

N1

$$U(x) = e^{-2x} - 2e^{-x}$$

$$U'(x) = 2e^{-x}(1 - e^{-x})$$

• минимум (максимум)

$x=0 \Rightarrow (0,0)$ - особая точка, мин центр

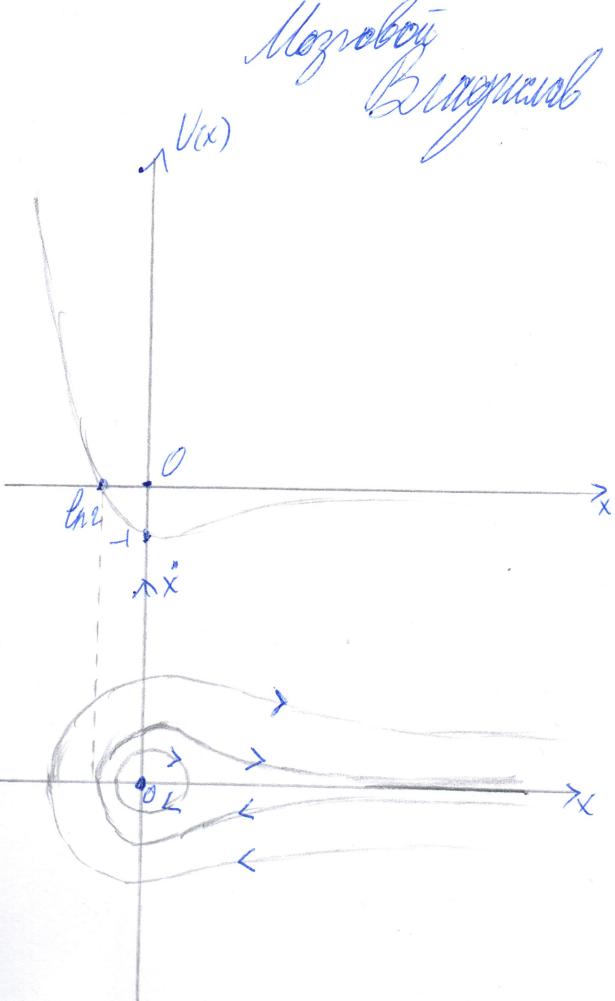
• максимумальная точка \Rightarrow мин седлообразие

Но замечено седлообразие

$$\frac{m\dot{x}^2}{2} + U(x) = E$$

$$\Downarrow \quad \Downarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow E \geq -1$$



