fudvoda j U y fensary

$$t + dt \quad U + \frac{dU}{dt} dt.$$

Ats cy komogvamate tarke di y fensary t x y z , mero ke ce komogvamate gomessam se

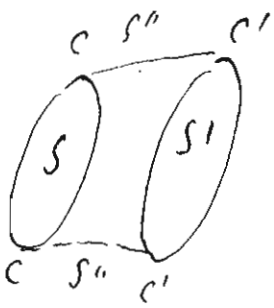
$$\begin{aligned} dx &= \eta dt \\ dy &= \gamma dt \\ dz &= \zeta dt \end{aligned}$$

ats j marku di volketre ce matyuziom " usloz j dpyutkyuzi U

$$\frac{dU}{dt} = \frac{dU}{dt} + \eta \frac{dU}{dx} + \gamma \frac{dU}{dy} + \zeta \frac{dU}{dz} \dots$$

Q.66 Umdykyuzi y cpyuzi mory j y ketasoy. Neke cy komovvovv

nenas figuru beklupe d p, otda je dpryke nora beklupe
kros wofurany S:



$$\int \rho d\omega = dp$$

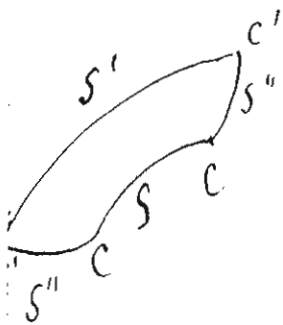
Atko je wofurany S a narone uslog je dp

$$\frac{d dp}{dt}$$

atko je wofurany nora uslog je:

$$\frac{\partial dp}{\partial t}$$

Oby heno woredny figuru obako apudant. Keka na narone
S' oterenaka narone wofurany S y fenerny dt, atko je y t dpryke
dno dp ceq je $\frac{\partial dp}{\partial t} dt$. Oba ce narone ceclpa us nra gora.



Atko je S'' wotekachy wofurany kros ce, ce' narone apudant
Su S', nra y gora wofuranyja:

1). Wofuranyja za dt dpryke kros S. Oby je gora
 $\frac{d dp}{dt} dt$.

2). dpryke kros wotekachy wofurany S'' je $\delta_1 dp$

3). Tarnuka dpryke kros S+S'' a dpryke kros S', oba
heno osnaruha ce $\delta_2 dp$

Wofuranyja $\frac{\partial dp}{\partial t} dt$ omh:

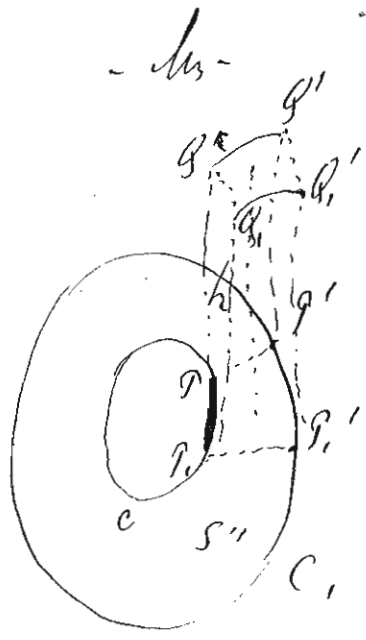
$$\frac{d dp}{dt} dt = \frac{d dp}{dt} dt + \delta_1 dp + \delta_2 dp \dots \dots \dots C$$

$\frac{d dp}{dt} dt$ ce narone narone u nra

$$\frac{d dp}{dt} = \int \rho d\omega \frac{d dt}{dt} \dots \dots \dots C$$

Agrega S₀

Atko na C yomeni qtu tarke P, P', wren fomena dt,
 Naq u wren S yre tu wren dala na C, y P, P'
 dpyoz P, P' wreni crafak se nam
 wrenenagan. dpyoz pi cur x p q kpa h wrenenag dw
 wrenenagan wrenenagan P, P', B, B', alu belkha
 P, B u m. q wren p q kpa u x p q.



wrenenagan wrenenagan = dw. h

$$h = \int l dx = l dx + m p + n q$$

Atko u komonenti dpyoz q q q wren P, P' i q dt, q dt,
 g dt. wrenenagan wrenenagan P, P' h u wren:

$$\begin{vmatrix} dx & dy & dz \\ q dx & q dy & g dt \\ \alpha & \beta & \delta \end{vmatrix} = dt \begin{vmatrix} dx & dy & dz \\ q & q & g \\ \alpha & \beta & \delta \end{vmatrix}$$

Atko u ga wreni wrenenagan P, P' = ds wreni y komonenti
 dx dy dz, P, P' = ds, (q dt etc). u h u komonenti
 dt p q.

wrenenagan dpyoz kpa S'':

$$\frac{dS_0}{dt} = \int \begin{vmatrix} dx & dy & dz \\ q & q & g \\ \alpha & \beta & \delta \end{vmatrix}$$

Atko wrenenagan u X Y Z wrenenagan:

$$\begin{aligned} X &= \alpha \eta - \beta \gamma \\ Y &= \alpha \zeta - \delta \eta \\ Z &= \beta \zeta - \alpha \eta \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{dS_0}{dt} = \int \sum X dx = \pm \int \sum l dx \left(\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} \right) \dots \dots \dots$$

Krag u obličinu $\int_2 dp$ unutarom.

$$\frac{\partial_2 dp}{\partial t} = \int d\omega \sum \ell^2 \sum \frac{d\alpha}{dt}$$

Krag u obličinu $\frac{\partial dp}{\partial t}$ unutarom:

$$\frac{\partial dp}{\partial t} = \int \sum \ell d\omega \frac{d\alpha}{dt} + \int \sum \ell d\omega \left(\frac{\partial \beta}{\partial t} - \frac{d\gamma}{dt} \right) + \int \sum \ell d\omega \sum \frac{d\alpha}{dt}$$

u:u:

$$\frac{\partial dp}{\partial t} = \int \sum \ell d\omega \left[\frac{d\alpha}{dt} + \frac{d}{dt} (\alpha \beta - \gamma^2) - \frac{d}{dt} (\beta \gamma - \alpha \eta) + \eta \sum \frac{d\alpha}{dt} \right]$$

ako odredimo u:

$$[\alpha] = \frac{d}{dt} (\beta \gamma - \alpha \eta) - \frac{d}{dt} (\alpha \beta - \gamma^2) - \eta \sum \frac{d\alpha}{dt}$$

$$[\beta] = \frac{d}{dt} (\gamma \eta - \beta \gamma) - \frac{d}{dt} (\beta \gamma - \alpha \eta) - \gamma \sum \frac{d\alpha}{dt}$$

$$[\gamma] = \frac{d}{dt} (\alpha \beta - \gamma^2) - \frac{d}{dt} (\gamma \eta - \beta \gamma) - \beta \sum \frac{d\alpha}{dt}$$

Krag u obličinu $\frac{\partial dp}{\partial t}$ unutarom:

$$\frac{\partial dp}{\partial t} = \int \sum \ell d\omega \left[\frac{d\alpha}{dt} - [\alpha] \right] \dots \quad \text{II.}$$

2.67 Tajna unutarom jignarom gromovostu, upit tajene II
 uferbu nam j jiu jignu tajene

ako u Nostarom bektu α, β, γ

$$N^2 = \alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2$$

$$N \frac{\partial N}{\partial t} = \sum \alpha \frac{d\alpha}{dt} - \sum \alpha [\alpha]$$

Ukratko: N mjernu y $d\omega$, α, β, γ bektu, $d\omega$ je

$$dp = N \cos \theta d\omega \dots$$



Ata sistem da rufelais $\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t}$ i peticionem ge
 pagunw ce dphun tenom, $\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t}$ cy konvencione dphun
 matij, ata kema gephunawp, wchj gphun:

$$\frac{d\eta}{dt} = \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{d\phi}{dt} = 0$$

$$\frac{d\eta}{dy} + \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{dx}{dz} + \frac{d\phi}{dy} = \frac{d\phi}{dt} + \frac{dx}{dz} = 0$$

$$\text{h} \quad \phi = N \cos \theta \, dw$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial t} \cos \theta \, dw - N \sin \theta \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t}$$

matij γt ~~$\theta = \theta_0$~~ $\theta = 0$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial t} \, dw$$

ata nga dphun jgnaw ce $\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = \int \xi \, dw \left[\frac{d\alpha}{dt} - [\alpha] \right] \text{ jgp}$,
 wawu bechj dphun wphunaw ce dw.

$$\frac{\partial N}{\partial t} \, dw = dw \left[l \left[\frac{d\alpha}{dt} - [\alpha] \right] \right]$$

ata kema dphun wphunaw ce N u ma ce

$$\text{ga j} \quad Nl = \alpha, \quad mN = \beta, \quad nN = \gamma$$

kenyawu tepeny:

$$N \frac{\partial N}{\partial t} = \sum \alpha \frac{d\alpha}{dt} - \sum \alpha [\alpha] - \dots \quad \text{II}$$

/.

3 Gyge gyge kyzolus jgnarusa^I

368 Atko j mero y uny, odweno dko w gysuno
S unygo, ludoan caw ga wschij' opuse:

$$\int \sum P dx = \frac{d}{dt} \int \sum l p x d w \dots$$

Uklytko w karye ga j w gysuno S kychu cu matryjom u
ga cu spoyke merowicko caw d p x g d u y u jgnarusa:

$$\int \sum P dx = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int \sum l p x d w \dots$$

atko cu ymaga j w kychu d p x y gromenubom w wy
spoyke unygo d p x d w.

atko cu jgnarusa j w gysuno w wchij' u gysuno
(at I) gysuno j unygo:

$$\int \sum l d w \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} \right) = \int \sum l d w \left(\frac{d p x}{dt} - [m x] \right) \dots (I)$$

Jgnarubowen unygo cu j unygo:

$$\frac{d p x}{dt} = \frac{d l y}{dt} - \frac{d l z}{dt} + [m x]$$

$$\frac{d p y}{dt} = \frac{d l z}{dt} - \frac{d l x}{dt} + [m y] \dots (I)$$

$$\frac{d p z}{dt} = \frac{d l x}{dt} - \frac{d l y}{dt} + [m z]$$

atko j gyge gyge kyzolus jgnarusa cu wchij' u gysuno.

mera y kychu.

$$[m x] = \frac{d}{dt} m (\beta z - \alpha y) - \frac{d}{dt} m (\alpha y - \beta z) - \sum \frac{d p x}{dt}$$

$$[m y] = \frac{d}{dt} m (\gamma z - \beta x) - \frac{d}{dt} m (\beta x - \gamma z) - \sum \frac{d p y}{dt}$$

$$[m z] = \frac{d}{dt} m (\alpha x - \gamma y) - \frac{d}{dt} m (\gamma y - \alpha x) - \sum \frac{d p z}{dt}$$

3. Za neni ykhetany neman chuga ykly hachem

$$T = cy - by - \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} - \frac{dH}{dt}$$

$$G = az - cz - \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} - \frac{dH}{dt} \dots 3$$

$$R = bz - ay - \frac{\partial H}{\partial t} - \frac{dH}{dt}$$

ako zly jznamenij az yzore zly hachem chuga
jznamenija:

$$a = \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial G}{\partial z}$$

grupenijazamen unachem:

$$\frac{da}{dt} = \frac{d^2 H}{dt^2} = \frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial y \partial t} - \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial z \partial t}$$

Koz u oby jzney hachem i zly uobch 4 u jz 3 neman

$$\frac{d^2 H}{dt^2} = \frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial z^2} - \frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(az - cz) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(bz - ay) \dots 4$$

$$\text{ngi } a = \mu_d \quad b = \mu_p \quad c = \mu_x$$

Koz u oby jzney ce zly jznamenijazamen unachem i neman ce da
y wozum uobch chuga u da neman ce neman zly $\frac{d^2 H}{dt^2}$, kozu jz
potan neman u kozu jz hachem jz jz koz neman neman jz
neman.

Jizy oby neman unachem neman neman
Koz jzney u hachem

Komponenty y hachem kod jzney	μ_d	μ_p	μ_x
" " hachem	a	b	c

$$a = \alpha + \gamma A$$

$$b = \beta + \gamma B$$

$$c = \gamma + \gamma C$$

Za uobch jzney jzney da cy a = μ_d etc. a kozu jzney
y neman y jzney neman neman neman, hachem
ce neman unachem.

Atas adalah :

$$a = \mu_d + \gamma_h h$$

$$b = \mu_p + \gamma_h B_0 \dots \dots \dots 2$$

$$c = \mu_g + \gamma_h c_0$$

μ_g dan μ_p, B_0, c_0 konstanta manufaktur yang bergantung pada

dan persamaan:

$$[a] = [\mu_d] + \gamma_h [h] \text{ ets.}$$

Atas adalah bentuk jignannya:

$$\frac{da}{dt} = \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} + [a]$$

aggrate of γ_h dan h

$$\frac{d\mu_d}{dt} = \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} + [\mu_d]$$

umutano:

$$\frac{d\mu_d}{dt} - \frac{da}{dt} = [\mu_d] - [a] = -\gamma_h [h]$$

Ciri-ciri $a = \mu_d + \gamma_h h$

$$\frac{dh}{dt} = [h]$$

$$\frac{dB_0}{dt} = [B_0] \dots \dots \dots 3.$$

$$\frac{dc_0}{dt} = [c_0]$$

Atas jignannya adalah bentuk yang tergantung pada bentuk dan jignannya atau perubahan.

Atas jignannya adalah bentuk yang tergantung pada bentuk dan jignannya atau perubahan. Jika jignannya adalah bentuk yang tergantung pada bentuk dan jignannya atau perubahan. Jika jignannya adalah bentuk yang tergantung pada bentuk dan jignannya atau perubahan.

$$\frac{d\mu_d}{dt} = \int \sum \text{Ldew} \left(\frac{dh}{dt} - [h] \right) = v$$

$$\frac{dh}{dt} = [h] \text{ ets.}$$

Prędkość w polu elektromagnetycznym

Wzrosty prędkości w polu ^{elektromagnetycznym} generowanym przez prąd

w ośrodku:

$$-\int \nabla \alpha dx = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \int \nabla \rho dx + \frac{d}{dt} \int \nabla \times \mathbf{A} dx \dots \text{I}$$

gdzie: antena ma kształt a w kształcie ρ , gdzie ρ to prąd
 rozkładem elektrycznym jest odpowiednio rozkładem w przestrzeni
 prądu indukcyjnego elektrycznego jest \mathbf{S} .

Wzrost w polu, onde a odpowiedni \mathbf{S} w kierunku \mathbf{S}
 a dla wartości \mathbf{S} w kierunku \mathbf{S} , przez obrotu \mathbf{S} do \mathbf{S} i \mathbf{S}
 bierze wartość \mathbf{S} w kierunku \mathbf{S} , gdzie \mathbf{S} to wartość \mathbf{S} w kierunku \mathbf{S} .

$$-\int \nabla \alpha dx = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \int \nabla \rho dx + \frac{d}{dt} \int \nabla \times \mathbf{A} dx \dots \text{II}$$

Każde wyrażenie Stokes-ów tożsamość \mathbf{S} i \mathbf{S} w kierunku \mathbf{S}
 z wyjątkiem \mathbf{S} i \mathbf{S} :

$$\int \nabla \times (\frac{d\mathbf{A}}{dt} - [\mathbf{A}]) = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \int \nabla \times \rho dx + \int \nabla \times (\frac{d\mathbf{A}}{dt} - [\mathbf{A}]) dx$$

uważając:

$$\frac{d\mathbf{A}}{dt} - \frac{d\mathbf{B}}{dt} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \rho + \frac{d[\mathbf{A}]}{dt} - [\mathbf{A}]$$

$$\frac{d\mathbf{A}}{dt} - \frac{d\mathbf{B}}{dt} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \rho + \frac{d[\mathbf{A}]}{dt} - [\mathbf{A}] \dots \text{III}$$

$$\frac{d\mathbf{A}}{dt} - \frac{d\mathbf{B}}{dt} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \rho + \frac{d[\mathbf{A}]}{dt} - [\mathbf{A}]$$

gdzie \mathbf{S} to prąd w kierunku \mathbf{S} , \mathbf{S} to wartość \mathbf{S} w kierunku \mathbf{S}
 z wyjątkiem \mathbf{S} i \mathbf{S} .

Wzrost \mathbf{S} i \mathbf{S} w kierunku \mathbf{S} :

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \rho + \frac{d[\mathbf{A}]}{dt} - [\mathbf{A}] = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \rho$$

$$= \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \rho$$

$$= \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \rho$$

rycy u r w komponenty generowane przez
 układ = gęstość przepływu pędu w kierunku osi x:

$$\frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{dy}{dx} = 45z$$

$$\frac{dx}{dz} - \frac{dz}{dx} = 45y$$

$$\frac{dy}{dz} - \frac{dz}{dy} = 45x$$

Legramy 3 y czołowe całkowitego pędu w kierunku osi x
 w kierunku osi x u r w małe gęstości pędu w kierunku osi x:

h i j:

$$h = p + \frac{1}{45} \frac{dK_T}{dt} - \frac{1}{45} [K_T]$$

$$v = -$$

$$w = -$$

Całkowite pędy $f = \frac{K_T}{45}$ kierunek przepływu w

kierunek osi x:

$$h = p + \frac{df}{dt} - [f]$$

$$v = q + \frac{dg}{dt} - [g]$$

$$w = r + \frac{dh}{dt} - [r]$$

$$[f] = \frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{dy}{dx} - \eta \leq \frac{dx}{dx}$$

$$[g] = \frac{dx}{dz} - \frac{dz}{dx} - \eta \leq \frac{dx}{dz}$$

$$[h] = \frac{dy}{dz} - \frac{dz}{dy} - \eta \leq \frac{dy}{dz}$$

$$x = h\eta - g\delta$$

$$y = f\delta - h\eta$$

$$z = g\eta - f\delta$$

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

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

$$\gamma = \frac{dz}{dt}$$

Is olus j'jegnerum ja ene pesimke usrety
makchere u tyga.

$$\text{Atk ctakum } \xi \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \rho$$

Poychura yalor elektromagnitn

$$n = p + \frac{dt}{dt} + \rho \eta + \frac{dy}{dz} - \frac{dz}{dy}$$

$$r = q + \frac{dq}{dz} + \rho \eta + \frac{dx}{dz} + \frac{dz}{dx}$$

$$w = z + \frac{dz}{dt} + \rho \eta + \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{dx}{dy}$$

Agubye u uslozhu ga u chyye ceshy u uslozhu zene

a) q, ρ, z chyye ceshy uslozhu

b) $\frac{dt}{dt}, \frac{dq}{dz}, \frac{dz}{dt}$ " " uslozhu

c) $\rho \eta, \rho \eta, \rho \eta$ " " Kombekyjom (Rowland)

d) $\left[\left(\frac{dy}{dz} - \frac{dz}{dy} \right) \text{ etc} \right]$ chyye Rowland.

La unu chyye ceshy u uslozhu ga u spencaplyastem
uslozhu elektromagnitn chyye uslozhu u uslozhu chyye u uslozhu
uslozhu uslozhu. Pentren j' uslozhu jom j'iguy uslozhu chyye uslozhu
uslozhu uslozhu uslozhu uslozhu uslozhu.

curl curl \mathcal{E} na x oky ovy j :

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{E}_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}_x}{\partial y} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{E}_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}_z}{\partial x} \right) =$$
$$-\left(\frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{E}_x}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{E}_x}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{E}_z}{\partial z^2} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{E}_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}_z}{\partial z} \right] = -\Delta \mathcal{E}_x + \frac{\partial \operatorname{div} \mathcal{E}}{\partial t}$$

Kieq u obz cennu y jgnanuu III unahenu:

$$c^2 \Delta \mathcal{E} = \kappa \mu \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{E}}{\partial t^2} + 4\pi j \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}}{\partial t} \quad \text{IV}$$

Atke jgnanuu \mathcal{E} u uovnuem x x oky y z oky u ysmen
usloz, na x, y u z gotubnuu vnutri $\operatorname{div} \operatorname{curl} \mathcal{E} = 0$

$$\kappa \mu \frac{\partial \operatorname{div} \mathcal{E}}{\partial t} + 4\pi j \operatorname{div} \mathcal{E} = 0 \quad \text{3.}$$

Atke j $\operatorname{div} \mathcal{E}$ nyma yovretky vnutri div

$$\operatorname{div} \mathcal{E} = 0 \quad \text{4.}$$

Ze che lperu fuzjasa vnojbu.

In jgnanuu \mathcal{M} ce uovnuu $\operatorname{div} j =$
 $\operatorname{div} \mathcal{M} = 0$

Ze uovnuem bektoru \mathcal{E} cnygnuu c jgnanuuom
IV u 3 uovnu uovnuem y vnutry poljacionu usred:

$$c^2 \Delta \mathcal{E}_x = \kappa \mu \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{E}_x}{\partial t^2} + 4\pi j \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}_x}{\partial t}$$

$$c^2 \Delta \mathcal{E}_y = \kappa \mu \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{E}_y}{\partial t^2} + 4\pi j \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}_y}{\partial t} \quad \text{A.}$$

$$c^2 \Delta \mathcal{E}_z = \kappa \mu \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{E}_z}{\partial t^2} + 4\pi j \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}_z}{\partial t}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{E}_x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}_z}{\partial z} = 0 \quad \text{B}$$

Kraj u us oline pignamara nase bekye ξ u casem
 y Π u casem bekye Π . Ze ogrezyly se nuznyy dub
 wznata wretno pignoch u_1, u_2, u_3 . Kraj y uskata
 wretno pignoch ξ . u_1 us I e golyy wretno pignoch ξ .
 $\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial t}$ u onde y pignata wy A u B woznyy ogrezeny.

Komponente bekye ξ u ogrezyly us pignamara
 A , kraj y obrotka:

$$c^2 \Delta u = \kappa \mu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} + \gamma \pi \Delta u \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \quad (4)$$

u onde daji u u $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$ za $t=0$ wznata korofyulogy ξ y z .

Ze caryy jannu wy ay kraj u wznata casu og pignu komponent
 na wy x u y z yzera y:

$$c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \kappa \mu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} + \gamma \pi \Delta u \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \quad (5)$$

Zegnamara C wy chubtu wy chubtu palnora woznyy
 y caryy wy chubtu wy chubtu, daji woznyy daji woznyy u x
 kraj wy chubtu wy chubtu wy chubtu - daji woznyy.

- Zegnamara woznyy -
 y
 woznyy wy chubtu

273 daji woznyy wy chubtu wy chubtu wy chubtu wy chubtu
 onde y $\lambda=0$ $\kappa=\mu=1$ u pignamara y wy chubtu y:

$$c^2 \Delta u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \quad (6)$$

Wy chubtu ay za u :

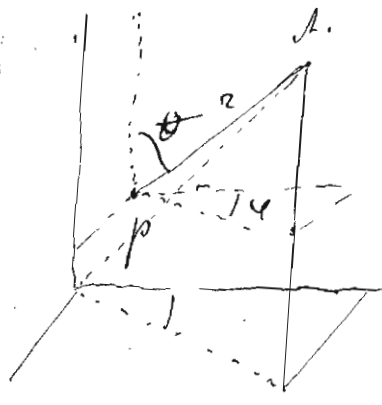
$$u = f(x+y^2)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = f'(x+y^2) \quad \text{za } t=0$$

daji wy chubtu: wy chubtu wy chubtu wy chubtu wy chubtu
 na komponent wy chubtu wy chubtu, daji woznyy u wy chubtu wy chubtu.

/

Atkeji marka p usoly kretany nekofornmet ches
 i dency kopyuncem x, y, z . Marka it y kopyuncem ty
 t gady w arachki obresman ca x, y, z u ozdyant pch ca z
 ybjeam w rypne kopyuncem u wstat chubam y p wstat
 u rypne jguncem:



$$x - x_1 = r \sin \theta \cos \varphi$$

$$y - y_1 = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi$$

$$z - z_1 = r \cos \theta$$

In pancefjuncem jguncem $\Delta u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$
 gady am:

$$\Delta u = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2}$$

Ozuncem u p otk kopyuncem, wene to wofjuncem
 do $\Delta u = 0$:

$$d\omega = r^2 d\omega = r^2 \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi$$

$d\omega$ je wofjuncem kopyuncem wofjuncem.

Kopyuncem j wofjuncem ca $d\omega$ u wstat
 rypne amekem:

$$\int \Delta u d\omega = \frac{1}{r^2} \int \left[\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + u \right] d\omega = \frac{1}{r^2} \int \left[\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right] r^2 d\omega$$

$$\int \Delta_1 u d\omega = r^2 \int \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} d\omega + \int 2r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} d\omega$$

$$\int \Delta_2 u d\omega = \int \frac{\partial \sin \theta}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} d\theta d\varphi = 0 = \int \left[\sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \right]_{\theta=0}^{\theta=\pi} d\varphi$$

$$\int \Delta_3 u d\omega = \int \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \right) d\varphi d\theta = 0$$

Atke obresman ca $\mathcal{R}(r) = \frac{r}{4\pi} \int u d\omega$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{R}}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int u d\omega + \frac{r}{4\pi} \int \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} d\omega$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{R}}{\partial r^2} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} d\omega + \frac{r}{4\pi} \int \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} d\omega$$

./

Krag u olos crvenom γ : $\int h \, dw$ umetamo:

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$$\frac{1}{4h} \int h \, dw = \frac{2}{4h} \frac{\partial^2 \Omega}{\partial r^2}$$

um:

$$\frac{2^2}{4h} \int \Delta U \, dw = 2 \frac{\partial^2 \Omega}{\partial r^2}$$

$$\frac{2^2}{4h} \int \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial t^2} \, dw = 2 \frac{\partial^2 \Omega}{\partial t^2}$$

Krag u olos crvenom γ i. gubnja u:

$$\frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 \Omega}{\partial R^2} \dots \dots \dots 2.$$

Takođe ignoriramo i gubnja u γ koji je neravnomerno
dijeljenje Ω . Ovo je ignoriramo za geometrijski krag.

Primerimo u y-ovom se Ω gubi u olos dijeljenja
u olos u:

$$\frac{2}{4h} \int f(x, y, z) \, dw = \varphi(z) \dots \dots \dots 3$$

$$\frac{2}{4h} \int \tilde{f}(x, y, z) \, dw = \varphi(z)$$

Krag u olos crvenom γ i \tilde{f} moment u φ u φ u u
u olos u olos jedinstvo. U olos u se Ω :

$$\Omega = \varphi(z) \text{ u } \frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial t} = \varphi(z) \text{ u } t=0 \text{ u } t>0 \dots \dots \dots 4$$

u u jedinstvo u $\Omega = \frac{2}{4h} \int U \, dw$

$$\Omega = 0 \text{ u } z = 0$$

Imamo da Ω zbilja u olos x, y, z , u olos Ω u olos u olos
jedinstvo u Ω

$$\Omega = \int \frac{2}{4h} U \, dw$$

$$U(x, y, z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Omega(z)}{z}$$

Da u olos crvenom u olos u olos u olos u olos u olos
u olos u olos:

korrektur p:

$$\varphi(-z) = -\varphi(z) \quad \text{u} \quad \varphi'(-z) = -\varphi'(z)$$

$$\Omega = \frac{1}{2} [\varphi(z+ct) + \varphi(z-ct)] + \frac{1}{2c} \int_{z-ct}^{z+ct} \varphi'(z) dz \quad (5)$$

was 5

$$\frac{d\Omega}{dz} = \frac{1}{2} [\varphi'(z) + \varphi'(z)] + \frac{1}{2c} \varphi'(z)$$

$$\frac{d\Omega}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} [c\varphi'(z-ct) - c\varphi'(z+ct)] + \frac{2c}{2c} [\varphi'(z+ct) - \varphi'(z-ct)]$$

$$\frac{d\Omega}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} [c\varphi'(ct+z) - c\varphi'(z-ct)] + \frac{1}{2c} [\varphi'(z+ct) - \varphi'(z-ct)]$$

zu $z=0$ (abstrahieren z')

$$\frac{d\Omega}{dt} = \frac{2}{2} c\varphi'(ct) + \frac{2}{2c} \varphi'(ct) = c\varphi'(ct) + \frac{1}{c} \varphi'(ct)$$

mi:

$$\Omega = \frac{2}{4\pi} \int U dv$$

$$\int dt \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int \frac{\partial U}{\partial t} dv dt$$

$$\frac{\Omega}{2} = U(x, y, z, t)$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Omega}{2} = U(x, y, z, t)$$

zu $t=0$ un:

$$U(x, y, z, t) = c\varphi'(ct) + \frac{1}{c} \varphi'(ct) \quad (6)$$

Nez u vgl. querey qub. feldw. unnterw.

$$\frac{1}{c} \varphi'(ct) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int d\varphi \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin \theta d\theta F(x_1 + ct \sin \theta \cos \varphi, \dots)$$

$$4\pi c\varphi'(ct) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[t \int d\varphi \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin \theta d\theta F(x_1 + ct \sin \theta \cos \varphi, \dots) \right]$$

Bestimmt die U aus gl. gen. U_1, U_2 :

$$U_1 = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int F(x+ct, y+ct, z+ct) dv$$

$$U_2 = \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[t F(x+ct, y+ct, z+ct) \right] dv$$

$$U = \cos mt, \quad \sin mt$$

$$V = \cos \frac{mx}{a}, \quad \sin \frac{mx}{a}$$

Primum ora pensesu kya hai

$$x=0 \text{ u } x=l \text{ gyy } \mathcal{L} = U \cdot V = 0.$$

oban gorbuzuy unkyerem $\sin \frac{mx}{a}$ ipi val ugra $x=0$

$$\frac{ml}{a} = n\pi \quad n = \frac{ml}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} \text{ Pureshij:}$$

$$\sin \frac{cnx}{l} \quad \text{I.}$$

Kapshyrozuy unkyerem \mathcal{L} :

$$\mathcal{L} = [A_1 \cos mt + B_1 \sin mt] \sin \frac{cnx}{l}$$

um:

$$\mathcal{L} = A_1 \left[\cos mt + \frac{B_1}{A_1} \sin mt \right] \sin \frac{cnx}{l}$$

Chalunw $\frac{B_1}{A_1} = \frac{\cos mt}{\sin mt}$ u konstanty woly osnuchunw u

u wa hew unaku: (I i konstante)

$$\mathcal{L} = A \cos \frac{n\pi c}{l} (t - \tau) \cdot \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \quad \text{II.}$$

Sto ynesno che fuduch $n=0 + \infty + -\infty$ ka II gorbuzuy
omul unkyerem. Kaga y II samem \mathcal{L}

$$A_n = A \cos n \frac{c\tau}{l} \quad B_n = A \sin n \frac{c\tau}{l}$$

umathew:

$$\mathcal{L} = \sum_n \left(A_n \cos n \frac{c\tau}{l} + B_n \sin n \frac{c\tau}{l} \right) \sin n \frac{\pi x}{l}$$

ky j $\frac{l}{c\tau}$ fow u kyj u jgwa osnuchuy unkyerem
fow. $\frac{l}{c\tau} = \frac{c}{2l}$ Sto ynesno y j $n=1$ unaku $\frac{l}{c\tau} =$

$$c\tau = 2l.$$

A_n u B_n ypanow by \mathcal{L} fuduch.

Obtuzi puzca:

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- 23 -

$$\Omega = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(A_n \cos \frac{n\pi ct}{l} + B_n \sin \frac{n\pi ct}{l} \right) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \quad (II)$$

Obz. besno vprazniti A_n u B_n u prvku:

za $t=0$ u $0 < x < l$ $\Omega = f(x)$ u $\frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial t} = \bar{F}(x)$.

Obz. u prvku f u \bar{F} gube u uvjetima $0 \dots l$ u $0 \dots l$.

h₁ u III uvjetima:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} = f(x) \quad (1)$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n B_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} = \frac{l}{\pi c} \bar{F}(x)$$

ako $f(x)$ u $\bar{F}(x)$ polimeru u pol u \sin .

$$A_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx$$

$$B_n = \frac{2}{c \pi n} \int_0^l \bar{F}(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx$$

ako uvjetima f u \bar{F} u $0 \dots l$ u $0 \dots l$ u $0 \dots l$,

moza u prvku:

$$f(-x) = -f(x) \quad \bar{F}(-x) = -\bar{F}(x)$$

$$f(x+2l) = f(x) \quad \bar{F}(x+2l) = \bar{F}(x)$$

ako u prvku f u \bar{F} gube u uvjetima $x=0$ u $x=l$ u $0 \dots l$,

moza:

$$f(l+x) = -f(l-x) \quad \bar{F}(l+x) = -\bar{F}(l-x)$$

u prvku f u \bar{F} u uvjetima $0 \dots l$ u $0 \dots l$,

moza u prvku:

$$\sum B_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} = -\frac{1}{c} \int_0^l \bar{F}(x) dx + \text{Const.}$$

./.

