(16.1) Пок-ть, что собств часточь мамих комед. не зависот от выбора обобщ коорд. W men raxogun uz augyrougero: 1 C- Aw1=0 Осуществин переход шемоду коордикатами, 6 KOT. W -> W+ |S'CS-S'ASW, = |S'1.|S|.|C-AW, = 0 T.r. marp. S rebuponegena, vo 18/70 " 15/70. Torga nougreen ucxogrece pab-bo cwi: 1 C-A W 1 = 0. Orkyga w=wx.

3agara 16.11

Ma Torky generbyer

$$F(x) = 8$$
 $M(x)$ $m = 8$ $\frac{4}{3}\pi x^3 m 3 = \frac{4}{3}\pi 8 m 8 \times \frac{4}{3}\pi 8$

3agara 16.33

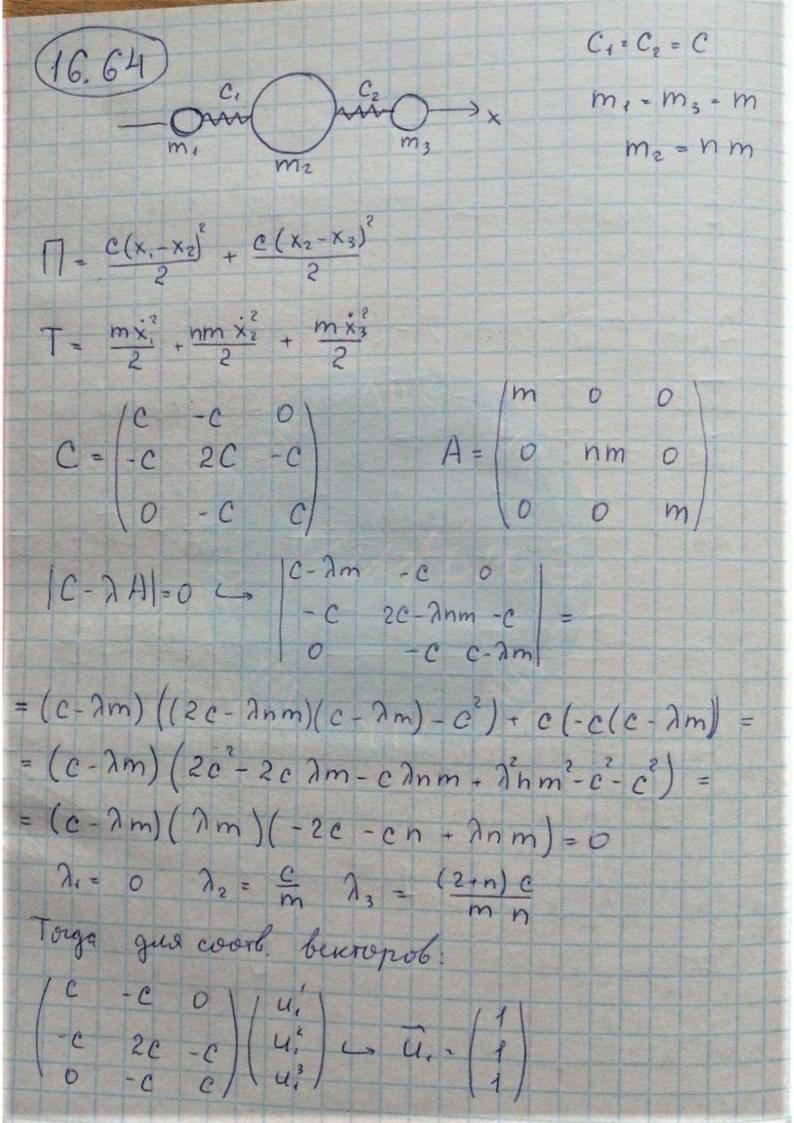
$$|x| = 0$$
 $|x| = 0$
 $|x| =$

=
$$-mg(2l, +2x, +l_2+x_2) + \frac{3}{2}cx_1^2 + \frac{3}{2}cx_2^2 - 2cx_1x_2$$
 $A = \begin{pmatrix} m & 0 \\ 0 & m \end{pmatrix}$
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 $\begin{pmatrix} 3c - 2c \\$

