

 Составить лагранжево описание (в угловых переменных) двух частиц массы m, свободно движущихся по окружности радиуса R и связанных пружиной произвольной длины l (в нерастянутом состоянии). Пружина соединяет частицы по прямой, а не по окружности (Рис.1). Исследовать уравнения движения при разном соотношении между R и l: R >> l и

Функция Паграннес:

L=T- y no our enanced supreme kunarreenal

$$T = \frac{m v_1^2}{2} + \frac{m v_2^2}{2} = \frac{m v_1^2 R^2}{2} + \frac{m v_2^2 R^2}{2}$$

$$U = \frac{k \Delta x^2}{2} = \frac{k \left(\ell - 2k \sin\left(\frac{\varphi_2 - \varphi_i}{2}\right)\right)^2}{2}$$

Moungun nannemens ger étées:

$$\varphi_{1}: \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\varphi}} = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{q}} = \frac{d}{dt}\left(m\dot{q},R^2\right) = mR^2\ddot{q},$$

$$kR^2 sin \left( \Psi_2 - \Psi_1 \right) - kkl \cos \left( \frac{\Psi_2 - \Psi_1}{2} \right) = mR^2 \dot{\Psi}_1$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}\frac{\partial L}{\partial \psi} = \frac{d}{dt}\left(m \psi_{2} R^{2}\right) = m \psi_{2} R^{2}$$

kekes (42-4,) - Kk2sin (42-4) = m4, K2

$$\frac{\ddot{q} + \varphi\left(\frac{ke}{mR} - 2\frac{k}{m}\right) - \frac{ke_{ii}}{mR} - 2\frac{ke_{ii}}{mR}}{2k} = \frac{2k\pi}{mR}$$

$$\frac{\ddot{q} + \varphi\left(\frac{ke}{mR} - 2\frac{k}{m}\right) - 2k\pi}{mR} = \frac{2k\pi}{mR}$$

$$Q = Q$$

$$Q = \frac{ke}{mk} - \frac{2k}{m} = T\left(\frac{ke}{mk} - \frac{2k}{m}\right)$$

$$Q = T$$

$$(1) + (2) : \ddot{q}_{1} + \ddot{q}_{2} = 0$$

(3) 
$$u(4)$$
: 
$$\begin{cases} Q_1 + Q_2 = Q(0) + \dot{Q}(0) t \\ Q_1 - Q_2 = Q \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{q}{q} = \frac{k}{m} \sin \left( \frac{q_2 - q_1}{2} \right) - \frac{k\ell}{mk} \cos \left( \frac{q_2 - q_1}{2} \right) (1)$$

$$\frac{q}{2} = \frac{k\ell}{mk} \cos \left( \frac{q_2 - q_1}{2} \right) - \frac{k}{m} \sin \left( \frac{q_2 - q_1}{2} \right) (2)$$

$$\frac{q}{2} - \frac{q}{m} = 2 \frac{k\ell}{mk} \cos \left( \frac{q_2 - q_1}{2} \right) - 2 \frac{k}{m} \sin \left( \frac{q_2 - q_1}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{q}{2} - \frac{q}{q} = \frac{q}{3}$$

$$\frac{q}{2} - 2 \frac{k\ell}{mk} \cos \frac{q}{2} - 2 \frac{k}{m} \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{q}{2} - 2 \frac{k\ell}{mk} \cos \frac{q}{2} - 2 \frac{k}{m} \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{q}{2} - 2 \frac{k\ell}{mk} \cos \frac{q}{2} - 2 \frac{k}{m} \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{q}{2} + 2 \frac{k\ell}{m} \varphi - 2 \frac{k\ell}{mk}$$

$$\frac{q}{2} + 2 \frac{k\ell}{mk} \varphi - 2 \frac{k\ell}{mk}$$

$$\frac{q}{2} +$$

(3) u(4):  $\int_{1}^{1} \frac{4}{4} dz = 4(0) + 4(0) t$   $\int_{1}^{1} \frac{4}{4} dz = 4(0) + 4(0) t$ 

2 
$$Z = \frac{1}{2}$$
,  $Z^2 = X^2 + y^2$ 

Byunngpureckux koopgunamax:

True = 
$$\frac{m}{2} \left( \ddot{7}^2 + \ddot{2}^2 + 7^2 \dot{\phi}^2 \right) = \frac{m}{2} \left( \ddot{2}^2 + \frac{\ddot{2}^2}{7^4} + 7^2 \dot{\phi}^2 \right)$$

$$h = T_{\text{cum}} - V = \frac{m}{\lambda} \left( \dot{z}^{\lambda} + \frac{\ddot{z}^{2}}{24} + \mathcal{T}^{2} \dot{\phi}^{2} \right)$$

Jp-us Fürepa-larpaurea

1) 
$$l_{nz} = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial l_{n}}{\partial \dot{z}} \right) - \frac{\partial l_{n}}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial l_{n}}{\partial \dot{z}} = \frac{m}{2} \left( 2\dot{z} + \frac{2\dot{z}}{z_{n}} \right) = m\dot{z} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{z_{n}} \right)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial z}\right) = m\ddot{z}\left(1 + \frac{1}{74}\right) - 4m\dot{z}\frac{\dot{z}}{zs} = m\ddot{z}\left(1 + \frac{1}{74}\right) - 4m\dot{z}\frac{\dot{z}}{zs}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial z} = \frac{m}{2} \left( -4 \frac{z^2}{z^5} + 2z \dot{\varphi}^2 \right) = -2m \frac{z^2}{z^5} + 4m z \dot{\varphi}^2$$