474 kjer je a in b yveševljeni ž njuno u obliki nelinearnosti:

$$u = \frac{1}{2} \sum_0^{\infty} A_n \left(\sin \frac{n\pi}{l} (x-ct) + \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} (x+ct) \right) + \\ + \frac{1}{2} \sum_0^{\infty} B_n \left(\cos \frac{n\pi}{l} (x-ct) - \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} (x+ct) \right)$$

ko se vendar ignoriramo s strani ž njuno u:

$$-u = \frac{1}{2} [f(x+ct) + f(x-ct)] + \frac{1}{2c} \int_{x-ct}^{x+ct} F(t) dx \quad (1)$$

(D'Alembert, Daniel Bernoulli).

475 ~~odpravljanje~~ polin. In parno u da u $\varphi(x)$ polin. ž pol:

$$\varphi(x) = a_1 \sin x + a_2 \sin 2x + \dots$$

$$+ b_1 \cos x + b_2 \cos 2x + \dots$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin mx \cos nx dx = 0$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin mx \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos(m-n)x dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos(m+n)x dx = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} n \geq m \\ n < m \end{matrix}$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos mx \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos(m-n)x dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos(m+n)x dx = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} n > m \\ n < m \\ n = m \end{matrix}$$

Atko je $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin mx dx$ in $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos mx dx$ u neto enakovredno uveljavi $-\pi$ in π , govortemo:

$$a_m = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(x) \sin mx dx$$

$$b_m = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(x) \cos mx dx$$

$\int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} \varphi(x) \sin nx dx = \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} \varphi(x) \sin nx dx$

za a_m u b_m nomena jednako su:

$$a_m = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} \varphi(x) \sin mx dx$$

$$b_m = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} \varphi(x) \cos mx dx$$

3.76 Primer odrediti Fourierove koeficijente za $f(x) = \cos(x - \alpha)$.
 Moment je jednak:

$$2 \cos(x - \alpha) = e^{i(x - \alpha)} + e^{-i(x - \alpha)}$$

Kako u ovom slučaju ujedini se a_m i b_m u matricu:

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} \varphi(\alpha) e^{in(x-\alpha)} d\alpha$$

Ako u ovom slučaju $\varphi(x) = \cos(x - \alpha)$ i $\varphi(\alpha) = \cos(\alpha - \alpha)$

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} \varphi(\alpha) e^{in(x-\alpha)} d\alpha$$

gdje je $\varphi(\alpha) = \cos(\alpha - \alpha)$

Kako $\varphi(x)$ neparno je $\varphi(-x) = -\varphi(x)$

$$\pi a_m = \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} \varphi(x) \sin mx dx = 2 \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} \varphi(x) \sin mx dx$$

$$\pi b_m = \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} \varphi(x) \cos mx dx = 0$$

Jeżeli $f(x)$ nieparzysta $f(-x) = -f(x)$

$$a_n = 0$$

$$f(x) = a_1 \sin x + a_2 \sin 2x + a_3 \sin 3x$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx \, dx$$

jeżeli $f(x)$ nieparzysta

u

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} b_0 + b_1 \cos x + b_2 \cos 2x + b_3 \cos 3x +$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx \, dx$$

jeżeli $f(x)$ parzysta

Wyznaczyć: obliczyć szereg Fouriera dla funkcji $f(x) = \frac{1}{e^x}$ dla $x \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ i przedłużyć ją jako funkcję parzystą.

$$f(x) = a_1 \sin \frac{\pi x}{e} + a_2 \sin \frac{2\pi x}{e} +$$

$$\frac{1}{2} b_0 + b_1 \cos \frac{\pi x}{e} + b_2 \cos \frac{2\pi x}{e} + \dots$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{e}{2}}^{\frac{e}{2}} f(x) \sin n \frac{\pi x}{e} \, dx$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{e}{2}}^{\frac{e}{2}} f(x) \cos n \frac{\pi x}{e} \, dx$$

Дифференциальные уравнения

Умножения уравнения

$$c^2 \Delta U = \alpha^2 \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial t^2} + 2\beta \frac{\partial U}{\partial t}$$

Эффекты в уравнении Δ - членов $\alpha^2 = \frac{1}{\rho} \mu$ и $\beta = 2\eta \frac{1}{\rho}$,
 $c^2 \alpha^2$ и β и могут зависеть от координат. Если оба члена
и α^2 и β не зависят от координат, то Δ - гомогенное уравнение
и α^2 и β не зависят от координат, то уравнение называется уравнением
Лапласа (или уравнением Пуассона).

За $\alpha = 0$ речь идет об уравнении Лапласа.
" $\beta = 0$ - это уравнение Пуассона.

Умножение уравнения Лапласа:

$$c^2 \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2} = \alpha^2 \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial t^2} + 2\beta \frac{\partial U}{\partial t}$$

Здесь U - потенциал.

Умножение U на функцию u приводит к уравнению Лапласа
и u - это функция, удовлетворяющая уравнению Лапласа. Это есть
уравнение Лапласа.

Пусть $U = e^{-\frac{\beta t}{\alpha^2}} u$

Подставим:

$$c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \alpha^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - \frac{\beta^2}{\alpha^2} u$$

Член $\frac{\beta^2}{\alpha^2} u$ и член $\frac{\alpha^2}{\rho} u$
и u - это уравнение:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = u \quad \text{I}$$

Согласно уравнению U и u и $\frac{\partial U}{\partial t}$ за $t=0$
и $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$ за $t=0$

Jeśli obrotowe mamy dotychczas i gwarantujemy na to
 że jest to uśredniony moment i $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$ gwarantujemy $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$ równa
 ma 0.

Każde i jego wyznacznik jest zero i gwarantujemy
 I na to $u = v$ wtedy uśredniony moment:

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} + v = 0 \quad \dots \quad \text{I}$$

uśrednieniem I i II

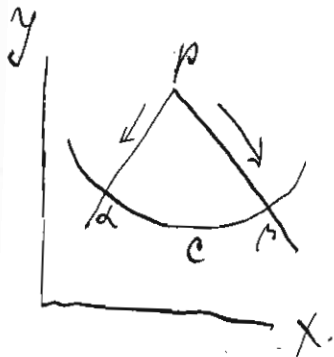
$$v \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) - u \left(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - u \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)$$

Opiszemy Taylora bez potrzeby:

$$\int \left[\left(v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) dy + \left(v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - u \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) dx \right] = 0 \quad \dots \quad 1$$

$$\left(\int \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dx = \int v dx = \int v dx \right)$$

obrotowe Taylora uśrednieniem.



Każda cy współrzędnych punktu p obrotowe uśrednieniem
 x_1, y_1 . Wzrosty uśrednieniem uśrednieniem:

$$x - y = x_1 - y_1$$

$$x + y = x_1 + y_1$$

uśrednieniem uśrednieniem uśrednieniem uśrednieniem

uśrednieniem uśrednieniem uśrednieniem uśrednieniem:

$$\text{zostaje } dx = dy \text{ na } dp \text{ i } dx = -dy \text{ na } pp$$

$$3 \cdot \int_c \left[\left(v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) dy + \left(v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - u \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) dx \right] - \int_a^b (v du - v dv) - \int_a^b (v du - v dv)$$

uśrednieniem uśrednieniem uśrednieniem uśrednieniem

uśrednieniem uśrednieniem:

$$2M_{pp} = h_a + h_p + \int_c \left[\left(v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) dy + \left(v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - u \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) dx \right]$$

h_p, h_a h_p uśrednieniem uśrednieniem uśrednieniem uśrednieniem

7.78 Konformni rešitvi Laplaceovega integrala v pismeni

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} + v = 0 \quad \text{--- I}$$

misli na galunco:

$$(x-x_1) - (y-y_1) = 0 \quad \text{in} \quad (x-x_1) + (y-y_1) = 0 \quad \text{--- II}$$

palno pismeno in vsedy app uva

Konformna mapa iz galunke

konformna:

$$z = \sqrt{(y-y_1)^2 - (x-x_1)^2}$$

na mislijanju z je njena uva oblike funkcije $z = f(x, y)$.

Preverimo, če z rešuje Laplaceovo enačbo $v = f(z)$. Skerpi no

izprij: vidi j:

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = - \frac{dv}{dz} \frac{dz}{dx} = - \frac{dv}{dz} \frac{(x-x_1)}{z}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{dv}{dz} \frac{(y-y_1)}{z} \quad ; \quad \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{dv}{dz} \right) \frac{(x-x_1)^2}{z} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{dv}{dz}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{dv}{dz} \right) \frac{(y-y_1)^2}{z} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{dv}{dz}$$

Ker je oblika z uva I unateno:

$$\frac{d^2 v}{dz^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{dv}{dz} = v = 0$$

Reši Laplaceovo pismeno preko 0^{th} aproksimacije iz

$$v = \mathcal{I}(i^2) = 1 + \frac{z^2}{2^2} + \frac{z^4}{2^2 4^2} + \frac{z^6}{2^2 4^2 6^2} + \dots$$

Reši j v za $z=0$ palno pismeno

.

379 Laku metode titik dan penyelesaian masalah

Yasunori cukup gaji metode kimia dan chi metode x^a gambar
 dan metode rumus c amaran x^a dan y

$$1) u = f(x) \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = F(x) \quad \text{di } y=0$$

analogi dengan barisan x dan y :

$$x_1 - y_1 \quad \text{dan} \quad x_1 + y_1 \quad \text{dan} \quad dy = 0$$

$$\text{di } y=0$$

$$z = \sqrt{y_1^2 - (x - x_1)^2} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{y}{z} \frac{dz}{dy}$$

dan gambar hubungan

$$I) \dots \quad 2u(x, y) = f(x_1 - y_1) + f(x_1 + y_1) + \int_{x_1 - y_1}^{x_1 + y_1} \sqrt{z} F(x) dx + y_1 \int_{x_1 - y_1}^{x_1 + y_1} \frac{1}{z} \frac{dz}{dy} f(x)$$

$$\frac{1}{z} \frac{dz}{dy} = \frac{1}{z} + \frac{z^2}{z^2 y} + \frac{z^4}{z^2 y^2 6} + \dots$$

di $z=0$ jadi konstan.

Maka di atas diagram dan uraian konstanta yang cukup:

$$f(x) = 0 \quad F(x) = 0 \quad \text{di } x < h_1 \quad \text{dan} \quad x > h_2$$

dan y gambar y_1 (urutan penyederhana), untuk i dan I $u(x, y_1) =$

$$\text{Kasus } i: \quad x_1 < h_1 - y_1 \quad \text{dan} \quad x_1 > h_2 + y_1$$

Ada di bagian bawah yang cukup jelas dan diagram $\frac{1}{z}$ yang cukup
 jelas, dan yang cukup dan diagram yang cukup jelas. Dan ada
 diagram yang cukup jelas dan diagram yang cukup jelas.

Maka $y_1 > \frac{1}{2}(h_2 - h_1)$ dan gambar x_1 cukup dan

$$h_2 - y_1 < x_1 < h_1 + y_1$$

$$x_1 - y_1 < h_1 \quad \text{dan} \quad x_1 + y_1 > h_2 \quad \text{untuk} \quad f(x_1 - y_1) \quad \text{dan} \quad f(x_1 + y_1) \quad \text{yang}$$

dan gambar dan $u(x, y)$ dan

$$2u_1 = \int_{h_1}^{h_2} \sqrt{z} F(x) dx + y_1 \int_{h_1}^{h_2} \frac{1}{z} \frac{dz}{dy} f(x) dx$$

Objekt ulega ruchowi jednostajnie przyspieszonym z
 prędkością początkową v_0 i przyspieszeniem a .

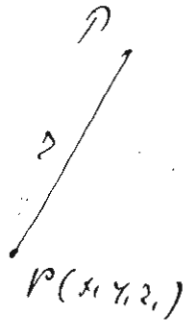
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Właściwość: $f(x) = -f(-x)$ i $F(x) = -F(-x)$
 Właściwość: $f(x) = -f(-x)$ i $F(x) = -F(-x)$
 Właściwość: $f(x) = -f(-x)$ i $F(x) = -F(-x)$

Właściwość: $f(x) = -f(-x)$ i $F(x) = -F(-x)$
 Właściwość: $f(x) = -f(-x)$ i $F(x) = -F(-x)$
 Właściwość: $f(x) = -f(-x)$ i $F(x) = -F(-x)$

4.8) Prędkość $v(t) = at + v_0$ i przesunięcie $s(t) = \frac{1}{2}at^2 + v_0t + s_0$

4.9) Prędkość $v(t) = at + v_0$ i przesunięcie $s(t) = \frac{1}{2}at^2 + v_0t + s_0$



$$c^2 \frac{d^2 \Omega}{dt^2} = \frac{\partial^2 \Omega}{\partial x^2} + 2p \frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial t} \dots \quad \text{I}$$

Właściwość: $f(x) = -f(-x)$ i $F(x) = -F(-x)$
 Właściwość: $f(x) = -f(-x)$ i $F(x) = -F(-x)$
 Właściwość: $f(x) = -f(-x)$ i $F(x) = -F(-x)$

$$\Omega = \frac{2}{4\pi} \int \psi d\omega \dots$$

Ω zagęszczenie prędkości:

$$c^2 \frac{d^2 \Omega}{dt^2} = \frac{\partial^2 \Omega}{\partial x^2} + 2p \frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial t} \dots \quad \text{II}$$

Właściwość: $f(x) = -f(-x)$ i $F(x) = -F(-x)$
 Właściwość: $f(x) = -f(-x)$ i $F(x) = -F(-x)$
 Właściwość: $f(x) = -f(-x)$ i $F(x) = -F(-x)$

$$\text{Za } t=0 \quad \Omega = \frac{2}{4\pi} \int \psi(x, y, z) d\omega = \psi(0)$$

$$\frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial t} = \frac{2}{4\pi} \int \dot{\psi}(x, y, z) d\omega = \dot{\psi}(0)$$

$$\text{Za } t=0 \quad \Omega = 0$$

Atko j'ys dr:

$$\varphi(-z) = -\varphi(z) \quad \psi(-z) = -\psi(z)$$

Atko dr sumerum y ugar za $U(r)$ cmenyptan f u T cu φ u $\frac{dr}{e}$ u cmenom u j'gremom:

$$U = e^{-\frac{\beta t}{x^2} u}$$

x cu $\frac{dx}{r}$ x cmenom a y cu $\frac{d^2 y}{r}$ y u g'olthemo: $z+ct$

$$II) \dots 2\Omega e^{\beta t} = \varphi(z+ct) + \varphi(z-ct) + \frac{1}{c} \int_{z-ct}^{z+ct} v \psi(x) dx + \frac{\beta^2}{c} \int_{z-ct}^{z+ct} \frac{1}{2} \frac{dv}{dz} \psi(x)$$

V j' usbecna d'p'nt'k'ij' u z g'ala p'p'osom:

$$v = 1 + \frac{z^2}{2^2} + \frac{z^4}{2^2 4^2} + \dots$$

$$z = \frac{\Omega}{c} \sqrt{c^2 t^2 - (x-z)^2} \dots z$$

La du k'auom h'edoch za U y k'ij' z, h'ent of'odur $\frac{\Omega}{2}$ za

$z=0$

u, U amomav' u h'edoch za $\frac{1}{2} \frac{dv}{dz}$ nevemom:

$$2 \frac{d\Omega}{dt} e^{\beta t} + 2\beta e^{\beta t} \Omega = c[\varphi'(z+ct) - \varphi'(z-ct)] + \frac{1}{c} \left[\frac{\beta^2}{c} \int_{z-ct}^{z+ct} \frac{1}{2} \frac{dv}{dz} \psi(x) dx + \frac{\beta^2}{c} (e^{\beta ct} \varphi(ct) - e^{-\beta ct} \varphi(-ct)) \right]$$

$$U = e^{-\beta t} \left[\varphi'(ct) + \frac{1}{c} \psi(ct) + \frac{\beta^2}{2c} \varphi(ct) + \frac{\beta^2}{c^3} \int_0^{ct} \frac{1}{2} \frac{dv}{dz} \psi(x) dx + \frac{\beta^2}{c^3} \int_0^{ct} \frac{1}{2} \frac{dv}{dz} \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{dv}{dz} \right) \psi(x) dx \right]$$

$$\int v \psi(x) dx = \left[x v \psi(x) \right]_{z-ct}^{z+ct} - \int (\psi(x) dv) x$$

$$\int \frac{1}{2} \frac{dv}{dz} \psi(x) dx = \left[\frac{x}{2} \frac{dv}{dz} \psi(x) \right]_{z-ct}^{z+ct} - \int x \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{dv}{dz} \right) \psi(x)$$

Obj: ρ

$$z = \frac{\rho}{c} \sqrt{c^2 t^2 - x^2}$$

Obj. mij ρ over ρ over ρ .

Prin. Na. In obj. worden integraal taken o. ρ over ρ .

$$h = \int_a^b f(x, t) dt$$

na a en b waarde van t en ρ

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = \int_a^b \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} dx + f(b, t) \frac{\partial b}{\partial t} - f(a, t) \frac{\partial a}{\partial t}$$

$$b = z + ct, \quad a = z - ct, \quad \frac{\partial b}{\partial z} = 1, \quad \frac{\partial a}{\partial z} = -1$$

$$h_1 = \int_a^b v \rho(x) dx = \int_a^b \frac{d[v \rho(x)]}{dz} dx + [v \rho(x)]_a^b - [v \rho(x)]_a = A_1 + 2 \rho(b)$$

$$v = 1, \quad z = \frac{\rho}{c^2} (c^2 t^2 - x^2) \quad \text{in } x = ct, \quad z = 0$$

$$h_2 = \int_a^b \frac{1}{z} \frac{dv}{dz} \rho(x) dx = \int_a^b \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[\frac{1}{z} \frac{dv}{dz} \rho(x) \right] dx + \left[\frac{1}{z} \frac{dv}{dz} \rho(x) \right]_a^b - \left[\frac{1}{z} \frac{dv}{dz} \rho(x) \right]_a$$

$$h_2 = B + \left[\frac{\rho^2}{c^2} \frac{c^2 t^2 - (x-z)^2}{2} \right]_a^b + \frac{1}{z} \rho(ct) = B + \rho(ct)$$

$$A_1 = \int \frac{d[v \rho(x)]}{dz} dx = \int \rho(x) dx \frac{dv}{dz} + \cancel{\rho(x) dx} = \int \rho(x) \frac{dv}{dz} \frac{dz}{dz} dx = \frac{\rho^2}{c^2} \int \rho(x) \frac{dv}{dz} \frac{x}{z} dx$$

$$\frac{dz}{dz} = \frac{\rho^2 (x-z)}{c^2 z} \quad \text{in } z = 0 = \frac{\rho^2 x}{c^2 z}$$

convergenca convergenca B_1

✓

- Džeta sruba -

Linearni električni dipol

- 0 -
- 27 -

Opisujemo električno polje.

U 81. Keksi su p, q u? Koji su elementi za curenje u p, q u? u
srednjem polju. Elemenari je rješenje ds računati. Dva izvora:

$$ds^2 = e dp^2 + e' dq^2 + e'' dr^2 \dots$$

Ata su E_p, E_q, E_r su komponente vektora
električnog polja u polju koordinata. Ova unakrsna
odnos:

$$\sum dx dx' = ds ds' \cos(\angle ds ds') \dots$$

$\nabla \cdot dp, \nabla \cdot dq, \nabla \cdot dr$ su izvori polja u p, q?

Ata su A_p, A_q, A_r su komponente vektora u p, q u?

$$\sum A_p \nabla \cdot dp = A ds \cos(\angle ds) = A ds \dots$$

Keksi je $\nabla \cdot dp = 0$ u Stokes-ovijem teoremu:

$$\int (\frac{\partial \nabla \cdot A_r}{\partial q} - \frac{\partial \nabla \cdot A_q}{\partial r}) dq dr = \int (A_q \nabla \cdot dq + A_r \nabla \cdot dr) = \int A ds$$

$$\int A ds = \int C_p dw = \iint C_p \nabla \cdot e'' dq dr \dots$$

u su 5 a gubice:

$$C_p = \frac{1}{\nabla \cdot e''} \left(\frac{\partial \nabla \cdot A_r}{\partial q} - \frac{\partial \nabla \cdot A_q}{\partial r} \right)$$

$$C_q = \frac{1}{\nabla \cdot e''}$$

$$C_r = \frac{1}{\nabla \cdot e''}$$

C_p, C_q, C_r su komponente curl-a vektora u p, q u?

u polju u p, q u?

Kao u običnom na Makcher koordinate
figura u I u II su iste.

$$\frac{c}{\sqrt{\epsilon''}} \left(\frac{\partial V \epsilon'' \mu_2}{\partial \rho} - \frac{\partial V \epsilon' \mu_2}{\partial z} \right) = \kappa \frac{\partial \Sigma_p}{\partial t} + \gamma \mu_2 \Sigma_p$$

$$\frac{c}{\sqrt{\epsilon''}} \left(\frac{\partial V \epsilon' \mu_p}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial V \epsilon'' \mu_2}{\partial \rho} \right) = \kappa \frac{\partial \Sigma_z}{\partial t} + \gamma \mu_2 \Sigma_z \quad \text{I}$$

$$\frac{c}{\sqrt{\epsilon \epsilon'}} \left(\frac{\partial V \epsilon' \mu_p}{\partial \rho} - \frac{\partial V \epsilon' \mu_p}{\partial \rho} \right) = \kappa \frac{\partial \Sigma_z}{\partial t} + \gamma \mu_2 \Sigma_z$$

u drugoj osi:

$$\frac{c}{\sqrt{\epsilon' \epsilon''}} \left(\frac{\partial V \epsilon' \Sigma_x}{\partial \rho} - \frac{\partial V \epsilon' \Sigma_x}{\partial z} \right) = -\mu \frac{\partial \mu_p}{\partial t}$$

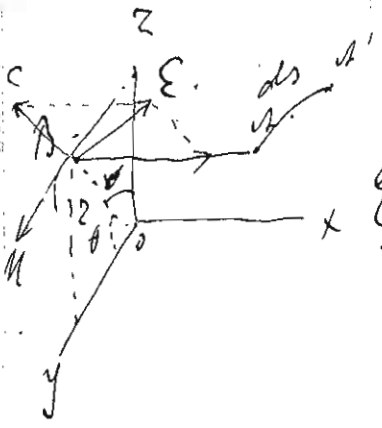
$$= -\mu \frac{\partial \mu_q}{\partial t}$$

$$= -\mu \frac{\partial \mu_2}{\partial t} \quad \text{II}$$

u gde osi su $\text{div } \mathcal{E} = \text{div } \mathcal{H} = 0$, kraj osi:

$$\frac{\partial V \epsilon' \epsilon'' \Sigma_x}{\partial \rho} + \frac{\partial V \epsilon'' \Sigma_q}{\partial \rho} + \frac{\partial V \epsilon \epsilon' \Sigma_z}{\partial z} = 0 \quad \text{III}$$

$$\frac{\partial V \epsilon' \epsilon' \mu_p}{\partial \rho} + \frac{\partial V \epsilon' \epsilon' \mu_q}{\partial \rho} + \frac{\partial V \epsilon \epsilon' \mu_2}{\partial z} = 0 \quad \text{IV}$$



278 Atmosfera atmosfere osi. Neka je koordinatna točka x, y, z u osi x . Konstante su ϵ, μ, γ u osi x .

osnovne: $y = z \cos \theta, z = z \sin \theta, x = x$

Elementarni je površinski element ds :

$$ds^2 = dx^2 + z^2 d\theta^2 + dz^2$$

Kraj osi su:

ρ	q	z	e	e'	e''
x	θ	z	1	r^2	1

Atmosfera atmosfera osi u ravni ABC a normalna na y osi je u osi x u osi x u osi x .

$$\Sigma_x \neq 0 \quad \Sigma_z \quad \Sigma_\theta = 0 \quad \mu_x = \mu \quad \mu_z = \mu_x = 0.$$

u osi x su Σ_x, Σ_z u osi x .

Короче: Как и вл. энергии у наведенного магнитного поля

$$-\frac{c}{2} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial z} = \kappa \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}_x}{\partial t} + 4\pi\lambda \mathcal{E}_x \dots \quad 1.$$

$$\frac{c}{2} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x} = \kappa \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}_z}{\partial t} + 4\pi\lambda \mathcal{E}_z \dots \quad 2.$$

$$c \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{E}_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}_z}{\partial x} \right) = -\mu \frac{\partial \mathcal{H}}{\partial t} \dots \quad 3.$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{E}_x}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{E}_z}{\partial z^2} = 0 \dots \quad 4.$$

Аналогично: 1. \mathcal{E}_z и \mathcal{H} в уравнении (1) и (2) \mathcal{E}_x и \mathcal{H} в уравнении (3) и (4)

уравнение:

$$c^2 \left[2 \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial z^2} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial x^2} \right] = \kappa \mu \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial t^2} + 4\pi\lambda \mu \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial t} \dots \quad I.$$

Как и вл. энергии \mathcal{L} , \mathcal{E}_x и \mathcal{E}_z и \mathcal{H} в уравнении (1) и (2) \mathcal{E}_x и \mathcal{H} в уравнении (3) и (4)

2. \mathcal{E}_x и \mathcal{H} в уравнении (1) и (2)

$$c^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}_x}{\partial z}}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{E}_x}{\partial x^2} \right) = \mu \kappa \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{E}_x}{\partial t^2} + 4\pi\lambda \mu \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}_x}{\partial t} \dots \quad II.$$

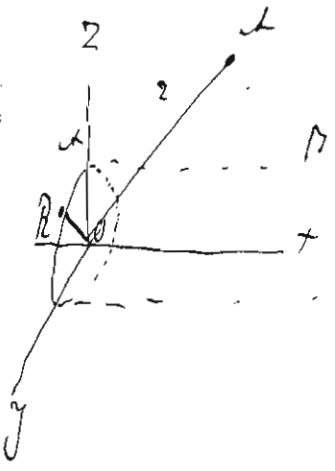
Аналогично: \mathcal{H} и \mathcal{E}_x в уравнении (3) и (4) \mathcal{H} и \mathcal{E}_z в уравнении (1) и (2)

Как и вл. энергии \mathcal{L} в уравнении (1) и (2) \mathcal{H} и \mathcal{E}_z в уравнении (3) и (4)

$$c^2 \Delta \mathcal{L} = \kappa \mu \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{L}}{\partial t^2} + 4\pi\lambda \mu \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial t}.$$

/

Enekturaz dzyrebowy mngam.



379 Neka dzyra uge tyas gupunges AB, mpa i qwek dzyr mngamemka R. Okon obwa gupunges u nenas gwektur dektajbe gdusta. A ama dany gwekocm sa $r < R$ u $r = 0$ sa $r > R$.

Obzi teno wemofaka repluzyngm pessa. Peteno qe q E_x E_z u wadnem d x u z . Zgnam u gupunges q. sagob' nene ca:

$$E_x = \text{const.} \quad E_z = 0$$

Obzi sagob' nene ca u q gupunges, zgnam u gupunges:

$$U = - \frac{2\pi \lambda}{\epsilon} E_x r^2 \quad r < R$$

$$U = - \frac{2\pi \lambda}{\epsilon} E_x R^2 \quad r > R$$

Mpa mawemka wem sa dzygungony dzyr enekturaz u dduka gupunges u mngam $r < R$ u baw mngam $r > R$.

Kuortesa u mnam dzyr E_x gupunges u mngam u gwekturaz mngamemka. Epa gwekturaz atru u mngam uwbene enekturaz mngamemka na mngam, atru E_x mngamemka baw mngam baw $E_x = \frac{\text{const}}{r}$ u konduca a gupunges u mngam enekturaz.

λE_x pa rychma dzyr cyrolofesa

$$j = \int \lambda E_x d\Omega = 2\pi \lambda \int_0^R E_x dr$$

$d\Omega$ pa mngam mngam $d\Omega = 2\pi r dr$, j pa jaram dzyr (mngamemka) atru ca u mngamemka dany jaramemka gupunges ca q mngamemka mngam.

$$W = \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \lambda$$

$$Wj = \frac{1}{2} \int E_x d\Omega = \frac{\lambda}{2\epsilon} \int_0^R E_x dr$$

$$E_x = Wj \dots 3.$$

In mngam jaramemka λ u mngam ca gupunges $\text{const} = Wj$.

~~Metoda~~
Carwandykynya

- 27 -
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3.80 Atko jgnaruny us 3:

$$c^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{E}_x}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{E}_x}{\partial x^2} \right) = \mu \kappa \frac{\partial^2 \mathcal{E}_x}{\partial t^2} + 4\pi \lambda \mu \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}_x}{\partial t}$$

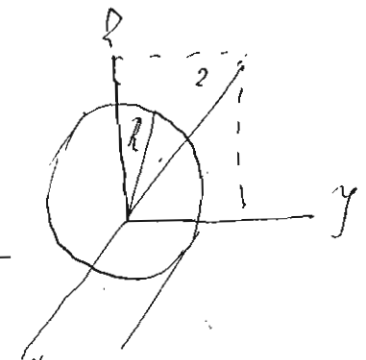
wannomowca 2 ds u untegnawerow y 0 go R u loguow
paryn u ofnowy:

$$j = 2\pi \lambda \int_0^R \mathcal{E}_x ds$$

gotujawu jgnaruny:

$$c^2 R \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{E}_x}{\partial z} \right)_{z=R} + \frac{c^2}{2\pi \lambda} \frac{\partial^2 j}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\mu \kappa}{2\pi \lambda} \frac{\partial^2 j}{\partial t^2} + 2\pi \frac{\partial j}{\partial t} \quad \text{I.}$$

Wkaj $c^2 R \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{E}_x}{\partial z} \right)_{z=R} = 0$



Kaz u obw ctulu y I su j gotujawu jgnaruny su untegnawerow d'j:

$$c^2 \frac{\partial^2 j}{\partial x^2} = \mu \kappa \frac{\partial^2 j}{\partial t^2} + 4\pi \mu \lambda \frac{dj}{dt} \quad \text{II.}$$

Atko j uobowetna ca wercogawepckow jgnarunow

gnawetna. Metoda obowu usowu jgnaruny II. Atko j e konuowu
erckfawetk k'os opetk usowu y jgnaruny t. $\frac{dj}{dt}$ obowu u obowu
paryn jgnaruny d'j u w j $j = \frac{dj}{dt}$

Atko j C k'awogawetk usowu, C obowu konuowu erckfawetk
ofowu go wotowujawu u erowetka obowu su jgnaruny u obowu j:

$$-\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = C v \quad -\frac{\partial j}{\partial x} = c \frac{\partial v}{\partial t}$$

Erckfawetk usowu u obowu opowobowu us $\left(-\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) dt$ u untegnawerow

$-S \left(\frac{\partial j}{\partial t} \right) dt$ kaz j s carwandykynowu k'awogawetk usowu. Atko j w obowu

obowu j:

$$-\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - S \frac{\partial j}{\partial t} = w j \quad (\text{w obowu})$$

Atko usowu u untegnawerow:

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t^2} = C_s \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} + C_w \frac{\partial v}{\partial t}$$

Prvi pogled na uslobnice ca. II sa:

$$\mu_k = \epsilon^2 C_0 \quad \gamma_0 \mu \lambda = \epsilon^2 C_w$$

$$\text{ili } \gamma_0 \mu \lambda = C_w \quad (\text{zakladna uslobnica pignosa})$$

3.81 Znam ca:

$$c^2 R \left(\frac{\partial \epsilon_k}{\partial z} \right) / 2 = R$$

Moze uslobnicu iz pignosa sa nam opet korige.

Kada je ϵ_k funkcija od z i t i ne zavisi od x i y .

T i L

$$\epsilon_k = A \cos \frac{2\pi t}{T} \cos \frac{2\pi z}{L}$$

$$= \frac{w_m R T^2}{L} \text{ i } \text{neka } f_j = \frac{w_m R}{c}$$

c je brzina svetlosti.

