

$$E \qquad 1) \quad \dot{x} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2}{m}(E - U(x))}$$

$$t = \int_{X_0}^{X} dt = \pm \int_{X_0}^{X} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{m}(E - U(x))}}$$

2) Nyemb Xo-morka makanayua. U(x).

B okpecturocum xo:

$$U(x) = U(x_0) + U'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{U''(x_0)}{2}(x - x_0)^2 + O((x - x_0)^2)$$

$$U(x) = E + k(x-x_0)^2 + O((x-x_0)^2)$$

$$E = \pm \int_{X_1}^{X_0} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{m}(E-U(x))}} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{m}{2}} \int_{X_1}^{X_0} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{k(x-x_0)^2 + O((x-x_0)^2)}}$$

$$\lim_{x-x_0\to 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{k(x-x_0)^2}} = 1 = \int_{x_1}^{x_0} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{k(x-x_0)^2}} \sqrt{\frac{dx}{\sqrt{k(x-x_0)^2} + O((x-x_0)^2)}}$$

$$= x - x_0 + x_0$$

ex-ee un pacx-ce ognobpements

$$\int_{X_{1}}^{X_{0}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{k(x-x_{0})^{2}}} = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \int_{X_{1}}^{X_{0}} \frac{dx}{x-x_{0}} = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} \left[l_{N}(x-x_{0}) \right]_{X_{1}-X_{0}}^{0} = \pm \infty = 0$$

=> unmarpan
$$\int_{x_1}^{x_2} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{m}(E-U(x))}} pacx-al$$
 =>

=> speul glumenus no cenapampuce deckonemo formue.

Πιουγαζό φυτηρώ, οτραμυταιμοῦ γαμκιιγμοῦ κρυδοῦ: $S = \frac{1}{2} \int \left[x(t) \dot{y}(t) - y(t) \dot{x}(t) \right] dt$

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

No jakony coxpanence sneprun: $\frac{my^2}{2} + U(x) = E$ $y^2 = \frac{2(E-U)}{m}$

$$S = \frac{1}{2m} \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[-x \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} - 2E + 2U \right] dt$$

$$\frac{dS}{dE} = \frac{1}{2m} \cdot \left[\frac{d}{dE} \int_{0}^{\infty} x \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} dt - \frac{d}{dE} \int_{0}^{\infty} 2E dt + \frac{d}{dE} \int_{0}^{\infty} 2U dt \right] =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2m} \cdot 2 \int_{0}^{\infty} dt = -\frac{T}{m} \Rightarrow |T| = m \frac{dS}{dE}$$

$$F_{x} = yz - x$$

$$F_{y} = xz - dy$$

$$F_{z} = dxy + z, d \in \mathbb{R}$$

a) d=?, m.z. \vec{F} nomenyuansna; U(x,y,z)=? ZFidxiChua \vec{F} nomenyuansna, echu 1-opopua $\omega=(\vec{F},d\vec{z})$ Tozna,

m.e. $\omega=-dU$. Kongunypanyuonnoe np-bo cucmund ognochepuo \Rightarrow \Rightarrow no denne Nyankape zanknymae opopua ebn-ce mornoù.

$$dw = 0 \iff \frac{\partial F_i}{\partial x_j} = \frac{\partial F_j}{\partial x_i} \quad \forall i \neq j.$$

Hago npobeputs:
$$\int \partial_x F_y = \partial_y F_x$$

 $\partial_y F_z = \partial_z F_y$
 $\partial_z F_x = \partial_x F_z$

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Haugen $V(\vec{z})$, m. \vec{z} . $\vec{F}(\vec{z}) = -\vec{\nabla}U(\vec{z})$, $\partial_x U = -F_x$ (1) $\partial_y U = -F_y$ (2) $\partial_z U = -F_z$ (3)