N2

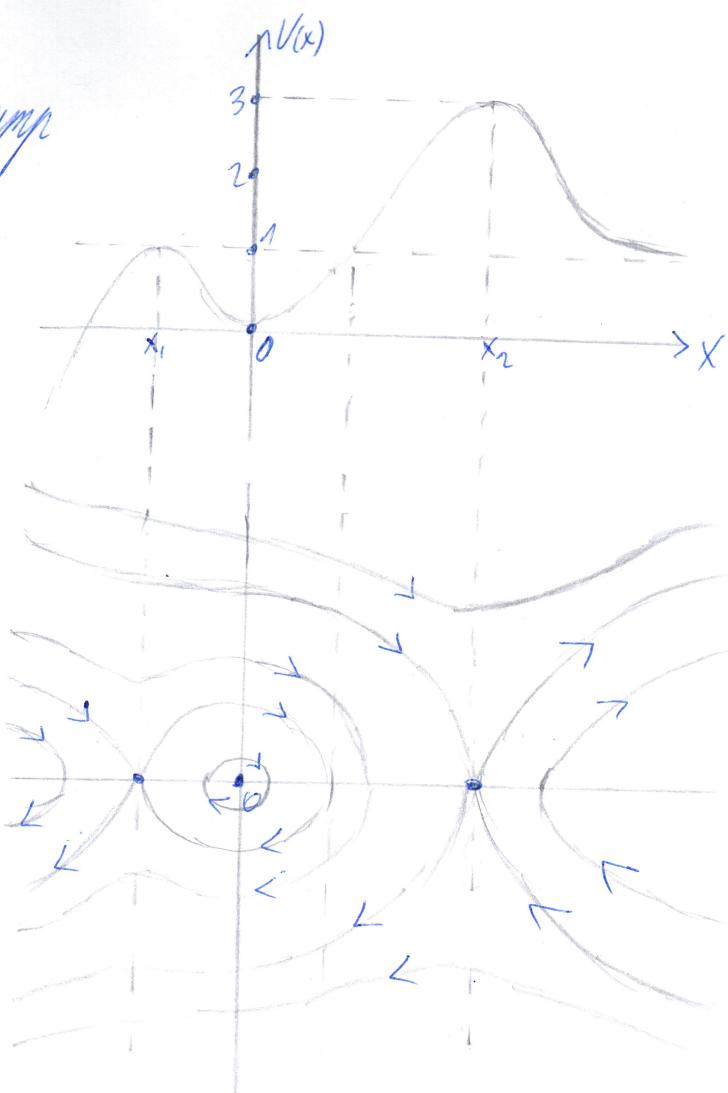
Минимумы

$x=0 \Rightarrow (0,0)$ - особая точка, мин центр

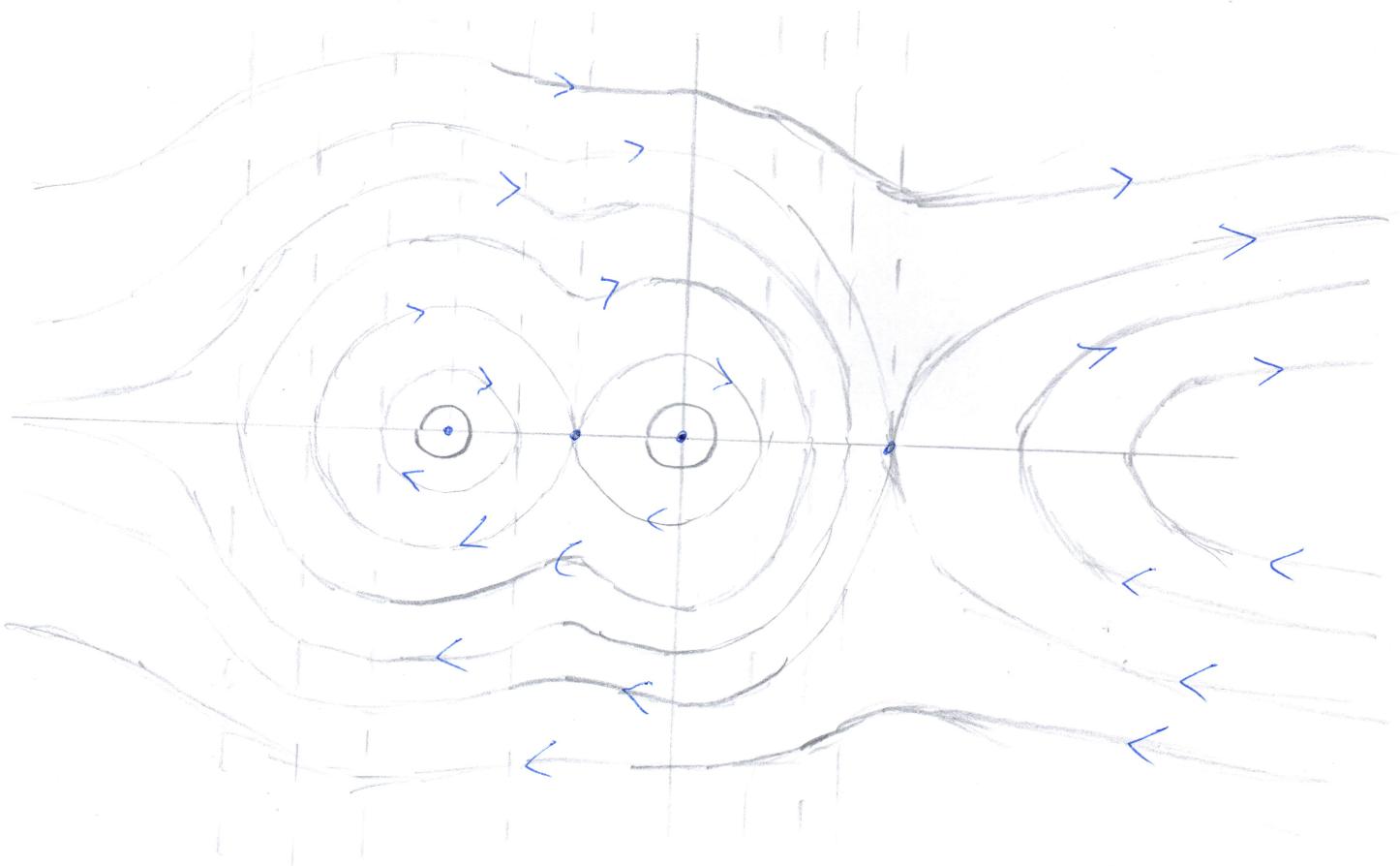
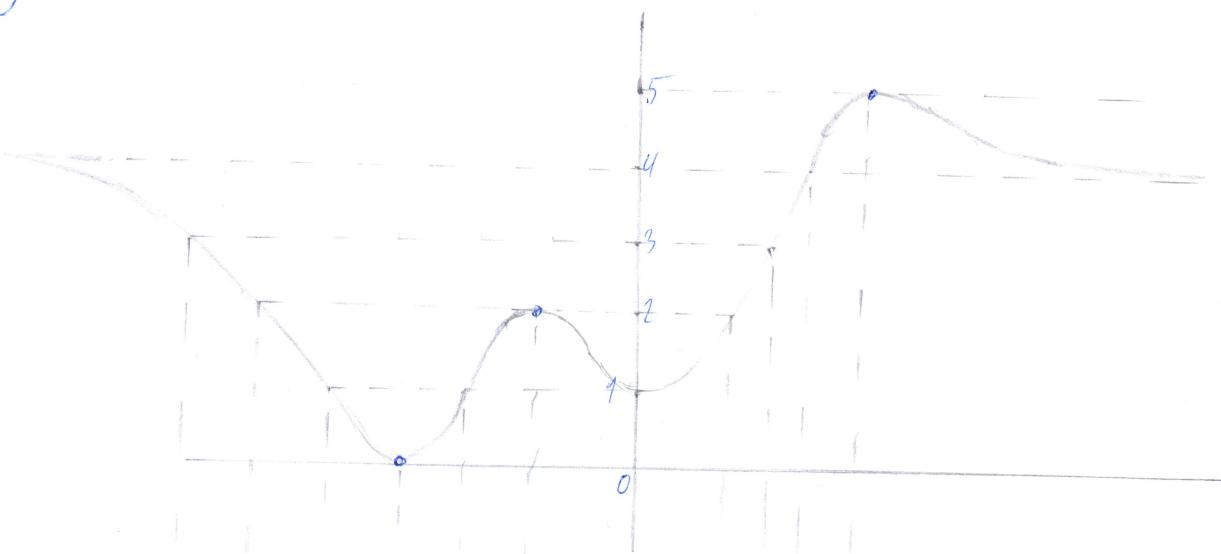
Максимумы

$x_1, x_2 \Rightarrow (x_1, 0), (x_2, 0)$ - особые точки
мин седло

E	# градиентных кубиков
0	2
1	4
2	2
3	5



N3



Множества $X_1, X_3 \Rightarrow (x_1, 0), (x_3, 0)$ - осевые точки, они центр
Множества $X_2, X_4 \Rightarrow (x_2, 0), (x_4, 0)$ - осевые точки, они седло

E	0	1	2	3	4	5
# дуал. кривых	1	2	3	1	1	5

№4

$$E = \frac{m}{2} \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right)^2 + V(x) = \text{const.}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2}{m} (E - V(x))}$$