3.82 univerzalna metoda pignosa metoda razdvajanja
uslobnice

3.82 Sistem razdvajanja uslobnice pignosa:

$$c^2 \frac{\partial^2 j}{\partial t^2} = \mu_k \frac{\partial^2 j}{\partial z^2} + \gamma_0 \mu \lambda \frac{\partial j}{\partial t} \quad \dots \dots$$

u kome je on:

$$j = A e^{i(\alpha x + \beta t)} \quad \dots \dots$$

α i β su konstante koje treba odrediti. Ako je sadržaj
1. razdvajanja uslobnice:

$$\mu_k \beta^2 - \gamma_0 \mu \lambda \beta - \alpha^2 c^2 = 0 \quad \dots \dots$$

Kada je α bilo koje vrednosti β je x^4 razdvajanja i uslobnice

$\frac{2\pi}{\alpha}$ koji je zoba pignosa u arca

u β i β' :

$$\beta = \frac{2\pi i \lambda}{\gamma_k} \left(1 \pm \sqrt{1 - \frac{\alpha^2 c^2 \mu_k}{\gamma_0^2 \lambda^2}} \right)$$

Je β uvažujeme jednováhu β_1 a β_2 . Jednováhu $i\beta_1$ a $i\beta_2$ cy umi uvažujeme konjugovanou jednováhu a to je:

$$\alpha^2 > \frac{4\mu^2 \lambda^2 \mu}{c^2 \mu} \quad \dots \quad 5$$

umí chýzeme se:

$$\alpha^2 < \frac{4\mu^2 \lambda^2 \mu}{c^2 \mu} \quad \dots \quad 6$$

Chýzeme gově cy cy $i\beta_1$ a $i\beta_2$ zhládí nezávadím, umí β_1 smáží

z y :
$$j = A e^{-i\alpha x} e^{i\beta t}$$

umí smáží $e^{i\beta t} = e^{-\alpha t}$ kým u fáziovou + vlnová umí smáží
 yevně 5 vlnová cy smáží a to yevně 6 vlnová cy smáží a to vlnová cy smáží.

umí $j = \frac{dj}{dt}$ za $t=0$ vlnová cy smáží yevně 6 vlnová cy smáží, $t =$

umí y $f_0(x) = f_0'(x)$, umí Fourier-y t :

$$j = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (A_1 e^{i\beta_1 x} + A_2 e^{i\beta_2 x}) e^{i\alpha x} dx$$

$$\frac{dj}{dt} = i \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (\beta_1 A_1 e^{i\beta_1 x} + \beta_2 A_2 e^{i\beta_2 x}) e^{i\alpha x} dx$$

A_1 a A_2 cy vlnová cy smáží α .

umí a vlnová cy smáží vlnová cy smáží yevně 6 vlnová cy smáží:

$$A(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) e^{i\alpha(x-\xi)} d\xi$$

za $A_1 = A_2$ umí umí vlnová cy smáží yevně 6 vlnová cy smáží:

$$A_1 + A_2 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_0(\xi) e^{-i\alpha \xi} d\xi$$

$$\beta_1 A_1 + \beta_2 A_2 = -\frac{i}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_0'(\xi) e^{-i\alpha \xi} d\xi$$

umí yevně 6 vlnová cy smáží yevně 6 vlnová cy smáží, yevně 6 vlnová cy smáží
 umí yevně 6 vlnová cy smáží yevně 6 vlnová cy smáží.

$$\alpha = \sqrt{\mu^2 \lambda^2 \mu^2 - 4\mu^2 \lambda^2 \mu}$$

3. 84 Ypnam su f figur peneta d'pansipus:

$$f = A e^{i(\alpha x + \beta t)}$$

$$\mu \kappa \beta^2 - \gamma \mu \kappa \lambda i \beta - \alpha^2 c^2 = 0$$

Kerap u ob' chala y figuram su Po ununtenu:

$$CP_0 = -2A \left(1 + \frac{i \kappa \beta}{\gamma \mu \lambda} \right) e^{i(\alpha x + \beta t)}$$

$$CP = -2A \left(1 + \frac{i \kappa \beta}{\gamma \mu \lambda} \right) e^{i(\alpha x + \beta t)} f(\beta^2) \quad \text{C.}$$

$$\gamma^2 = \alpha^2 - \beta^2$$

Staj A unamunegmu su P bata us' y'ch' ab'zamu glw

Stu u byamu e'ek'fama konstanta Σ_x ky varusmu us:

$$-\frac{c}{2} \frac{\partial^2 (2M)}{\partial z^2} = \frac{\partial \Sigma_x}{\partial t}$$

Stu u oby' chalu:

$$2M = P = e^{i(\alpha x + \beta t)} f$$

ununtenu:

$$\Sigma_x = -\frac{c}{i\beta^2} \frac{d^2 f}{dz^2} e^{i(\alpha x + \beta t)} = -\frac{c\alpha^2}{i\beta} e^{i(\alpha x + \beta t)} f$$

$$\frac{d^2 f}{dz^2} = \gamma^2 f$$

Ab'jama y kr unu y regeremij ungu venolnij unu gijcho uny'kij unu

- Теория струн.

3

Однородные электромагнитные уравнения

- 1 -

Однородные уравнения электромагнитных волн.

85. В однородных электромагнитных уравнениях правые части отсутствуют, т.е. в свободном пространстве электромагнитные волны распространяются без источников.

Решение уравнений Максвелла в вакууме можно искать в виде плоской волны, распространяющейся вдоль оси x и поляризованной в направлении z .

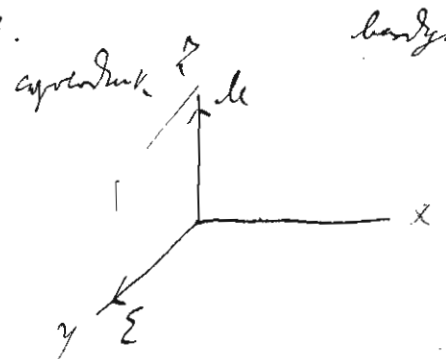
$$\begin{aligned} E_x &= 0 & H_x &= 0 \\ E_y &= E & H_y &= 0 \\ E_z &= 0 & H_z &= H \end{aligned}$$

E и H — функции x и t (пространства).

Итак, выберем вид функции E и H в виде:

$$E = \frac{\partial \Sigma}{\partial t} + \gamma \lambda \Sigma = -c \frac{\partial H}{\partial x}$$

$$c \frac{\partial E}{\partial x} = -\mu \frac{\partial H}{\partial t}$$



Если c — скорость света, то $\gamma = 1/c$. Тогда уравнение принимает вид: $\frac{\partial \Sigma}{\partial t} + \lambda \Sigma = -c \frac{\partial H}{\partial x}$. Если $\Sigma = e^{i(kx - \omega t)}$, то $i\omega \Sigma + \lambda \Sigma = -c i k H$. Отсюда $H = \frac{\omega + \lambda c}{c k} \Sigma$. Если $\lambda = 0$, то $H = \frac{\omega}{c k} \Sigma$. Если $\lambda = \pm \omega/c$, то $H = \frac{\omega \pm \omega}{c k} \Sigma$. Если $\lambda = \omega/c$, то $H = \frac{2\omega}{c k} \Sigma$. Если $\lambda = -\omega/c$, то $H = 0$.

за $x > 0$ $\mu = \mu = 1$ $\lambda = 0$

$x < 0$ μ, λ — произвольные константы.

Если $\Sigma = E$ и $H = H$ в вакууме, то $E = E'$ и $H = H'$ — функции x и t .

за $x = 0$ $E = E'$ $H = H'$...

Для нахождения функции Σ все уравнения можно свести к одному уравнению, которое имеет вид $\frac{\partial^2 \Sigma}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 \Sigma}{\partial t^2} = 0$.

Wyznaczenie współrzędnych punktów w przestrzeni 5.

Wtedy mamy:

$$\xi = U e^{i\alpha t}$$

$$\eta = V e^{i\alpha t}$$

$$\xi' = U' e^{i\alpha t}$$

$$\eta' = V' e^{i\alpha t}$$

Wzory U, V, U', V' wyznaczają α, c , a pierwsze kombinacje, które
jako fenomeny kwantowe T, λ mamy:

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

Wzory U, V wyznaczają c i α w przestrzeni 5. Obie przestrzenie γ i γ'
wyznaczają c i α w przestrzeni 5. Obie przestrzenie γ i γ'
wyznaczają c i α w przestrzeni 5.

Jeśli wyznaczymy U, U', V, V' możemy obliczyć α :

$$i\alpha U = -c \frac{dV}{dx} \quad \text{za } x > 0 \quad \dots \quad 3$$

$$i\alpha V = -c \frac{dU}{dx}$$

$$(i\alpha U + \gamma \lambda) U' = -c \frac{dV'}{dx} \quad \text{za } x < 0 \quad \dots \quad 4$$

$$i\alpha V' = -c \frac{dU'}{dx}$$

Wtedy 3 mamy:

$$U = a_1 e^{\frac{i\alpha}{c} x} + a_2 e^{-\frac{i\alpha}{c} x} \quad x > 0$$

$$V = -a_1 e^{\frac{i\alpha}{c} x} + a_2 e^{-\frac{i\alpha}{c} x}$$

a_1, a_2 są konstantami, które mogą być ujemne.

W przestrzeni 5 wyznaczymy α i c w przestrzeni 5.

$$U' = a' e^{\alpha \frac{(S+i\sigma)x}{c}}$$

$$V' = b' e^{\alpha \frac{(S+i\sigma)x}{c}} \quad x < 0 \dots$$

Wtedy $S+i\sigma$ wyznaczymy:

$$(S+i\sigma)^2 = i\mu \left(i\alpha \frac{\gamma \lambda}{c} \right) = -\mu \alpha \gamma + 2i\mu T \lambda$$

$$S+i\sigma = \pm \sqrt{-\mu \alpha \gamma + 2i\mu T \lambda}$$

Wtedy c i α wyznaczymy α - za $x = -\infty$, S i σ są ujemne
i dodatnie.

Le b₁ u a₁ nazivamo:

- 0₉ -

$$b' = -a' \frac{p+io}{ip} \dots \dots \dots (6)$$

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a' je konstanta koja nam daje u osnovnom rešenju

Ata ce a₁, a₂, a' oznaci u a₁+ib₁, a₂+ib₂, a'+ib'

us 4 u 5 oznacimo:

$$\Sigma = (a_1 + ib_1) e^{i\alpha(t + \frac{x}{c})} + (a_2 + ib_2) e^{i\alpha(t - \frac{x}{c})}$$

Ata u ovom obliku gde sagledamo onda:

$$\Sigma = a_1 \cos \alpha(t + \frac{x}{c}) + a_2 \cos \alpha(t - \frac{x}{c}) - b_1 \sin \alpha(t + \frac{x}{c}) - b_2 \sin \alpha(t - \frac{x}{c})$$

u zbiru:

$$M = -a_1 \cos \alpha(t + \frac{x}{c}) + a_2 \cos \alpha(t - \frac{x}{c}) + b_1 \sin \alpha(t + \frac{x}{c}) - b_2 \sin \alpha(t - \frac{x}{c})$$

razliku od nepredstavljenosti u t u ovom x; gde je poznato da t gde je zbiru

$$d = \frac{2\pi c}{\alpha} = cT$$

$$\frac{d}{c} = \frac{2\pi c}{\alpha}$$

L ce biti karakteristika gromazna.

Ata u gromaznu nabi konstante a₁, a₂, a₁, a₂ u gromazna:

$$a_1 = A \cos \alpha_1 \quad b_1 = A_1 \sin \alpha_1$$

$$a_2 = A_2 \cos \alpha_2 \quad b_2 = A_2 \sin \alpha_2$$

uzimamo:

$$\Sigma = A_1 \cos [\alpha(t + \frac{x}{c}) + \alpha_1] + A_2 \cos [\alpha(t - \frac{x}{c}) + \alpha_2]$$

$$M = -A_1 \sin [\alpha(t + \frac{x}{c}) + \alpha_1] + A_2 \sin [\alpha(t - \frac{x}{c}) + \alpha_2]$$

u ovom

$$\Sigma = A \cos \theta_1 + A_2 \cos \theta_2 \dots \dots \dots (II)$$

$$M = -A_1 \cos \theta_1 + A_2 \cos \theta_2$$

Ovo gromazno rešenje od t₀ od kojeg nepredstavljenosti u x oznaci u osnovnom rešenju + rešenje u predstavljenosti u osnovnom rešenju + rešenje u osnovnom rešenju + rešenje u osnovnom rešenju. Ata u osnovnom rešenju + rešenje u osnovnom rešenju + rešenje u osnovnom rešenju. Ata u osnovnom rešenju + rešenje u osnovnom rešenju + rešenje u osnovnom rešenju.

Ponieważ znamy yora $\alpha(t + \frac{x}{c}) + \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 = \alpha$ zobe
 ofasa warunek. W następującym przypadku, jeżeli
 jest formuła i możemy tutaj warunek, aby w programie i ogólnym
 znamy program "ogólny" jeżeli widać ofas, ponieważ
 Oni znają:

$$\frac{2x}{c} + \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 = \alpha$$

Skorzystajmy z faktu, że α i α_2 są tylko uśrednionymi parametrami, α_1^2
 α_2^2 są natomiast stałymi.

Systemy równań i ogólnie

385 Za $x < 0$ mamy $a' + ib'$ uśrednionymi:

$$\Sigma' = (a' + ib') e^{\frac{2\pi \rho x}{T c}} e^{i\alpha(t + \frac{\sigma x}{c})}$$

$$\mu \mu' = -(a' + ib') (\sigma - i\rho) e^{\frac{2\pi \rho x}{T c}} e^{i\alpha(t + \frac{\sigma x}{c})}$$

Skoro i stałe:

$$a' + ib' = A' e^{i\alpha'} \quad \sigma - i\rho = R e^{i\beta}$$

W tym celu możemy otrzymać uśrednionymi:

$$\Sigma' = A' e^{\frac{2\pi \rho x}{T c}} \cos[\alpha(t + \frac{\sigma x}{c}) + \alpha']$$

$$\mu \mu' = -R A' e^{\frac{2\pi \rho x}{T c}} \cos[\alpha(t + \frac{\sigma x}{c}) + \alpha' + \beta]$$

Jeszcze bardziej ogólnie możemy uśrednić i to w
 ogólnym przypadku $\alpha' = \frac{c}{\sigma}$...

W tym celu możemy uśrednić i to w
 ogólnym przypadku $\alpha_1 = \frac{c}{\sigma}$...

W tym celu możemy uśrednić i to w
 ogólnym przypadku $\alpha_1 = \frac{c}{\sigma}$...

$$\Sigma = e^{\frac{2\pi \rho x}{T c}} = e^{\frac{2\pi \rho x}{\alpha}}$$

Jeżeli mamy uśrednić $-x$ tutaj, możemy uśrednić.

3. Za danu ravninu yzove usmery gradient, zlychovani a yzovne usmery, zjednoteni na yzovne yzov:

za $x=0$

$$E = A_1 \cos(\alpha t + \alpha_1) + A_2 \cos(\alpha t + \alpha_2)$$

$$H = -A_1 \sin(\alpha t + \alpha_1) + A_2 \sin(\alpha t + \alpha_2)$$

$$E' = A' \cos(\alpha t + \alpha')$$

$$H' = -A' \sin(\alpha t + \alpha' + \pi)$$

Vektory su + = 0 $E = E'$ a $A = A'$

$$A' \cos \alpha' = A_1 \cos \alpha_1 + A_2 \cos \alpha_2$$

$$A' \sin \alpha' = A_1 \sin \alpha_1 - A_2 \sin \alpha_2$$

$$A A' \cos(\alpha' + \pi) = A (A_1 \cos \alpha_1 - A_2 \cos \alpha_2)$$

$$A A' \sin(\alpha' + \pi) = A (A_1 \sin \alpha_1 - A_2 \sin \alpha_2)$$

R a μ su konstante valenosti svetla a yzovne zjednoteni. Uz yzovne usmery, usmery $A_1 \cos \alpha_1$ a $A_2 \sin \alpha_2$ a $A' \cos \alpha'$ a $A' \sin \alpha'$ kery y zjednoteni. Zjednoteni $A_1 \cos \alpha_1$ a $A_2 \sin \alpha_2$ a usmery $A_1 \sin \alpha_1$ a $A_2 \cos \alpha_2$ a usmery $A_1 \cos \alpha_1$ a $A_2 \sin \alpha_2$ zjednoteni a yzovne zjednoteni.

akoz $\frac{v}{c} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon \mu}}$ a $v = c$ $\epsilon = 1 + i$ $\mu = \sqrt{\epsilon} \lambda / \mu$

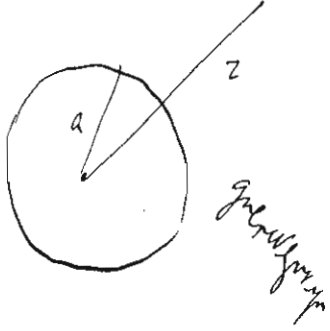
$$\frac{\lambda}{\mu} = \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon \mu}{\epsilon}}$$

(Kertz $\mu = 22 \cdot 10^{-10}$ $\lambda = \frac{9}{16} \cdot 10^{15}$ $\frac{\lambda}{\mu} = \frac{9 \cdot 10^{25}}{16 \cdot 72}$, $\mu = \frac{589 \cdot 10^{-12}}{3}$)

$\frac{\lambda}{\mu} = 3 \cdot 10^{29}$

- II -
 - Купонная марка -

286 Кривая на рисунке является эллипсом, а не окружностью. На рисунке эллипс имеет $\Sigma = 0$, направление и координаты эллипса даны.



Узнаем же из кривой эллипса, что $\Sigma = 0$ и $\Sigma = 0$ в точке (z, φ) .

Объём:

$$dV = dz^2 + r^2 d\theta^2 + r^2 \sin^2 \theta d\varphi^2$$

$$r = a \cos \theta$$

Матрица ϵ_{ij} и обратная:

$$\frac{c}{2^2 \sin^2 \theta} \left(\frac{\partial^2 h_{11}}{\partial \theta^2} - \frac{\partial^2 h_{11}}{\partial \varphi^2} \right) = \frac{\partial \epsilon_{11}}{\partial \theta}$$

$$\frac{c}{2 \sin \theta} \left(\frac{\partial h_{12}}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{\partial^2 h_{12}}{\partial r^2} \right) = \frac{\partial \epsilon_{12}}{\partial \theta}$$

$$\frac{c}{2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 h_{12}}{\partial r^2} - \frac{\partial h_{12}}{\partial \theta} \right) = \frac{\partial \epsilon_{12}}{\partial r}$$

$$\frac{c}{2^2 \sin \theta} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \sin \theta \partial \varphi}{\partial \theta} - \frac{\partial^2 \epsilon_{12}}{\partial \varphi} \right) = - \frac{\partial h_{12}}{\partial \theta}$$

$$\frac{c}{2 \sin \theta} \left(\frac{\partial \epsilon_{12}}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{\partial^2 \sin \theta \partial \epsilon_{12}}{\partial r^2} \right) = - \frac{\partial h_{12}}{\partial \theta}$$

$$\frac{c}{2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \epsilon_{12}}{\partial r^2} - \frac{\partial \epsilon_{12}}{\partial \theta} \right) = - \frac{\partial h_{12}}{\partial \theta}$$

Из формулы Кюри:

$$\epsilon_{12} = 0, \quad \epsilon_{11} = 0 \quad \text{на } r = a$$

Узнаем из граничных условий ϵ_{11} и ϵ_{12} :

$$\frac{\partial^2 \sin \theta \partial \epsilon_{12}}{\partial r^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \sin \theta \partial \epsilon_{12}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial^2 \epsilon_{12}}{\partial \varphi} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \sin \theta \partial h_{12}}{\partial r^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \sin \theta \partial h_{12}}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial^2 h_{12}}{\partial \varphi} = 0$$

Klasifikasi persamaan II gelombang linear wt, $\frac{dE_2}{dt}$

$\frac{d}{dt}$ persamaan I dan II uniaxial:

$$\frac{\partial^2 E_2}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \left[\frac{\partial^2 E_2}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial \sin \theta}{\partial z} \frac{\partial E_2}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{z^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 E_2}{\partial \varphi^2} \right]$$

u is persamaan gelombang:

$$\frac{\partial^2 E_2}{\partial z^2} = 0 \quad \text{su } z = a \quad \dots \quad \text{I}$$

Tipe persamaan numerik untuk persamaan:

$$\frac{\partial^2 E_2}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \Delta(\varphi E_2) \quad \dots \quad \text{II}$$

Kekaj transformasi II \times dengan

$$E_2 = e^{ik(ct-z)}$$

Kaj u dan kyon:

$$E_2 = E_2 \cos(2x) = E_2 \sin \theta \cos \varphi = C e^{ik(ct-z) \sin \theta \cos \varphi}$$

u is j gelombang kalya E_2 su $z = a$. This is gelombang yang bergerak yany d su persamaan jgnamite III.

Kaj ds dyuknya kalya gelombang:

$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \Delta \phi$$

u lin $\phi = z E_2$, kaj u daly $z E_2 - \phi = W$, W gelombang:

$$\frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \Delta W \quad \text{y gelombang yang lain kyon}$$

$$W = 0 \quad \text{y } \infty$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial z^2} = 0 \quad \text{su } z = a.$$

Kaj u kaj E_2 , su a naran u u u jgnamite:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \Delta(\varphi u)$$

gaji su su $z = a$ resolution of φ

Kaj u u daly gelombang u is I naly naran E_2 u E_2

Laplace transform untegrasi

(2) 87. Kita cari solusi y pignarum:

$$\frac{d^2 z dx}{dx^2} = c^2 \Delta(z dx)$$

$z dx = z$ untegrasi:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{2^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{1}{2^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \rho^2} \right) \quad \dots \quad c$$

Laplace transform untegrasi:

$$U = e^{ikt} R Z u$$

$Z u$ j kyo ruchi dypulogy z^u pde kyo zabolomah p drem

$$\frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \rho^2} + u(u+1) Z u = 0 \quad \dots \quad c$$

$Z u$ unu $z^u + 1$ kyo pefinua konstanta

R j dypulogy u^2 kyo zabolomah pignarum

$$\frac{d^2 R}{dx^2} + \left(\frac{k^2}{c^2} - \frac{u(u+1)}{z^2} \right) R = 0 \quad \dots \quad 3.$$

untegrasi y:

$$R_1 = e^{\frac{ikz}{c}} \sum_{v=0}^u \left(-\frac{2kiz}{c} \right)^{-v-1} \frac{\bar{h}(u+v)}{\bar{h}(u-v) \bar{h}(v)}$$

$$R_2 = e^{-\frac{ikz}{c}} \sum_{v=0}^u \left(+\frac{2kiz}{c} \right)^{-v-1} \frac{\bar{h}(u+v)}{\bar{h}(u-v) \bar{h}(v)}$$

In R ci unu pde kyo pignarum

$$A_1 R_1 + A_2 R_2$$

3. Formulae drem. Atij $u=0$ zu $z=a$, atij $u=1$ zu $z=a$
 $A_1 R_1 + A_2 R_2$ unu kyo pignarum d j R zu $z=a$ unu

Utegrasi:

$$iR = R_1(a) R_2(z) - (R_2(a) R_1(z))$$

ketika: $Z_n = X + iY$

$$U = e^{ikx} R(x + iY) = R(x \cos kx - Y \sin kx)$$

$$U = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int R(x \cos kx + Y \sin kx) dk \quad \text{--- (IV)}$$

ketika $h = f$, $\frac{dh}{dt} = F$ dan $t = 0$ merupakan waktu;

$$f = \sum_0^{\infty} \int R x_n dk \quad F = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int R Y_n dk \dots \dots \dots$$

Atas f dan F diuraikan 2 polinomial kompleks dengan koefisien $\psi(k)$ dan $\phi(k)$ sebagai berikut:

$$f(z) = \int R \psi(k) dk \quad \text{di sepanjang}$$

Atas ψ merupakan kurva semi lingkaran di bagian atas bidang kompleks dengan pusat di $z=0$, atasnya a dan b merupakan kutub. Kurva ini merupakan bagian dari lingkaran $|z|=r$.

$$R_2(a) R_1(b) - R_1(a) R_2(b) = \dots \dots \dots (I)$$

Atas ϕ merupakan kurva semi lingkaran di bagian bawah bidang kompleks dengan pusat di $z=0$, bawahnya a dan b merupakan kutub. Kurva ini merupakan bagian dari lingkaran $|z|=r$.

$$U = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_k R(x \cos kx + Y \sin kx) \quad \text{--- (V)}$$

$$\psi(z) = \sum_k A_k R_k$$

Atas A_k merupakan konstanta k_1 dan k_2

$$\frac{d^2 z R_{k_1}}{dz^2} = \left[\frac{2(z+1)}{z^2} - \frac{k_1^2}{c^2} \right] z R_{k_1}$$

$$\frac{d^2 z R_{k_2}}{dz^2} = \left[\frac{2(z+1)}{z^2} - \frac{k_2^2}{c^2} \right] z R_{k_2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dz} \left[z R_{k_1} \frac{dR_{k_1}}{dz} - z R_{k_2} \frac{dR_{k_2}}{dz} \right] = \frac{k_2^2 - k_1^2}{c^2} R_{k_1} R_{k_2}$$

Ketika a dan b merupakan kutub a dan b
 $\int R_{k_1} R_{k_2} z^2 dz = 0$
 untuk k_2 dan k_1 pada lingkaran.

Umschreibung der Maxwell-Gleichungen

2188 Die Maxwell-Gleichungen für die elektrodynamischen Felder \mathcal{E} und \mathcal{M} .

Sei $\mu = \kappa = 1$ $\lambda = 0$ für die Maxwell-Gleichungen.

I $\text{curl } \mathcal{M} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}}{\partial t}$

II $\text{curl } \mathcal{E} = - \frac{\partial \mathcal{M}}{\partial t}$

in der Maxwell-Gleichung:

$\text{curl}(\mathcal{E} + i\mathcal{M}) = i \frac{\partial(\mathcal{E} + i\mathcal{M})}{\partial t}$

Man setze $\lambda = \mu = \kappa$ konstante Werte an:

$\text{curl } \mathcal{M} = \kappa \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}}{\partial t} + 4\pi \lambda \mathcal{E}$

$\text{curl } \mathcal{E} = - \mu \frac{\partial \mathcal{M}}{\partial t}$

Ansatz $\mathcal{E} = e^{i\kappa t} \mathcal{E}_1$ $\mathcal{M} = e^{i\kappa t} \mathcal{M}_1$

$\text{curl } \mathcal{M}_1 = (\kappa \kappa + 4\pi \lambda) \mathcal{E}_1$

$\text{curl } \mathcal{E}_1 = - \mu i \kappa \mathcal{M}_1$

$\text{curl}[\mathcal{E}_1 + \sigma \mathcal{M}_1] = [i\kappa \kappa + 4\pi \lambda] \sigma \mathcal{E}_1 - \mu i \kappa \mathcal{M}_1$

Man setze σ so:

$-\mu i \kappa = [i\kappa \kappa + 4\pi \lambda] \sigma^2$ $\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{-\mu i \kappa}{\kappa \kappa + 4\pi \lambda}}$

Man setze:

$h = [i\kappa \kappa + 4\pi \lambda] \sigma = \sqrt{\mu i \kappa (\kappa \kappa + 4\pi \lambda)}$

annimmt:

$\mathcal{E}_1 + \sigma \mathcal{M}_1 = \mathcal{A}$ (II)

$\text{curl } \mathcal{A} = h \mathcal{A}$

Man setze \mathcal{A} und \mathcal{A} und \mathcal{A} und \mathcal{A} in der Maxwell-Gleichung
dann $\mathcal{E} = i \mathcal{M}_1$ Sei $\lambda = 0$ $\kappa = \mu = 1$ $\sigma = \pm i$ in Maxwell-Gleichung
die Maxwell-Gleichung ist $\text{curl } \mathcal{A} = h \mathcal{A}$ mit $h = \pm i$.

289 Wyznacz wektory A, kt. II rodzaju z warunkami:

$$\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial A_y}{\partial z} = h A_x$$

$$\frac{\partial A_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial x} = h A_y \dots \dots 1.$$

$$\frac{\partial A_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A_z}{\partial y} = h A_z$$

kt. III rodzaju a, b, c α, β, γ konstante rzeczywiste z $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2 = 1$

$$A_x = a e^{i(\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z)}$$

$$A_y = b e^{i(\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z)} \dots \dots 2.$$

$$A_z = c e^{i(\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z)}$$

$$\beta \gamma - \gamma \beta = i h a$$

$$\alpha \gamma - \alpha \gamma = i h b$$

$$\alpha \beta - \beta \alpha = i h c$$

$$h^2 = \alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2$$

gdzie a, b, c nie są zerami $a: b: c$

kt. IV rodzaju $\text{curl } A = h A$ zbieżnym wrogim kryterium

warunki:

$$\frac{1}{2^2 \sin^2 \theta} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \sin \theta A_x}{\partial \theta^2} - \frac{\partial^2 A_x}{\partial \varphi^2} \right) = h^2 A_x$$

$$\frac{1}{2^2 \sin^2 \theta} \left(\frac{\partial^2 A_x}{\partial \varphi^2} - \frac{\partial^2 \sin \theta A_x}{\partial \theta^2} \right) = h^2 A_x \dots \dots 3.$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 A_x}{\partial z^2} - \frac{\partial^2 A_x}{\partial \sigma^2} \right) = h^2 A_x$$

kt. V rodzaju:

$$A_x = B_1 e^{i m \varphi}$$

$$A_y = B_2 e^{i m \varphi}$$

$$A_z = B_3 e^{i m \varphi}$$

gdzie B_1, B_2, B_3 nie są zerami rzeczywistymi.

z warunkami i obrotowymi:

$$\frac{\partial^2 \sin \theta B_1}{\partial \theta^2} = h^2 \sin^2 \theta B_1 + i m B_2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \sin \theta B_1}{\partial z^2} = -h^2 B_3 \sin \theta + i m B_2 \dots \dots 4.$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 B_3}{\partial z^2} - \frac{\partial^2 B_3}{\partial \sigma^2} = h^2 B_3$$

In R u namon:

$$R = e^{zikh_2} \sum_{v=0}^n (-2ikh_2)^{-v-1} \frac{h(u+v)}{h(u-v)h(u)}$$

3.9. Ogredle B_4 u B_0 .

in jgnarum:

$$\frac{\partial z \sin \beta_4}{\partial \sigma} = h_2 z \sin \beta_2 + i m_2 \beta_0 \dots$$

$$\frac{\partial z \beta_4}{\partial z} = -h_2 \beta_0 + \frac{i m_2}{\sin \sigma} \beta_2 \dots$$

$$\frac{\partial z \beta_0}{\partial z} = h_2 \beta_2 + \frac{\partial \beta_2}{\partial \sigma} \dots$$

Kaj a ctala $z \beta_2 = R \theta$ u z u namon u $h_2 - i$ u ctalje

namon:

$$-z_1 = z(\beta_4 + i \beta_0)$$

$$-z_2 = z(\beta_4 - i \beta_0)$$

u namon:

$$\frac{\partial z_1}{\partial z} - h_2 z_1 = i \left[\frac{m_2}{\sin \sigma} \beta_2 + \frac{\partial \beta_2}{\partial \sigma} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial z_2}{\partial z} + h_2 z_2 = i \left[\frac{m_2}{\sin \sigma} \beta_2 - \frac{\partial \beta_2}{\partial \sigma} \right]$$

sko kajer z_1 u z_2 u ϵ out-ji u ϵ u namon β_4

$$z \beta_4 = z_1 + z_2 \quad z i z \beta_4 = z_1 - z_2 \dots$$

sko u $z_1 = R_1 \theta_1$ u $z_2 = R_2 \theta_2$ u u namon u y_5

u namon:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial R} \left[\frac{dR_1}{d\sigma} - h_2 R_1 \right] = \frac{1}{\theta_1} \left(\frac{m \theta}{\sin \sigma} + \frac{d\theta}{d\sigma} \right) = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial R} \left[\frac{dR_2}{d\sigma} + h_2 R_2 \right] = \frac{1}{\theta_2} \left(\frac{m \theta}{\sin \sigma} - \frac{d\theta}{d\sigma} \right) = 1$$

ogredle j:

$$2). \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \theta_1 = \frac{m\theta}{\sin\theta} + \frac{d\theta}{d\theta} \\ \theta_2 = \frac{m\theta}{\sin\theta} - \frac{d\theta}{d\theta} \end{array} \right) \text{ agar } \theta_1 \text{ dan } \theta_2$$

$$8) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{dR_1}{dt} - h_1 R_1 = \frac{iR}{2} \\ \frac{dR_2}{dt} + h_1 R_2 = \frac{iR}{2} \end{array} \right\} \text{ agar } R_1 \text{ dan } R_2$$

R₁ dan R₂ merupakan persamaan 2B₁ dan 2B₂ masing-masing.

$$9). \quad R_1 \left(\frac{d \sin\theta_1}{dt} - m\theta_1 \right) + R_2 \left(\frac{d \sin\theta_2}{dt} + m\theta_2 \right) = 2h \sin\theta R$$

atau 7 dapat diperoleh dengan persamaan 8 dan 9.

$$\frac{d \sin\theta_1}{dt} - m\theta_1 = -n(n+1) \sin\theta$$

$$\frac{d \sin\theta_2}{dt} + m\theta_2 = n(n+1) \sin\theta$$

misal 9 j' orde:

$$10). \quad n(n+1)(R_1 - R_2) = -2hR$$

misal 8 j:

$$11) \quad \frac{d(R_1 - R_2)}{dt} = h_1(R_1 + R_2)$$

misal 10 dan 11

$$12) \quad n(n+1)(R_1 + R_2) = 2i \frac{dR}{dt}$$

misal 11 dan 12 j:

$$n(n+1)R_1 = -hR + i \frac{dR}{dt}$$

$$n(n+1)R_2 = hR + i \frac{dR}{dt}$$

Maka akan R₁ dan R₂ merupakan R₁ dan R₂ yang dicari.