(3) =>
$$U = -\int F_2 dz = -xyz + \frac{z^2}{2} + C_1(x_1y)$$

$$\partial_{x} V = -y \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\partial C_{1}(x,y)}{\partial x} \quad (x)$$

$$W_{1}(x) u(\lambda) \quad \text{Nowytose } u, \tau \text{mo} \quad \frac{\partial C_{1}(x,y)}{\partial x} = x \Rightarrow C_{1}(x,y) = \frac{x^{2}}{2} + c_{2}(y).$$

$$\text{Torga} \quad U = -xy = -\frac{z^{2}}{2^{2}} + \frac{x^{2}}{2^{2}} + c_{2}(y).$$

$$U_{1}(x,x) u(\lambda) \quad \text{Nowytose } u, \tau \text{mo} \quad \frac{\partial C_{2}}{\partial y} = y \Rightarrow C_{2}(y) = \frac{u^{2}}{2^{2}} + C_{3}.$$

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$$\text{Notion}, \quad U = -xy = -\frac{z^{2}}{2^{2}} + \frac{x^{2}}{2^{2}} + \frac{y^{2}}{2^{2}} + C_{3}.$$

$$\text{Ombern:} \quad d = 1; \quad U(x,y;2) = -xy = -\frac{z^{2}}{2^{2}} + \frac{x^{2}}{2^{2}} + \frac{y^{2}}{2^{2}} + C_{3}.$$

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$$= \int_{0}^{1/2} \left[\sin \Psi \cos \Psi \left(1 - \lambda + \frac{2d}{\pi} \right) + \frac{2\Psi}{\pi} \left(-\sin n^{2} \Psi + \cos^{2} \Psi \right) + \frac{4\Psi}{\pi^{2}} \right] d\Psi =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \lambda + \frac{2d}{\pi} \right) \int_{0}^{1/2} \sin n^{2} \Psi d\Psi + \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{1/2} \Psi \cos n^{2} \Psi d\Psi + \frac{4}{\pi^{2}} \int_{0}^{1/2} \Psi d\Psi =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \lambda + \frac{2d}{\pi} \right) + \frac{4}{\pi^{2}} \cdot \frac{\Psi^{2}}{2} \int_{0}^{1/2} d\Psi + \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{1/2} \Psi \cos n^{2} \Psi d\Psi + \frac{4}{\pi^{2}} \int_{0}^{1/2} \Psi d\Psi =$$

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$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \lambda + \frac{2d}{\pi} \right) + \frac{4}{\pi} \cdot \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{\pi} - \frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{1/2} d\Psi =$$

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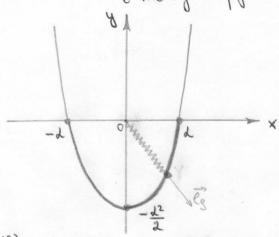
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$$= \frac{1}{2} \left($$

Az =? npu nepewenj uj morku c abeguccoù x=0, в тоску с ординатой у=0



$$\vec{\tau} = (x, \frac{x^2 - \lambda^2}{\lambda}), x \in [0, \lambda]. \Rightarrow d\vec{\tau} = (dx, x dx)$$

$$\vec{e}_{S} = (\frac{x}{S}, \frac{y}{S}) \Rightarrow \vec{F} = -k(x, y)$$

$$A_{8} = \int \left(\frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{8} \right) = \int \left(-k \times -k \times q \right) dx = -k \int \left(x + x \times \frac{x^{2} - d^{2}}{2} \right) dx =$$