Обозначим x_0 место максимума $V(x)$ и положим $E > V(x_0)$
и определим x_1

$$V(x) = V(x_0) + V'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{V''(x_0)}{2!} (x - x_0)^2 + O((x - x_0)^3) = \\ = E + O + \frac{V''(x_0)}{2} (x - x_0)^2 + O((x - x_0)^3)$$

$$V(x_0) \quad V'(x_0) = 0 \quad \int_{x_0}^{x_1} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{m}(E - V(x))}} = \pm \int_{x_0}^{x_1} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{m} \left(-\frac{V''(x_0)}{2} (x - x_0)^2 + O((x - x_0)^3) \right)}} =$$

$$= \pm \sqrt{\frac{m}{2}} \int_{x_0}^{x_1} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\frac{V''(x_0)}{2} (x - x_0)^2 + O((x - x_0)^3)}}$$

Заменим, имея $\int_{x_0}^{x_1} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\frac{V''(x_0)}{2} (x - x_0)^2 + O((x - x_0)^3)}}$ и $\int_{x_0}^{x_1} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\frac{V''(x_0)}{2} (x - x_0)^2}}$ - оценку времени

$$\text{при } x_0 \rightarrow 0 \quad \lim_{x_0 \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{V''(x_0)}{2} (x - x_0)^2}}{\sqrt{\frac{V''(x_0)}{2} (x - x_0)^2 + O((x - x_0)^3)}} = 1$$

$$\int_{x_1}^{x_0} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\frac{V''(x_0)}{2} (x - x_0)^2}} = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{V''(x_0)}{2}}} \int_{x_1}^{x_0} \frac{dx}{x - x_0} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2}{V''(x_0)}} \int_{x_1}^{x_0} \frac{dx}{x - x_0} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2}{V''(x_0)}} \ln(x - x_0) \Big|_{x_1}^{x_0} \text{ - оценка}$$

То есть делаете нелинейную, или можно сказать не линейную
оценку неизвестного параметра.

N5

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = y \\ my = f(x) = -\frac{\partial U(x)}{\partial x} \end{cases}$$

Tilasuguk funksii, osoittavien zantekymon kohdella

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} x(t)y(t) - y(t)\dot{x}(t) dt$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} -x(t) \frac{\partial U(x)}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{1}{m} - y^2(t) dt$$

Tilasuhde energiaan: $\frac{my^2}{2} + U(x) = E$

$$y^2 = \frac{2(E-U)}{m}$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2m} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} -x \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} - 2E + 2U dt$$

$$\frac{dS}{dE} = \frac{1}{2m} \left(\int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} -x \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} dt - \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} 2E dt + \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} 2U dt \right) = -\frac{1}{2m} 2 \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} dt = -\frac{T}{m}$$

$$\Rightarrow |T| = m \frac{dS}{dE}$$

$$\bar{F}: F_x = yz - x \quad F_y = xz - dy \quad F_z = dxz + z \quad d \in \mathbb{R}$$

a) Cura \bar{F} nonomogenă, cu 1-generi $w = (\bar{F}, d\bar{F})$ monom, nu există $W = dV$
 Kongruența lui \bar{F} este lipsă de rezolvare \Rightarrow rezolvare generală monom

$$dw = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial F_i}{\partial x_j} = \frac{\partial \bar{F}_i}{\partial x_i} \quad \forall i, j$$

monomiale

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \partial_x F_y = \partial_y \bar{F}_x \\ \partial_y F_z = \partial_z \bar{F}_y \\ \partial_z F_x = \partial_x \bar{F}_z \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{\partial F_y}{\partial x} = Z = \frac{\partial \bar{F}_x}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial F_z}{\partial y} = dX, \quad \frac{\partial \bar{F}_y}{\partial z} = X \Rightarrow d = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial F_x}{\partial z} = Y, \quad \frac{\partial \bar{F}_z}{\partial x} = dy \Rightarrow d = 1$$