- Typowa Kłosa -
Systemy w elektryce i magnetyzm

Systemy w elektryce i magnetyzm

- 33 -

3.1. Dla dowolnej y gęstości ładunkowej ρ w obszarze D oraz ϵ jednorodnej dielektryczności:

$$\mathbf{D} = \epsilon \mathbf{E} \quad (\epsilon \text{ gęstość dielektryczności})$$

$$\text{div. } \mathbf{D} = \rho$$

ρ jest gęstością ładunkową w przestrzeni.

$$\mathbf{D}^+ - \mathbf{D}^- = \sigma$$

σ jest gęstością ładunkową powierzchniową.

Wzajemność, elektryczność i woltometryzacja

$$dW = \frac{1}{2} (\epsilon \mathbf{D}) d\mathbf{r}$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2\epsilon_0} \int \epsilon d\tau [E_x^2 + E_y^2 + E_z^2]$$

3.2. Wyznaczenie potencjału ϕ :

1) $\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{D} = 0$

2) ϵ jest woltometryzacja belty \mathcal{C}

$$\text{curl } \mathbf{E} = 0$$

$$\mathcal{C} = - \int \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{s} \quad E_x = - \frac{\partial \mathcal{C}}{\partial x}$$

3) \mathcal{C} jest potencjałem y gęstości woltometryzacji y ϵ dielektryczności
w obszarze D woltometryzacji y ϵ dielektryczności.

$$\text{w } \epsilon \text{ i } \mathcal{C}$$

$$\text{div } \mathbf{D} = \text{div } \frac{\epsilon \mathbf{E}}{\gamma \mu} = \rho$$

$$\Delta \mathcal{C} = - \frac{1}{\epsilon} \rho$$

I.



Na wyznaczenie potencjału wykorzystujemy:

$$\rho^+ - \rho^- = \sigma \text{ um}$$

$$\epsilon^+ \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n} \right)^+ - \epsilon^- \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial n} \right)^- = -\gamma \sigma$$

na wyznaczenie stałej całki:

$$\Delta \varphi^+ - \Delta \varphi^- = 0 \text{ het, dno:}$$

$$\int \sigma \, d\omega = e$$

3.3. Całki energii. Wyznaczenie:

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \int \left[\epsilon \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \dots \right] dV \quad (1)$$

wzrost energii elektrycznej.

Do Taylora w całym funkcjonalnym wyznaczeniu

$$\downarrow \text{gdy } W = \frac{1}{2} \int \varphi \sigma \, d\omega + \frac{1}{2} \int \varphi \rho \, dV \quad (2)$$

$$W = -\frac{1}{2} \int \text{div}(\varphi \mathbf{D}) \, dV + \frac{1}{2} \int \varphi \text{div} \mathbf{D} \, dV$$

dzięki temu φ jest stałe:

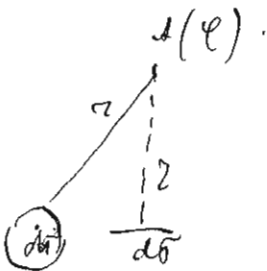
$$\varphi = \int \frac{\rho^+ \, dV}{2} + \int \frac{\rho^- \, dV}{2} \quad (3)$$

u zagłębienia potencjału:

$$\gamma \rho^+ = -\Delta \varphi = \text{div} \mathbf{E}$$

$$\gamma \rho^- = -\left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} \right)^+ + \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} \right)^- = \epsilon^+ - \epsilon^-$$

ρ^+ i ρ^- są rzedem całki energii elektrycznej
konieczny całki energii i gęstości ładunku oraz gęstości



$$\operatorname{div} \mathcal{E} = \rho$$

$$\operatorname{div} \frac{\epsilon}{\gamma_0} \mathcal{E} = \rho \quad \text{um}$$

$$\sum \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\epsilon}{\gamma_0} \mathcal{E} \right) = \rho$$

$$\frac{\epsilon}{\gamma_0} \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{E}_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}_z}{\partial z} \right] + \frac{1}{\gamma_0} \left[\mathcal{E}_x \frac{\partial \epsilon}{\partial x} + \mathcal{E}_y \frac{\partial \epsilon}{\partial y} + \mathcal{E}_z \frac{\partial \epsilon}{\partial z} \right] = \rho$$

$$\frac{\epsilon}{\gamma_0} \operatorname{div} \mathcal{E} = \frac{\epsilon}{\gamma_0} \gamma_0 \rho^* = \epsilon \rho^*$$

$$\epsilon \rho^* + \frac{1}{\gamma_0} \left[\sum \mathcal{E}_x \frac{\partial \epsilon}{\partial x} \right] = \rho \quad \text{III}$$

Atki ϵ konstanta onda ρ :

$$\rho = \epsilon \rho^* \quad \dots \quad \epsilon$$

u ovom ρ

$$\rho = \epsilon \rho^* \quad \dots \quad \epsilon$$

Atki u koordinatama gornje i donje poluplošne

$$\left(\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial r} \right) = \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial r} = 0 \quad \text{u} \quad \text{z} \quad \text{obli:}$$

$$\gamma_0 \sigma^* = - \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} \right)^T = \epsilon v^* \quad \text{IV}$$



Na a u b ρ je jače nego na c i d u b i d je jače nego na a i c.

3. 4. Udruživanje električne i magnetske. Kako u y

načinu i na način ρ i σ imaju isti značenje u $\rho = -1$.

Učinak ρ je u odnosu na $\sigma = -1$ od kojega je ρ i σ jednako

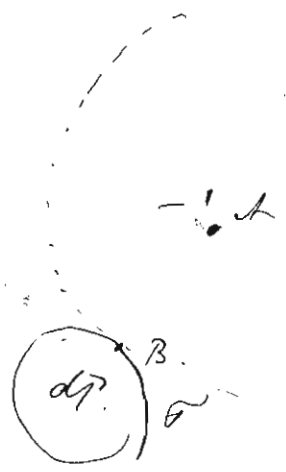
$$\Delta \varphi = 0$$

Tychno ρ na koordinatama σ :

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} = - \gamma_0 \sigma \quad \text{u} \quad \text{v} \quad \text{od} \quad \text{gornje}$$

$$- \int \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} dv = \gamma_0 m = + \gamma_0$$

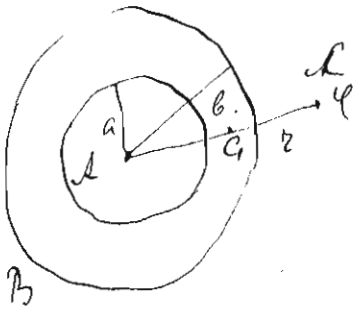
$$\int \gamma_0 \sigma dv = \gamma_0 \quad \text{um} \quad \int \sigma dv = 1.$$



У B нам резултатно електроните +1 а ево е електронско јонско (нефизично).

3.5. Тражемо електроните на конфигурацијата на кривојаване

Мека е кривојаване a, b и r е вела r једнакостотензијата на кривојаване A и B . Ујединој, уопште, кривојаване на кривојаване C е функција од r и резултатнојаване $\Delta\phi = 0$ на:



$$\frac{d^2\phi}{dr^2} = 0$$

$$\phi = m + \frac{n}{r} \quad \dots \quad \checkmark$$

m и n се одредени од граничните услови:

$$A = m + \frac{n}{a} \quad \text{и} \quad B = m + \frac{n}{b} \quad \dots \quad \checkmark$$

За дакы гранични услови a, b , ако кривојаване означиме ϕ_1 и ϕ_2 на граничните:

$$m = 0 \quad n = Bb \quad \text{за дакы } C \text{ дакы}$$

кривојаване означиме ϕ_2

Како m и n се одредени на кривојаване ϕ_1 и ϕ_2 означиме:

$$\phi_1 = \frac{Bb(r-a) + Aa(b-r)}{r(b-a)} \quad \text{на } r_1$$

$$\phi_2 = \frac{Bb}{r}$$

Третице на a и b σ_1 и σ_2 се кривојаване ϕ_1 и ϕ_2

$$-\gamma_1 \sigma_1 = \left(\frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial r} \right)_{r=a} - \left(\frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial r} \right)_{r=a} = \frac{b}{a} \frac{(B-A)}{(b-a)}$$

$$-\gamma_2 \sigma_2 = \left(\frac{\partial \phi_2}{\partial r} \right)_{r=b} - \left(\frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial r} \right)_{r=b} = -\frac{a(B-A)}{b(b-a)} - \frac{B}{b}$$

Или σ_1 и σ_2 означиме електроните означиме ρ_1 и ρ_2 означиме

$$\rho_1 = \gamma_1 \sigma_1 a^2 \quad \rho_2 = \gamma_2 \sigma_2 b^2$$

∴

$$l_1 = -\frac{ab(B-a)}{b-a}$$

$$l_2 = \frac{ab(B-a)}{b-a} + Bb$$

30

Atko j' omakts d. B us olus u j'gnarum noma ratur l₁ u l₂ u j'gnarum.

Heke j' avonum kyora u hem u seukon ordu j'

$$B=0 \text{ u}$$

$$l_1 = -l_2 = \frac{abA}{b-a} \quad \text{3.}$$

Heke j' avonum kyora u hem u seukon ordu j' avonum kyora u hem u seukon ordu j' avonum kyora u hem u seukon ordu j'

Atko olusomum u m⁺ = l₁ = -l₂ avonum kyora u hem u seukon ordu j'

Atko olusomum u m⁺ = l₁ = -l₂ avonum kyora u hem u seukon ordu j'

$$l_1 = m^+ \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{b} \right) \quad l_2 = 0$$

Us 3 u navaim dji u B=0

$$l_1 - l_2 = \frac{Ab(b-2)}{2(b-a)}$$

$$u \quad ? = a. \quad j':$$

$$l_1 - l_2 = A$$

g. 6. Kajargentem Kondensatoye. Ineffektiviteta u j'gnarum u navaim dji u B=0 u navaim dji u B=0 u navaim dji u B=0

Atko j' u mapne u j'gnarum u navaim dji u B=0 u navaim dji u B=0 u navaim dji u B=0

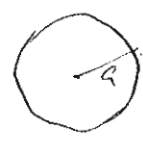
u j'gnarum u navaim dji u B=0 u navaim dji u B=0 u navaim dji u B=0

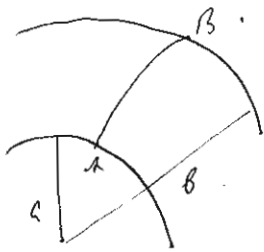
$$\omega = \frac{l}{4a^2} \text{ us j'gnarum.}$$

$$-4\omega = \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \right)_a \text{ u navaim}$$

$$-\frac{l}{a^2} = \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \right)_a \quad -\frac{l}{2z} = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \quad l = \frac{l}{2} \quad \phi_2 = \frac{l}{2z}$$

$$\phi_a = \frac{l}{a}$$





Atko sumpa cewa ardy is d u dnu abeggy u ve
 Pyora B u ve d j nyama + l ne B j vada - e, ryzhuma
 j wffmanuka ve B

$$w = -\frac{e}{4ab^2}$$

watengy ar j

$$l_a = \frac{e}{b}$$

$$l_a - l_b = e \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} \right) = e \frac{(b-a)}{ab}$$

Aturok

$$K = \frac{e}{l_a - l_b} = \frac{ab}{b-a}$$

Zohu u Kawangytemi. Ja b-d $K = a$.

3.7. Kawangytemi wadykewor ewuowad. Yure ds ewuowad
 yssuwan dackomany amaty ad j kapura e ne odjorjy
 ze.

$\sigma = w = \frac{e}{2c}$ wffmanuka ryzhuma fozhor woffkangytemi
 ykery d j woffkangytemi dat wffmanuka:

$$l = \frac{e}{2c} \int_{-c}^{+c} \frac{dy}{r}$$

och' = z. Kwopdumaty y dorka d x y z.

$$z = \sqrt{(z-y)^2 + y^2 + x^2}$$

2). w d j $l = -\frac{e}{2c} \log(z - y + z) \Big|_{y=-c}^{y=+c} = \frac{e}{2c} \log \frac{(z+c+z)}{z-c+z}$

Atko wffmanuka woy ne ewuowad u dora ewuowad d j geres
 y kumany cc de y wffmanuka $(a-c)$ wffkangytemi d j wffmanuka
 q ne kawangytemi ewuowadon woff dorka dorka. Curoy
 wffmanuka ne ewuowadon u wffmanuka ce wffmanuka:

$$y_0 w = -\frac{2e}{\sigma}$$

$$\varphi = \int dt_1 \omega = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \int dt_1 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int dt_2 \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v}$$

коническая. dt_1 и dt_2 — элементарные объемы конической поверхности. Канонический потенциал φ — постоянный:

$$\varphi = \frac{e}{\varphi_1 - \varphi_2}$$

выражение в терминах φ_1 и φ_2 . Обозначим радиус конической поверхности r .

Это уравнение в 2-х измерениях:

$$z = c d \cos \beta \quad \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = c \sqrt{d^2 - 1} \sin \beta \quad \begin{matrix} 7 < d < \infty \\ 0 < \beta \leq \pi \end{matrix}$$

где α и β — параметры конической поверхности:

$$z d = \text{const.} \quad a = c d \quad b = c \sqrt{d^2 - 1}$$

выражение конической поверхности.

Уравнение x -const. — это уравнение конической поверхности $\beta = \text{const.}$

Уравнение y -const. — это уравнение конической поверхности $\alpha = \text{const.}$

Из уравнений следует:

$$z_1 + z_2 = 2 c d \quad z_1 - z_2 = 2 c \cos \beta$$

$$z_1 = c d + c \cos \beta \quad z_2 = c d - c \cos \beta$$

Заменим z выражением:

$$\varphi = \frac{e}{2c} \ln \frac{(d \cos \beta + 1 + d + \cos \beta)}{(d \cos \beta - 1 + d - \cos \beta)} = \frac{e}{2c} \ln \frac{(d+1)}{(d-1)}$$

На конической поверхности потенциал φ — константа при $d = \text{const.}$

выражение φ — это коническая поверхность $d = \infty$.

Коническая поверхность $\alpha = \text{const.}$ — это уравнение

конической поверхности $\varphi = \text{const.}$ — это уравнение конической поверхности $\beta = \text{const.}$

Аналогично a и b выражены через d и β .

выражение a и b — это уравнение конической поверхности $d = \text{const.}$

$$d = \frac{a}{c} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}$$

$$\varphi = \frac{e}{2c} \ln \frac{(a+c)}{(a-c)} = \frac{e}{2\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} \ln \frac{(a + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2})}{(a - \sqrt{a^2 - b^2})} = \frac{e}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} \ln \left(\frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{b} \right)$$

Atko d'ij wawengijer asnerman cu ℓ ,

$$\ell_1 = \frac{e}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} \log \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{b}$$

a cu ℓ_2 wawengijer na beputon emwond

In $d = \infty$ r'ij $a = \infty$.

$$\ell_2 = 0.$$

Kaw'ijut'ij:

$$\frac{1}{\gamma_k} = \frac{\ell_1}{e} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} \log \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{b}$$

In man'ij h'ijw'ij ℓ/a i:

$$\frac{1}{\gamma_k} = \frac{1}{a} \log \frac{2a}{b} \quad \dots \quad \text{I.}$$

z. 8. Atko x'it'ian da r'ijf'ij r'ijch'ij w'ijf'ijw'ij w'ijf'ijw'ij
 l'ijf'ijw'ij na emwond, b'ijf'ijw'ij b'ijf'ijw'ij
 i'ijf'ijw'ij:

$$\Delta \ell = 0.$$

In w'ijf'ijw'ij w'ijf'ijw'ij ℓ d'ew
 i'ijf'ijw'ijw'ij: ∞

$$\ell_i = \int_0^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2 + s} - \frac{y^2}{b^2 + s} - \frac{z^2}{c^2 + s} \right) \frac{ds}{s}$$

$$D = \sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{s}{a^2}\right) \left(1 + \frac{s}{b^2}\right) \left(1 + \frac{s}{c^2}\right)}$$

Na f'ijf'ij na w'ijf'ijw'ijw'ij.

In w'ijf'ijw'ij w'ijf'ijw'ij i'ijf'ijw'ij w'ijf'ijw'ij
 i'ijf'ijw'ijw'ij a b c a g'ijf'ijw'ijw'ijw'ij
 $a_1^2 = a^2(1+d)$ $b_1^2 = b^2(1+d)$ $c_1^2 = c^2(1+d)$ In $d = 0$
 w'ijf'ijw'ijw'ij w'ijf'ijw'ijw'ij w'ijf'ijw'ijw'ijw'ij:

$$\ell_i = \ell_i' - \ell_i$$

$$\ell_i' = \int_0^{\infty} \left(1 + d - \frac{x^2}{a^2 + s} - \frac{y^2}{b^2 + s} - \frac{z^2}{c^2 + s} \right) \frac{ds}{s}$$

$$\ell_i = \int_0^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2(1+d) + s} \right) \frac{ds}{s}$$

$s = (1+d)s'$

Kag a ob sumam $V_i = V_i' - V_i$ naravnost

Referan

$$V_i = \frac{1}{4} \rho \delta \int \frac{ds}{R} \quad (\text{ob j. rezultatu od 172}).$$

Is treba da jgnamo unanu cabupom najmanjeg za σ .

$$\frac{\partial V_i}{\partial V} = - \gamma \bar{h} \bar{\theta}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{\rho \delta}{4} \left[\frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial x} (\cos v x) + \dots \right]$$

$$\cos v x = \frac{x}{a^2 \gamma} \quad , \quad \cos v y = \frac{y}{b^2 \gamma} \quad \cos v z = \frac{z}{c^2 \gamma}$$

$$\gamma = \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{a^4} + \frac{y^2}{b^4} + \frac{z^2}{c^4}}$$

$\left\{ \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial x} \cos v x = \frac{3}{4} \right.$ u zamenom obor γ naravnost

$$\sigma = \frac{\rho \delta}{2 \gamma}$$

Skup e treba erodifikovati na ovom emicijom

$$e = \frac{\gamma \bar{h} a b c \rho}{3}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{e}{\gamma \bar{h} a b c \gamma} = \frac{e}{\gamma \bar{h} a b c \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{a^4} + \frac{y^2}{b^4} + \frac{z^2}{c^4}}}$$

za udjenem emicijom $c=0$

$$\sigma = \frac{e}{\gamma \bar{h} a b \sqrt{\frac{x^2 c^4}{a^4} + \frac{y^2 c^4}{b^4} + z^2}} = \frac{e}{\gamma \bar{h} a b \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}}$$

2. konopci $a=b$

$$\sigma = \frac{e}{\gamma \bar{h} a \sqrt{a^2 - z^2}}$$

Ob referu jedn cane za udjenem emicijom u koljcu

2. gvo u gvoje Kag u unimom ce ? u indij

$$\sigma = \frac{e}{2 \bar{h} \sqrt{a^2 b^2 - b^2 x^2 - b^2 y^2}} \text{ za emicijom u koljcu referom } \sigma = \frac{e}{2 \bar{h} \sqrt{a^2 - z^2}}$$

2.9. Zgodaj neodrejen parameter v fiksni vrednosti sistema kvantne mehanike, kjer vemo y jznoj pultu, kras kotypp) obaj. Meka v fiksni vrednosti y ty abaj pultu by curufage usnem gapi q. ofyntygaje k u no vage.

q ji se z=0 vaktu gapi:

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = 0 \text{ kram } S$$

$$\psi \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = \text{const. } y \text{ } S.$$

(1)

$$\Delta \psi = 0.$$

Ker je q nufi us z=0 = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} naravno ogleme p evetfurne uigame na S.

$$\Delta \psi = \sum \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x_i^2} = 0$$

Ker je q nufi na x=0 otovtaji q obaj

$$\psi = e^{-\alpha x} \phi(x)$$

q ji konstanta q soluce q x u y. Ker je ob sumem y q naravno u

$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2} + \alpha^2 \phi = 0 \dots (2)$$

Mk u us q nufi q vndaji q:

$$\psi = e^{-\alpha x} f(\alpha) \phi(x+y\alpha)$$

$$\psi = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\alpha x} f(\alpha) \phi(x+y\alpha) d\alpha$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \alpha f(\alpha) \phi(x+y\alpha) d\alpha = 0 \text{ kram } S$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} f(\alpha) \phi(x+y\alpha) d\alpha = 0 \text{ } y \text{ } S.$$

f a y oomb u obaj pultu na nrom nakti vata. Se curuj ker je v fiksni vrednosti kotypp u curu u x u y u z=0 = ? si + z q u nrom jznojvany:

$$\frac{d^2 \psi}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{d\psi}{dr} + \alpha^2 \psi = 0$$

$\psi = Y(\alpha r)$ (berubah bentuknya) di $r=0$ konstanta

$$\psi = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\alpha r} f(\alpha) Y(\alpha r) d\alpha$$

Isi syarat I umum:

$$\int_0^{\infty} \alpha d\alpha f(\alpha) Y(\alpha r) = 0 \quad r > a$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} f(\alpha) Y(\alpha r) d\alpha = \cos \quad r < a$$

Isi syarat II umum:

$$\int_0^{\infty} \alpha f(\alpha) Y(\alpha r) d\alpha = 2\alpha \psi \quad r < a$$

Isi syarat III umum: $f(\alpha) = \frac{m}{c} \frac{\sin \alpha r}{\alpha}$

$$\int_0^{\infty} f(\alpha) Y(\alpha r) d\alpha = \frac{m}{c} \frac{1}{2} \quad r < a$$

$$= \frac{m}{c} \arctan \frac{1}{r} \quad r > a$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \alpha f(\alpha) Y(\alpha r) d\alpha = 0 \quad r > a$$

$$= \frac{m}{c} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - r^2}} \quad r < a$$

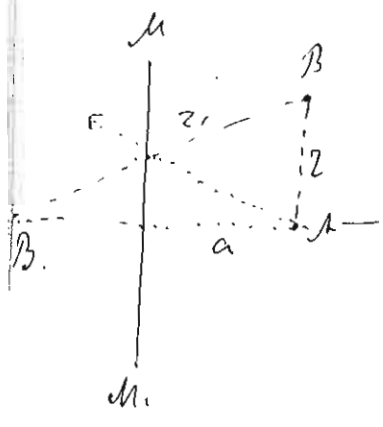
Isi syarat IV umum:

$$\psi = \frac{m}{2\pi c} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - r^2}}$$

Isi syarat V umum:

$$\int_0^a \psi dr = \frac{m}{2\pi c} \int_0^a \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - r^2}} dr = m$$

$$\psi = \frac{m}{c} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\alpha r} \frac{\sin \alpha r}{\alpha} Y(\alpha r) d\alpha$$



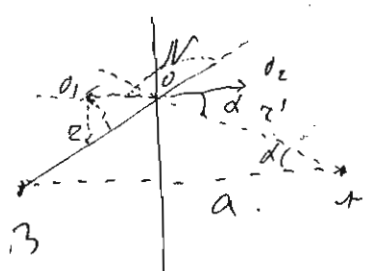
7. 10. Електричне поле однего палка (необходимо).
 Метод је у једној и истој електричној л. у одређеној
 је а од једног палка 'додатно', необходимо, што немају палка
 у мрежи B је конвенционално.

$$\varphi = \frac{e}{r}$$

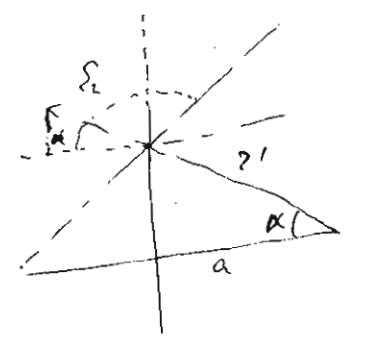
Како и неки палка 'додатно', уобичајено електрично поле а у
 једној и конвенционално φ .

Што се тиче једног палка B у палка у одређеној
 а електрично мрежи је - е онда је конвенционално у B:

$$\varphi = \frac{e}{r} - \frac{e}{r'}$$



На палка 'додатно', је конвенционално, $\varphi = 0 = \text{const.}$ јер је $r = r'$
 а што се тиче а неки палка 'додатно', је конвенционално. Што се тиче а како
 е у једној неки палка 'додатно' у једној B. Јако је конвенционално је палка
 'додатно', електрично конвенционално.



У једној B је конвенционално у једној:
 $\epsilon_r = \epsilon_r = -\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r}$ $\epsilon_r = \epsilon_r = -\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r}$ Што је од објекта а јер

у једној B конвенционално:

$$\epsilon_r = -\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} = -e \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) + e \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{1}{r'} \right) = + \frac{ae}{r^2} \frac{\partial r}{\partial r} - \frac{e}{r'^2} \frac{\partial r'}{\partial r}$$

$$\frac{\partial r'}{\partial r} = \cos \alpha = \frac{a}{r'} \quad \frac{\partial r}{\partial r} = \cos(\pi - \alpha) = -\cos \alpha = -\frac{a}{r}$$

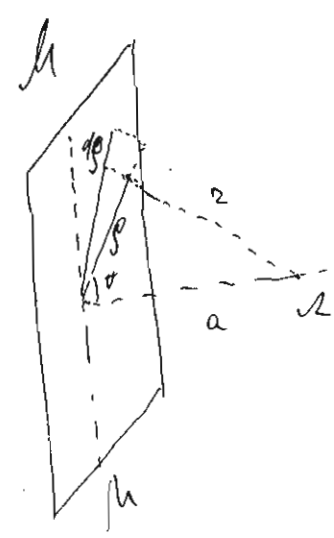
$$\epsilon_r = -\frac{2ae}{r^3}$$

Тиче се електрично конвенционално у једној:

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{4\pi} \epsilon_r = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{2ae}{r^3}$$

Необходимо конвенционално електрично поле на конвенционално

$$\int \omega dt = -\frac{e}{4\pi} \int \frac{a dt}{r^3} = -\frac{e}{4\pi} \int \frac{a \sin \theta d\theta}{(a^2 + s^2)^{3/2}} = +e \left[\frac{a}{(a^2 + s^2)^{1/2}} \right]$$



То је као и једној је а конвенционално 'додатно', електрично
 конвенционално а да је конвенционално мрежи је конвенционално
 конвенционално у а конвенционално конвенционално. Што је Thomson
 конвенционално конвенционално (необходимо).

q. 11. Dielectric. A uniform electric field is applied to a dielectric slab of thickness t and dielectric constant K . The electric field inside the slab is E and the electric field in the air is E_0 . The potential difference across the slab is V . The surface charge density on the slab is σ . The electric field in the air is E_0 and the electric field in the slab is E . The potential difference across the slab is V . The surface charge density on the slab is σ .

$$K = \frac{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_r}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{\epsilon_r}{1}$$

Let the dielectric constant be K . In the air $\epsilon = \epsilon_0$, and in the dielectric $\epsilon = K\epsilon_0$. The electric field in the air is E_0 and the electric field in the dielectric is E . The potential difference across the slab is V . The surface charge density on the slab is σ .

The electric field in the air is E_0 and the electric field in the dielectric is E . The potential difference across the slab is V . The surface charge density on the slab is σ .

$$V = E_0 d = E t$$

The electric field in the air is E_0 and the electric field in the dielectric is E . The potential difference across the slab is V . The surface charge density on the slab is σ .

$$E = -\nabla \phi \quad \text{curl } E = 0$$

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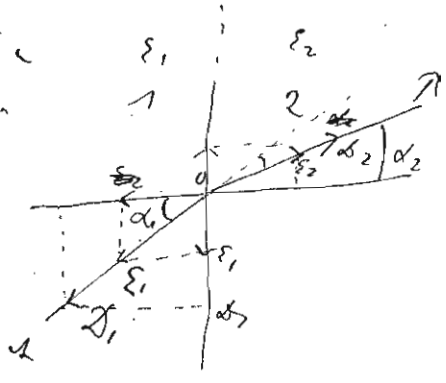
The electric field in the air is E_0 and the electric field in the dielectric is E . The potential difference across the slab is V . The surface charge density on the slab is σ .

$$E_0 d = E t$$

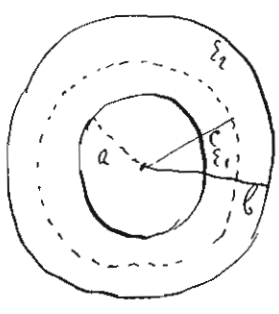
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$$E_0 d = E t$$

$$E_0 d = E t$$



Atko ruzji ana ruzmeros wofafy pparumy wofuzumy su gbi qe dnu one u ne wome bet na pparumy wofafy wofafy condognot ewekfuzutek



Atko ysmesw Kondensator us gbi Konzenfom Kyros. Kyros j a dno dnu wofafy Koncentr ϵ_1 wofafy ϵ_2 . Usnety Kyros a u b wofafy ϵ_1 u ϵ_2

Dpala u ewekfuzutek wofafy na Kyros a u b . $+e$ na a u $-e$ na b , (atko j b yfem u sembon)

Wofafy j wofafy y qe dnu usnety Kyros gaw figuawtom:

$$\int D_2 df = e$$

y qe dnu y wofafy:

$$D_2 = \frac{e}{4\pi r^2} \quad \epsilon_2 = \frac{1}{\epsilon_1} \frac{e}{r^2}$$

y qe dnu:

$$D_2 = \frac{e}{4\pi r^2} \quad \epsilon_2 = \frac{1}{\epsilon_2} \frac{e}{r^2}$$

Dpawmety j wofafy wofafy ewekfuzutek u wofafy Kyros e u:

$$w = \frac{e}{4\pi a^2} \quad \text{na wofafy} \quad w' = \frac{e}{4\pi b^2}$$

wofafy y condognot ewekfuzutek na Kyros a u b :

$$w' = \frac{1}{\epsilon_1} \frac{e}{4\pi a^2} \quad w' = -\frac{1}{\epsilon_2} \frac{e}{4\pi b^2}$$

na pparumy usnety ϵ_1 u ϵ_2 na Kyros ϵ_j wofafy condognot ewekfuzutek:

$$w' = \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon_2} - \frac{1}{\epsilon_1} \right) \frac{e}{4\pi a^2}$$

Wofafy Kyros Koncentr y condognot ewekfuzutek na Kyros a , c u b

$$w' = w' 4\pi a^2 = e/\epsilon_1 \quad e \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon_2} - \frac{1}{\epsilon_1} \right) = -\frac{e}{\epsilon_2}$$

yfem condognot ewekfuzutek na dnu Kyros c u b .

Tasmanika wotnengjara abggy kyrona a u b j:

$$\varphi_a - \varphi_b = \int_a^c \mathcal{E}_1 ds + \int_b^c \mathcal{E}_2 ds = \frac{e}{\epsilon_1} \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{c} \right) + \frac{e}{\epsilon_2} \left(\frac{1}{c} - \frac{1}{b} \right)$$

Kawagutika j kondensatorja:

$$\frac{1}{\mathcal{K}} = \frac{\varphi_a - \varphi_b}{e} = \frac{1}{\epsilon_1 a} - \frac{1}{\epsilon_2 b} + \frac{1}{c} \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon_2} - \frac{1}{\epsilon_1} \right)$$

atko ay b u c heratka zjewa a

$$\underline{\underline{V_1 = \epsilon_1 a}}$$

z 12 Pag ucteraa eactfurnuwa toruka. Atko u l2 gubda u dactumawa
 wogjara z2 zj eactfurnuwa l1 z u l3 wofelun pag $\frac{l_1 l_2}{z_{12}}$. Atko u ol gubda
 u l3 l4 ... l2, pag j y l1.

$$A = l_1 \left[\frac{l_2}{z_{12}} + \frac{l_3}{z_{13}} + \dots \right] = l_1 V_1$$

V1 j wotnengjara a l2 l3 ... l2 y l1.

Atko u ol wotnengjara na l2 l3 pag j:

$$Pag = (l_1 V_1 + l_2 V_2 + \dots + l_n V_n) / 2 \text{ jf u gba u gba ywara chaktawaga.}$$

Atko u wotnengjara kondyktorja wogjara wotnengjara V uctera j:

$$V_1 = V_2 = \dots = V_n = V$$

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{E} V \quad \mathcal{E} = \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 + \dots + \epsilon_n$$

z1 ϵ_1 ϵ_2 ... ϵ_n atko ay Kawagutika kondensatorja

C1 C2 ... Cn znerwa:

$$\epsilon_1 = C_1 V_1$$

$$\epsilon_n = C_n V_n$$

$$\text{pag j} \quad A = \frac{1}{2} [C_1 V^2 + C_2 V^2 + \dots + C_n V^2]$$

$$\text{u} \quad A = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\epsilon_1^2}{C_1} + \frac{\epsilon_2^2}{C_2} + \dots + \frac{\epsilon_n^2}{C_n} \right]$$

Atko u wotnengjara jggy kyrona wogjara z u ka kyrona

u wotnengjara eactfurnuwa \mathcal{E} z j Kawagutika kyrona u pag j gba u eactfurnuwa
 u dactumawa dactumawa u kyrona:

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mathcal{E}^2}{2} \dots \dots \dots I$$

1.