2) 
$$h_{\psi} = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial h}{\partial \dot{\psi}} \right) - \frac{\partial h}{\partial \dot{\psi}} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\phi}} = \frac{m}{2} z^2 \cdot 2\dot{\phi} = mz^2 \dot{\phi}$$

$$= \frac{3b}{3\phi} = 0$$

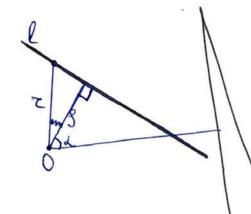
$$= \frac{72\ddot{\phi} + 277\dot{\phi} = 0}{72\ddot{\phi} + 277\dot{\phi} = 0}$$

Tpabrenne "npenior". 7(4) (npusse = const)

$$5^2 = const = 7$$

$$\frac{d\tau}{d\varphi} = \tau \left[ \frac{z^2}{\frac{\alpha^2}{1 + \frac{1}{2u}}} \right], \text{ age } \alpha = \frac{C_1}{\sqrt{C_2}}$$

$$a = \frac{C_1}{\sqrt{C_2}}$$



Ур-ие прешой в померных

koopgunamax:

$$z\cos(\varphi-\lambda) = g \Rightarrow z = \frac{g}{\cos(\varphi-\lambda)}$$

$$\frac{dz}{d\varphi} = g \frac{\sin(\varphi - \varphi)}{\cos^2(\varphi - \varphi)} = g \frac{z^2}{\sqrt{z^2 - g^2}} = \frac{z^2}{\sqrt{z^2 - g^2}}$$

$$= \tau \sqrt{\frac{\tau^2}{5^2} - 1} \Rightarrow \frac{d\tau}{d\phi} = \tau \sqrt{\frac{\tau^2}{6^2} - 1}$$

$$\frac{dz}{d\varphi} = z \sqrt{\frac{z^2}{\alpha^2} - 1}$$
 - cobnagaem c yp-neu npenioù   
8 nouephor koopginamax

BSunju morku nobopoma no z: z → a.

$$\frac{dq}{dq} = 0 \quad \leftarrow \quad \text{New const. All of the proof of th$$

(2) => 
$$\phi = \frac{C^2}{C^2} = \frac{C^2}{C^2} = \frac{C^2}{C^2} = \Rightarrow \phi(t) = \frac{C^2}{C^2}t + c$$
 when  $c(t) \rightarrow a$ .

$$X = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})^2}} dx \qquad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\sqrt{1+(9x)^{4}}$$
  $dx$ 

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dz}{(z^{2} + (a^{2} + y^{2}))^{3/2}} = \frac{z}{(a^{2} + y^{2})\sqrt{a^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}}} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} = \left(\frac{1}{a^{2} + y^{2}} + \frac{1}{a^{2} + y^{2}}\right) = \frac{2}{a^{2} + y^{2}}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{e} \frac{dy}{a^{2} + y^{2}} = \frac{a\tau c lg(\frac{y}{a})}{a} \Big|_{-\infty}^{e_{1}} = \frac{a\tau c lg(\frac{y}{a})}{a} \Big|_{-\infty}^{e_{1}} = \frac{a\tau c lg(\frac{y}{a})}{a} \Big|_{-\infty}^{e_{1}}$$

Anaromeno  $P_z = qT + 2q$  orct $g\frac{\ell_z}{\ell}$  $P = P_1 + P_2 = 2qT + 2q$  (orct $g\frac{\ell_z}{\ell} + arctg\frac{\ell_1}{a}$ ) = 2q(T + d),

rge d = LAqB.

(4) 
$$g(z) = 4g(1-\frac{z}{k}), \quad E(z) = ?$$

1) Wap

• 
$$Q(\overline{z}) = \int_{0}^{\infty} g(z) dV(z) = \int_{0}^{\infty} V(z) = \int_{0}^{\infty} J(z) dz$$
  
=  $\int_{0}^{\infty} 430 (1 - \frac{\pi}{R}) \cdot 4J(z) dz = 46J(30) \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} (1 - \frac{\pi}{R}) dz$ 

=> 
$$q(\tilde{z}) = 16 \, \text{JT } \delta_0 \left(\frac{\tilde{z}^3}{3} - \frac{\tilde{z}^4}{4R}\right)$$

· No op-re Tayca:

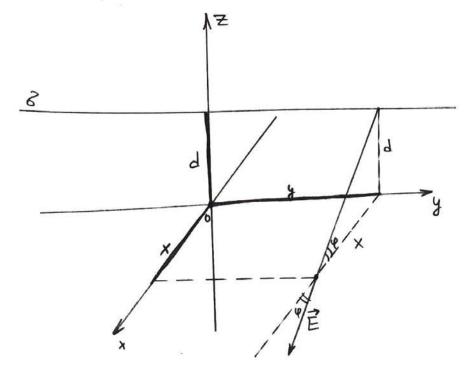
$$\Rightarrow E(z) = 4\pi. \frac{16\pi80 z^{x} (\frac{1}{3} - \frac{7}{4R})}{4\pi z^{x}} = 16\pi80 z (\frac{1}{3} - \frac{7}{4R})$$

$$\Rightarrow q(\tilde{z}) = 8\pi \delta_0 h \left(\frac{\tilde{z}^2}{2} - \frac{\tilde{z}^3}{3R}\right)$$