X1 = C1 Sin Jat cos C2 + C, cos Ja sin C2 + + C3 Sin 150 + cos C4 + C3 cos 150 + 3in C4 = = C, sin / + C2 cos / + C3 sin / + C4 e05/ + X22 C, Sin Jan + cos C2 + C, cos Jan Sin C2 -- Cisin \50 teos C4 - C3005 \50 + sin C4 = = C, sin (++ C2 cos (+ - C3 sin (+ - C4) sin (+) Ilpu +-0: $\begin{cases} X_{i}^{\circ} = C_{2} + C_{4} \\ X_{2}^{\circ} = C_{2} - C_{4} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{C} \begin{cases} C_{2} = \frac{X_{i}^{\circ} + X_{2}^{\circ}}{2} \\ C_{4} = \frac{X_{i}^{\circ} - X_{2}^{\circ}}{2} \end{cases}$ 1 CH = X,0-X,0 $C_1 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{c}{m}} + C_3 \sqrt{\frac{5c}{m}} = \chi_i^c$ $C_{1} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{c}{m}} + C_{3} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{5c}{m}} = \dot{x}_{2}^{\circ}$ $C_{3} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{c}{m}} + C_{3} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{5c}{m}} = \dot{x}_{2}^{\circ}$ $C_{3} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{c}{5c}} \times \frac{\dot{x}_{1}^{\circ} + \dot{x}_{2}^{\circ}}{2}$ Abusicenus na Mapie u Benne repayy pazieux neuon pasieux g mouex

Dagara 16.47 Flogorieraem noverus, Frepriso July om 4 T.K. Kouldaneis mand, to ax nyy James on malen sx=lsing≈lq. Tor rouce 17, = mgl cosip, + = 2 lip, = mgl - mgl 42 + clip? Π2 = mgt cosφ, + mgt cosφ2 + \(\frac{c}{2}(L\sin\psin\psi)= = 2mgl-lmg(42 + 42) + 5 (4, +42)2 Π = Π, + Π2 = - mg L (24, 2 + 42) + 3 mg L + C L2 (42 + (4, 4)) C=(-2mg(+2cl2 cl2)
cl2 cl2-mgl) T12 m 42 L2 $\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}$ $= \left(\begin{array}{c} \dot{\varphi}_{2} L \cos \varphi_{2} + \dot{\varphi}_{1} L \cos \varphi_{1} \\ -\dot{\varphi}_{2} L \sin \varphi_{2} + \dot{\varphi}_{1} L \sin \varphi_{1} \end{array} \right)$ $\vec{y}_{1}^{2} = \dot{\varphi}_{1}^{2} \dot{l} + \dot{\varphi}_{2}^{2} \dot{l}^{2} + 2 \dot{\varphi}_{1} \dot{\varphi}_{2} \dot{l}^{2} \cos(\dot{\varphi}_{1} - \dot{\varphi}_{2})$

 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2ml^2 & ml^2 \\ ml^2 & ml^2 \end{pmatrix}$ | C-λA|=0 () |2cl²-2mgl-2λml² cl²-λml² | cl²-λml² | cl²-λml² | 2cl²-mgl-λml² = 2(cl-mgl- \ml) - (cl- \ml) = 0 52 cl² - √2 mgl - √2 λ, ml² - cl² + λ, ml² = 0 √2 cl² - √2 mgl - √2 λ, ml² + cl² - λ, ml² = 0 $\gamma_{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2} mgl + cl^{2}(1-\sqrt{2})}{ml^{2}(1-\sqrt{2})} = \frac{c}{m} - (\sqrt{2}+2)\frac{q}{2}$ Dua coorbercabyrouguex bexxopió: U1=[-12] (2+\overline{12}) mgl (2+\overline{12}) mgl) (4;) Ly 43 (2+\overline{12}) mgl) (4;) Вхорой вектор нашей из оргогон-сти с матр. А U2 = [1] (4) = (1) Sin (5 m - 2 (2+52) + 41) · C, + (1) Sin (1 m - 2 (2-52) + + 42) C,



X	
10	-C 0 42
-c	$-2cn - c U_2^2 \longrightarrow \overline{U}_2 = 0$
10	-c 0/\u2/\
rlz	you opror concerp A nangrum U; 2 (-2)
/Xt	11.1 1/ Sin(ofur).C.
X2 =	10 -2 Sin (t+ 42). C2
$\left(\times_{3}\right)$	1 -1 1) Sin (2+n.c.7+ 43) - C3/