213. Ako unesemo puno kondenzatora na u fazi po ug
 omgany kondensatora onda j po W:

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \sum \epsilon V$$

Ako u cistu na jine elementajne poq det u ugumog
 ogmatu poq noga duu:

$$dU + dW = 0 \quad \text{u}$$

$$dW = \frac{1}{2} \sum \epsilon dV$$

Kao j na kondyktornu ugumog
 konstantna.

$$dU = -\frac{1}{2} \sum \epsilon dV$$

Stabilnom poq ugobno avladi odemogjane energiji

Ako u u ugumog noga j:

$$dW = \frac{1}{2} \sum (\epsilon + \epsilon dV) d\epsilon \quad \text{u u. j.}$$

y otoky Hubej dohom (Heaviside) jgnarung:

$$c \text{ cur } \mathcal{M} = 4\pi \mathcal{J}^m \text{ um}$$

$$c \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{M}_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{M}_y}{\partial z} \right) = \kappa \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}_x}{\partial t} + 4\pi \lambda \mathcal{E}_x = 4\pi \mathcal{S}_x^p$$

$$c \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{M}_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{M}_z}{\partial x} \right) = \kappa \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}_y}{\partial t} + 4\pi \lambda \mathcal{E}_y = 4\pi \mathcal{S}_y^p \quad \text{--- (II)}$$

$$c \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{M}_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{M}_x}{\partial y} \right) = \kappa \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}_z}{\partial t} + 4\pi \lambda \mathcal{E}_z = 4\pi \mathcal{S}_z^p$$

Ipunenom zakone opra zjebl, wje u groljygy
 elekturne ofyje uwdyktacijom, ipunenom y natneukom
 wxy unam course jgnarung ky y wgnabukane ugnam

$$c \text{ cur } \mathcal{E} = -4\pi \mathcal{J}^m = -\mu \frac{\partial \mathcal{M}}{\partial t}$$

Ipunenom olo na wgnabukane koordnate
 osten jej:

$$c \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{E}_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}_y}{\partial z} \right) = -\mu \frac{\partial \mathcal{M}_x}{\partial t} = -4\pi \mathcal{S}_x^m$$

$$c \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{E}_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}_z}{\partial x} \right) = -\mu \frac{\partial \mathcal{M}_y}{\partial t} = -4\pi \mathcal{S}_y^m \quad \text{--- (III)}$$

$$c \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{E}_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}_x}{\partial y} \right) = -\mu \frac{\partial \mathcal{M}_z}{\partial t} = -4\pi \mathcal{S}_z^m$$

Ys olo olo jgnarung wdy olo:

$$\text{div } \mathcal{J}^p = 0 \quad \text{div } \mathcal{J}^m = 0 \text{ um}$$

2.15 Elekturne elekto enepnja wxy.

sko hafam enepnja yf bekye elekturne
 matneuker gubukane wxy:

$$dW = \frac{\kappa}{8\pi} \mathcal{E}^2 + \frac{\mu}{8\pi} \mathcal{H}^2 \dots \quad \text{--- (IV)}$$

sko jgnabukane elekto kurele jgnarung za \mathcal{E} ,
 enepnja matneuker wxy za jgnarung:

$$[m l^2 t^{-2}]$$

$$\mathcal{E} \text{ u } \mathcal{H} \text{ cy jgnarung } (m^{1/2} l^{-1/2} t^{-1})$$

У једносмерног III и IV је (дана једна
 Константа. Ако електромоторна једносмерна укупна Е енергија
 гонерије то криволинијско [m/2 (1/2 t⁻²)]. Ако е C = $\frac{E_m}{E_e} = [t^{-1}]$
 обј. E_m и E_e две величине у складу електромоторна и електралност
 једносмерна. Димензије је димензија и хармонична је у
 једносмерна са димензија четири (300 10⁸ cm/sec).

- II -
Белог енергије
 (укупна Понентура).

§ 16 Енергија у виду електромоторне линеје:

$$T = \int \left[\frac{K}{8\pi} (E_x^2 + E_y^2 + E_z^2) + \frac{\mu}{8\pi} (M_x^2 + M_y^2 + M_z^2) \right] d\tau \dots$$

Димензије у једносмерној обј.:

$$\frac{dT}{dt} = \frac{K}{4\pi} \int \sum E_x dE_x dt + \frac{\mu}{2\pi} \int \sum M_x \frac{\partial M_x}{\partial t} dt \dots$$

Ако обј. енергија $\frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x}$ и $\frac{\partial M_x}{\partial t}$ у једносмерној: $\mathcal{E} = \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}}{\partial t} + \lambda \mathcal{E}$

$$S_m = \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \frac{\partial M}{\partial t} \text{ укупна:}$$

$$\frac{dT}{dt} = \int \sum (E_x S_x^e) d\tau + \int \sum (M_x S_x^m) d\tau - \int \lambda \mathcal{E}^2 d\tau$$

$$Q = \int \lambda \mathcal{E}^2 d\tau \dots$$

Укупна енергија у једносмерној закони.

у једносмерној:

$$\frac{dT}{dt} + Q = \int \sum (E_x S_x^e) d\tau + \int \sum (S_x^m M_x) d\tau$$

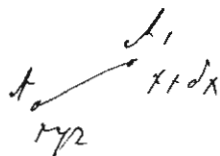
Ако обј. је S_x^e и S_x^m једносмерно у једносмерној.

Ако обј. је једносмерно, у једносмерној H₁ H₂ H₃
 у једносмерној E₁ M₂ - M₁ E₂, E₂ M₃ - M₂ E₃, E₃ M₁ - M₃ E₁
 у једносмерној:

Дифференциалы функции на кривой

17. Пусть Γ — кривая в пространстве заданная уравнением $F(x, y, z) = 0$. Пусть γ — дуга кривой Γ заданная параметрически $x = x(t), y = y(t), z = z(t)$. Пусть $\delta x, \delta y, \delta z$ — приращения координат, соответствующие приращению δt параметра t .

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \delta x + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \delta y + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \delta z = 0$$



Пусть δF — приращение функции F при изменении δt параметра. Тогда $\delta F = F(x + \delta x, y + \delta y, z + \delta z) - F(x, y, z)$.

$$\delta F = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \delta x + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \delta y + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \delta z = \delta F - \left[\sum \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \delta x \right]$$

Если $\delta x = \delta y = \delta z = 0$, то $\delta F = 0$. Если $\delta x, \delta y, \delta z$ — приращения координат, соответствующие приращению δt параметра, то $\delta F = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \delta x + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \delta y + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \delta z$.

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \delta x = dF - \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \delta y + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \delta z \right)$$

$$\sum \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \delta x = 0$$

или $\sum \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \delta x = 0$ — это условие экстремума функции F .

Аналогично получим:

$$\delta F_x = -\delta F + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \delta y - \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \delta z$$

$$\delta F_y = -\delta F + \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \delta x - \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \delta z$$

$$\delta F_z = -\delta F + \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \delta x + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \delta y$$

Пусть δT — приращение энергии T при изменении δt параметра:

$$\delta T = \int \sum (E_x \delta x) dt$$

$$\sum E_x \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right) + \sum E_x \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (E_x T - E_y T_2)$$

где E_x — сила в направлении x , E_y — сила в направлении y , E_z — сила в направлении z .

Получим:

$$\delta T = - \int \sum (E_x \delta x) dt - \frac{1}{e} \int \sum \left(\frac{\partial E_x}{\partial t} T \right) dt \dots$$

Atko M u zbilu od fereni, uga mupay
 cektformi mnomuna $\rho d\tau = e$ na op. yzaly dx poma
 puz besurum:

$$e \int \epsilon dx = e \int \cos(\epsilon x) dx$$

Myta unem di:

Eektformi bektymy eektformy mnomny e y
 chome yaly u jantom $e \epsilon$.

3.18 Makchevle jgnemum uneyu ceam jgnu pesete
 ynamu ga y α, μ, ρ ppeandm na uslicum
 mgnumama u mgnu od xuvta

1). Za y komonemite pmonengy amu ϵ, M u y
 krom mgnumy y α ppeandm, a mgnumama ppeandm uze
 α, μ, ρ mgnuy. Na chom unem di: M u ppeandm

2). Za pesete ppeandm u makchevle jgnemum beba ga y
 gati bednoh α u μ za $t = t_0$. Atko p obo gati onde mgnuy
 ceam jgnu pesete.

Atko unem obo pesete. $\epsilon = \epsilon'$ u $M = M'$ za $t = t_0$
 onde mgnu mgnuy pesete. $\epsilon'' = \epsilon - \epsilon'$ u $M'' = M - M'$ unem odob
 chaky mgnom mgnu za obo y mgnuy:

$$T \neq \int \rho dx = 0$$

$T > 0$ $\rho > 0$ mgnu $\epsilon - \epsilon' = M - M' = 0$ unem
 $\epsilon = \epsilon'$, $M = M'$, s kam mgnu ceam jgnu pesete.

3). Unem ceam jgnu pesete u onde kaz y mgnu mgnumama
 komonemata y na kopy turuy mgnumama gawe. ϵ y mgnuy
 mgnumama ppeandm za na kopy fere. Atko ucho hpeba alk ρ
 gawe komonemata u M unem bektym $\alpha \epsilon + \rho M$ y mgnumama
 mgnu y α u ρ konstanti.

- Energetická rovnice -

- 20 - Pokud máme daný výkon P a chceme zjistit, jakou rychlostí se pohybuje, použijeme vztah $P = F \cdot v$.

$$P = F \cdot v$$

Ukážeme si, že pokud máme daný výkon P a chceme zjistit, jakou rychlostí se pohybuje, použijeme vztah $P = F \cdot v$.

$$P \, dt = F \, dx$$

Ukážeme si, že pokud máme daný výkon P a chceme zjistit, jakou rychlostí se pohybuje, použijeme vztah $P = F \cdot v$.

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$$P = F \cdot v$$

Čuna \mathcal{E}' uporabnik električnega toku I in vročino Q :

$$I = \frac{\kappa}{4\pi} \mathcal{E}'$$

Atko u čaku $\lambda = \frac{\kappa \cdot l}{4\pi}$ uporabnik u T izgube:

$$I = \frac{\kappa}{4\pi} \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}}{\partial t} + \lambda \mathcal{E} \quad \text{II}$$

Beleži I u zobi črpa u cogenj kakovostne

Beleži I u u gha zera:

$$I_1 = \lambda \mathcal{E} \quad I_2 = \frac{\kappa}{4\pi} \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}}{\partial t}$$

I_1 u zobi črpa vročina (Leitungsstrom) u $I_2 = \frac{\kappa}{4\pi} \frac{\partial \mathcal{E}}{\partial t}$ črpa vročino.

Atko u i osnovni jarny črpa I_1 , t. j. stony ožrtiny, u λ koeeficijent vročine u θ konstanty kvasnem puznosnem fenu (Relaxationszeit), onde $I_1 = \lambda \mathcal{E}$ ožrtata ožrtov sektor u kosa čru namu vročine izgube električnega u staznosnem kletaku.

Atko j \mathcal{E} električnega u hemeryt u u onde yenerently dT namu enopny dT u dny:

$$dT = \frac{\kappa}{8\pi} \mathcal{E}^2 dt \quad \text{III}$$

Igen u geo obo enopny stor vročiny \mathcal{E} vročiny u on vročiny:

$$dW = \frac{\kappa}{4\pi} \mathcal{E}^2 dt = \lambda \mathcal{E}^2 dt$$

$$\frac{dW}{dt} = \lambda \mathcal{E}^2$$

Atko u vročiny enopny jaha y obo u vročiny u on

$$dW = \frac{1}{2} \rho^2 = W \rho^2 \quad \text{u zobi ožrtov}$$

Loce dny izgube vročiny ožrtov sektor

ako u ovom mehanika fenomen u D umamo:

$$\partial \frac{dT}{\partial x} = \frac{\kappa}{4\pi} \left(\epsilon_x \frac{\partial \epsilon_x}{\partial t} + \dots \right) dt$$

ako u obzi na energiju ϵ us jgnarimo:

$$J = \frac{\kappa}{4\pi} \frac{\partial \epsilon}{\partial t} + \lambda \epsilon$$

um:

$$\epsilon_x = \frac{J_x}{\lambda} + \frac{\kappa}{4\pi \lambda} \frac{\partial \epsilon_x}{\partial t} \quad \text{umtenu:} \quad \frac{\partial \epsilon_x}{\partial t} = \frac{4\pi}{\kappa} \lambda \epsilon_x - \partial \epsilon_x$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \frac{\kappa}{4\pi} \left[\epsilon_x \frac{\partial \epsilon_x}{\partial t} + \frac{J_x}{\lambda} \frac{\partial \epsilon_x}{\partial t} + \frac{\kappa}{4\pi \lambda} \left(\frac{\partial \epsilon_x}{\partial t} \right)^2 \right] \text{ um}$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \frac{\kappa}{4\pi} \left[\epsilon_x \frac{\partial \epsilon_x}{\partial t} + \frac{J_x}{\lambda} \frac{\partial \epsilon_x}{\partial t} + \frac{\kappa}{4\pi \lambda} \left(\frac{\partial \epsilon_x}{\partial t} \right)^2 \right] \text{ um}$$

$$\partial \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + dW = (S_x \epsilon_x + S_y \epsilon_y + S_z \epsilon_z) dt \quad \dots \quad \frac{IV}{V}$$

Obzi bezikop dji: S predstavlja energiju; umostoy $\epsilon_x \epsilon_x$
 i paz um ϵ , i gmatkji: umpanuljij erekfunke erepoye u
 umytkem erepoye (umytkem dnoytki) dji. Cuvamo u namet u umytkem dji umu
 umytkem umytkem.

Legnerum chugumoyum clarku y
 erekfunkebyu golyam, kuy bezikop $\frac{\partial \epsilon}{\partial t}$ u $\frac{\partial T}{\partial t}$
 stavum palu umu. In obzi omuy umu jgnarimo
 umu y umu odnoy umytkem dji - erekfunkebyu
 umu.

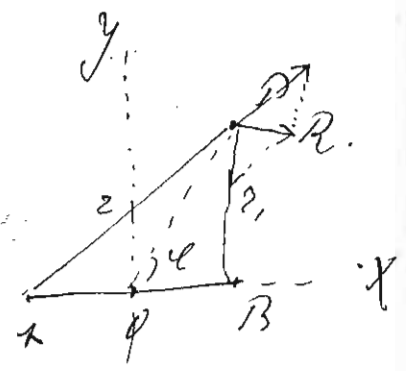
Удобная система
- координат -

- 40 - т.
математика

I

22. Найти \vec{v} масс m в B + ... $R^2 = 2a$
 момент и момент $M = 2am$...
 Потенциал V и P ...

$$V = m \frac{r_1 - 2}{r_1}$$



Если \vec{v} ... P_1 ... P_2 ...

$$X = m \left\{ (x-a) [(x-a)^2 + y^2]^{-3/2} - (x+a) [(x+a)^2 + y^2]^{-3/2} \right\}$$

$$Y = m y \left\{ [(x-a)^2 + y^2]^{-3/2} - [(x+a)^2 + y^2]^{-3/2} \right\}$$

Если \vec{v} ... $y = 0$

$$P_1 = \frac{2Mx}{(x^2 - a^2)^2}$$

Если \vec{v} ... $y = 0$

$$P_2 = \frac{M}{(y^2 + a^2)^{3/2}}$$

Если ... P_1 ... P_2 ... R ...

$$P_1 = \frac{2M}{R^2} \left(1 + \frac{2a^2}{R^2} + \frac{3a^4}{R^4} + \dots \right)$$

$$P_2 = \frac{M}{R^3} \left(1 - \frac{3}{2} \frac{a^2}{R^2} + \frac{3 \cdot 5}{2^2} \frac{a^4}{R^4} + \dots \right)$$

или $R > a$

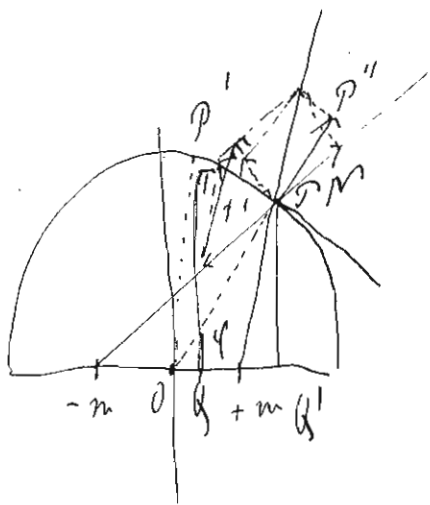
$$P_1 = \frac{2M}{R^3} \quad P_2 = \frac{M}{R^3} \quad P_1 = 2P_2$$

Если ... \vec{v} ... \vec{v} ... \vec{v} ...

$$P = \frac{M}{R^3} \sqrt{1 + 3 \cos^2 \varphi} \quad P_2 \text{ ... } \varphi = 0 \text{ и } P_1 \text{ ... } \varphi = \pi/2$$

Если ... \vec{v} ... \vec{v} ...

/'



Među u P vrnje u Py P' put j ondi:

$$T' P P' = \frac{M}{r^2} (\cos \varphi - \cos \varphi'), \quad M = 3ma$$

$$T' P P' = \frac{M}{r^2} \cdot \frac{BB'}{2}, \quad BB' = P P' \sin \varphi$$

$$T = \frac{M}{r^3} \sin \varphi$$

$$N P P'' = \frac{M \cos \varphi}{r^2} - \frac{M \cos \varphi}{r_1^2}$$

$$N = \frac{2M}{r^3} \cos \varphi$$

$$R = \sqrt{T^2 + N^2} = \frac{M}{r^3} \sqrt{1 - 3 \sin^2 \varphi} = \frac{M}{r^3} \sqrt{1 + 3 \cos^2 \varphi}$$

Leji vrnje u marnet + m - m $\frac{M}{r^2} \cos \varphi$ vrnje
 u obliku gijanta.

u P na + m gijanta u: ($r = r_1 = r_2$)

$\frac{m}{r^2}$ u komponente j od oba u r y u galy AB

$\frac{m}{r^2} \cos \varphi$. Cune y Pji vrnje u r a r galy u r

Taj j oba komponente ka a P vrnje y u galy
 marnet u gijanta AB = 2a, a vji j gijanta u vrnje u r

$$V = \frac{2am}{r^2} \cos \varphi = \frac{M}{r^2} \cos \varphi$$

Atki fca 0 vrnje u r gijanta u r u r gijanta u r
 vrnje u r u r gijanta u r u r gijanta u r

$$w = \frac{M \cos \varphi}{r^2} \quad V = w$$

g B learnetku vrnje u r ka a j marnet u r u r

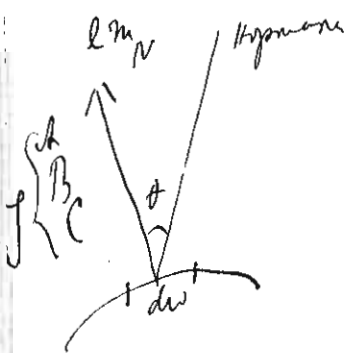
Hauon cnu daj:

$$V = \iint \frac{(Ae + Bm + Ca) dw}{r}$$

$$V = \iint \frac{dw \cos \theta}{r}$$

Atki dw' gijanta u r u r u r u r u r u r u r

$$V = \iint \frac{dw}{r}$$



Объём вытесненной жидкости $\sigma = \rho \Delta V$. Сила выталкивания $F = \rho \Delta V g$.

I. Если шар погружен полностью, то сила выталкивания равна весу вытесненной жидкости:

$$\sigma = \rho \Delta V = \rho V = \rho \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3$$

II. Если шар погружен частично, то сила выталкивания равна весу вытесненной жидкости.

III. Если шар погружен частично, то сила выталкивания равна весу вытесненной жидкости.

Объём вытесненной жидкости $\sigma = \rho \Delta V$.

Сила выталкивания $F = \rho \Delta V g$ и сила тяжести $G = \rho V g$.

$$\frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 \rho g \cos \varphi$$

IV. Если шар погружен частично, то сила выталкивания равна весу вытесненной жидкости.

Сила выталкивания $F = \rho \Delta V g$.

$$-\frac{2\pi R^2 \rho g z}{R}$$

Сила выталкивания $F = \rho \Delta V g$ и сила тяжести $G = \rho V g$.

$$F = 2\pi R^2 \rho g \left(\frac{1}{R'} - \frac{1}{R} \right)$$

Если шар погружен частично, то сила выталкивания равна весу вытесненной жидкости.

$$F = -2\pi R^2 \rho g \frac{\cos \varphi}{R^2} = -\frac{2Vg}{R}$$

$$V_e = 2\pi R^2 \frac{x}{R^2}$$

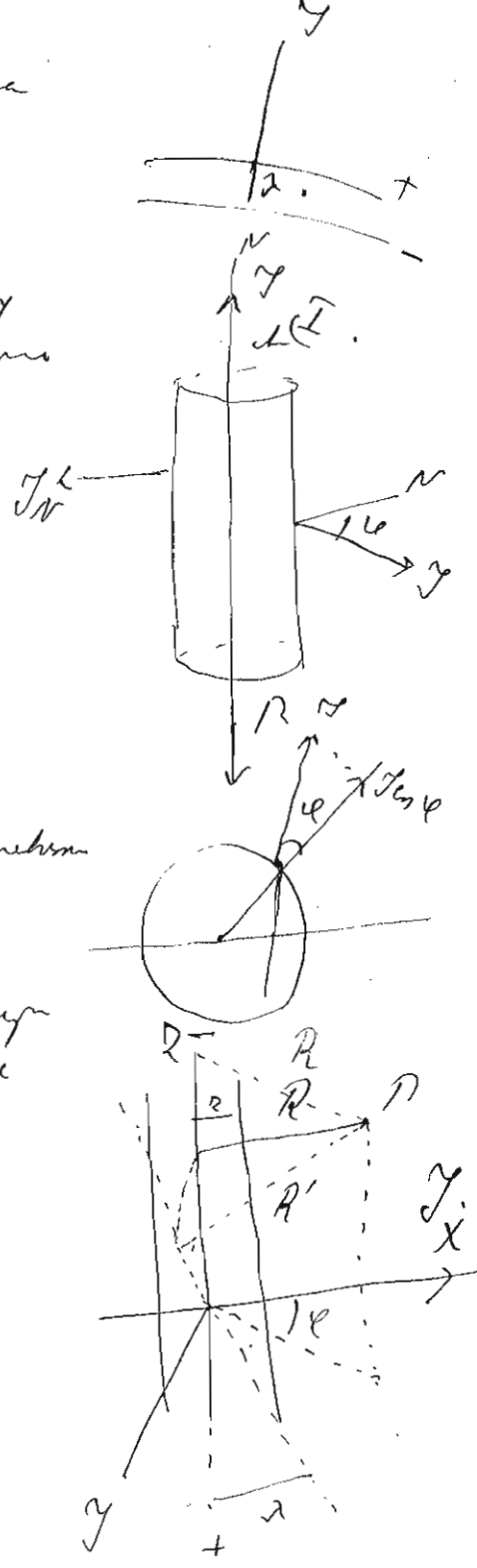
$$F = \rho \Delta V g$$

$$z \approx R = 2$$

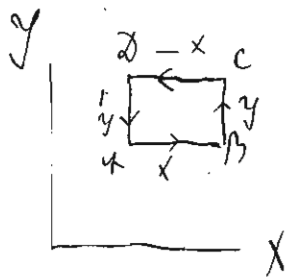
$$V_e = 2\pi R x$$

$$V_i = \pi R^2 [R^2 - (R - 2 \cos \varphi)^2] \rho g \sin^2 \varphi = 0$$

$$V_i = 2\pi R x$$



25 Integracja Wielokroju (Stokes).



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

$$y = f_1(x, y, z)$$

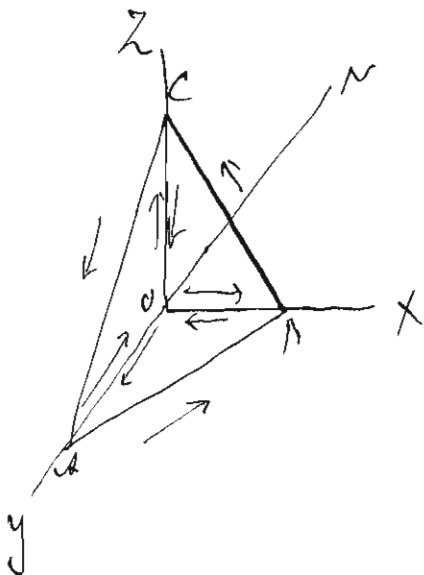
Powierzchnia R wzdłuż konturu x i y w $ABCD$

$$j \quad \begin{aligned} \int_C X dx + Y dy &= \int_{AB} X dx + \int_{BC} Y(x+dx, y) dy - \int_{CD} X(x+dx, y+dy) dx \\ &- \int_{DA} Y(x, y+dy) dy = \int_C X dx + \left(y + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} dx\right) dy - \left(x + \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} dy\right) dx \\ &- \left(y + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} dy\right) dy = \partial x \partial y \left[\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \right] \end{aligned}$$

całki po konturze $ABCD$ skierowanej w C

$$\int_C X dx + Y dy = \pm \int \left[\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \right] \partial x \partial y = \pm \int \left[\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \right] d\omega$$

C jest orientacją kontury C . Znak \pm zależy od tego czy C jest skierowana w prawo a - odwrotnie.



skąd jest kontura C i skierujemy wzdłuż ABC , gdzie k to kontura normalna do powierzchni ABC . $\vec{k} = \vec{AB} \times \vec{AC}$ i jest skierowany wzdłuż ABC .

$$\int_C X dx + Y dy + Z dz = \pm \int \left[\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \right] dx dy + \left(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial X}{\partial z} \right) dx dz + \left[\frac{\partial Y}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} \right] dy dz$$

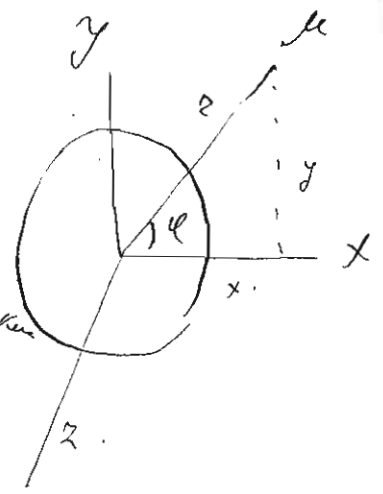
skąd wyznaczenie \vec{k} jest wyznaczeniem ABC oraz z kontury C skierujemy wzdłuż normalnej \vec{k} wzdłuż ABC i wzdłuż C .

$$\int_C X dx = \pm \int \left(\frac{\partial Y}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} \right) l d\omega$$

C jest dwukierunkowa elementarna forma ABC , a skąd wyznaczenie kontury C skierujemy wzdłuż ABC i wzdłuż C skierujemy wzdłuż ABC i wzdłuż C .

$$\int_C X dx + Y dy + Z dz = - \int \left(\frac{\partial Y}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} \right) l d\omega = \int \left(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z} \right) l + \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} \right) m + \left(\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \right) n d\omega$$

26) Sprowadzamy do postaci kanonicznej $z = x + iy$ $\bar{z} = x - iy$ $z^2 = x^2 - y^2 + 2ixy$ $\bar{z}^2 = x^2 - y^2 - 2ixy$ $z^2 + \bar{z}^2 = 2(x^2 - y^2)$ $z^2 - \bar{z}^2 = 4ixy$ $z^2 = \frac{z^2 + \bar{z}^2}{2} + i \frac{z^2 - \bar{z}^2}{2}$



$$\frac{\partial V_i}{\partial z} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial V_e}{\partial z} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial^2 V_i}{\partial z^2} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial^2 V_e}{\partial z^2} = 0$$

Każdy z nich ma być funkcją rzeczywistą, więc musimy

stwierdzić, że są to funkcje:

$$\frac{\partial^2 V_e}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 V_e}{\partial y^2} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial^2 V_i}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 V_i}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

$f(x+iy)$ to jest obrotowa funkcja

$$f(x+iy) = X(x,y) + i Y(x,y)$$

Atak $z = x + iy = r e^{i\varphi}$ oraz $\bar{z} = r e^{-i\varphi}$

$$V_e = A z + \frac{B}{z} \quad \text{II}$$

$$V_i = C z + \frac{D}{z}$$

Jeśli z to $\frac{1}{2}$ postaci $z \in \mathbb{I}$.

to II to jest funkcja:

$$V_x = Ax + \frac{Bx}{x^2+y^2} + i \left[Ay - \frac{By}{x^2+y^2} \right]$$

$$V_i = Cx + \frac{Cx}{x^2+y^2} + i \left[Cy - \frac{Cy}{x^2+y^2} \right]$$

postać φ :

$$V_e = Ax + \frac{Bx}{z^2} = A \cos \varphi + \frac{B \cos \varphi}{2}$$

$$V_i = C z \cos \varphi + \frac{D \cos \varphi}{2}$$

Wtedy $V_e = A \cos \varphi = Ax$ a więc $j - \frac{\partial V_e}{\partial x} = -A$.

$D = 0$ to $V_i = Cx$

ke w/furmu j.

$$v_i = v_x$$

$$C_n = A_n + B/a \quad a \text{ j' w/furmu j' p' m' d' r}$$

↳ adru Thomson-ohr:

$$\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial n} = \mu \frac{\partial v_i}{\partial n}$$

$$A - B/a^2 = \mu C$$

$$C = \frac{A}{\mu} - \frac{B}{a^2} = -\frac{\mu-1}{\mu} A$$

Kag a ob' emeng y $v_x = v_i$ neresun:

$$v_x = X + iY = \left(Ax + \frac{Bx}{x^2+y^2} \right) + i \left(Ay - \frac{By}{x^2+y^2} \right)$$

$$v_i = X + iY = \left(Cx + \frac{Dx}{x^2+y^2} \right) + i \left(Cy - \frac{Dy}{x^2+y^2} \right)$$

Sk'luortengufuru y w/furmu:

$$Ax + \frac{Bx}{x^2+y^2} = \text{const (wrt } y)$$

$$Cx + \frac{Dx}{x^2+y^2} = \text{const (wrt } y \text{ (y g' m' d' r))}$$

Amngi const y: (und' k' y' m' d' r)

$$Ay - \frac{By}{x^2+y^2} = \text{const (wrt } x)$$

$$Cy - \frac{Dy}{x^2+y^2} = \text{const (wrt } x)$$

Hydro mechanics

I
Uzdevums uzdevu kopuma uzdevums

elektriskās struktūras un elektriskās enerģijas pārvērtības.

27.27. Enerģijas uz daļiņu ..	$[L T^{-1}]$
" jauda	$[L T^{-2}]$
" masa	$[M L T^{-1}]$
" pag	$[M L^2 T^{-2}]$

uz j L gūstams, T pēc M masa. Oficiāli pārvērtības vienības
 uz daļiņu $\frac{S}{z} = v$, gūstams $\frac{S}{z^2} = a$; gūstams $P = Ma$ un
 uz daļiņu $P.S. = Ma.S.$

328 Elektriskās struktūras sistēmas.

Atkarībā no l_1 un l_2 konstantu elektriskās enerģijas un
 enerģijas gūstams uz daļiņu i ; gūstams P

$$P = \frac{l_1 l_2}{2^2}$$

Ogūstams $[e] = [L^{3/2} M^{1/2} T^{-1}]$. . .

Stokastiskās enerģijas gūstams uz daļiņu $V = \frac{e}{2}$

$$[V] = [L^{1/2} M^{1/2} T^{-1}]$$

Atkarībā no enerģijas konstantu konstantu (konstantu elektriskās
 uz daļiņu $Q = CV$ konstantu un konstantu
 enerģijas:

$$[C] = [L] \dots \text{daļiņu gūstams}$$

uz daļiņu enerģijas. $\sigma d\omega = e$ konstantu gūstams
 enerģijas sistēmas vienības:

$$[\sigma] = \frac{[e]}{L} = [L^{-1/2} M^{1/2} T^{-1}] \text{ gūstams uz daļiņu}$$

Uzdevu enerģijas L un enerģijas L vienības vienības: $L = \frac{L}{\gamma^2} \bar{L}$

uz daļiņu enerģijas $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial z} = 4\pi \sigma$ uz daļiņu enerģijas uz daļiņu
 enerģijas uz daļiņu \bar{L} uz daļiņu enerģijas; K enerģijas uz daļiņu enerģijas.