· No op-ne Taycca:

$$\oint (\vec{E}(z), d\vec{S}) = \vec{E}(z) \, S_{\delta ox. \, nob-\tau u}(z) = 4 \, \text{Tr}_{q}(z) = 7$$

$$\oint (\vec{E}(z), d\vec{S}) = \vec{E}(z) S_{60K, nob-TU}(z) = 4 JI f(z) = 4$$



$$\delta \vec{E} d\vec{S} = 4\pi q = 4\pi \Delta L \delta$$

$$E(z) \cdot 2\pi z \Delta b = 4\pi \Delta k \delta$$

$$= E(z) = \frac{3\pi z}{2\pi z} = \frac{2\delta}{z}$$

2) Согласно методу отобратений равна сумме нати и виртуальной нити, положение нати и виртуальной нити, положение которой евлеется зеркальным относительно пле-ти, а удельный заред имеет ту же пл-ть, но противопол. зкака са удельный заред имеет ту же пл-ть, но противопол. зкака са удельный заред имеет ту же пл-ть, но противопол. зкака

$$8*(x,y) = \frac{2E\cos 9}{9\pi} = \frac{48\cos 9}{9\pi\sqrt{x^2+d^2}} = \frac{8d}{\pi(x^2+d^2)}$$

3) Nouver japeg na nob-mu na egunuyy gunus numu  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{3} \right) \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{3}$ 

Написать выражение для силы, с которой равномерно заряженная палочка заданной длины L, полным зарядом Q и пренебрежимо малого диаметра, расположенная горизонтально поверхности на расстоянии d от нее, притягивается к поверхности диэлектрика с диэлектрической 4=6 3abeg y nanoucer es y usof.  $\begin{array}{l}
\rho_0 & \lambda = \beta \lambda \left( \frac{1-\epsilon}{1+\epsilon} \right) \\
\rho_0 & = \beta \left( \frac{1-\epsilon}{1+\epsilon} \right)
\end{array}$ K fodx of dx snd of k p2 1-E 2d .dx. = \(\frac{k Q^2 \langle (1-E) \cdot 2d}{\langle^2 \langle (1+E)}\right] \dx\\ \left[\left(\frac{1}{(2d)^2 + \left(\chi\_0 - \chi)^2\right]^{\frac{3}{2}}}\dx.  $= \frac{kQ^{2}(1-\epsilon)\cdot 2d}{\int_{-\infty}^{2} (1+\epsilon)^{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2d)^{2}+t^{2}} \frac{dt}{dt} =$  $=\frac{kQ^{2}(1-E)\cdot 2d}{L^{2}(1+E)}\int_{0}^{\infty}dx\left(\frac{X_{0}-X}{(2A)^{2}\cdot\sqrt{(2A)^{2}+(x\cdot X)}}\right)=$ = \frac{kQ^2}{L^2} \frac{1-E}{1+E} \cdot 2d \cdot \frac{1}{4d^2} \frac{\langle d-x}{\langle (2d)^2 + (2-x)^2} + \frac{x}{\langle (2d)^2 + \langle 2} \diggred dx  $=\frac{kQ^2}{L^2}\frac{1-\mathcal{E}}{1+\mathcal{E}}\cdot\frac{1}{2d}\left(\int\limits_{L}^{Q}\left(\frac{-u}{\sqrt{(at)^2+u^2}}du\right)+\sqrt{(2d)^2+\chi^2}\int\limits_{0}^{A}du\right)=$ = \frac{\lambda Q^2}{L^2} \frac{1-\epsilon}{1+\epsilon} \frac{1}{2d} \left( -\big| \left( 2d)^2 + (L-x)^2 \right|^2 + \big| \left( 2d)^2 + x^2 \right|\_0^2 \right) = = kQ2 1-8 1 (-2d + 12d)2+221 + VQd)2+221 - 2d = KR2 1-E 1 ( 14d2+121-4d)

Над плоской поверхностью проводника на расстоянии d<sub>1</sub> и d<sub>2</sub>

от нее расположены два заряда  $q_1$  и  $q_2$  . Расстояние между зарядами в плоскости поверхности R . Определить силу, действующую

на каждый заряд в направлении вдоль плоскости поверхности (Зависимость сил от R).

= K9,92 R (d,-d2)2+k2 - (d,+d2)2+k2) gnd sugreer

Dano:  

$$\mathcal{E}_{\lambda} \longrightarrow \infty$$
  
 $\mathcal{E}_{\beta} = \mathcal{E}$   
 $\mathcal{E}_{0} = 1$   
 $\mathcal{G}_{0}$ , d  
Haūmu:  $\mathcal{G}(z)$ 

1) 
$$\lambda = \frac{\varepsilon_0 - \varepsilon_d}{\varepsilon_0 + \varepsilon_d} = \frac{1 - \varepsilon}{1 + \varepsilon}$$

$$\beta = \frac{\varepsilon_0 - \varepsilon_\beta}{\varepsilon_0 + \varepsilon_\beta} \xrightarrow{\varepsilon_\beta \to \infty} 1$$