monomie \bar{F} nonomogenă cu $d = 1$

Konugen $V(F)$, măreșe unde $\bar{F}(F) = -\bar{J} V(F)$

$$\partial_x V = -F_x \quad (1)$$

$$\partial_y V = -F_y \quad (2)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \partial_z V = -F_z \quad (3) \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow V = - \int F_z dz = -xyz - \frac{z^2}{2} + G(x, y)$$

$$\partial_x V = -yz + \frac{\partial G(x, y)}{\partial x} \quad (4)$$

$$\text{Izby } (1), (4) \text{ rezultă } \frac{\partial G(x, y)}{\partial x} = x \Rightarrow G_1(x, y) = \frac{x^2}{2} + C_1(y)$$

$$\text{Izby } V = -xyz - \frac{z^2}{2} + \frac{x^2}{2} + C_1(y)$$

$$\partial_y V = -xz + \frac{\partial G_1(x, y)}{\partial y} \quad (5)$$

$$\text{Izby } (2), (5) \text{ rezultă } \frac{\partial G_1(x, y)}{\partial y} = -x \Rightarrow G_2(y) = \frac{y^2}{2} + C_2$$

$$\text{rezumat } V = -xyz - \frac{z^2}{2} + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{2} + C_2 + C_3$$

$$\text{Duhim: } d = 1, \quad V(x, y, z) = -xyz + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{2} - \frac{z^2}{2} + C_3$$

5) (*) 6. определение коэффициентов

$$\bar{F}_1 = (\cos \varphi, \sin \varphi, 0), \quad \varphi \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

$$d\bar{F}_1 = (-\sin \varphi d\varphi, \cos \varphi d\varphi, 0)$$

$$A_{\delta_1} = \int_{\delta_1} (\bar{F}_1, d\bar{F}_1) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} ((yz-x) \cdot -\sin \varphi + (xz-xy) \cos \varphi) d\varphi =$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \varphi \cos \varphi (1-\alpha) d\varphi = \frac{1}{2}(1-\alpha) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2\varphi d\varphi = \frac{1-\alpha}{2}$$

$$\text{Однако: } A_{\delta_1} = \frac{1-\alpha}{2}$$

(**) 6. определение коэффициентов:

$$\bar{F}_2 = (\cos \varphi, \sin \varphi, \frac{2\varphi}{\pi}), \quad \varphi \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

$$d\bar{F}_2 = (-\sin \varphi d\varphi, \cos \varphi d\varphi, \frac{2}{\pi} d\varphi)$$

$$A_{\delta_2} = \int_{\delta_2} (\bar{F}_2, d\bar{F}_2) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\left(\frac{2\varphi}{\pi} \sin \varphi - \cos \varphi \right) \cdot -\sin \varphi + \left(\frac{2\varphi}{\pi} \cos \varphi - 2 \sin \varphi \right) \cos \varphi + \right. \\ \left. + \left(\alpha \cos \varphi \sin \varphi + \frac{2\varphi}{\pi} \right) \frac{2}{\pi} \right) d\varphi = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \varphi \cos \varphi (1-\alpha + \frac{2\varphi}{\pi}) + \frac{2\varphi}{\pi} (-\sin^2 \varphi + \cos^2 \varphi) + \frac{4\varphi}{\pi^2} d\varphi =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(1-\alpha + \frac{2\varphi}{\pi} \right) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2\varphi d\varphi + \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \varphi \cos 2\varphi d\varphi + \frac{4}{\pi^2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \varphi d\varphi =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(1-\alpha + \frac{2\varphi}{\pi} \right) + \frac{4}{\pi^2} \cdot \frac{\varphi^2}{2} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \varphi \cos 2\varphi d\varphi$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \varphi \cos 2\varphi d\varphi = \frac{1}{2} \varphi \sin 2\varphi \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} \sin(2\varphi) d\varphi = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\pi}{2} \sin \pi - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