Pagji gundog is e.V u shirbi jganeeraya

$$[Page] = L^2 M T^{-2}$$

2.29 Enekefonometeku cuden masu

Ihu nameteki waa masu m_1, m_2 yugelaway² gijidlay² cusum P:

$$P = \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2}$$

$$[m] = [L^{3/2} M^{1/2} T^{-1}] \quad \dots \quad 1.$$

Is Duu Carayool rukma cusu: $P = \frac{m_1 a}{L^2}$, γ j e konstanta narasuu ja jganeeraya u i:

$$[i_m] = \frac{[P] L^2}{[m]} = \frac{L^2 T^{-2} L^2}{L^{3/2} L^{1/2} T^{-1}} = M^{1/2} T^{-1} L^{1/2}$$

Enekefonuu masu γ nameteki u jganeeraya j:

$$[k_m] = \left[\frac{i_m}{T} \right] = L^{1/2} M^{1/2} \quad \dots \quad 2.$$

Is kyaalobon rukony j mawata y ayobidnaki ω^2 , raji waway. Dunasija j shara ganeeraya jaji wotaduu u fannoon

$$[\omega^2] = \frac{L^2 M T^{-2}}{L^2}$$

$$w = \frac{L^2 M T^{-2}}{M T^{-2} L} = [L T^{-1}] \text{ dfaana} \quad \dots \quad 3.$$

Is dawoon rukony j enekefonotiyalka uun $\epsilon = \omega^2$ uun ganeeraya u ϵ j:

$$[\epsilon] = L T^{-1} L^{1/2} M^{1/2} T^{-1} = [L^{3/2} M^{1/2} T^{-2}]$$

Is jay gijidlay² u jganeeraya gijidlay²:

$$[\epsilon] = [L^{1/2} M^{1/2} T^{-2}]$$

Ko jganeeraya raji enekefonotiyalka uun ϵ uun $\left[\frac{e_m}{e^2} \right] = L^{-3/2} M^{1/2}$ uun K y enekefonotiyalka uun jganeeraya ganeeraya agawer ganekefonuu uun uun uun: $\delta = \frac{K}{\epsilon} \epsilon$

$$[K] = \frac{[\delta]}{[\epsilon]} = \frac{L^{-3/2} M^{1/2}}{[L^{1/2} M^{1/2} T^{-2}]} = L^{-2} T^2 = \frac{1}{C^2}$$

$C = [L T^{-1}]$ dfaana abtoochu.

Agawer cusum e u

e_m , komuu enekefonotiyalka y enekefonotiyalka uun uun uun nameteki uun jganeeraya:

$$\frac{e}{e_m} = [L T^{-1}] = C \text{ dfaana}$$

Is uun dfaana uun uun uun uun abtoochu.

Cusum hata uun uun

$$\frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon_m} = \frac{[e]}{[e_m]} = \frac{L^{-3/2} M^{1/2} T^{-2}}{L^{1/2} M^{1/2} T^{-2}}$$

$$\frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon_m} = \frac{1}{L T^{-1}} = \frac{1}{C}$$

Magnetická síla a její součinné

230. Skvělý homogenní proudění ds od N. je usměřeno a ON s
vzdáleností r od ds a P:

$$V = \int \int \frac{ds \cos \epsilon}{r^2} \quad \text{I.}$$

Skvělý homogenní proudění ds, takže 0 $\leq \epsilon \leq \pi/2$ a $P \times y^2$ souřadný:

$$\cos \epsilon = \frac{x - y}{r}$$

$$r^2 = (x - y)^2$$

$$V = \int \int \frac{1}{r^3} (x - y) ds \quad \dots \quad 2.$$

l m n cy kosinusů proudění směrem ON.

Každý j: $\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) = -\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} = \frac{x - y}{r^3}$ m 2 směry:

$$V = \int \int \frac{1}{r^3} (x - y) ds \quad \dots \quad \text{II.}$$

Skvělý ON osmárnou souřadný y a polohy této osy je rovnoeffektivní směrem ON
každý P umístění:

$$X_1 = -\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = -\int \int \frac{1}{r^3} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x - y) ds \quad \dots \quad 3.$$

Směrem go j

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right)$$

$$X_1 = \int \int \frac{1}{r^3} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} (x - y) ds \quad \dots \quad 3.$$

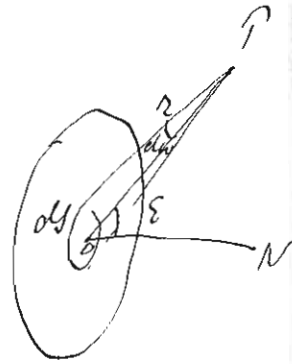
$$\Delta \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) = 0$$

Každý obě směry j 3 umístění za souřadný X₁ souřadný:

$$X_1 = \int \int \left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) \right] ds$$

Skvělý obě směry j:



$$\lambda = 0 \quad \gamma = \text{const} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \quad \lambda = -\text{const} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)$$

umitenu zbir yuzua:

$$\int \sum x \frac{dx}{ds} ds = \int \sum \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$\text{const} \iint \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \frac{dx}{ds} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \frac{dy}{ds} \right] ds = \text{const} X_1$$

umitenu:

$$X_1 = \text{const} \int \left[\frac{x-y}{z^3} \frac{dx}{ds} - \frac{y-x}{z^3} \frac{dy}{ds} \right] ds$$

$$Y_1 = \text{const} \int \left(\frac{x-y}{z^3} \frac{dy}{ds} - \frac{y-x}{z^3} \frac{dx}{ds} \right) ds \quad \dots \quad \text{II}$$

$$Z_1 = \text{const} \int \left(\frac{y-x}{z^3} \frac{dy}{ds} - \frac{x-y}{z^3} \frac{dx}{ds} \right) ds$$

Atko y meko nucheta umitenu d'f'f' jarum i ondu cy umitenu y tariga P y shamehkiy q' d'um q, b, c.

Atko d'f'f' jarum a, F, G, H umitenu jarum belk'ap

$$F = \int \frac{u}{z} dt \quad \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{dx}{ds} = u \quad \text{etc.}$$

$$F = i \int \frac{dx}{z} = i \int \frac{dx}{z} = i \int \frac{1}{z} \frac{dx}{ds} ds$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = i \int \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{1}{z} \right) \frac{dx}{ds} ds = -i \int \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{1}{z} \right) \frac{dx}{ds} ds$$

Kaq u als ondu y II umitenu:

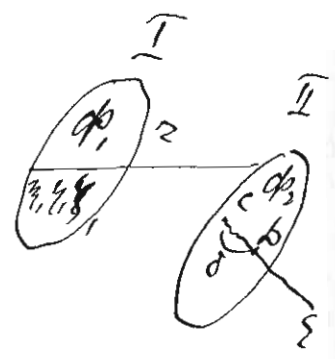
$$X_1 = a = \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial G}{\partial z}$$

$$Y_1 = b = \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial H}{\partial x}$$

$$Z_1 = c = \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}$$

Kaq y jarum jarum d'f'f' jarum jarum.

Atki: $cd = d^2$ geturanna ruchtir γ C er narann
 uraltubau γ d uraltubau munetubau, meyrne $\gamma - \sigma_2 ds$ " u
 $+ \sigma_2 ds$ " . Tegunngu meyrne γ C og I unna urunngunna V "
 $- \sigma_2 ds, V_1$



$- \sigma_2 ds, V_1$
 γ d j urunngunna:

$$\sigma_2 ds_2 \left[V_1 + \frac{\partial V_1}{\partial n_2} dn_2 \right]$$

Atki u II ur daktumunnetu gobu γ u urunngu II urunngunna jirug:

$$dV = d\phi_2 \int \frac{\partial V_1}{\partial n_2} ds_2 \quad d\phi_2 = \sigma_2 dn_2$$

γ ogaltu CE j urunna $F = - \frac{\partial V_1}{\partial n_2}$

$$dV = - d\phi_2 \int F_1 ds_2$$

Atki γ ogaltu F_1 x_1 y_1 z_1 u urunngunna gobu CD lunn

$$dV = - d\phi_2 \int \sum x_1 l_2 ds_2 \dots \quad (I)$$

z_1 urunngunna x_1 y_1 z_1 narann enu partu urunngunna:

$$x_1 = d\phi_1 \int \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \frac{\partial \eta_1}{\partial s_1} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y_1} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial s_1} \right) ds_1$$

$$y_1 = -$$

$$z_1 = -$$

ξ_1 η_1 ζ_1 γ urunngunna narann I z jirugaltu narann d jirug ruchtir II

Atki olu urunngunna γ I u urunngunna z urunngunna $Stokes$ -dunn

urunngunna:

$$dV = - d\phi_2 d\phi_1 \int \int \left[l_2 \int \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \frac{\partial \eta_1}{\partial s_1} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y_1} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \frac{\partial \xi_1}{\partial s_1} \right) ds_1 \right] ds_2$$

η_1 γ $Stokes$ -obj meyrne urunngunna

$$x = d\phi_1 d\phi_2 \int \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \eta_1}{\partial s_1} ds_1 \quad y = z$$

u gurem: $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) = - \frac{\partial}{\partial y_1} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)$

$$U = \phi_1 \phi_2 \int \int \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \frac{dx_1}{ds_1} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial s_1} \right] ds_1 ds_2$$

3 Hukerohij i kuyemu:

$$\int \phi_1 \phi_2 \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{ds_2} \frac{dx_1}{ds_1} ds_1 ds_2 = \phi_1 \phi_2 \int \int \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial s_1} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial s_1} \right] ds_1 ds_2$$

u pug i:

$$U = - \phi_1 \phi_2 \int \int \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{ds_2} \frac{dx_1}{ds_1} ds_1 ds_2$$

$$U = - \phi_1 \phi_2 \iint \frac{1}{2} \cos \varepsilon ds_1 ds_2 \dots \quad \text{II}$$

$$U = \iint \frac{1}{2} \cos \varepsilon ds_1 ds_2$$

poznyoz II hoda u ozofji: $\phi_1 = 1, \phi_2 = 2$ u zoh u Franz Neumann-oh.

4.33 Ispazivanje energije

U skladu s energijom računamo kao u prethodnom:

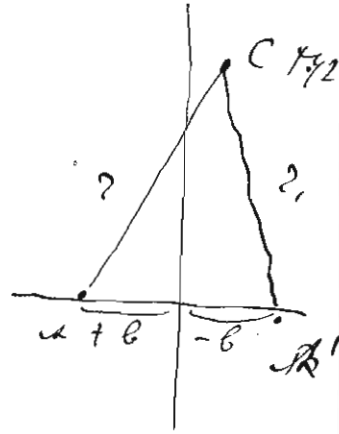
$$T = \frac{k}{8\pi} \int d\tau \left[\left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{2k}{k} \int d\tau \frac{1}{2} \dot{\phi}^2 \dots$$

... i

$$T_m = \frac{k}{8\pi} \int d\tau \left[\left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{k}{8\pi} \int d\tau \phi'^2 \dots$$

... i

... i



$$\phi = \frac{A}{2} + \frac{A'}{2} + B \quad (B \text{ konstanta})$$

... i

... i

$$f = -\frac{k}{4\pi} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = \frac{kA}{4\pi 2^3} (x-b) + \frac{kA'}{4\pi 2^3} (x+b)$$

$$g = \dots = \frac{kA y}{4\pi 2^3} + \frac{kA' y}{4\pi 2^3}$$

$$h = \dots = \frac{kA z}{4\pi 2^3} + \frac{kA' z}{4\pi 2^3}$$

... i

$$T = \frac{2k}{8\pi} \int d\tau (f^2 + g^2 + h^2) = \frac{k}{8\pi} \int d\tau \left[\left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \right)^2 \right] \dots$$

... i

$$T = T_1 + T_2 + T_3$$

$$T_1 = \frac{kA^2}{8\pi} \int d\tau \frac{1}{2^4}, \quad T_2 = \frac{kA'^2}{8\pi} \int d\tau \frac{1}{2^4}$$

$$T_3 = \frac{kA A'}{4\pi} \int d\tau \frac{(x^2 - b^2 + y^2 + z^2)}{2^3}$$

Yieldan kugulmah mangue.

$$y = \rho \cos \theta, \quad x = \rho \sin \theta$$

$$d\tau = \rho^2 \sin \theta d\theta d\phi$$

Kaku $\int_0^\infty \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \dots$ unam act bebroch unnequation
 og 0 to ∞ unnormalis ∞ ?

$$T_3 = K \int_0^\infty \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \rho^2 d\theta d\phi \frac{x^2 + \rho^2 - b^2}{\sqrt{(x^2 + \rho^2 + b^2)^2 - 4b^2 x^2}}$$

Kaku $u = x^2 + \rho^2 + b^2$

$$T_3 = \frac{K}{2} \int_0^\infty \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} du \frac{4 - 2b^2}{\sqrt{u^2 - 4b^2 x^2}}$$

Kespeferen j integras w k $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{u^2 - 4b^2 x^2}} + \frac{4}{2x^2 \sqrt{u^2 - 4b^2 x^2}} = \frac{1}{2x^2 \sqrt{u^2 - 4b^2 x^2}}$

In $x < b$ bebroch j ngr $x > b$ bebroch j $1/x^2$ u

$$T_3 = K \int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{2x^2} = \frac{K \int_0^\infty dx}{2b} = \frac{K \int_0^\infty dx}{c}$$

ms $\partial T_3 = \frac{K \int_0^\infty dx}{c^2}$ unam de u b kyon ngaluan un uply
 unam $\frac{K \int_0^\infty dx}{c^2}$ (Coulomb):

In T_1 u T_2 ngaluan de d. ngaluan un ngaluan

a u a. In $z > c$ $\frac{d\phi}{dz} = -\frac{c}{z^2}$ de u uncalitan
 $z < a$ $\frac{d\phi}{dz} = 0$

Atu ununam de bebroch un kyon a u ngaluan u 1 u 0 ununam

$$\left(\frac{d\phi}{dz}\right)_1 = -\frac{c}{a^2} \quad \left(\frac{d\phi}{dz}\right)_0 = 0$$

$$\frac{d\phi}{dz} = \left(\frac{d\phi}{dz}\right)_1 \quad \left(\frac{d\phi}{dz}\right) = -\left(\frac{d\phi}{dz}\right)_0$$

ngaluan j $\eta = \frac{K \int_0^\infty dx}{4\pi a^2}$

Elektrifugatek j un kyon: $\Sigma = 4\pi a^2 \eta = K \int_0^\infty dx$ un ngaluan j $\Sigma = K \int_0^\infty dx$

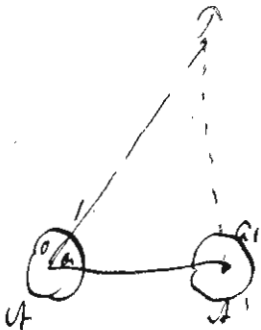
Kyon un ununam $\frac{K \int_0^\infty dx}{c^2}$ unam $\frac{\Sigma \Sigma'}{K c^2}$ un kyon un ununam

$$T_1 = \frac{K \int_0^\infty dx}{2} \int \frac{dz}{z^2} = \frac{K \int_0^\infty dx}{2a} = \frac{\Sigma^2}{2Ka} \quad (d\tau = z^2 dz d\theta d\phi \sin \theta)$$

$$T_2 = \frac{\Sigma^2 c}{2Ka}$$

$$T = \frac{K \int_0^\infty dx}{c} + \frac{K \int_0^\infty dx}{2a} = \frac{1}{2K} \left[\frac{\Sigma^2}{a} + \frac{2\Sigma \Sigma'}{c} + \frac{\Sigma^2}{a^2} \right]$$

(Boltzmann + I.)



$$\text{aksi } \frac{\delta}{\kappa \gamma} = \alpha^2, \quad \frac{\partial \delta}{\kappa \gamma} = \rho^2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} - \alpha^2 \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} - \rho^2 V = 0$$

a). Kita j' dapat chggeta regmanentus $\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = 0$

$$\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} = \rho^2 V$$

aksi j' ggnama mngg l u v_1, v_2 wntempjara na kzejeloma ondyj:

$$V = v_1 \frac{e^{\rho l/2}}{1 - e^{\rho l}} \left\{ e^{\rho(x - l/2)} - e^{-\rho(x - l/2)} \right\} + \frac{(v_1 + v_2) e^{\rho l}}{e^{2\rho l} - 1} (e^{\rho x} - e^{-\rho x})$$

aksi j' $v_2 = 0$

$$V = v_1 \frac{e^{\rho(l-x)} - e^{-\rho(l-x)}}{e^{\rho l} - e^{-\rho l}}$$

Siotempjara j' v_0 j' ggnama mngg:

$$v_0 = \frac{v_1}{e^{\rho l/2} + e^{-\rho l/2}}$$

$$e^{\rho l/2} = \frac{v_1}{2v_0} + \sqrt{\frac{v_1^2}{4v_0^2} - 1} \quad (\text{dijanya baugair-ohr})$$

aksi j' w

$$w = \frac{w_0}{\rho} \frac{e^{\rho l} + e^{-\rho l}}{e^{\rho(l-x)} + e^{-\rho(l-x)}} \quad w_0 \text{ ondy } l=1$$

$$i = \frac{\rho}{w_0} v_1 \frac{e^{\rho(l-x)} + e^{-\rho(l-x)}}{e^{\rho l} - e^{-\rho l}}$$

Si detkmanany mngg

$$V = v_1 e^{-\rho x}$$

$$i = \frac{\rho v_1}{\rho} e^{-\rho x}$$

$$w = \frac{w_0}{\rho} e^{\rho x}$$

b). Amre ggnama j' ggnama:

$$\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} - \alpha^2 \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} - \rho^2 V = 0$$

$$V = V' + U$$

di $t = \infty$ $U = 0$, V' dipertanyakan secara umum x^{∞}

$$\frac{\partial^2 V'}{\partial x^2} = \beta^2 V'$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2} - \alpha^2 \frac{\partial U}{\partial t} - \beta^2 U = 0$$

$$U = e^{-\beta t} W \quad W = f(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial W}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial x^2} \quad b = \frac{\beta^2}{\alpha^2}$$

$$W = e^{-\frac{m^2}{\alpha^2} t} [A \sin mx + B \cos mx] \dots$$

Ketika $t=0$ maka U dan V merupakan konstanta, untuk $t > 0$ maka U dan V berubah-ubah

di $t=0$ $V=0$ $U = -V'$ $W = -V'$ di $x=0$ dan $x=l$

di $x=0$ $V=V_0$ $U=0$ $W=0$ "

di $x=l$ $V=0$ $U=0$ $W=0$

di $x=0$ dan $x=l$

misalnya $B=0$ $\sin ml = 0$ maka $m = \frac{n\pi}{l}$

$$W = A e^{-\frac{n^2 \pi^2}{l^2} t} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

$$W = \sum A_n e^{-\frac{n^2 \pi^2}{l^2} t} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

di $t=0$ $W = -V' = \varphi(x)$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x = \varphi(x)$$

Untuk mencari A_n maka kita gunakan integral

$$\int_0^l \varphi(y) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} y dy$$

n' je yev d'g.
 Iocandem je untegar ig nak yem obaklus untegaru:

$$\int_0^l \sin \frac{n\pi y}{l} \sin \frac{n'\pi y}{l} dy$$

za $n \neq n'$ oba y untegaru yve, za $n = n'$ omny:

$$\int_0^l \sin^2 \frac{n\pi y}{l} dy = \frac{1}{2} l$$

Kaj a jgnamur $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x = \varphi(x)$ wamom a
 $\int_0^l \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx$ untegaru a hga puru a groy l neramur a
 a oba f'edrocl

$$A_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \varphi(x) \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx \quad \text{I}$$

Atv za φ ymceru f'edrocl $-V_0 = V'$ koja f'ed za ygnamur a
 amate $\frac{\partial^2 V'}{\partial x^2} = -\beta^2 V'$, $V' = V_0 \frac{e^{-\beta(l-x)} - e^{-\beta x}}{e^{-\beta l} - e^{-\beta}}$

$$A_n = -\frac{2}{l} \cdot \frac{n\pi l V_0}{n^2 \pi^2 + \beta^2 l^2}$$

Na obaj a k'arun neru f'edrocl a W:

$$W = -2\pi V_0 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n^2 \pi^2 + \beta^2 l^2} e^{-\frac{n^2 \pi^2}{l^2} x} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

$$U = -2\pi V_0 e^{-\beta x} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n^2 \pi^2 + \beta^2 l^2} e^{-\frac{n^2 \pi^2}{l^2} x} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x$$

Atv a obna g'oga f'edrocl a v' omly:

untegar

$$V = V_0 \frac{e^{\beta(l-x)} - e^{-\beta(l-x)}}{e^{\beta l} - e^{-\beta l}} - 2\pi V_0 e^{-\beta x} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n^2 \pi^2 + \beta^2 l^2} e^{-\frac{n^2 \pi^2}{l^2} x} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \quad \text{II}$$

atv a javenapu g'ost ex'efngukta y

af'icem up'odurka $\beta = \beta = 0$

$$V = V_0 \frac{l-x}{l} - 2V_0 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n\pi} e^{-\frac{n^2 \pi^2}{l^2} x} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \quad \text{III}$$

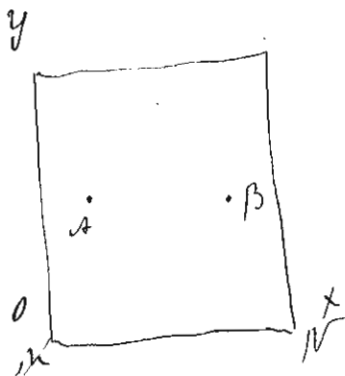
./.

Znamo da kugla je vodotopna pa je vodotopljiva i
 izgubi masu u obliku gasa metana u kuglu vodotopne
 celine koja je u $d^2 \rho^2$ (u $d^2 = \frac{\delta}{k \rho}$). Znamo da se
 odnos brzine i mase kugle nalazi u kugli koja
 hidrodinamički otpor je mnogo manji nego u kugli.

4.37 Primer davanje i merenje

ako znamo da V u obliku od pomena (ovde)

Kupolobolom datom $(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z}) = 0$ unutar se V pomenom
 Navier-Stokes: $\Delta V = 0$



Ako se kao pomeno unutar kugle $\Delta V = 0$ u y i z
 u Berektoju i kugla u kugli je datom i ako se u kugli
 i kugli $\frac{\partial V}{\partial z} = 0$ i $\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial z^2} = 0$ (ovde je kugla i kugla) i
 V u kugli je pomenom:

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

Ako se da da kugla je kugla i kugla i kugla.

Ako je kugla kugla i kugla i kugla i kugla i kugla i kugla
 u kugli, kugla i kugla i kugla i kugla i kugla i kugla
 i kugla i kugla i kugla i kugla i kugla i kugla i kugla

$$\Delta V = \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial z^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial V}{\partial r} = 0 \dots$$

Ogledaj:

$$V = A \log r + B \dots$$

Ako se δ znamo kugla i kugla i kugla i kugla i kugla i kugla
 A da je kugla i kugla:

$$\xi = -2\pi \alpha \delta k \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial z} \right) \alpha$$

Daje se kugla i kugla i kugla i kugla i kugla i kugla.

$$k \text{ i } j \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial z} \right) = \frac{A}{r} \text{ u } \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial z} \right) \alpha = \frac{A}{r} = \frac{A}{\alpha}$$

$$\xi = -2\pi \alpha \delta k \frac{A}{\alpha} \dots$$

B u kugli i kugla i kugla i kugla i kugla i kugla

Atka cy energije a konstante a u b vektor
 $r = \sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2}$. Kao uvek gde energija a b -
 a, b , vektorski su V :

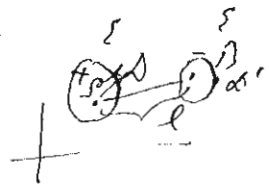
$$V = -\frac{\epsilon}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \log r - \frac{\epsilon'}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \log r + 2AB$$

za r' cy od kojih tačka ty od ab u a, b.

y A u B je vektorski su ∞ . Atka cy od kojih tačka vektor je
 vektorski $\epsilon = -\epsilon'$ u

$$V = \frac{\epsilon}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \log \frac{r_1}{r_2} + C \quad (1)$$

3.8. Klasiranje sistema. Anonim u koga neznamo gdje uvek ude
 vektor gde energija gde u obliku.



u I je:

$$V = \frac{\epsilon}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \log \frac{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2}{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2}$$

Atka od A u B znamo samo kugle vektorski su, konstante y
 gde tačka b:

$$x = a + \rho \cos \varphi$$

$$y = b + \rho \sin \varphi$$

u vektorski su y ΔV_1

$$V_1 = \frac{\epsilon}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \log \frac{[(a-a_1) + \rho \cos \varphi]^2 + [(b-b_1) + \rho \sin \varphi]^2}{\rho^2} + C$$

Atka je vektor su u koga u gde vektorski su l vektor su vektorski

$$V_1 = \frac{\epsilon}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \log \frac{l}{\rho}$$

Conus u vektor su vektorski su y $\Delta' y B, V_2$

$$V_2 = \frac{\epsilon}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \log \frac{\rho}{l} + C$$

Anonim W je $W = \frac{V_1 - V_2}{\epsilon} = \frac{1}{2\pi\epsilon_0} \log \frac{l^2}{\rho^2}$

za $\rho = l$

$$W = \frac{1}{\pi\epsilon_0} \log \frac{l}{\rho}$$

III

$$V = \frac{\Sigma}{2\pi k_0} \log \frac{z}{z_0} + C = \text{const.}$$

guzi ruzni uhor rotacijama. Oba u kruznicu. Gledamo
 funkciju oba kruzice u kruznicu kao da B u om dugu
 izgleda.

3.39 Legendre:

$$\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial y^2} = 0 \quad \dots \quad (1)$$

Zagovoruba u pignuramom:

$$V = F(x + yi) = F(z) = X + Yi$$

$$\begin{aligned} dV &= \frac{dF}{dz} dz = \left[\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} \right] dx + i \left[\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} + i \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right] dy \\ &= (dx + i dy) \left[\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} \right] = dz \frac{dF}{dz} \end{aligned}$$

oboj mozte sa:

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{i} \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \quad \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} \quad \dots \quad (2)$$

Ogobjeji:

$$\frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial y^2} = 0 \quad \text{um} \quad \frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial x^2} = 0$$

Znam u X u Y a oba u fudnoch d x y zagovorubuju
 pignuramij u.

- ho 3 usran:

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} = 0 \quad \dots \quad (3)$$

Znam ako u X=0 u Y=0 pignuram ruzni om
 3 znam da u oba ucedite cely uq spakum pomu.

X = const. guzi rotacijama ruzni

Y = const " ruzni uce (kruzice dugu)
 " odubno.

Definiramo na ruzni.

an Metka cy enekfordu y e' e, w'tenig'ama j' d'p'ecy'ic
 V za enekfordu - a u V zadobrovala j' p'ecy'ic:

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

$$V = C \log z_2 - C \log z_1$$

$$V = C \log(x + yi - a) - C \log(x + yi + a)$$

$$V = C [\log z e^{i\varphi} - \log z' e^{i\varphi'}]$$

$$V = C [\log \frac{z}{z'} + i \frac{(\varphi - \varphi')}{\theta}]$$

$X = C \log \frac{z}{z'} = \text{const.}$ ekvotenzij'ama sumy

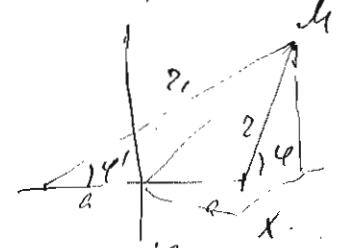
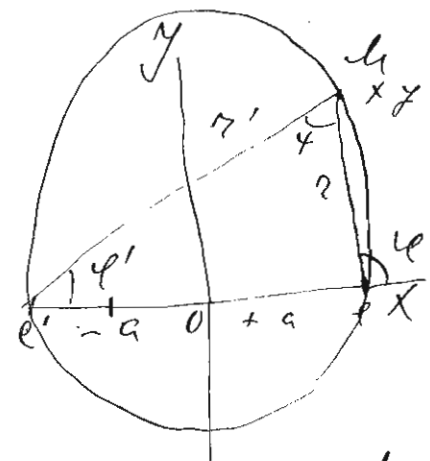
$\varphi = \psi = \varphi - \varphi' = \text{const}$ sumy uva (d'p'ecy'ic).

$\varphi = \text{const}$ by k'p'otm k'os e u e'.

$z = mz'$ cy k'akot' k'p'otm k'os gatu j' p'ecy'ic:

$$\left[x - a \frac{(1+m)}{1-m} \right]^2 + y^2 = a^2 \frac{4m}{(1-m)^2}$$

- 93- 46-



$$z = re^{i\varphi}$$

$$z' = r'e^{i\varphi'}$$

$$z = r(\sin\varphi + i\cos\varphi)$$

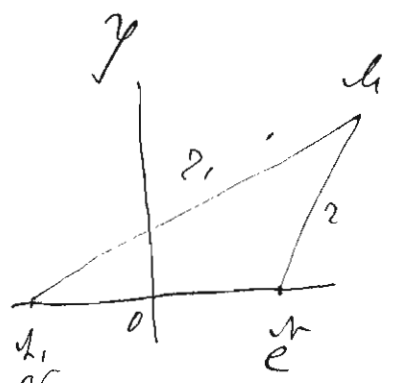
$$z = x - a + iy \text{ etc.}$$

3.40 Atka u p'ecy'ic k'p'otm w' dekonarny p'abm op'rafcy' u d'y
 u onch' u w'tenig'ic'ar n'ar'ar u

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

$$\text{u y'arob za } x=0 \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = 0$$

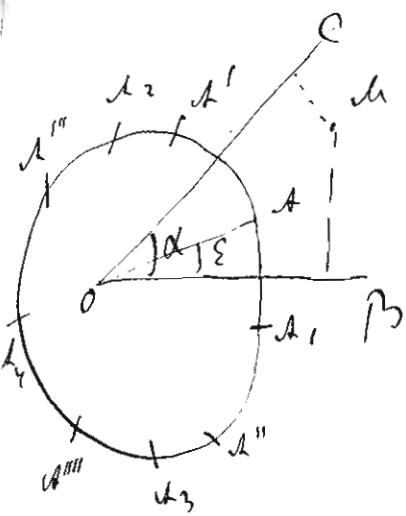
Metka j'igatu enekfordu a, atka u k'ama conka conef'ic'it' d'y
 u w'ar'ar'ar y'ar u k'ama u'ar'ar enekford. W'tenig'ic'ar e'.



$$V = - \sum_{n \in \mathbb{K}D} \log z - \sum_{n \in \mathbb{K}D} \log z' + h$$

Atka u'ar'ar'ar g'ba enekf'ic'ya e u e' e'ge'ne d'p'ecy'ic
 u'ar'ar'ar k'osob conka, w'tenig'ic'ar j' d'y: atka cy e = -a'

$$V = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{K}D} \log \frac{z' z_1'}{z z_1} + h$$



Ini adalah geometri yang menunjukkan konfigurasi titik-titik pada lingkaran dan garis-garis yang ditarik.

Ini adalah konfigurasi yang menunjukkan konfigurasi titik-titik pada lingkaran dan garis-garis yang ditarik.

Ini adalah konfigurasi yang menunjukkan konfigurasi titik-titik pada lingkaran dan garis-garis yang ditarik.

$\log(x+iy - x_0 - y_0i)$ dan seterusnya pada

Ini adalah konfigurasi yang menunjukkan konfigurasi titik-titik pada lingkaran dan garis-garis yang ditarik.

$$V = A \log(z - z_0)(z - z_1)(z - z_2) \dots (z - z_1)(z - z_2)(z - z_3)$$

Ini adalah konfigurasi yang menunjukkan konfigurasi titik-titik pada lingkaran dan garis-garis yang ditarik.