2) 
$$\Psi(\tau) = \frac{q}{\epsilon_0 \tau} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{q \, \lambda^n \, \beta^{n-1}}{\epsilon_0 \, R_{2n-1}} + \frac{q \, \lambda^n \, \beta^n}{\epsilon_0 \, R_{2n}}\right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{g \, \lambda^{n-1} \, \beta^n}{\epsilon_0 \, R_{2n-1}} + \frac{q \, \lambda^n \, \beta^n}{\epsilon_0 \, R_{2n-1}}\right),$$

$$d+B = \frac{1-\epsilon}{1+\epsilon} - 1 = -\frac{2\epsilon}{1+\epsilon}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+\epsilon} = \frac{\epsilon-1}{1+\epsilon} \\
\varphi(2) = \frac{2}{2} + \varphi \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(1-\epsilon)^{n-1}}{(1+\epsilon)^n} \left( \frac{-2\epsilon}{\sqrt{(2n-1)d})^2 + 7^2} + \frac{2(\epsilon-1)}{\sqrt{(2nd)^2 + 7^2}} \right)$$

Tax kak все симиетрично относительно ОZX вращение нет, сина упр. каправиена вдан Оу (вдан прутины).

Достаточно решить ур-ие движение частицы т. д.

$$\overrightarrow{F}_{\Lambda} = \frac{q}{C} \left[ \begin{pmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ H \end{pmatrix} \right] = \begin{pmatrix} \dot{y} H \\ -\dot{x} H \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{q}{C}$$

$$\times \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ H \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -x \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{C}{0}$$

$$t=0 \qquad \begin{cases} m\ddot{x} = \frac{gH}{c} \ddot{y} \\ m\ddot{y} = -\frac{gH}{c} \dot{x} - k(2y) \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \dot{x} = \frac{qH}{mc} \dot{y} & (1) \\ \dot{y} = -\frac{qH}{mc} \dot{x} - \frac{2k}{m} \dot{y} & (2) \end{cases}$$

Npu t=0  $\dot{x}(0) = v_0$ ,  $y(0) = 0 = c = v_0$ .

Cuegobamenono,  $\dot{x} = \frac{QH}{mc}y + V_0$   $\frac{nogcrabun}{6(2)}\ddot{y} = -\frac{QH}{mc}\dot{y} - \frac{2k}{m}y - \frac{QH}{mc}V_0$ 

$$\dot{y} = -\left(\left(\frac{2u}{mc}\right)^2 + \frac{2k}{m}\right)y - \frac{2U}{mc}v_0 = 7$$

$$\Rightarrow y(t) = -\frac{\frac{qH}{mc} \frac{1}{100}}{(\frac{qH}{mc})^2 + \frac{2K}{m}} + C_8 \sin\left(\sqrt{\frac{qH}{mc}}\right)^2 + \frac{2K}{m} t + C_1 \cos\left(\sqrt{\frac{qH}{mc}}\right)^2 + \frac{2K}{m} t \right)$$

$$y(0) = -\frac{g_{11} m_{12} v_{0}}{(g_{11})^{2} + 2kmc^{2}} + C_{1} = 0 \Rightarrow C_{1} = \frac{g_{11} m_{12} v_{0}}{(g_{11})^{2} + 2kmc^{2}}$$

$$\dot{y}(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_{2} = 0$$

Taxum odpajam.

Haugen x (t).

$$\dot{x} = \frac{gu}{mc} y + v_0 = \frac{(gu)^2 v_0}{(gu)^2 + 2kmc^2} \left( \cos \left( \frac{gu}{mc} \right)^2 + \frac{2k}{m} t \right) - 1 + v_0$$

3 Harrim, 
$$\begin{cases} x(t) = \frac{(gH)^2 \text{ Nomc}}{(gH)^2 + 2kmc^2)^{3/2}} \sin\left(t \frac{gH}{mc}\right)^2 + \frac{2kmc^2 \text{ No}}{(gH)^2 + 2kmc^2} \\ y(t) = \frac{gH m c \text{ No}}{(gH)^2 + 2kmc^2} \left(\cos\left(t \frac{gH}{mc}\right)^2 + \frac{2k}{m}\right) - 1 \end{aligned}$$

(10) a) 
$$V(z) = V_0 Z$$
 $V(z) = V_0 Z$ 
 $V(z)$ 

Snarcum, & vill = 11 rot v 43 - 86.

