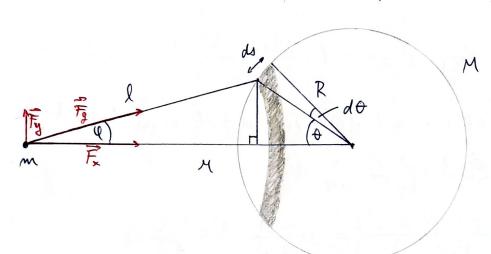
· Newtonova vela o seviaju

- 1) Sfériedy symetrière séleso působí na vnější objetky gravitačně, jako by veskera jeho hmosa byla soustreděna v jeho středu
- 2) Polud je sileso sféricky symetrická skorápla (s. dnsá koule), poson je výsledna gravitační síla působící na objetsy avnitr seto storapty nulova, der obledu na umistem objektu ne storapu.

· Dukaz promi časti

- Vilu nám stočí DVNO dolárat pro kulovou plochu.



- · poliner kulove plochy = R
- · hmotost lulore plothy = M
- · hnotrost bodh = m
- · vidalenost book od S = 1
- · plosna hustota Eulové plochy = $5 = \frac{27}{4\pi R^2}$

- díky nektororé povare Fg se složky Fy vzajemné vyrusi

$$dF_{x} = dF_{y} \cos \theta = G \cdot \frac{m dM}{\ell^{2}} \cos \theta \quad ; \quad dM = \nabla \cdot dS = G \cdot \lambda \pi (R \sin \theta) ds$$

$$dM = \nabla \cdot dS = G \cdot a\pi(R \sin \theta) ds$$

$$dF_{x} = \frac{Gm}{\ell^{2}} G \cdot 2\pi \ell^{2} \sinh \theta d\theta \cos \theta$$

•
$$R^2 = L^2 + \pi^2 - 2 \ln \cos \theta$$
 => $\cos \theta = \frac{L^2 + \pi^2 - R^2}{2 \ln \theta}$

•
$$l^2 = r^2 + R^2 - 2rR(\sigma S\theta) \Rightarrow 2ldl = -2rR(-sin\theta)d\theta \Rightarrow sin\theta d\theta = \frac{l}{rR}dl$$

$$dF_{x} = \frac{GmG\lambda\pi R^{2}}{\ell^{2}} \cdot \frac{\ell^{2}+\pi^{2}-R^{2}}{\lambda\ell\tau} \cdot \frac{\ell}{\pi R} d\ell = G \cdot \frac{Gm\pi R(\ell^{2}+\pi^{2}-R^{2})}{\ell^{2}\pi^{2}} d\ell$$

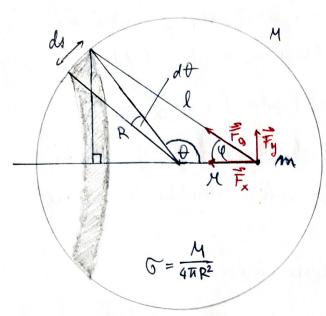
$$dF_{x} = \frac{M}{4\pi R^{2}} \cdot \frac{Gm\pi R (l^{2} + r^{2} - R^{2})}{l^{2} r^{2}} dl = \frac{GmM}{4R r^{2}} \cdot \frac{l^{2} + r^{2} - R^{2}}{l^{2}} dl$$

$$\Rightarrow F_{x} = G \cdot \frac{mM}{4R\pi^{2}} \int_{\Lambda-R}^{\Lambda+R} \frac{l^{2} + \Lambda^{2} - R^{2}}{l^{2}} dl = G \frac{mM}{4R\pi^{2}} \left[l - \frac{M^{2}}{l} + \frac{R^{2}}{l} \right]_{\Lambda-R}^{\Lambda+R} = G \frac{mM}{4R\pi^{2}} \left[\frac{l^{2} - \Lambda^{2} + R^{2}}{l} \right]_{\Lambda-R}^{\Lambda+R}$$

•
$$\& = \frac{\Lambda^2 + 2\Lambda R + R^2 - \Lambda^2 + R^2}{\Lambda + R} - \frac{\Lambda^2 - 2\Lambda R + R^2 - \Lambda^2 + R^2}{\Lambda - R} = \frac{2\Lambda R + 2R^2}{\Lambda + R} + \frac{2\Lambda R - 2R^2}{\Lambda - R} = 2R\left(\frac{\Lambda + R}{\Lambda + R} + \frac{\Lambda - R}{\Lambda - R}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow F_{x} = G \frac{mM}{4R\pi^{2}} \cdot 4R = G \cdot \frac{mM}{M^{2}}$$

- Dular druhe části



- diky vektozoré forare F_g se alozdy F_g vrajemné vyruší $dF_x = dF \cdot \cos \ell = G \frac{m dM}{\ell^2} \cdot \cos \ell$ $dM = \sigma dS = G \cdot 2\pi \left(R \sin (\pi - \theta) \right) \cdot d\Delta$ $= G \cdot 2\pi R \sin \theta R d\theta$ $dF_x = \frac{Gm}{o^2} \cdot G \cdot 2\pi R^2 \sin \theta d\theta \cos \ell$

•
$$R^2 = \ell^2 + \pi^2 - 2\ell\pi$$
 (o) $\ell = \frac{\ell^2 + \pi^2 - R^2}{2\ell\pi}$

• $l^2 = R^2 + \Lambda^2 - 2\pi R$ (OSE) => $2l dl = 2\pi R$ wint $d\theta => \text{wint} d\theta = \frac{l}{\pi R} dl$ => $dF_X = G \cdot \frac{Gm 2\pi R^2}{l^2} \cdot \frac{l^2 + \pi^2 - R^2}{2 l \pi} \cdot \frac{l}{\pi R} dl$ $dF_X = \frac{M}{4\pi R^2} \cdot \frac{Gm \pi R (l^2 + \pi^2 - R^2)}{l^2 \pi^2} = G \frac{m M}{4R \pi^2} \cdot \frac{l^2 + \pi^2 - R^2}{l^2} dl$ => $F_X = G \cdot \frac{m M}{4R \pi^2} \int \frac{l^2 + \pi^2 - R^2}{l^2} dl = G \cdot \frac{m M}{4R \pi^2} \left[l - \frac{\pi^2}{l} + \frac{R^2}{l} \right]_{R-R}^{R+R}$ => $F_X = G \cdot \frac{m M}{4R \pi^2} \int \frac{l^2 + \pi^2 - R^2}{l^2} dl = G \cdot \frac{m M}{4R \pi^2} \left[l - \frac{\pi^2}{l} + \frac{R^2}{l} \right]_{R-R}^{R+R}$

•
$$\& = \frac{R^2 + 2\pi R + \pi^2 - \pi^2 + R^2}{R + \pi} = \frac{R^2 - 2\pi R + \pi^2 - \pi^2 + R^2}{R - \pi} = \frac{2R^2 + 2\pi R}{R + \pi} - \frac{2R^2 - 2\pi R}{R - \pi} = 2R\left(\frac{R + \pi}{R + \pi} - \frac{R - \pi}{R - \pi}\right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow F_x = 0$$