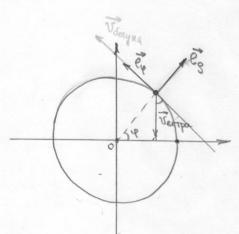
$$= -k \left(1 - \frac{d^{2}}{2} \right) \int x dx - k \int \frac{x^{3}}{2} dx = -k \left(1 - \frac{d^{2}}{2} \right) \frac{d^{2}}{2} -$$

$$-\frac{k}{\lambda}\frac{\lambda^{4}}{4} = -k\frac{\lambda^{2}}{\lambda^{2}} + \frac{k\lambda^{4}}{4} - \frac{k\lambda^{4}}{\delta} = -k\frac{\lambda^{2}}{\lambda^{2}} + \frac{k\lambda^{4}}{\delta} = 0$$

$$= k\frac{\lambda^{2}}{\lambda^{2}}\left(\frac{\lambda^{2}}{4} - 1\right) \quad \left(3\alpha m \tau u u, \tau m o\right) \left(-kx - kxy dx\right) = 0$$

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Ombem:
$$A_{\chi} = k \frac{\lambda^2}{\lambda} \left(\frac{\lambda^2}{4} - 1 \right)$$
.



Vomu = Vberyna - Vbernpa =
$$(0, V)$$
 - $(-dt^2 \sin \varphi, -dt^2 \cos \varphi)$ = $= (dt^2 \sin \varphi, V + dt^2 \cos \varphi)$.

$$\vec{r} = (0, v) \implies d\vec{r} = (0, vdt)$$

Nyomo deryu ogenan kpyr ga bpenne T.

 $A \exp = \int_{0kp} (\vec{F}_{conp}, d\vec{z}) = -k \int_{0kp} (v+dt^2 \cos \theta) v dt$

$$\begin{aligned}
& t = \frac{\varphi R}{v} \implies dt = \frac{R}{v} d\varphi . \quad \text{Torga} \\
& A \cos \varphi = -k \int (v + \lambda \frac{\varphi^2 R^2}{v^2} \cos \varphi) \cancel{x} \cdot \frac{R}{x} d\varphi = -k R v \int d\varphi - k R^3 \frac{\lambda}{v^2} \int \varphi^2 \cos \varphi d\varphi = -k R v e \pi - k R^3 \frac{\lambda}{v^2} \int \varphi^2 \cos \varphi d\varphi \\
& \int \Psi^2 \cos \varphi d\varphi = \int \Psi^2 d \sin \varphi = \Psi^2 \sin \varphi - 2 \int \sin \varphi \cdot \varphi d\varphi = \\
& = \Psi^2 \sin \varphi + 2 \int \varphi d \cos \varphi = \Psi^2 \sin \varphi + 2 \Psi \cos \varphi - 2 \int \cos \varphi d\varphi = \end{aligned}$$

$$= 4^{2} \sin \theta + 2 \int \theta d \cos \theta = 4^{2}$$

$$= 4^{2} \sin \theta + 2 \theta \cos \theta - 2 \sin \theta + C$$

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

$$= 4 K R^{3} d\pi$$

$$Aokp = -2kRVT - \frac{4kR^3dT}{v^2}$$

No ychobaro Aderyna = -Aorep.

$$\frac{\partial A \partial eryna}{\partial V} = 2kRT - \frac{8kR^3dT}{V^3} = 0$$