3 Harcum, & THE = ST TOLT 43 = 8W.

C) 
$$\nabla_{\varphi} = \frac{k}{2}$$
 $\nabla_{\varphi} = -\frac{ky}{x^{2}q^{2}}$ ,  $\nabla_{\varphi} = \frac{k \times x}{x^{2}q^{2}}$ ,  $\nabla_{z} = 0$ 
 $\nabla_{\varphi} = -\frac{ky}{x^{2}q^{2}}$ ,  $\nabla_{\varphi} = \frac{k \times x}{x^{2}q^{2}}$ ,  $\nabla_{z} = 0$ 
 $\nabla_{\varphi} = -\frac{ky}{x^{2}q^{2}}$ ,  $\nabla_{\varphi} = \frac{k \times x}{x^{2}q^{2}}$ ,  $\nabla_{z} = 0$ 
 $\nabla_{\varphi} = -\frac{ky}{x^{2}q^{2}}$ ,  $\nabla_{\varphi} = \frac{k \times x}{x^{2}q^{2}}$ ,  $\nabla_{z} = 0$ 
 $\nabla_{\varphi} = -\frac{ky}{x^{2}q^{2}}$ ,  $\nabla_{\varphi} = \frac{k \times x}{x^{2}q^{2}}$ ,  $\nabla_{z} = 0$ 
 $\nabla_{\varphi} = -\frac{ky}{x^{2}q^{2}}$ ,  $\nabla_{\varphi} = \frac{k \times x}{x^{2}q^{2}}$ ,  $\nabla_{z} = 0$ 
 $\nabla_{\varphi} = -\frac{ky}{x^{2}q^{2}}$ ,  $\nabla_{\varphi} = \frac{k \times x}{x^{2}q^{2}}$ ,  $\nabla_{z} = 0$ 
 $\nabla_{\varphi} = -\frac{ky}{x^{2}q^{2}}$ ,  $\nabla_{\varphi} = \frac{k \times x}{x^{2}q^{2}}$ ,  $\nabla_{z} = 0$ 
 $\nabla_{\varphi} = -\frac{ky}{x^{2}q^{2}}$ ,  $\nabla_{\varphi} = \frac{k \times x}{x^{2}q^{2}}$ ,  $\nabla_{\varphi} = 0$ 
 $\nabla_{\varphi} = -\frac{ky}{x^{2}q^{2}}$ ,  $\nabla_{\varphi} = \frac{k \times x}{x^{2}q^{2}}$ ,  $\nabla_{\varphi} = 0$ 
 $\nabla_{\varphi} = -\frac{ky}{x^{2}q^{2}}$ ,  $\nabla_{\varphi} = \frac{k \times x}{x^{2}q^{2}}$ ,  $\nabla_{\varphi} = 0$ 
 $\nabla_{\varphi} = -\frac{ky}{x^{2}q^{2}}$ ,  $\nabla_{\varphi} = \frac{k \times x}{x^{2}q^{2}}$ ,  $\nabla_{\varphi} = 0$ 
 $\nabla_{\varphi} = -\frac{ky}{x^{2}q^{2}}$ ,  $\nabla_{\varphi} = \frac{kx}{x^{2}q^{2}}$ ,  $\nabla_{\varphi} = 0$ 
 $\nabla_{\varphi} = -\frac{ky}{x^{2}q^{2}}$ ,  $\nabla_{\varphi} = \frac{kx}{x^{2}q^{2}}$ ,  $\nabla_{\varphi} = 0$ 
 $\nabla_{\varphi} = -\frac{ky}{x^{2}q^{2}}$ ,  $\nabla_{\varphi} = \frac{kx}{x^{2}q^{2}}$ ,  $\nabla_{\varphi} = 0$ 
 $\nabla_{\varphi} = -\frac{ky}{x^{2}q^{2}}$ ,  $\nabla_{\varphi} = -\frac{kx}{x^{2}q^{2}}$ ,  $\nabla_{\varphi}$ 

$$\overline{C}(t) = \begin{cases}
x + \hat{g}(t-1), t \in [0,2] \\
\hat{x} + \hat{g}(t-1), t \in [0,2]
\end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} + \hat{g}(t-1), t \in [0,2]$$

$$-\hat{x} + \hat{g}(t-1), t \in [0,8]$$

$$\frac{1}{x} + \hat{g}(t-1), t \in [0,8]$$

$$H(z), A(z) = ?$$

1. Paccuompun numerpar & FT de no konmypy C.

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1$$

CuegoBamerono, [H(0)-H(2)= 45]

2. Nocrumaeu H(0).

Mocramable 
$$T_{0} = \mathbb{R}^{2} + \mathbb{Z}^{2}$$

$$\hat{C}_{0} = \mathbb{R}^{2} + \mathbb{Z}^{2}$$

$$\hat{C}_{0} = \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}^{2} - \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{Z}^{2}$$

$$\hat{C}_{0} = \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}^{2} - \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{Z}^{2}$$

$$\hat{C}_{0} = \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}^{2} - \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{Z}^{2}$$

$$\hat{C}_{0} = \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}^{2} + \mathbb{Z}^{2}$$

$$\hat{C}_{0} = \mathbb{Z}^{2} \times \mathbb{Z}^{2}$$

=> no jakong buo-Cabapa-Naniaca (uj-za cumuet piranocemu  $dH = \frac{1}{C} \frac{\mathbb{Z} \hat{z} + R \hat{z}}{(\mathbb{Z}^2 + R^2)^3 h^2} j R dP$  (uj-za cumuet piranocemu becymule ocmaniemae monsko kan nokenma no  $\hat{z}$ )

$$H(0) = \int_{C}^{+\infty} \int_{C}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{(z^2 + R^2)^{3/2}} dR\Phi = \int_{C}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{R^2}{R^2} = \frac{4\pi}{C}$$

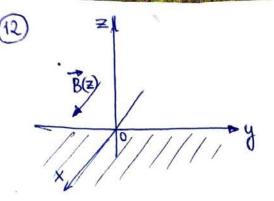
3 Harrim, 
$$\frac{4\pi}{c}$$
;  $-H(z) = \frac{4\pi}{c}$ ;  $\Rightarrow H(z) = 0$  inpu  $z > R$ 

Takum odpajou, 
$$H(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{4\pi}{c}; & npa & z < R \\ 0 & npa & z > R \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{\mathcal{L}} A dl = 2\pi z \cdot A = \int_{\mathcal{L}} H dS = \frac{4\pi}{c} \int_{\mathcal{L}} \pi z^2 = 2\pi z \cdot A$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \frac{c}{\sqrt{2}} z \quad \text{npu } c < R$$

$$\int A dl = 2\pi s A = \int HdS = \frac{4\pi}{c} \int \pi R^2 = \sum A = \frac{2\pi R^2 i}{cz} n\rho u z > R$$



$$\vec{B} = \vec{B}(z) \hat{x} \qquad | \vec{j} = -\frac{\vec{C}}{4\pi\lambda^2} \vec{A}$$

$$\vec{B}(0) = \vec{B}_0 \hat{x} \qquad | \vec{C} \vec{B} = \frac{4\pi}{\vec{C}} \vec{j}$$