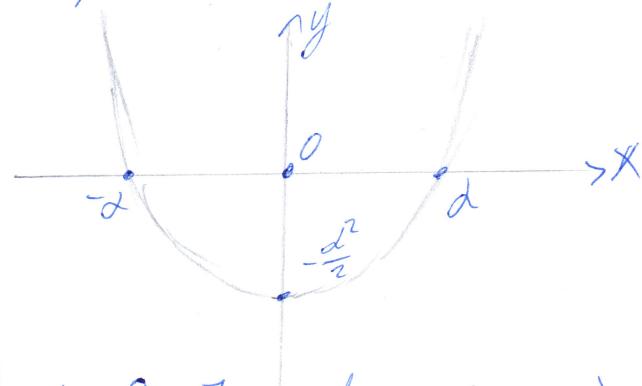
$$A_{\delta_2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{2}{\pi} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) = \alpha \left(\frac{1}{\pi} - \frac{1}{2} \right) + 1 - \frac{1}{\pi}$$

$$\text{Однако: } A_{\delta_2} = \alpha \left(\frac{1}{\pi} - \frac{1}{2} \right) + 1 - \frac{1}{\pi}$$

17

$$\bar{F} = -k \rho \hat{e}_r \quad \rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \quad k > 0$$

$A_d = ?$ area momentu w3 mówiąc o obliczeniu $x=0$, b mówiąc o wykresie $y=0$



$$\bar{F} = \left(x, \frac{x^2 - d^2}{2} \right), \quad x \in [0, d] \Rightarrow d\bar{F} = (dx, xdx)$$

$$\bar{e}_r = \left(\frac{x}{\rho}, \frac{y}{\rho} \right) \Rightarrow \bar{F} = -k(x, y)$$

$$A_d = \int_{\gamma} (\bar{F}, d\bar{F}) = \int_0^d (-kx - kxy) dx = -k \int_0^d \left(x + x \frac{x^2 - d^2}{2} \right) dx =$$

$$= -k \left(1 - \frac{d^2}{2} \right) \int_0^d x dx - k \int_0^d \frac{x^3}{2} dx = -k \left(1 - \frac{d^2}{2} \right) \frac{d^2}{2} - k \frac{d^4}{2} =$$

$$= -k \frac{d^2}{2} + k \frac{d^4}{4} - k \frac{d^4}{8} = -k \frac{d^2}{2} + k \frac{d^4}{8} = k \frac{d^2}{2} \left(\frac{d^2}{4} - 1 \right)$$

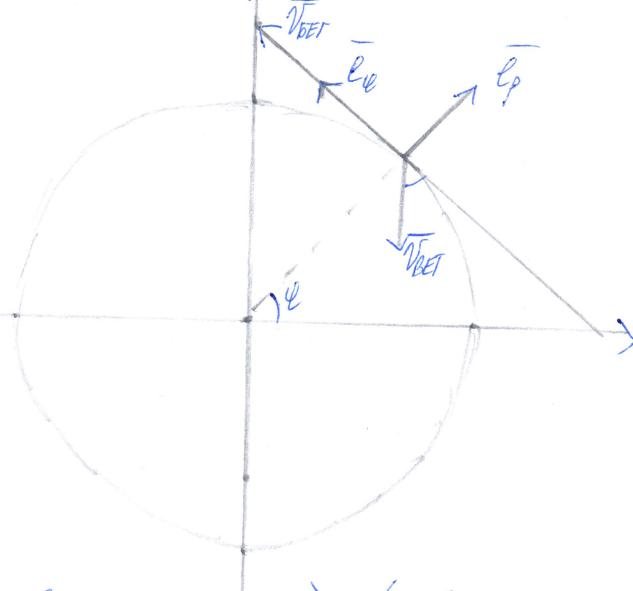
$$\text{Odpowiedź: } A = k \frac{d^2}{2} \left(\frac{d^2}{4} - 1 \right)$$