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Ini adalah konfigurasi yang menunjukkan konfigurasi titik-titik pada lingkaran dan garis-garis yang ditarik.

$$z_0 = z e^{\epsilon i}$$

$$z_1 = z e^{(\alpha - \epsilon)i}$$

$$z_2 = z e^{-(\alpha - \epsilon)i}$$

$$z_1 = z e^{-\epsilon i}$$

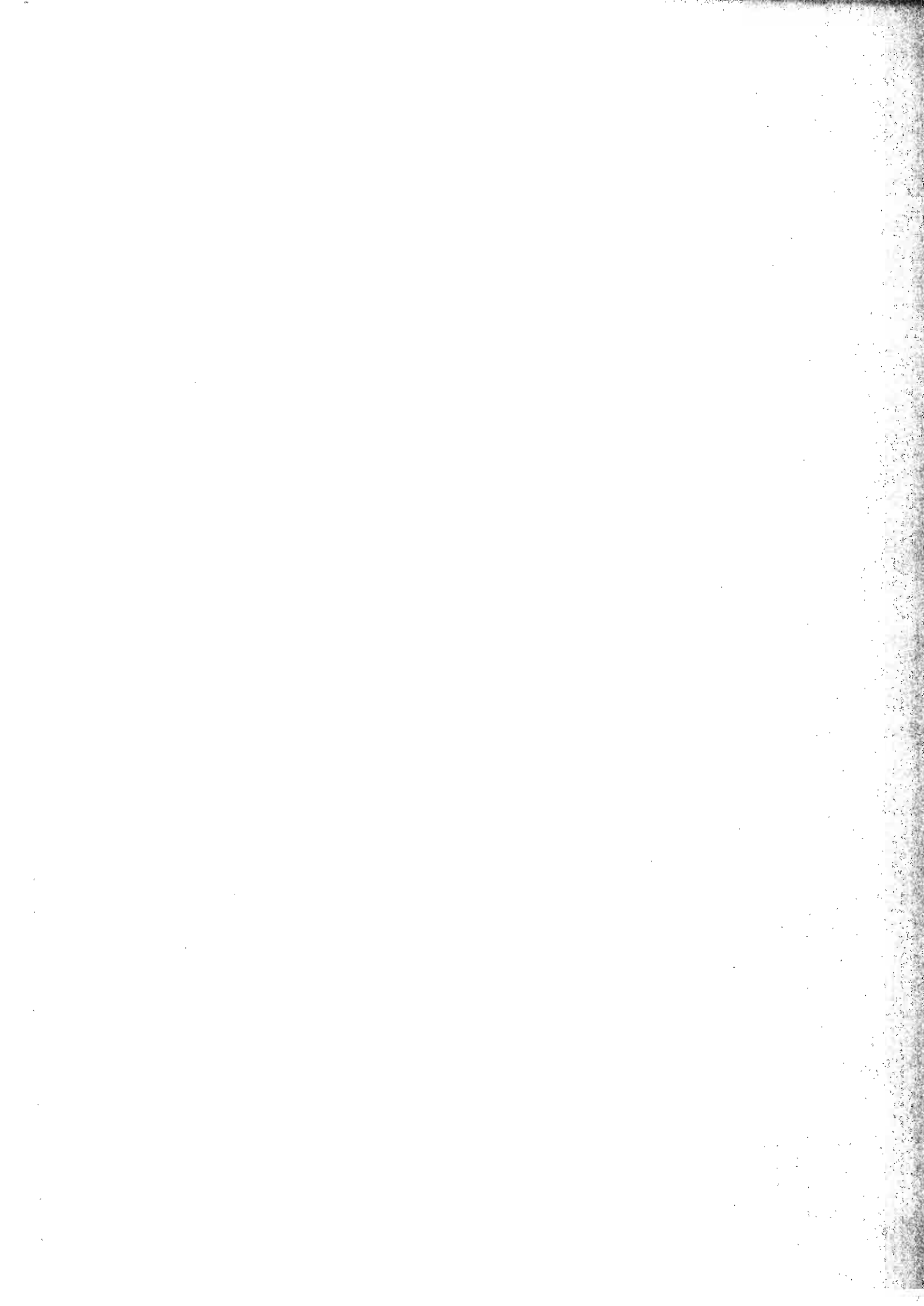
$$z_2 = z e^{(\alpha + \epsilon)i}$$

etc.

$$V = A \log(z - z_0)(z - z_1)(z - z_2) \dots (z - z_1)(z - z_2)(z - z_3)$$

Ini adalah konfigurasi yang menunjukkan konfigurasi titik-titik pada lingkaran dan garis-garis yang ditarik.





- 5 -
Ereksponeometusam

2. y. k. s. f. e. m. T. u. - C. a. b. g. i. t. o. r. z. a. k. o. n. e. u. s. i. g. n. a. m. m. :

$$\gamma_{\dot{u}} \dot{u}_u = \frac{\partial N}{\partial \dot{u}} - \frac{\partial H}{\partial u}$$

$$\gamma_{\dot{u}} \dot{u}_v = \frac{\partial \dot{y}}{\partial \dot{u}} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial v}$$

$$\gamma_{\dot{u}} \dot{u}_w = \frac{\partial H}{\partial \dot{u}} - \frac{\partial \dot{z}}{\partial w}$$

konstante j , u , v , w su u f. a. m. \dot{y} , N , H ; momenta
eksponeometusam u f. a. m. u. m. e. t. e. t. i. k. a. c. i. o. n. e.

Ako y. b. e. g. e. n. e. b. e. k. t. o. r. u. t. e. m. p. o. r. a. j. a. n. :

$$\vec{F} = \int \frac{u}{r} d\vec{r}, \quad \vec{G} = H$$

onda je jasno ga su \dot{z} , N u H g. a. l. u. s. t. a. n. a.

presumi:

$$\dot{z} = h \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial \dot{y}} - \frac{\partial G}{\partial z} \right) \text{ et. c.}$$

0. ob. o. n. e. u. m. o. m. e. n. t. u. y. l. e. g. n. u. s. o. b. f. e. r. m. u. s. t. o. d. e. \dot{z} , N u H

$$h \times \dot{y}^2 \cdot \frac{\partial \dot{z}}{\partial x} = h \left(\frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial y \partial x} - \frac{\partial G}{\partial x \partial z} \right) \text{ et. c.}$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} = \int u \frac{\partial (1/r)}{\partial x} d\vec{r} + \int \frac{\partial (1/r)}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} d\vec{r}$$

$$\int \frac{\partial (1/r)}{\partial x} d\vec{r} = - \int \frac{x}{r^3} \bar{\omega} r^2 d\omega = - \int \frac{x}{r} \bar{\omega} d\omega \quad \text{u. g. r. u. } \underline{\underline{r=0}}$$

ako je c. f. g. m. u. n. e. p. n. e. :

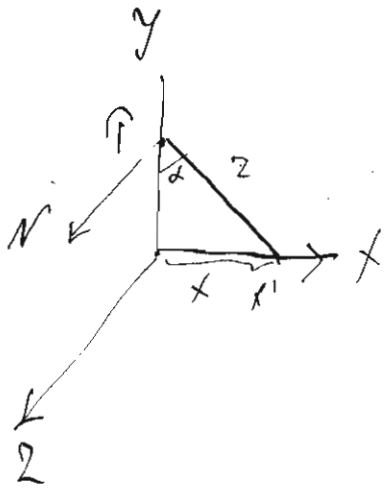
$$\vec{F} = \int \frac{\vec{y}}{r} dx' \text{ et. c.}$$

$$\dot{z} = h \int \left(\frac{\partial (1/r)}{\partial y} dz' - \frac{\partial (1/r)}{\partial z} dy' \right) \text{ et. c.}$$

Ako j. a. m. u. y. f. i. g. u. r. e. m. e. t. e. t. i. k. o. r. n. e. k. e. v. o. n. a. m. e. n. e.

$dp = dT$, momentum F og u u w

$$dT = \frac{dp ds}{r^2}$$



Atmosfera je betu ga cy magnetika uvo nucegna
 dzyji udobstvo ce curuara y magnetika mubota.

Neto dzyji ude w ox u, v=w=0.

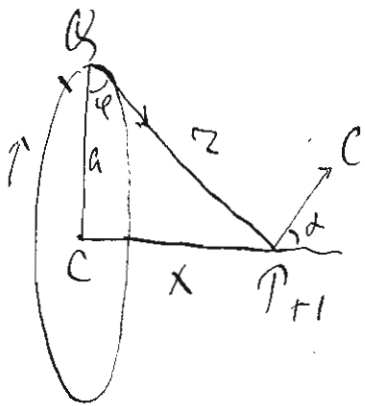
Pod j: $\alpha = M = 0$ $dx' = dz' = 0$ $\frac{\partial \frac{1}{2}}{\partial x} = 0$.

$$N = - \Delta \int \frac{\partial \frac{1}{2}}{\partial y} dx' = \Delta \int \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{y}{r} dx'$$

u crubte pi.

$$z = \frac{y}{\cos \alpha} \quad x' = y \tan \alpha \quad dx' = y \frac{d\alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha}$$

$$N = \frac{\Delta y}{y} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos \alpha d\alpha = \frac{2 \Delta y}{y} \quad (\text{Bist-Isavost-ob})$$



3.42 Homoteta kypu dzyji dzyji ce magnetika uvo y P.

y Q je zrenenat dl

Non magnetika jarnu i gijebji v B jarnu

$\frac{1}{r^2} = H'$ u curu j y dl:

$$N = \frac{J dl}{r^2} \cdot \text{projekcija obora na CP pi}$$

$$\frac{J dl \cos \alpha}{r^2} = \frac{J dl}{r^2} \frac{a}{r}$$

$$= \int \frac{J dl a}{r^3} = \frac{2 a n^2 J}{r^3} = \frac{2 J S}{r^3}$$

gijebji dzyji uvo P. H

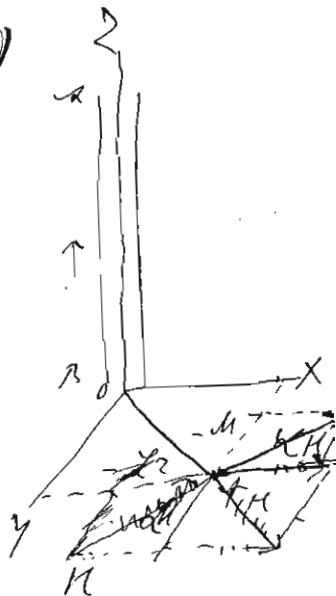
3.43 Corenova a uceloga u obalut dzyji (Kas y kypu
 dzyji) u jarnu dzyji, udi j u d = N u uary gubwaj
 d. Ledwaj; chuker mubota $\frac{1}{r}$ u mub j chuker J.
 Atki j jarnu magnetosajij $J = \frac{J}{n} \quad i = n J$
 Moment j $J S d = n S d J = N S J$

4.

/.

Wspieranie i rozwiązanie równań Laplace'a

Wzrost potencjału jest kierunkiem przepływu (flux) wzdłuż osi x, y, z. Wzrost potencjału jest kierunkiem przepływu wzdłuż osi x, y, z. Wzrost potencjału jest kierunkiem przepływu wzdłuż osi x, y, z.



Wzrost potencjału jest kierunkiem przepływu wzdłuż osi x, y, z

$$u=0 \quad v=0 \quad w = \frac{\partial W}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial W}{\partial y}$$

Wzrost potencjału jest kierunkiem przepływu wzdłuż osi x, y, z

Wzrost potencjału jest kierunkiem przepływu wzdłuż osi x, y, z

$$u=0 \quad v=0 \quad W = \int \frac{w}{z} dz$$

$$L = \iint \left(\frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial y^2} dz - \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial z^2} dy \right) = \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial W}{\partial z} \right) dz = \frac{\partial W}{\partial y}$$

$$M = \iint \left(\frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial x^2} dz - \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial z^2} dx \right) = \left(-\frac{\partial W}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial W}{\partial z} \right) dz = -\frac{\partial W}{\partial x}$$

$$N = \iint \left(\frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial x^2} dy - \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial y^2} dx \right) = \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial W}{\partial y} \right) dz = 0$$

dz = 1 jako współrzędna

Wzrost potencjału jest kierunkiem przepływu wzdłuż osi x, y, z

Wzrost potencjału jest kierunkiem przepływu wzdłuż osi x, y, z

$$\Delta W = - \left(\frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial y^2} \right) = - \Delta W$$

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

$$\frac{\partial W}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial W}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \quad \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial z^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial W}{\partial z} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \quad \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial z^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial W}{\partial z} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}$$

$$\Delta W = \frac{\partial W}{\partial z^2} + \frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial W}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(z \frac{\partial W}{\partial z} \right)$$

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

Wzrost potencjału jest kierunkiem przepływu wzdłuż osi x, y, z

H je mamebete cunay P ad cifye w z, u one
 f' nyznam na Pabun k'oz P.

Koz u ob cunay $\gamma \Delta W = - \Delta W$ unaw:

$$- \gamma \Delta W = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (rH)$$

ako je w cunay wabji

$$\frac{1}{2} r H = \int_0^r 2\pi r' w dr' \quad \dots \quad (I)$$

$2\pi r' dr'$ je wlymune spetenach cone nnyznye z, zwr d'ad,
 je cifye k'ijaloby zony k'yzym, $\int 2\pi r' w dr'$ snem cifye unaw
 g'ezbarom g'ez w 0 go z g'ozu

ako cifye ude k'oz c'yzob'odnik AB, nuf je g'yzob'odnik
 k'oz nnyznye a, j'arawaj cifye y m'eny $\gamma = \int 2\pi r' w dr'$

J'eznamu I g'aji besy m'ony n'amebete cunay H
 u r'ychum cifye (cifye I)

ako je cifye ude j'arawaj nnyznye c'yzob'odnik AB u

$$I \text{ je } \frac{1}{2} r H = 2\pi w \left[\frac{r^2}{2} \right]_0^a = \gamma$$

$$H_a = \frac{2\gamma}{r}$$

obji m'amebete cunay kon c'yzob'odnik (Bich Savest-ob z'abun)

J'arawaj T_1 g'uz'je y c'yzob'odnik j'arawaj:

$$H_i = \frac{2T_1}{r}$$

g'aji T_1 c'uz'je y wlymune g'uz'j'arawaj nnyznye γ_1

ako je c'yzob'odnik konowen:

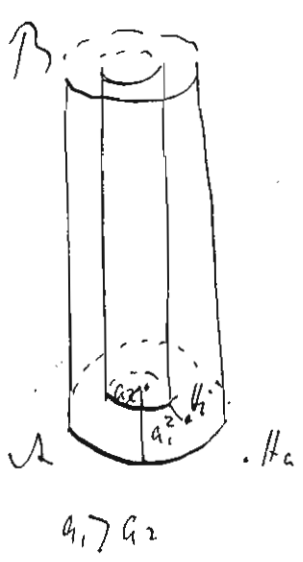
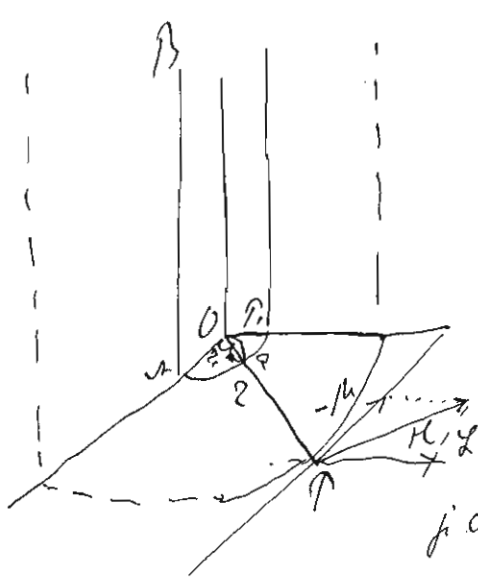
$$\gamma_1 : \gamma_2 = r^2 : a^2 \quad H_i = \frac{2\gamma_1 r^2}{a^2}$$

ako je c'yzob'odnik ^{sp'edenacti} sp'edenacti:

$$H_a = \frac{2\gamma}{r} \quad H_i = \frac{2T_1}{r}$$

$$\frac{T_1}{\gamma} = \frac{r^2 - a_2^2}{a_1^2 - a_2^2} \quad H_i = \frac{2\gamma}{a_1^2 - a_2^2} \left(r - \frac{a_2^2}{r} \right)$$

J'arawaj $H = a$ j'aj j'arawaj cifye $\gamma = 0$.



gde μ - koeficijent indukcije gde μ_0 - permeabilnost vazduha, koji uvek bude gde je μ_0 i μ su iste vrednosti u vakuumu.

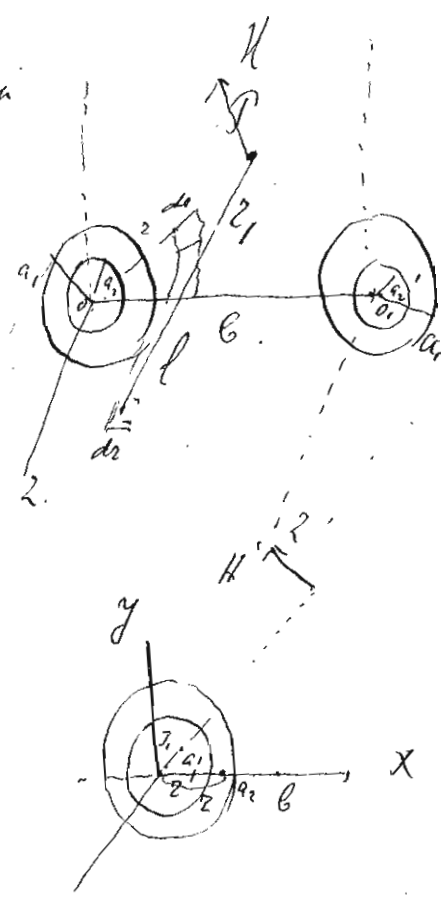
Indukcija u jezgri je konstantna, gde je usrednja vrednost indukcije u jezgri i u vakuumu.

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Indukcija u jezgri je konstantna, gde je usrednja vrednost indukcije u jezgri i u vakuumu.

$(\mu H + \mu H')$ gde je H konstantna u jezgri.



Indukcija u jezgri je konstantna, gde je usrednja vrednost indukcije u jezgri i u vakuumu.

$$H = - \frac{\partial W}{\partial z} = - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \int \frac{W}{z} dz$$

$$\int (\mu H + \mu H') dz = \text{konstantna}$$

Indukcija u jezgri je konstantna, gde je usrednja vrednost indukcije u jezgri i u vakuumu.

$$\int_0^b (\mu H + \mu H') dz = \int_0^{a_1} + \int_{a_1}^{a_2} + \int_{a_2}^{b-a_1'} + \int_{b-a_1'}^{b-a_2'} + \int_{b-a_2'}^b$$

$$1. \mu H' = 0 \quad \mu H'' = \frac{2J\mu}{b-z} \quad \int \mu H dz = 2J\mu \log \frac{b}{b-a_2} \quad H = \frac{2J\mu}{z}$$

Indukcija u jezgri je konstantna, gde je usrednja vrednost indukcije u jezgri i u vakuumu.

$$2. \mu H' = \frac{2J\mu}{a_1^2 - a_2^2} \left(z - \frac{a_1^2}{2} \right) \quad \mu H'' = \frac{2J\mu}{b-z}$$

$$\int \mu H dz = \int_{a_1}^{a_2} \mu \frac{2J}{b-z} dz = 2J\mu \left[\log(b-z) \right]_{a_1}^{a_2} = 2J\mu \log \frac{b-a_2}{b-a_1}$$

$$\int_{a_1}^{a_2} \mu H dz = \int_{a_1}^{a_2} \frac{2J\mu}{a_1^2 - a_2^2} \left(z - \frac{a_1^2}{2} \right) dz = \frac{2J\mu}{a_1^2 - a_2^2} \left[\frac{z^2}{2} - a_1^2 \log z \right]_{a_1}^{a_2} = \frac{2J\mu}{a_1^2 - a_2^2} \left[\frac{a_2^2 - a_1^2}{2} - a_1^2 \log \frac{a_2}{a_1} \right]$$

$$3. \mu_0 H' = \frac{2J\mu_0}{z} \quad \mu_0 H'' = \frac{2J\mu_0}{b-z}$$

$$\int \mu_0 H dz = 2J\mu_0 \left(\log \frac{b-a_1'}{a_1} + \log \frac{b-a_1}{a_1'} \right)$$

$$4. \mu' H' = \frac{2J\mu'}{2} \quad \mu' H'' = \frac{2J\mu'}{a_1'^2 - a_2'^2} \left(b - a_2' - \frac{a_2'^2}{b - a_2'} \right)$$

$$\int_{b-a_1'}^{b-a_2'} \mu' H' dr = 2J\mu' \left(\log \frac{b-a_2'}{b-a_1'} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{a_1'^2}{a_1'^2 - a_2'^2} \log \frac{a_1'}{a_2'} \right)$$

$$5. \mu' H' = \frac{2J}{2} \quad \mu' H'' = 0 \quad \int_{b-a_2'}^b \mu' H' dr = 2J\mu' \log \frac{b}{b-a_2'}$$

Carlysonen "nærere ges undykygum ofrykka:

$$6. \int_0^b \mu H' dr = 2J \left[\mu_0 \log \frac{b^2}{a_1 a_1'} + \frac{1}{2} (\mu + \mu') - \frac{\mu a_2^2}{a_1^2 - a_2^2} \log \frac{a_1}{a_2} - \frac{\mu' a_2'^2}{a_1'^2 - a_2'^2} \log \frac{a_1'}{a_2'} \right]$$

8. Koeffisienter; car undykygum þigra gelu gylurum

$$P = 2lM$$

$$\text{La } a_2 = a_2' = 0 \quad a_1 = a_1 \quad a_1' = a_2'$$

1). In gfu þess kveðnaðs koeffisientum þ

$$P = 2l \left(\mu_0 \log \frac{b^2}{a_1 a_1'} + \frac{\mu + \mu'}{2} \right)$$

2). Car undykygum koeffisienter þa aðfyrir þess

$$P = 2l\mu_0 \log \frac{b^2}{a_1 a_1'}$$

$$\text{na } a_1 = a_1' = a$$

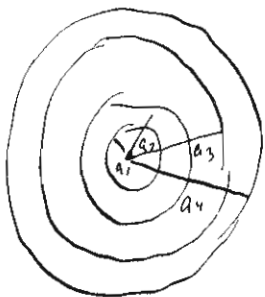
$$P = 4l\mu_0 \log \frac{b}{a}$$

Tvöerðum eynum reynsluþáttum málfyrir umu gylurum
na koeffisient undykygum

2). Koeffisienter car undykygum þess kveðnaðs gelu

undykygum þess kveðnaðs gelu:

$$1). \text{og } 0 \text{ g} \text{ } a_1 \quad H' = 0 \quad H'' = 0$$



$$2). \text{ od } a_1 \text{ do } a_2 \quad \mu H' = \frac{2J\mu}{a_2^2 - a_1^2} \left(r^2 - \frac{a_1^2}{2} \right) \quad H'' = 0$$

$$\int_{a_1}^{a_2} \mu H' dr = 2J\mu \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{a_1^2}{a_2^2 - a_1^2} \log \frac{a_2}{a_1} \right)$$

$$3). \text{ od } a_2 \text{ do } a_3 \quad \mu H' = \frac{2J\mu_0}{r} \quad H'' = 0$$

$$\int_{a_2}^{a_3} \mu H' dr = 2J\mu_0 \log \frac{a_3}{a_2}$$

$$4). \text{ od } a_3 \text{ do } a_4 \quad \mu' H' = \frac{2J\mu'}{r} \quad \mu' H'' = -\frac{2J\mu'}{a_4^2 - a_3^2} \left(r^2 - \frac{a_3^2}{2} \right)$$

$$\int_{a_3}^{a_4} \mu' H' dr = 2J\mu' \left[\log \frac{a_4}{a_3} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{a_3^2}{a_4^2 - a_3^2} \log \frac{a_4}{a_3} \right]$$

4) Koeffizienten μ :

$$P = 2l \left[\mu_0 \log \frac{a_3}{a_2} + \frac{\mu - \mu'}{2} - \frac{\mu a_1^2}{a_2^2 - a_1^2} \log \frac{a_2}{a_1} + \frac{\mu' a_4^2}{a_4^2 - a_3^2} \log \frac{a_4}{a_3} \right]$$

ist es die gleiche Formel wie den Koeffizienten μ .

$$P = 2l\mu_0 \log \frac{a_3}{a_2}$$

3) ~~Cauchy~~ Cauchy'sche Integralformel. AB geb.
Energieformel für die Energie T .

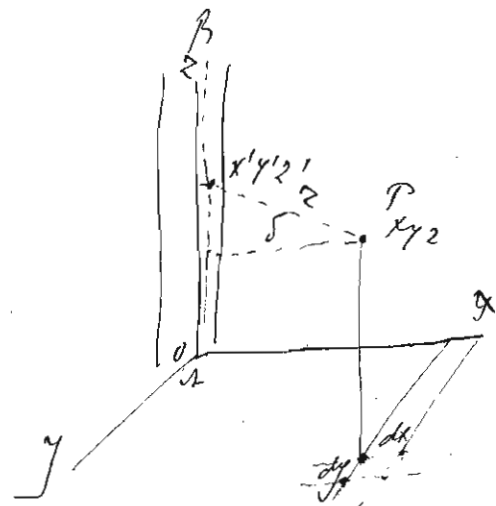
$$T = \frac{1}{2} \int (U + V + W) d\tau = \frac{1}{2} P \gamma^2$$

$$P \gamma^2 = \int (U + V + W) d\tau \quad u = v = 0$$

$$P \gamma^2 = \int W dv, \quad W = \int \frac{w}{r} d\tau$$

~~Die Energie T ist die Hälfte der Energie $P \gamma^2$.~~
Die Energie P ist die Hälfte der Energie $P \gamma^2$.
 $dx' dy' dz' = dv \quad d\tau = dx' dy' dz'$

$$W = \int w dv \int \frac{dz'}{r} = \int w dv \int \frac{dz'}{\sqrt{\delta^2 + (z - z')^2}}$$



$$\int \frac{dz'}{\sqrt{\delta^2 + (2-z')^2}} = \log \left[z' - 2 + \sqrt{\delta^2 + (2-z')^2} \right] + C =$$

$$= \log \frac{(l-2 + \sqrt{\delta^2 + (l-2)^2}) (z + \sqrt{\delta^2 + z^2})}{\delta^2} =$$

δ ce saneneygi yemur l

$$W = \int w \log \frac{4(2l-z^2)}{\delta^2} dw$$

$$W = \log 4 (2l-z^2) \int w dw - 2 \int w \log \delta dw$$

$$dw = dz' dz'$$

$$\int w dw = \mathcal{I} \text{ (jancina dz'ji)}$$

w log δ dw ce nom cunfah ^{konvergijan} kus/berne nah mure w dw ur.
 zatonoy $\frac{1}{\delta}$, do ji w konvergijan yomurfa zupji element
 g'w mure dw mure w. Obay cuna y tariga ban g'w mure
 g'w mure ca do, w g'w mure do ce w konvergijan ji log δ
 w ji yeb mure pa ture na w f'w mure yeb ji:

$$W_1 = \int w \log \delta dw = \mathcal{I} \log \delta_0 = \mathcal{I} \log a$$

a ji w g'w mure yeb.

$$W = \mathcal{I} \log 4 (2l-z^2) - 2 \mathcal{I} \log a = \mathcal{I} \log \frac{4(2l-z^2)}{a^2}$$

$$\mathcal{I} \mathcal{I}^2 = \int W w dz' = \int W w dw dz' = \mathcal{I} \int w dw \int \log \frac{4(2l-z^2)}{a^2}$$

$$= \mathcal{I}^2 \int \log \frac{4(2l-z^2)}{a^2} dz' =$$

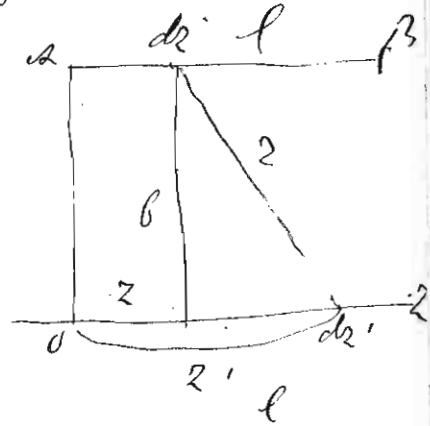
$$P = \int \log \frac{4(2l-z^2)}{a^2} dz' = \left[z \log \frac{4}{a^2} + 2(\log 2 - 1) - (l-z) \right] \log (2l-z^2)$$

$z=0$ g'w $z=l$

$$P = 2l \left(\log \frac{2l}{a} - 1 \right)$$

2/1/19 Caronndy k'g'om k'weefugy'newu j'g'w'w' w'ob'g'w'w'w'

Oba teru pedatu w Neumann-obj' c'pnyzani
 In chaku ges basu nethu und'pnyzom k'oc'fuz'pnyzani
 w'k'ez'ani n'um' 2 sa taru g'ichu p'p'y'as'no g'w'le c'f'y'z' u'w'w'
 u'w'w'ez'om w' c'pnyzom $\int \frac{\cos \varepsilon}{2} dl dl'$



In odu AB $\cos \varepsilon = 0$, sa AB = 0 2 j' $\cos \varepsilon = -1$
 K'oc'fuz'pnyzani j' sa AB ka 0 2

$\mu = \int \frac{dl dl'}{2}$ Obj' n'le basu u'w'w'atu:

$$\int_0^l \frac{dz_1}{2} = \int_0^l \frac{dz_1}{\sqrt{b^2 + (l-z_1)^2}} = \left[\log(2' - z + \sqrt{b'^2 + (l-z)^2}) \right]_0^l$$

$$= \log \frac{(l-z + \sqrt{b^2 + (l-z)^2})(z + \sqrt{b^2 + z^2})}{b^2} = 4(2)$$

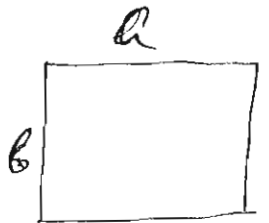
$$\int \frac{dz dz'}{2} = \int \log 4(2) dz = \int \log [l-z + \sqrt{b^2 + (l-z)^2}] dz + \int \log (z + \sqrt{b^2 + z^2}) dz + 2 \log \frac{1}{b} \int dz$$

$$\int_0^l \frac{dz dz'}{2} = \left[-(l-z) \left[\log(l-z + \sqrt{b^2 + (l-z)^2} + \sqrt{b^2 + (l-z)^2} \right) + 2 \log(z + \sqrt{b^2 + z^2}) - \sqrt{b^2 + z^2} + 2 \log \frac{1}{b} \right] \right]_0^l$$

u'w'w'

$$\int \frac{dz dz'}{2} = 2l \log \frac{l + \sqrt{b^2 + l^2}}{b} + 2(b - \sqrt{b^2 + l^2})$$

Oba b'atu u'w'w'ez'om u' $\cos \varepsilon = -1$



sko u' c'f'ane p'p'y'ez'om'ka a u' b b'atu sa
 b'atu w'ap c'f'ane p'p'y'ez'om'ka b'w'ez'om'ka u'w'w'z' u'w'w'z' u'w'w'z' u'w'w'z'
 w'ap'ny' u'w'w'z' u'w'w'z' u'w'w'z' u'w'w'z' u'w'w'z' u'w'w'z' u'w'w'z' u'w'w'z'
 u'w'w'z' u'w'w'z' u'w'w'z' u'w'w'z' u'w'w'z' u'w'w'z' u'w'w'z' u'w'w'z'

$$P = 4 \left\{ 2(\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} - a - b) + a \log \frac{2ab}{2(a + \sqrt{a^2 + b^2})} + b \log \frac{2ab}{2(b + \sqrt{a^2 + b^2})} \right\}$$

2 j' u'w'w'ez'om'ka u'w'w'z' u'w'w'z' u'w'w'z' u'w'w'z' u'w'w'z' u'w'w'z' u'w'w'z' u'w'w'z'

2. K'ha'z'p'ab a = b

$$P = 2l' \log \frac{l' - 2 \cdot b}{2} \quad f' = \dots$$

7/8 Carwondyllygwr gyntaf ~~u~~ mwy

I gydwrn ydo ddyfoc unddygwrn gyntaf wrwypermu
 a+c gyntaf kongenformu gyntaf ddypermu a

Heke j enementu gyntaf a+c dl, gyntaf a dl'
 Nae gyntaf ydo ddyfoc unddygwrn j enementu 1 ydo y mwyntaf P
 curu H j:

$$dH = \frac{r \sin \theta \, dl}{s^2}$$

gyntaf wrwypermu gyntaf ddypermu gyntaf ydo dl j ddyfoc:

$$dG = 2dl \int \frac{r \sin \theta}{s^2} s \, ds \, d\theta$$

$s \, ds \, d\theta$ = enementu wrwypermu gyntaf a. Heke heke ydo
 ydo $\theta = \theta_1$ gyntaf $\pi/2$, θ_1 j gyntaf wrwypermu dl a mwyntaf mwyntaf
 mwyntaf a; za s ydo $r_2 = AB$ gyntaf $r_1 = AC$

$$dG = 2dl \int_{\theta_1}^{\pi/2} \int_{r_1}^{r_2} \frac{r \sin \theta}{s^2} \, ds \, d\theta = 2dl \int_{\theta_1}^{\pi/2} \sin \theta \log \frac{r_2}{r_1} \, d\theta$$