- 1) Onpegerums jakok ujmenenne marn. nave brayds chepsenpologicuka;
- 2) Haumu Hanpabrenne u npocmparembennoe pacnpegerenne mora, merguero & chepxnpologi

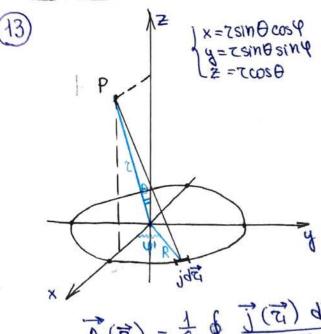
1) 
$$\vec{j} = -\frac{C}{4\pi\lambda^2} \vec{A} \qquad \vec{H} = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A} \qquad \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{H} = -\frac{C}{4\pi\lambda^2} \vec{H}$$

Up-ne Marchena:  $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{H} = \frac{4\pi}{C} \vec{j} \implies \vec{j} = -\frac{1}{4\pi} \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{H}$ 

Cuegobamerono,  $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{H} = -\frac{C}{4\pi\lambda^2} \cdot \frac{4\pi}{C} \vec{H} = -\frac{1}{\lambda^2} \vec{H} \implies -\Delta \vec{H}$ 

$$\Rightarrow \Delta \vec{H} = +\frac{1}{\lambda^2} \vec{H} , \vec{H} = \vec{H}(z) \hat{x} \implies \frac{\partial^2 \vec{H}}{\partial z^2} = +\frac{1}{\lambda^2} \vec{H} \implies +\frac$$

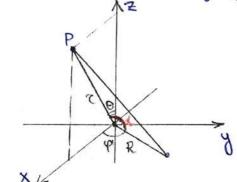
Ombern: 
$$H(z) = H_0 e^{-\frac{z}{2}}$$
  
2)  $\vec{j} = \frac{C}{4\pi} = \cot \vec{H}$  |  $\partial_y H_z - \partial_z H_y$  |



biarogape cuemempui, достаточно посчитать A B npouzbournoù mocke P, remarque Bru-mu x0Z.

B copepwiekux koopginamax  $P = (z, \theta, q = 0)$ 

$$\overline{A}(z) = \frac{1}{c_j} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{(-\sin \varphi' e_x + \cos \varphi' e_y) R d\varphi'}{(R^2 + z^2 - 2Rz \sin \theta \cos \varphi')^{4/2}}$$



$$\cos \lambda = \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \theta \right) \cos \varphi' + \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \theta \right) \sin \varphi' \cos \frac{\pi}{2} =$$

you wangy

= sinflusq'

xOzu xOy

Due 
$$\theta \ll 1$$
 unless  $(R^2 + C^2 - 2Rz\sin\theta\cos\varphi')^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + 7^2}} \left(1 - \frac{2Rz\cos\varphi'}{R^2 + 2^2}\sin\theta\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \approx \left(R^2 + C^2 - 2Rz\sin\theta\cos\varphi'\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + 7^2}} \left(1 - \frac{2Rz\cos\varphi'}{R^2 + 2^2}\sin\theta\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \approx \left(R^2 + C^2 - 2Rz\sin\theta\cos\varphi'\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + 7^2}} \left(1 - \frac{2Rz\cos\varphi'}{R^2 + 2^2}\sin\theta\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \approx \left(R^2 + C^2 - 2Rz\sin\theta\cos\varphi'\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + 7^2}} \left(1 - \frac{2Rz\cos\varphi'}{R^2 + 2^2}\sin\theta\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + 7^2}} \left(1 - \frac{2Rz\cos\varphi'}{R^2 + 2^2}\sin\theta\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + 7^2}} \left(1 - \frac{2Rz\cos\varphi'}{R^2 + 2^2}\sin\theta\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + 7^2}} \left(1 - \frac{2Rz\cos\varphi'}{R^2 + 2^2}\sin\theta\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + 7^2}} \left(1 - \frac{2Rz\cos\varphi'}{R^2 + 2^2}\sin\theta\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + 7^2}} \left(1 - \frac{2Rz\cos\varphi'}{R^2 + 2^2}\sin\theta\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + 7^2}} \left(1 - \frac{2Rz\cos\varphi'}{R^2 + 2^2}\sin\theta\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + 7^2}} \left(1 - \frac{2Rz\cos\varphi'}{R^2 + 2^2}\sin\theta\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + 7^2}} \left(1 - \frac{2Rz\cos\varphi'}{R^2 + 2^2}\sin\theta\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + 7^2}} \left(1 - \frac{2Rz\cos\varphi'}{R^2 + 2^2}\sin\theta\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + 7^2}} \left(1 - \frac{2Rz\cos\varphi'}{R^2 + 2^2}\sin\theta\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + 7^2}} \left(1 - \frac{2Rz\cos\varphi'}{R^2 + 2^2}\sin\theta\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + 7^2}} \left(1 - \frac{2Rz\cos\varphi'}{R^2 + 2^2}\cos\theta\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + 7^2}} \left(1 - \frac{2Rz\cos\varphi'}{R^2 + 2^2}\cos\theta\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + 7^2}} \left(1 - \frac{2Rz\cos\varphi'}{R^2 + 2^2}\cos\theta\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + 7^2}} \left(1 - \frac{2Rz\cos\varphi'}{R^2 + 2^2}\cos\theta\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + 7^2}} \left(1 - \frac{2Rz\cos\varphi'}{R^2 + 2^2}\cos\theta\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + 7^2}} \left(1 - \frac{2Rz\cos\varphi'}{R^2 + 2^2}\cos\theta\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + 7^2}} \left(1 - \frac{2Rz\cos\varphi'}{R^2 + 2^2}\cos\theta\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + 7^2}} \left(1 - \frac{2Rz\cos\varphi'}{R^2 + 2^2}\cos\theta\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + 7^2}} \left(1 - \frac{2Rz\cos\varphi'}{R^2 + 2^2}\cos\theta\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + 7^2}} \left(1 - \frac{2Rz\cos\varphi'}{R^2 + 2^2}\cos\theta\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + 7^2}} \left(1 - \frac{2Rz\cos\varphi'}{R^2 + 2^2}\cos\theta\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + 7^2}} \left(1 - \frac{2Rz\cos\varphi'}{R^2 + 2^2}\cos\theta\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + 7^2}} \left(1 - \frac{2Rz\cos\varphi'}{R^2 + 2^2}\cos\theta\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + 7^2}} \left(1 - \frac{2Rz\cos\varphi'}{R^2 + 2^2}\cos\theta\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + 7^2}} \left(1 - \frac{2Rz\cos\varphi'}{R^2 + 2^2}\cos\theta\right$ 