$$|\bar{V}_{\text{ser}}| = v$$

$$|\bar{V}_{\text{par}}| = \omega t$$

$$\vec{F}_{\text{comp}} = -k \bar{V}_{\text{OTH}}$$

$$A_{\text{OKP}} \rightarrow \min, V = ?$$



$$\bar{V}_{\text{OTH}} = \bar{V}_{\text{SER}} - \bar{V}_{\text{BET}} = (0, v) - (-\omega t^2 \sin \varphi, -\omega t^2 \cos \varphi) = (\omega t^2 \sin \varphi, v + \omega t^2 \cos \varphi)$$

$$\dot{\vec{r}} = (0, v) \Rightarrow d\vec{r} = (0, v dt)$$

Typisch: dynamisches System zu einer T

$$A_{\text{OKP}} = \int_{\text{OKP}} (F_{\text{comp}}, d\vec{r}) = -k \int_{\text{OKP}} (0 + \omega t^2 \cos \varphi) v dt$$

$$t = \frac{\varphi R}{v} \Rightarrow dt = \frac{R}{v} d\varphi$$

$$A_{\text{OKP}} = -k \int_{0}^{2\pi} \varphi^2 \cos \varphi d\varphi = -kR V_{\text{ser}} - kR^3 \frac{1}{v^2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \varphi^2 \cos \varphi d\varphi$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \varphi^2 \cos \varphi d\varphi &= \int \varphi^2 d \sin \varphi = \varphi^2 \sin \varphi - 2 \int \sin \varphi \cdot 2\varphi d\varphi = \varphi^2 \sin \varphi + 2 \int \varphi d \cos \varphi = \\ &= \varphi^2 \sin \varphi + 2\varphi \cos \varphi - 2 \int \cos \varphi d\varphi = \varphi^2 \sin \varphi + 2\varphi \cos \varphi - 2 \sin \varphi + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \varphi^2 \cos \varphi d\varphi = 2 \cdot 2\pi = 4\pi$$

$$A_{\text{OKP}} = -2kR V_{\text{ser}} - \frac{4kR^3 \pi}{v^2}$$

$$A_{\text{SER}} = -A_{\text{OKP}}$$

$$\frac{\partial A_{\text{SER}}}{\partial V} = 2kR V_{\text{ser}} - \frac{8kR^3 \pi}{v^3} = 0$$

$$2kR V_{\text{ser}} \left(1 - \frac{4R^2 \pi}{V^3} \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{4R^2 \pi}{V^3} = 1 \Rightarrow V = \sqrt[3]{4R^2 \pi}$$

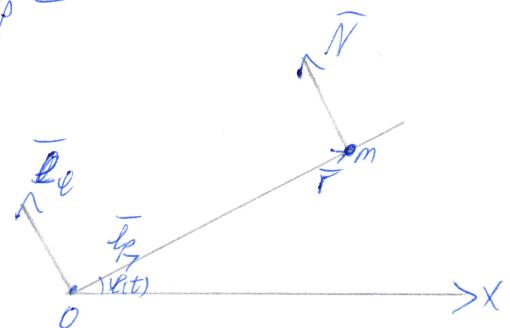
$$\text{Antwort: } V = \sqrt[3]{4R^2 \pi}$$

N9

$$a) F = \rho \ddot{e}_p \Rightarrow \ddot{F} = \dot{\rho} \ddot{e}_p + \rho \ddot{e} \ddot{e}_e \Rightarrow d\ddot{F} = (\dot{\rho} dt, \rho adt)$$

$$\ddot{F} = \ddot{\rho} \ddot{e}_p + \dot{\rho} \ddot{e} \ddot{e}_e + \dot{\rho} \dot{e} \ddot{e}_e + \dot{\rho} \dot{e} \ddot{e}_e - \rho \dot{e}^2 \ddot{e}_p = \\ = \ddot{e}_p (\ddot{\rho} - \rho \dot{e}^2) + \ddot{e}_e (2 \dot{\rho} \dot{e} + \dot{\rho} \dot{e})$$

$$\text{The 2 zähneig Schwingung } m \ddot{F} = \ddot{N}$$



Baudynamik Kugelpendel

$$\ddot{e}_p : m(\ddot{\rho} - \rho \dot{e}^2) = 0 \rightarrow \ddot{\rho} - \rho \dot{e}^2 = 0$$