$$\frac{3kRL\left(7-\frac{kL_{5}}{L_{5}}\right)=0}{4k_{5}T}$$

$$\frac{4k_{5}T}{L_{5}}=1 \implies L=\frac{3L_{5}L_{5}T}{L_{5}T}$$

$$\frac{3kak\frac{9k}{9L}-1}{V_{5}T}$$

$$\frac{1}{L_{5}L_{5}T}$$

(3) т - масса бусшки. w - утовая скорость стертия. S(0) = a - novomenne dyennen nou t=0. g'(o) = 0.a) N(t) = ? (za bpenie T) = 9 eg => == geg + ge eq => dr = (gdt, gwdt). 7 = 9 eg + 9 4 eq + 9 4 eq + 9 4 eq - 8 4 eg = = = (= - 9 42) + (2 4 + 94) По I закону Ньютона: më = N en es nult) в померных координамах \vec{e}_{3} : $m(\vec{s}-\vec{s}\dot{\phi}^{2})=0 \rightarrow \vec{s}-\vec{s}\dot{\phi}^{2}=0$ eq: m(284+94)=N Unever: $\begin{cases} \ddot{3} - 3 \dot{9}^2 = 0. \\ \dot{3}(0) = 0 \end{cases}$ $\lambda^{2} - \dot{q}^{2} = 0 \implies \lambda_{12} \pm \dot{q} \implies y_{1}(t) = e^{\dot{q}t} = e^{wt}$ $\Rightarrow g = c_{1}e^{wt} + c_{2}e^{-wt}$ §(0) = wC18wt|_{t=0} + (2(-w)8-wt|_{t=0} = w(c1-c2) = 0 => c1=c2 g(0) = c1+c2 = a $\Rightarrow c_1 = c_2 = \frac{a}{2} \Rightarrow \left[\varsigma(t) = \frac{a}{2} \left(e^{\omega t} + e^{-\omega t} \right) \right]$ g(t) = 2 w (ewt - e-wt) 3 Harrim, N = (0, maw (ewt_e-wt))

$$AN = \int (N, d\vec{z}) = \int maw^{2}(ewt_{-e^{-wt}}) \frac{a}{2}(ewt_{+e^{-wt}})w dt = \frac{ma^{2}w^{3}}{2} \int (e^{2wt}_{-e^{-2wt}}) dt = \frac{ma^{2}w^{3}}{2} \left(\frac{e^{2wt}}{2w}\Big|_{0}^{T} - \frac{e^{-2wt}}{-2w}\Big|_{0}^{T}\right)^{2}$$

$$= \frac{ma^{2}w^{3}}{2} \left(\frac{e^{2wt}}{2w} - \frac{1}{2w} + \frac{e^{-2wt}}{2w} - \frac{1}{2w}\right) = \frac{ma^{2}w^{2}}{2} \left(\frac{e^{2wt}_{+e^{-2wt}}}{2}\right)^{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow AN = \frac{ma^{2}w^{2}}{2} \left(\frac{e^{2wt}_{+e^{-2wt}}}{2}\right)$$

$$ATkuu = Tkuu (T) - Tkuu (0)$$

$$Tkuu (T) = \frac{m\vec{U}^{2}}{2} = \frac{m}{2} \left(\vec{e}_{\vec{s}} \cdot \dot{g} + \vec{e}_{\vec{q}} wg^{2}\right)^{2} = \frac{m}{2} \left(\dot{g}^{2} + (wg)^{2}\right) = \frac{m}{2} \left(\frac{a^{2}w^{2}}{q} \left(e^{2wt}_{+e^{-2wt}} + e^{-2wt}_{+e^{-2wt}}\right)\right) = \frac{ma^{2}w^{2}}{4} \left(e^{2wt}_{+e^{-2wt}} + e^{-2wt}_{+e^{-2wt}}\right) = \frac{ma^{2}w^{2}}{4} \left(e^{2wt}_{+e^{-2wt}} + e^{-2wt}_{+e^{-2wt}}\right)$$

$$T_{KUU}(0) = \frac{m}{2} (e^{2} g(0) + e^{2} w g(0))^{2} = \frac{m w^{2} a^{2}}{2}$$

$$\Delta T_{KUU} = \frac{m a^{2} w^{2}}{4} (e^{2} w^{2} + e^{-2w^{2}} - 2) = \frac{m a^{2} w^{2}}{2} (\frac{e^{2} w^{2} + e^{-2w^{2}}}{2} - 1) = 7$$

$$= 2 \Delta T_{KUU} = A N$$

Ombem: a)
$$N(t) = \max^{2} \left(e^{wt} - e^{-wt}\right)$$

$$A\vec{n}(T) = \frac{ma^{2}w^{2}}{2} \left(\frac{e^{2wT} + e^{-2wT}}{2} - 1\right)$$
8) $\Delta T_{kun}(T) = A\vec{n}(T)$.