$$\approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + z^2}} \left( 1 + \frac{Rz}{R^2 + z^2} \sin\theta \cos\theta' \right)$$

Cuegobameurus,

Cuegobameutus,  

$$A_{y} = \frac{jR}{c} \int_{c}^{2\pi} \frac{\cos \varphi' d\varphi'}{(R^{2}+C^{2}-2Rz\sin\theta\cos^{2}\varphi')^{1/2}} = \frac{jR}{c} \int_{c}^{2\pi} (\cos \varphi' + \frac{Rz}{R^{2}+Zz}\sin\theta\cos^{2}\varphi')d\varphi'$$

$$= \frac{jR}{c} \int_{c}^{2\pi} \frac{\cos \varphi' d\varphi'}{(R^{2}+C^{2}-2Rz\sin\theta\cos^{2}\varphi')^{1/2}} = \frac{jR}{c} \int_{c}^{2\pi} (\cos \varphi' + \frac{Rz}{R^{2}+Zz}\sin\theta\cos^{2}\varphi')d\varphi'$$

 $= \frac{JR}{C} \cdot \frac{1}{R^2 + 7^2} \frac{R7}{R^2 + 7^2} \sin \theta \cdot JI = \frac{JI}{C} \cdot \frac{JR^2 \cos \theta}{(R^2 + 7^2)^{3/2}}$ 

$$A_{\times} = -\frac{iR}{c} \int_{0}^{R^{2}+R^{2}} \frac{R^{2}+R^{2}}{R^{2}+R^{2}} \sin\theta \cos\theta' \sin\theta' d\theta' = 0$$

Taxum odpazon,  $A\varphi(z,\theta) = \frac{\pi}{c} \frac{j R^2 z \sin \theta}{(R^2 + z^2)^{3/2}}$ 