$$\ddot{e}_e : m(2 \dot{\rho} \dot{e} + \dot{\rho} \dot{e}) = N$$

$$\text{Mit Anfangs: } \begin{cases} \ddot{\rho} - \rho \dot{e}^2 = 0 \\ \dot{\rho}(0) = 0 \\ \rho(0) = \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda^2 - \dot{e}^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1, 2 = \pm i \dot{e} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_1(t) = e^{i \dot{e} t} = e^{w t} \\ y_2(t) = e^{-i \dot{e} t} = e^{-w t} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \rho = C_1 e^{w t} + C_2 e^{-w t}$$

$$\rho(0) = C_1 + C_2 = \alpha$$

$$\dot{\rho}(0) = w C_1 e^{w t} \Big|_{t=0} + C_2 \cdot -w e^{-w t} \Big|_{t=0} = w(C_1 - C_2) = 0 \Rightarrow C_1 = C_2 = \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$\rho(t) = \frac{\alpha}{2} (e^{w t} + e^{-w t})$$

$$\dot{\rho}(t) = \frac{\alpha}{2} w (e^{w t} - e^{-w t})$$

$$\text{moment } \ddot{N} = (0, m \alpha w^2 (e^{w t} - e^{-w t}))$$

$$A_{\ddot{N}} = \int (\ddot{N}, d\ddot{F}) = \int m \alpha w^2 (e^{w t} - e^{-w t}) \frac{d}{2} (e^{w t} + e^{-w t}) w dt =$$

$$= \frac{m \alpha^2 w^3}{2} \int (e^{2w t} - e^{-2w t}) dt = \frac{m \alpha^2 w^3}{2} \left(\frac{e^{2w t}}{2w} \Big|_0^T - \frac{e^{-2w t}}{-2w} \Big|_0^T \right) =$$

$$= \frac{m \alpha^2 w^3}{2} \left(\frac{e^{2w T}}{2w} - \frac{1}{2w} + \frac{e^{-2w T}}{2w} - \frac{1}{2w} \right) = \frac{m \alpha^2 w^2}{2} \left(\frac{e^{2w T} + e^{-2w T}}{2} - 1 \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{\ddot{N}} = \frac{m \alpha^2 w^2}{2} \left(\frac{e^{2w T} + e^{-2w T}}{2} - 1 \right)$$

$$N9$$

$$\Delta E_K \approx E_K(t) - E_K(0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_K(t) &= \frac{m\bar{v}^2}{2} = \frac{m}{2} (\overline{I}_p \dot{p} + \overline{I}_q \omega p)^2 = \frac{m}{2} (\dot{p}^2 + (\omega p)^2) = \\ &= \frac{m}{2} \left(\frac{d^2 w^2}{dt^2} (e^{2wt} + e^{-2wt} - 2) + \omega^2 \frac{d^2}{dt^2} (e^{2wt} + e^{-2wt} + 2) \right) = \\ &= \frac{m\omega^2 w^2}{2} (2e^{2wt} + 2e^{-2wt}) = \frac{m\omega^2 w^2}{4} (e^{2wt} + e^{-2wt}) \end{aligned}$$

$$E_K(0) = \frac{m}{2} (\overline{I}_p \dot{p}(0) + \overline{I}_q \omega p(0))^2 = \frac{m\omega^2 d^2}{2}$$

$$\Delta E_K = \frac{m\omega^2 w^2}{2} (e^{2wt} + e^{-2wt} - 2) = \frac{m\omega^2 w^2}{2} \left(\frac{e^{2wt} + e^{-2wt}}{2} - 1 \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta E_K = A_N^-$$

Problem: a) $A(t) = m\omega^2 (e^{wt} - e^{-wt})$
 $A_N^-(t) = \frac{m\omega^2 w^2}{2} \left(\frac{e^{2wt} + e^{-2wt}}{2} - 1 \right)$

$$b) \Delta E_K = A_N^-(t)$$