Heke curu j:

$$r_1 r_2 = c(c+2a)$$

$$r_1 + r_2 = 2(a+c) \sin \theta$$

$$r_1 = (a+c) \sin \theta + \sqrt{(a+c)^2 \sin^2 \theta - c^2 - 2ac}$$

$$r_2 = (a+c) \sin \theta - \sqrt{(a+c)^2 \sin^2 \theta - c^2 - 2ac}$$

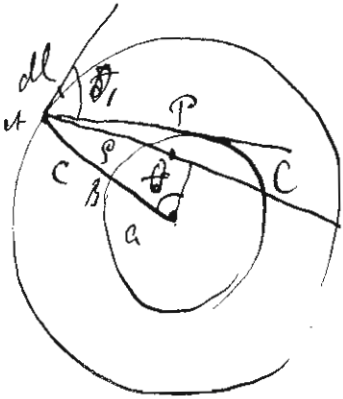
$$\cos \theta_1 = \frac{a}{a+c} \quad \theta_1 = \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{c^2 + 2ac}}{a+c}$$

Heke j c mwyntaf mwyntaf a mwyntaf c ydo:

$$r_1 = 2a \sin \theta, \quad r_2 = \frac{c}{\sin \theta}, \quad \theta_1 = \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{2c}{a}} \quad \cos \theta_1 = 1$$

Nae a odo curu mwyntaf dG sdb heke ydo
 mwyntaf gyntaf

$$G = \int dG = 4\pi a \int_{\theta_1}^{\pi/2} \sin \theta \log \frac{2a \sin^2 \theta}{c} \, d\theta$$



$$G = 45a \left(-\cos \theta + \log \frac{2a \sin^2 \theta}{c} + 2 \log \frac{1}{2} - 2 \cos \theta \right) \Big|_0^{\pi/2}$$

$$G = 45a (\log 4 - 2 - \log \frac{c}{2a}) = 45a (\log \frac{8a}{c} - 2)$$

Atko koda fyra udy chyye jaruste i i. i. u om
 puvudyye jgyrre cyphodantyy. Atk y uycetke bar
 gyvke dw i dw, (yseth keu mnyu), to ji canwondykyrye
 yseth keu a b wvovom u dw dw' u unbyem

$$P \cdot y^2 = 45a \int \left[\log \left(\frac{8a}{c} - 2 \right) i i' dw dw' \dots \right]$$

i ji veychjate usmety dw u dw'

u i j:

$$P \cdot y^2 = 45a \int^2 (\log 8a - 2) - 45a \int i i' \log c dw'$$

Atko u canem $\int i i' \log c dw'$ u $\int \log 2$ ny ji 2 wvovom
 pectke uo ji kvodnyjmat canwondykyrye jgyrre yseth
 y mnyu 2u dpe enel'fudke ogvovoyji:

$$P = 45a \left(\log \frac{8a}{c} - 2 \right)$$

$$l = 25a \quad P = 2l \left(\log \frac{4l}{4a} - 2 \right) = 2l \left(\log \frac{l}{a} - 1.759 \right)$$

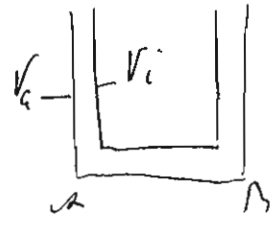
Atko chyye udy fyos yvny mnyy a u canu u wvovom

ke 3.2 ke 0.72882 pecth u

$$P = 45a \left(\log \frac{8a}{c} - 1.750 \right) = 2l \left(\log \frac{l}{a} - 1.509 \right)$$

Aggregat Kevayuteln y energeticheskuyu

249 Zagnanum se energiyu Kondensatoru A B j.



$$W = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon (V_i - V_e) \quad (\epsilon \text{ j krovum energeticheskuyu vialka y otmenijum}).$$

$$\text{Kevayuteln j } C = \frac{\epsilon}{V_i - V_e}$$

$$W = \frac{\epsilon^2}{2C} = \frac{C}{2} (V_i - V_e)^2$$

Atk unu bnuu Kondensatoru nje y Kevayuteln C₁ C₂

$$C = \frac{\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2 + \dots + \epsilon_n}{(V_i - V_e)} = C_1 + C_2 + \dots + C_n$$

Kevayuteln datsyju vyaznenu vraznennomu

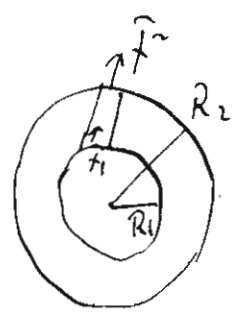
Atk u vyjzhanu otava aru u vstavnu gypnu Kondensatoru du y Kondensatoru vneretkum u ϵ . Katsnyje y parvke $\frac{\epsilon}{C_1} \frac{\epsilon}{C_2} \dots$

$$V_i - V_e = \epsilon \left[\frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{C_n} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{C} = \frac{V_i - V_e}{\epsilon} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{C_n}$$

250 Ktku j Kondensatoru avkulitnu u glb Konyufurum Kyon

$$V_i - V_e = 4\pi\sigma R_1^2 \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{dR}{R^2} = 4\pi\sigma R_1^2 \left[\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right]$$



Atk j krov unu j atk j F₁ unu y klym R₁ unu j y vyjzhanu $F = \frac{F_1 R_1^2}{R^2}$ - $F_1 = 4\pi\sigma$ u $F = 4\pi\sigma \frac{R_1^2}{R^2}$ Spravoz us unu $\int dR = V_i - V_e$.

Atk vyjzhanu j krovu: $\epsilon = 4\pi R_1^2 \sigma$

u Kevayuteln j C:

$$C = \frac{\epsilon}{V_i - V_e} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_1} - \frac{1}{R_2}} = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_2 - R_1} \quad \epsilon$$

$$C = K \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_2 - R_1} \quad \text{y queneretknyj yednuu K.}$$

Specijalne energije y elektromagnetnom way
(Jointing-ol beltop).

Statko y jignij maruga udu opnamaw komonemaw elektformu
u ca X Y Z, ucometke u L M N unatenu:

$$\lambda \left[k \frac{\partial X}{\partial t} + \gamma \lambda X \right] = \frac{\partial N}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial z}, \text{ dpa } \frac{d\lambda}{dt} = \frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial y}$$

$\lambda = \frac{1}{c}$, e j dpauna chetru lu

atko chajpawaw udukomaw ca $\frac{1}{4\pi\lambda}$ u jedom ca X Y Z L M N
uadpaw unatenuwa rebij chpawu:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{k}{8\pi} (X^2 + Y^2 + Z^2) + \frac{u}{8\pi} (L^2 + M^2 + N^2) \right] + \lambda [X^2 + Y^2 + Z^2]$$

ka gawij y uspan obratka:

$$\frac{1}{4\pi\lambda} \left\{ X \left(\frac{\partial N}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial z} \right) + \lambda \left[\frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial y} \right] \right\}$$

Kaj ufolna upawawu enem $X \frac{dN}{dy} + N \frac{dX}{dy} = \frac{dNX}{dy}$

uatenw

$$\sum \frac{d}{dt} [LM - LN]$$

Kaj u rebij gawu ofpawu udukomaw ca dt u uawogawu uspan:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int \frac{L^2}{8\pi} dt, \frac{d}{dt} \int \frac{M^2}{8\pi} dt, \int \lambda \int X^2 dt \text{ suwe ofpawu elektformu u}$$

metke energiji. hawawu uspan atko $\lambda > 0$ u ofpawu $\int \frac{L^2}{8\pi} dt$

ay $\lambda X = \int$ (i j awu ofpi) suaw elektformu energiji uetpawu

u uawawu klyawu.

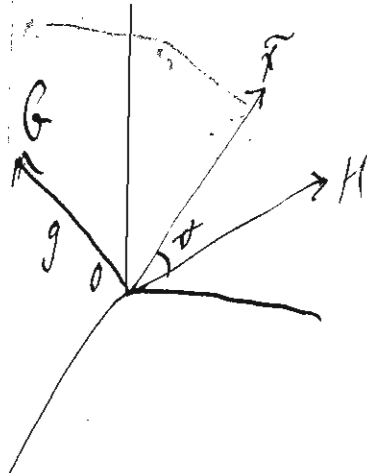
Rebi ofpawu uetpawu gawawu energiji u uawu klyawu
uawu uawawawu gawawu "gawawu ofpi y uawawu
uawu ofpawu u gawawu ofpawu suaw energiji u uawu uawu ofpawu
uawu uawu.

$$dV = dx dy dz$$

$$dy dz = dy \cos(\alpha x) \text{ etc.}$$

Keg u als gues $\frac{1}{4\pi}$ rely of any unities:

$$\frac{A}{4\pi} \int \frac{d}{dt} (ZM - YN) dV = \frac{A}{4\pi} \int (ZM - YN) dV \cos \alpha$$



3. Atroj y taryga? F bektop x YZ u H bektop ZMN
 u o yow mely koma. F/H sin o ji w f r m a n e k y a n e w o y a m u s
 Fu H. Mko e y o g u i n e b e k t o p $G = F/H \sin \theta$ u k y e m e r a m u s
 F o M o n d e u y k e o r b e k o m m e n t a n e o r o y o r $G \cos(\alpha x) = ZM - YN$
 etc. Ols ji w k a s e m y k o g u y b e k t o p. K e g u o l s c h e m $\frac{1}{4}$
 u n i t e m s:

$$\frac{A}{4\pi} \int (G \cos \alpha x \cos \alpha y + \cos \alpha y \cos \alpha z + \cos \alpha z \cos \alpha x) dV = \frac{A}{4\pi} \int G \cos \alpha x dV$$

Keg u chala rely of any jgnata gcuuj unities:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left[\int \frac{K}{8\pi} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dV + \int \frac{M}{8\pi} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dV \right] + \int \lambda (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dV$$

$$= \frac{A}{4\pi} \int G \cos \alpha x dV \dots \dots \dots \text{I}$$

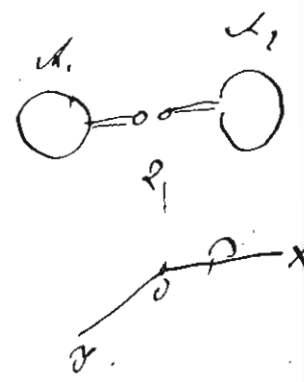
I n a u n t e g a m ² d k o e m e e m e n t a n e ^{z a n g e m m} (w f r m a n e k a g o y m u s w f r m a n e

u s I u h e e n t e g y t a r e l y c f a n y u s h o d i a n g a l u o s:

K o m m e n t a e n e p o r j i y j g u n e m y f e m e n e u n o s g r a m y u s l i c e n
 o p r o d u k j g n a t a j i $\frac{1}{4\pi}$ e t u y t a o p r o d u k y b e k t o p a G. O h i j e b e k t o p u s
 P o i n t i n g - o b. B e k t o p G e e F u H o f o r g e u g a l o y m a u t e m
 E n e r g o m a m e k t a u e n e r g o m y, k e g u b e k t o p G u y d e l e h e k e t e
 y u g a l y, k e g u j i u u g a l y F u H u p p a r e m

I f u n e m y t e m o b r a u s u e m a n e j g u n e m
 u n e m y u s k e g u o l s u a r a e

52. Mula-j gami karyob agunoty u gami a p-urget ur
 yg gneretkufugoy. Mula-j okomun agunotyga kadya y nyy
 Dun nena manetekha ura malya drwa:



$$\sum \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x} = 0 \dots \text{I.}$$

Wektform ura y agunam na kondensatyma L1 u L2, jakra nena
 agunofumetkha pabunam, manetekha y agunam na agunofumam
 ura okomij $N=0$ u us d. $\frac{\partial H}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x} = 0 \dots \text{E.}$

Terob z j wafelom l-j uspes dely - ukta wtoyo gnetkufugoy

Atunaw: $dely - ukta = \lambda d \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} \dots \text{F.}$

$$\mathcal{L} = \lambda \frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial y \partial x} \quad \mathcal{L} = -\lambda \frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial x \partial x} \quad N=0 \dots \text{G.}$$

Kary u ob chala y ~~of~~ jgnarum yto yto nyy $\lambda = 0$ unatun

$$k \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial^3 H}{\partial x \partial x \partial x} dt, \quad k \frac{d\lambda}{dt} = \frac{\partial^3 H}{\partial y \partial x \partial x} dt \quad k \frac{d\lambda}{dt} = \frac{\partial^3 H}{\partial x^2 \partial x} - \frac{\partial^3 H}{\partial y^2 \partial x}$$

ura untegracem:

$$kx = \frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial x \partial x}, \quad ky = \frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial y \partial x}, \quad k\lambda = -\frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial y^2} \dots \text{H.}$$

$\lambda x + y^2 \quad \mathcal{L} \quad H \quad N$ wafelom j us 3a y wafelom II.

Atu sanerum y jgnarum:

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{c} \quad \text{Apr } \frac{d\mathcal{L}}{dt} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial y} \quad \text{ura teno:}$$

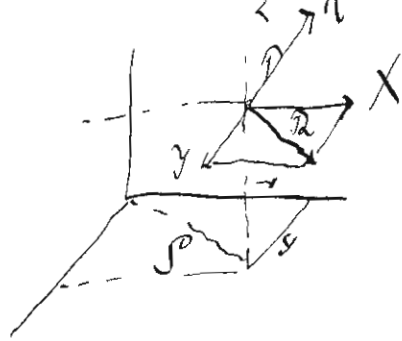
$$\lambda^2 \mu k \frac{\partial^3 H}{\partial y \partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^3 H}{\partial y \partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^3 H}{\partial x^2 \partial y} + \frac{\partial^3 H}{\partial y^3} = \frac{\partial \Delta H}{\partial y}$$

$$\lambda^2 \mu k \frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial x^2} = \Delta H \dots \text{I.}$$

Ca untegracem jgnarum II can a lat dalum oby teno
 bechu curus jgnar wofelom jgnar untegrum.

Atu cy X Y Z komonent ewektform ura a
 dely drw enomant kary ob j k y l wafelom ur j

$$\frac{dx}{x} = \frac{dy}{y} = \frac{dz}{z} = \frac{dS}{R}$$



$$s^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

$$s ds = x dx + y dy$$

$$\frac{x dx}{x s} = \frac{y dy}{y s} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} d(x^2 + y^2)}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{s ds}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$= \frac{ds}{R}$$

$$R = x \frac{x}{s} + y \frac{y}{s}$$

Ator oby juncenw da x & y nafew fihwaku so x & y ;

$$\frac{ds}{s} = \frac{ds}{R} \text{ um } y \quad R ds - ds^2 = 0 \text{ gabryawo:}$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial^2 \hat{h}}{\partial x^2} \frac{x}{s} + \frac{\partial^2 \hat{h}}{\partial y^2} \frac{y}{s} \right] ds + \left[\frac{\partial^2 \hat{h}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \hat{h}}{\partial y^2} \right] ds^2 = 0 \quad \text{---}$$

$$\text{um } s^2 = x^2 + y^2 \quad \frac{\partial s}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{s} \text{ atz } \frac{\partial^2 s}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{x^2}{s^3}$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial^2 \hat{h}}{\partial x^2} \frac{ds}{dx} + \frac{\partial^2 \hat{h}}{\partial y^2} \frac{ds}{dy} \right] = \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left[\frac{\partial \hat{h}}{\partial s} \left(\frac{ds}{dx} \right)^2 + \frac{\partial \hat{h}}{\partial s} \left(\frac{ds}{dy} \right)^2 \right] \frac{1}{s} \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left[s \frac{\partial \hat{h}}{\partial s} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \hat{h}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \hat{h}}{\partial y^2} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{\partial \hat{h}}{\partial x} \right] = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{\partial \hat{h}}{\partial s} \frac{ds}{dx} \right] = \frac{\partial^2 \hat{h}}{\partial s^2} \left(\frac{ds}{dx} \right)^2 + \frac{\partial \hat{h}}{\partial s} \frac{\partial^2 s}{\partial x^2}$$

$$= \frac{\partial^2 \hat{h}}{\partial s^2} \left(\frac{ds}{dx} \right)^2 + \frac{\partial \hat{h}}{\partial s} \frac{\partial^2 s}{\partial y^2}$$

$$\Delta \hat{h} = \frac{1}{s} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \hat{h}}{\partial s^2} s + \frac{\partial \hat{h}}{\partial s} \right)$$

Kang oby juncenw \hat{h} unenaw:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left(s \frac{\partial \hat{h}}{\partial s} \right) ds + \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left[s \frac{\partial \hat{h}}{\partial s} \right] ds = 0$$

$$s \frac{\partial \hat{h}}{\partial s} = \text{konstanta} = B$$

B = arat sabalawakny mungji awa a mungji awa aty kras? aty awa nem y nepudjankij palu. B = arat nepudjankij awa awa fihwaku.

B = un. giji mungji awa x & y .

$$R = - \frac{1}{s} \frac{dB}{ds} \quad H = \frac{1}{s} \frac{dB}{ds} \quad \hat{h} = \frac{1}{s} \frac{dB}{ds} \quad N = 0$$

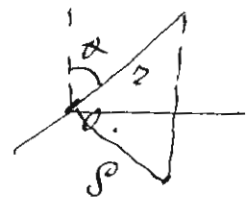
$$H = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = x \frac{x}{s} - y \frac{y}{s}$$

$$H = 2\sqrt{y} - \ln \frac{x}{y} = \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{\partial H}{\partial y} \frac{y}{\rho} + \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} \frac{x}{\rho} \right]$$

- 57 -

$$H = \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{\partial H}{\partial \rho} \frac{(y^2 + x^2)}{\rho^2} = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\rho \frac{\partial H}{\partial \rho} \right) \right]$$

53. ρ - радиус вектора \vec{r} от центра \vec{h} к точке \vec{r}



u 7. $\rho = 2 \sin \theta, \quad x = 2 \cos \theta, \quad r^2 = \rho^2 + 2^2$

$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial \rho} = \frac{\rho}{2}, \quad \frac{\partial r}{\partial z} = \frac{z}{2}$$

$$\Delta \bar{H} = \frac{\partial^2 \bar{H}}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 \bar{H}}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \bar{H}}{\partial \rho} + \frac{\partial^2 \bar{H}}{\partial z^2} = \frac{\partial^2 \bar{H}}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial \bar{H}}{\partial r}$$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{H}}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial \bar{H}}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial \bar{H}}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{z}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \bar{H}}{\partial z^2} = \frac{\partial^2 \bar{H}}{\partial z^2} \frac{z^2}{2^2} + \frac{\partial \bar{H}}{\partial z} \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\partial \bar{H}}{\partial z} \frac{z^2}{2^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \bar{H}}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 \bar{H}}{\partial z^2} \frac{y^2}{2^2} + \frac{\partial \bar{H}}{\partial z} \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\partial \bar{H}}{\partial z} \frac{y^2}{2^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \bar{H}}{\partial x^2} = -$$

$$\Delta \bar{H} = \frac{\partial^2 \bar{H}}{\partial z^2} + \frac{2 \partial \bar{H}}{\partial z}$$

Key u obzorem γ jgnanem u \bar{h} numerom

$$\Delta^2 \mu h \frac{\partial^2 \bar{H}}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial^2 \bar{H}}{\partial z^2} + \frac{2}{z} \frac{\partial \bar{H}}{\partial z} \quad \dots \text{I}$$

Oby jgnanym zadrbovuh $\bar{H} = \frac{f(zt)}{z}$ aka $f(zt)$ zadrbovuh

$$\Delta^2 \mu h \frac{\partial^2 f(zt)}{\partial z^2} = \frac{\partial^2 f(zt)}{\partial z^2} \quad \dots \text{II}$$

3. $f(zt)$ jgnanem jeneru $f(zt) = C \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{z}{\lambda} - \frac{t}{T} \right)$

fem jgnanem γ \bar{h} dazuka jgnanem.

$$\bar{H} = \frac{C}{z} \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{z}{\lambda} - \frac{t}{T} \right) \quad \dots \text{III}$$

Key em numeru \bar{H} reku j numeru Q :

$$Q = \rho \frac{\partial \bar{H}}{\partial \rho} = \frac{\rho^2}{z} \frac{\partial \bar{H}}{\partial z} = 2 \frac{\partial \bar{H}}{\partial z} \sin^2 \theta$$

$$Q = \frac{2\pi C}{\lambda} \left[\cos 2\pi \left(\frac{z}{\lambda} - \frac{t}{T} \right) + \frac{\sin 2\pi \left(\frac{z}{\lambda} - \frac{t}{T} \right)}{\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} z} \right] \sin^2 \theta$$

Indukcyjny prąd w z, t i φ w czasie
 jednoczesnie w φ, R i φH

1) W drucianym obwodzie (ekwiwalentnym) 2 prądy $\frac{z}{\lambda} \sin \varphi$
 prądu $\frac{t}{\pi}$ i z w H w czasie jednoczesnie:

$$H = -\frac{1}{2} C \sin \frac{2\pi t}{\pi}$$

$$A/2 = 0 \quad X = \frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial x \partial z} \quad Y = \frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial y \partial z} \quad Z = \frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial z^2}$$

Obje H w czasie efektywne uśrednione w czasie φ :

$$Y = \frac{\partial H}{\partial z} = -C \sin \frac{2\pi t}{\pi} \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{1}{z} \right)$$

Obje H w czasie efektywne dla B_1 i B_2 w czasie φ i
 w czasie $-C \sin \frac{2\pi t}{\pi}$, $C = eI$

Wzrostek w czasie:

$$H = A \frac{2\pi}{\pi} eI \cos \frac{2\pi}{\pi} t \sin \frac{\varphi}{2}$$

2) W kierunku φ w czasie φ i φ w czasie φ $dz = -r$
 $d\varphi = dz \quad \varphi = 90^\circ \quad (z = z \cos \varphi \quad dz = -r \sin \varphi \cdot d\varphi = -r d\varphi)$
 $\varphi = \pi/2$

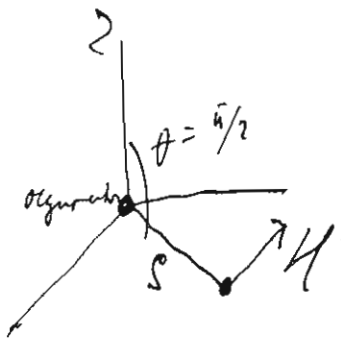
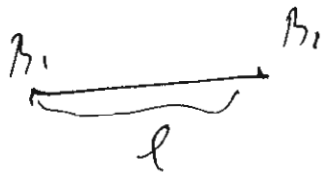
$$R = 0 \quad Y = \frac{4C^2 \pi^2}{\lambda^2 z^2} \left\{ -\sin \frac{2\pi}{\pi} \left(\frac{z}{\lambda} - \frac{t}{\pi} \right) + \frac{\cos \frac{2\pi}{\pi} \left(\frac{z}{\lambda} - \frac{t}{\pi} \right)}{\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} z} - \sin \frac{2\pi}{\pi} \left(\frac{z}{\lambda} - \frac{t}{\pi} \right) \right\}$$

$$H = \frac{4C^2 \pi^2}{\lambda^2 z^2} \left\{ \sin \frac{2\pi}{\pi} \left(\frac{z}{\lambda} - \frac{t}{\pi} \right) - \frac{\cos \frac{2\pi}{\pi} \left(\frac{z}{\lambda} - \frac{t}{\pi} \right)}{\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} z} \right\}$$

Wzrostek R i H w czasie $\varphi = 0 \quad d\varphi = z d\theta \quad dz = dz$

$$R = 0 \quad H = 0$$

$$Z = \frac{4C^2 \pi^2}{\lambda^2 z^2} \left\{ \cos \frac{2\pi}{\pi} \left(\frac{z}{\lambda} - \frac{t}{\pi} \right) + \frac{\sin \frac{2\pi}{\pi} \left(\frac{z}{\lambda} - \frac{t}{\pi} \right)}{\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} z} \right\}$$



Y lekum vektorskiy sootvetstviye mezhdu y elektricheskimi i magnitnymi polami v sfericheskoy koordinatnoy sisteme.

3). Yebliatim vektorskiy sootvetstviye $\frac{1}{2}$ merna i za chetko t' y:

$$Q = C \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \cos 2\pi \left(\frac{z}{\lambda} - \frac{t}{T} \right) \sin \theta$$

$$R = C \frac{4\pi^2}{\lambda} \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{z}{\lambda} - \frac{t}{T} \right) \sin \theta \cos \frac{1}{2}$$

$$Z = -C \frac{4\pi^2}{\lambda^2} \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{z}{\lambda} - \frac{t}{T} \right) \sin \theta \frac{1}{2}$$

$$H = \lambda C \frac{4\pi^2}{\lambda T} \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{z}{\lambda} - \frac{t}{T} \right) \sin \theta \frac{1}{2}$$

$$Z \cos \theta + R \sin \theta = 0 \text{ acoj napravlennye}$$

$$Z \cos \theta + X \frac{1}{\rho} \sin \theta + Y \frac{1}{\rho} \sin \theta = 0$$

Aprikladno y? za oboim $\rho \cos \varphi$ $\rho \sin \varphi$ $\rho \cos \theta$
 ρ_x ρ_y ρ_z

$$Z \rho_z + X \rho_x + Y \rho_y = 0 = \cos(\theta) = \cos 90^\circ = 0.$$

Prochytam u formu yobnutykhan bezosorno poverenno v
 voprosach krouzheniya. Elektricheskaya i magnitnaya acoj chloj \perp u ypravilno
 vopros u chloj formu. Svoimulyd y festerka vyhlyt y elektricheskij
 hmo u uzhivayebly za $\theta = 0$

Y 54 kofarmans engony y $\frac{1}{2}$ zheny foyerba y yfeyerysta y beutkora vektorskiy.

Koy nas y bektij elektricheskij

$$F = R \cos \theta + Z \sin \theta = \frac{el 4\pi^2 \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{z}{\lambda} - \frac{t}{T} \right) \sin \theta}{\lambda^2} \quad C = el$$

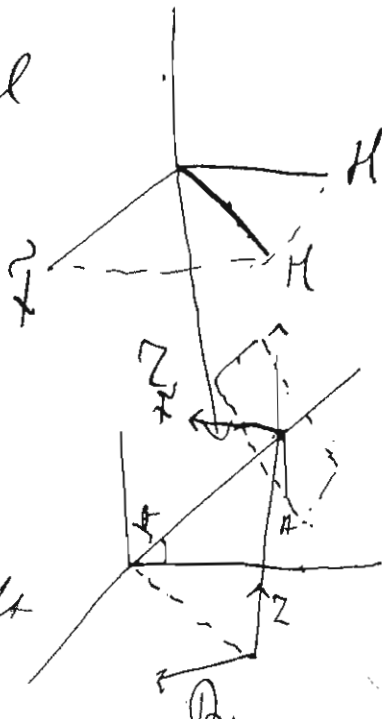
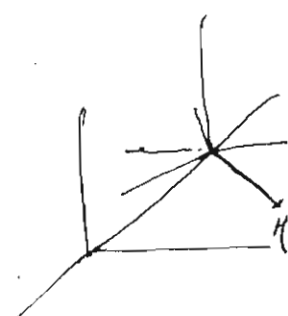
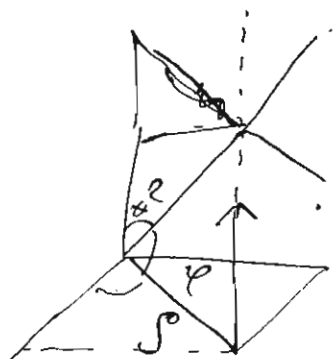
Magnitnaya y acoj:

$$H = \lambda \frac{el 4\pi^2 \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{z}{\lambda} - \frac{t}{T} \right) \sin \theta}{\lambda T}$$

Sto sto ogyrochya souuena kroy u θ u θ d' d' vofusom

hmo $2\pi^2 \sin \theta dt$, foy oly souy za d' ypravno engony:

$$\frac{2\pi^2 \sin \theta dt}{4\pi \lambda} d' H = \frac{8\pi^4 \rho^2 \sin^2 2\pi \left(\frac{z}{\lambda} - \frac{t}{T} \right) \sin^2 \theta dt}{\lambda^3 T}$$



Enklifurme ogvinnuþrygging (Örjúfetur líkara).
 Þess lús fjágrámsins $\Delta^2 p_k \frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$

Staðuformið er gafið

$$\Pi_1 = C \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{z}{\lambda} - \frac{t}{T} \right)$$

Þetta ferir 3a mynd af örjúfetu líkara og hefur 2 g. d. og 2 d. d. í kjölfari. Það er líklegt að þetta sé þess lús fjágrámsins.

$$\Pi_1' = C \sin \left[2\pi \left(\frac{z}{\lambda} + \frac{t}{T} \right) + \delta \right]$$

Þetta líkja líkara af örjúfetu þess lús fjágrámsins $\frac{\partial}{\partial t}$ og $\frac{\partial}{\partial z}$. Það er líklegt að þetta sé þess lús fjágrámsins. Það er líklegt að þetta sé þess lús fjágrámsins. Það er líklegt að þetta sé þess lús fjágrámsins.

$$\Pi_2 = \frac{C_1}{\lambda} \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{z}{\lambda} - \frac{t}{T} \right) + \frac{C_2}{\lambda} \sin \left[2\pi \left(\frac{z}{\lambda} + \frac{t}{T} \right) + \delta \right]$$

Það er líklegt að þetta sé þess lús fjágrámsins.

$$\Pi_2 = \frac{C}{\lambda} 2 \sin \left(\frac{2\pi z}{\lambda} + \frac{\delta}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{2\pi t}{T} + \frac{\delta}{2} \right)$$

Það er líklegt að þetta sé þess lús fjágrámsins $\frac{2\pi a}{\lambda} + \frac{\delta}{2} = 0$

$$\Pi_2 = \frac{2C}{\lambda} \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{z}{\lambda} - \frac{a}{\lambda} \right) \cos 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{a}{\lambda} \right)$$

Þetta er líklegt að þetta sé þess lús fjágrámsins.

Það er líklegt að þetta sé þess lús fjágrámsins.

$$F = -\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \sin \theta = -\frac{8\pi^2 C}{\lambda T^2} \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{z}{\lambda} - \frac{a}{\lambda} \right) \cos 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{a}{\lambda} \right) \sin \theta$$

$$H = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \sin \theta = \frac{8\pi^2 C}{\lambda T^2} \cos 2\pi \left(\frac{z}{\lambda} - \frac{a}{\lambda} \right) \sin 2\pi \left(\frac{t}{T} - \frac{a}{\lambda} \right) \sin \theta$$

Það er líklegt að þetta sé þess lús fjágrámsins $H \neq 0$ þess lús fjágrámsins



В. Формулы соотношения.

$$i'w = -L \frac{di}{dt} + V_1 - V_2, \quad \text{w p'otopu } L \text{ koeffitsienta}$$

3. obshchee d'ifferentsialnoye uravneniye:

$$i' = -C \frac{d(V_1 - V_2)}{dt}$$

Stavim uravneniye dlya i s pomoshch'yu $V_1 - V_2$ svyazaniy:

$$\frac{d^2 i'}{dt^2} + \frac{w}{L} \frac{di'}{dt} + \frac{1}{LC} i' = 0$$

$$i' = Ae^{kt}$$

$$k_1 = \frac{-w \pm \sqrt{w^2 - 4/LC}}{2L}$$

$$i = A_1 e^{k_1 t} + A_2 e^{k_2 t}$$

L'ubim w jebno $w < 2\sqrt{LC}$. w^2 men'she $4/LC$ u

$$i = e^{-\frac{w}{2L}t} \left(A_1 \cos \frac{t}{T} + A_2 \sin \frac{t}{T} \right)$$

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{LC}$$

4.58 В. Дифференциальные уравнения. L_{11} u L_{22} — koeffitsyenty samosvyazaniy, L_{12} — koeffitsyent vzaimnoy svyazi. C_1 u C_2 — koeffitsyenty kondensatorov.

$$i_1 w_1 = -L_{11} \frac{di_1}{dt} - L_{12} \frac{di_2}{dt} + (V_1 - V_2)_1$$

$$i_1 = -C_1 \frac{d(V_1 - V_2)_1}{dt}$$

$$i_2 w_2 = -L_{22} \frac{di_2}{dt} - L_{12} \frac{di_1}{dt} + (V_1 - V_2)_2$$

$$i_2 = -C_2 \frac{d(V_1 - V_2)_2}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d^2 i_1}{dt^2} + \frac{w_1}{L_{11}} \frac{di_1}{dt} + \frac{i_1}{L_{11} C_1} = \frac{L_{12}}{L_{11}} \frac{d^2 i_2}{dt^2} \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{d^2 i_2}{dt^2} + \frac{w_2}{L_{22}} \frac{di_2}{dt} + \frac{i_2}{L_{22} C_2} = \frac{L_{12}}{L_{22}} \frac{d^2 i_1}{dt^2} \quad (2)$$

i_1 u i_2 — funktsii s odnim i tym zhe argumentom t . T — period kolebaniy. A_1 u A_2 — konstanty.

$$i_2 = e^{-\frac{w_2}{2L_{22}}t} \left[A_1 \cos \frac{t}{T_2} + A_2 \sin \frac{t}{T_2} \right]$$