$$\overrightarrow{B} = \nabla \times \overrightarrow{A} = \frac{1}{z^{8} \sin \theta} \begin{vmatrix} \widehat{z} & \widehat{z} \widehat{\theta} & z \sin \theta \widehat{\phi} \\ \widehat{z} & \widehat{z} \widehat{\theta} & \widehat{z} \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{z^{8} \sin \theta} \begin{vmatrix} \widehat{z} & \widehat{z} \widehat{\theta} & z \sin \theta \widehat{\phi} \\ \widehat{z} & \widehat{z} \widehat{\theta} & \widehat{z} \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{z^{8} \cos \theta} \begin{vmatrix} \widehat{z} & \widehat{z} \widehat{\theta} & z \sin \theta \widehat{\phi} \\ \widehat{z} & \widehat{z} \widehat{\theta} & \widehat{z} \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{z^{8} \cos \theta} \begin{vmatrix} \widehat{z} & \widehat{z} \widehat{\theta} & z \sin \theta \widehat{\phi} \\ \widehat{z} & \widehat{z} \widehat{\theta} & \widehat{z} \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{z^{8} \cos \theta} \begin{vmatrix} \widehat{z} & \widehat{z} \widehat{\theta} & z \sin \theta \widehat{\phi} \\ \widehat{z} & \widehat{z} \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{z^{8} \cos \theta} \begin{vmatrix} \widehat{z} & \widehat{z} \widehat{\theta} & z \sin \theta \widehat{\phi} \\ \widehat{z} & \widehat{z} \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{z^{8} \cos \theta} \begin{vmatrix} \widehat{z} & \widehat{z} \cos \theta & \widehat{z} \cos \theta \\ \widehat{z} & \widehat{z} \cos \theta & \widehat{z} \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{z^{8} \cos \theta} \begin{vmatrix} \widehat{z} & \widehat{z} \cos \theta & \widehat{z} \cos \theta \\ \widehat{z} & \widehat{z} \cos \theta & \widehat{z} \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{z^{8} \cos \theta} \begin{vmatrix} \widehat{z} & \widehat{z} \cos \theta & \widehat{z} \cos \theta \\ \widehat{z} & \widehat{z} \cos \theta & \widehat{z} \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{z^{8} \cos \theta} \begin{vmatrix} \widehat{z} & \widehat{z} \cos \theta & \widehat{z} \cos \theta \\ \widehat{z} & \widehat{z} \cos \theta & \widehat{z} \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{z^{8} \cos \theta} \begin{vmatrix} \widehat{z} & \widehat{z} \cos \theta & \widehat{z} \cos \theta \\ \widehat{z} & \widehat{z} \cos \theta & \widehat{z} \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{z^{8} \cos \theta} \begin{vmatrix} \widehat{z} & \widehat{z} \cos \theta & \widehat{z} \cos \theta \\ \widehat{z} & \widehat{z} \cos \theta & \widehat{z} \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{z^{8} \cos \theta} \begin{vmatrix} \widehat{z} & \widehat{z} \cos \theta & \widehat{z} \cos \theta \\ \widehat{z} & \widehat{z} \cos \theta & \widehat{z} \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{z^{8} \cos \theta} \begin{vmatrix} \widehat{z} & \widehat{z} \cos \theta & \widehat{z} \cos \theta \\ \widehat{z} & \widehat{z} \cos \theta & \widehat{z} \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{z^{8} \cos \theta} \begin{vmatrix} \widehat{z} & \widehat{z} \cos \theta & \widehat{z} \cos \theta \\ \widehat{z} & \widehat{z} \cos \theta & \widehat{z} \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{z^{8} \cos \theta} \begin{vmatrix} \widehat{z} & \widehat{z} \cos \theta & \widehat{z} \cos \theta \\ \widehat{z} & \widehat{z} \cos \theta & \widehat{z} \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{z^{8} \cos \theta} \begin{vmatrix} \widehat{z} & \widehat{z} \cos \theta & \widehat{z} \cos \theta \\ \widehat{z} & \widehat{z} \cos \theta & \widehat{z} \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{z^{8} \cos \theta} \begin{vmatrix} \widehat{z} & \widehat{z} \cos \theta & \widehat{z} \cos \theta \\ \widehat{z} & \widehat{z} \cos \theta & \widehat{z} \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{z^{8} \cos \theta} \begin{vmatrix} \widehat{z} & \widehat{z} \cos \theta & \widehat{z} \cos \theta \\ \widehat{z} & \widehat{z} \cos \theta & \widehat{z} \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{z^{8} \cos \theta} \begin{vmatrix} \widehat{z} & \widehat{z} \cos \theta & \widehat{z} \cos \theta \\ \widehat{z} & \widehat{z} \cos \theta & \widehat{z} \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{z^{8} \cos \theta} \begin{vmatrix} \widehat{z} & \widehat{z} \cos \theta & \widehat{z} \cos \theta \\ \widehat{z} & \widehat{z} \cos \theta & \widehat{z} \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{z^{8} \cos \theta} \begin{vmatrix} \widehat{z} & \widehat{z} \cos \theta & \widehat{z} \cos \theta \\ \widehat{z} & \widehat{z} \cos \theta & \widehat{z} \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{z^{8} \cos \theta} \begin{vmatrix} \widehat{z} & \widehat{z} \cos \theta & \widehat{z} \cos \theta \\ \widehat{z} & \widehat{z} \cos \theta & \widehat{z} \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{z^{8} \cos \theta} \begin{vmatrix} \widehat{z} & \widehat{z} \cos \theta & \widehat{z} \cos \theta \\ \widehat{z} & \widehat{z} \cos \theta & \widehat{z} \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{z^{8} \cos \theta} \begin{vmatrix} \widehat{z} & \widehat{z} \cos \theta & \widehat{z} \cos \theta \\ \widehat{z} & \widehat{z} \cos \theta & \widehat{z} \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{z^{8} \cos \theta} \begin{vmatrix} \widehat{z} & \widehat{z} \cos \theta & \widehat{z} \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{z^{8} \cos \theta} \begin{vmatrix} \widehat{z} & \widehat{$$

$$=\frac{2}{2\sin\theta}\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}(A_{\psi}\sin\theta)-\frac{\partial A_{\theta}}{\partial \phi}\right]+\frac{\hat{\theta}}{2\sin\theta}\left[\frac{\partial A_{z}}{\partial \psi}-\sin\theta\frac{\partial}{\partial z}(zA_{\psi})\right]+\frac{2}{2}\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial z}(zA_{\psi})-\frac{\partial}{\partial z}(zA_{\psi})\right]$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( A \psi \sin \theta \right) = \frac{\pi_1 R^2 z}{c (R^2 + z^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \sin^2 \theta \right) = \frac{\pi_1 R^2 z}{c (R^2 + z^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

Cugobamentio,  

$$\overrightarrow{B} = \frac{2 \pi_j R^2 \cos \theta}{c (R^2 + 2^2)^{3/2}} \widehat{\tau} - \frac{(2R^2 - 2^2) \pi_j R^2 \sin \theta}{c (R^2 + 2^2)^{5/2}} \widehat{\theta}$$

$$\overrightarrow{B} = \frac{2\pi j R^2}{c (R^2 + \overline{c}^2)^{3/2}} \widehat{c}$$