16.04,04 Theo Phys. 1 Determinisums: > Quantaunscharte Totale Enschantwissenschaft Emanzipation: Urtail pluse heilige Schrift, cluse Autorität wider das Vollege File üben an Objekten => feste Körper Feste Lörper i) lel Bezigspunkt im Körper ii) Bezugspunkt O (bain Beobachter).

=> Ortsrehler boordina tensystem Physikalisch Invarianz Aussage ist unabhängig von Bozugssystem

Voordinat an susteme

· Varthesische Voordinaten

drei zu einander Senterectte Raumrichtungen => 3 Finheits velitoren: Ex. Ey, Ez vollen ein rechtshändiges, orthonormales Dreibain bilden

Darstellung eines Veldor Fin koordinaten system

= (F. ex) ex + (F ey) ez + (F. ez) ez

= x.ex + yez + zez ; x, y, z = boordinaten

Bei Soträgen von Velteren lann oft auch mit 1712 gerechnet werden, also mit x2+ y2

Schriefer Warf

de 2 = [Zrder= 2+ dr] Ni=Pir

allagmein: aus?= const folgt ??= o aus?= const folgt ?.?= o Die länge einer Bahn

$$ds^{2} = dx^{2} + dy^{2} + dz^{2}$$

$$l = \int_{t_{0}}^{t_{0}} ds = \int_{t_{0}}^{t_{0}} dx^{2} + dy^{2} + dz^{2}$$

$$= \int_{t_{0}}^{t_{0}} dx^{2} + ... dt = \int_{t_{0}}^{t_{0}} v(t) dt$$

$$BSP = 2(t) = 0 \times (1) - t \qquad \text{(t)} = \text{sinh}(t)$$

Sinh(x) =
$$RC$$

 $Cos(x) = GB$
 $fanh(x) = AD$
 R
 $V = \sqrt{1 + sinh^2(t)} = cosh(t)$

 $l = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \cosh(t) dt = \sinh(t_{1}) - \sinh(t_{2})$

When shakman
$$P(t) = \left(\cos\left(\omega t\right) ; \sin(\omega t)\right)$$

$$P'(t) = \left(\omega \cdot \left(-\sin\left(\omega \cdot t\right) ; \cos\left(\omega \cdot t\right)\right)$$

$$P''(t) = -\omega^2 \cdot P(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow e_r = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\varphi) \\ \sin(\varphi) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{2}{\exp} = \left(-\sin(\varphi)\right)$$

Einführung der Hyperbelfunktion
Sinh(x) :=
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 (e^x - e^{-x})
 $(65h(x)) := \frac{1}{2}$ (e^x + e^{-x})

$$+aul(x) := \frac{e^{x} - e^{-x}}{e^{x} + e^{-x}}$$

Pythagoras . - sinh?(x) + cosh?(x)=1 Additions theorems.

Pythogoras:
$$-\sin (x) + \cosh (x) = 1$$

Additionstheoreme:

 $\sinh (x \pm y) = \sinh (x) \cosh (y) \pm \cosh (y) \sin (y)$
 $\cosh (x \pm y) = \cosh(x) \cosh(y) \pm \sinh(x) \sinh(y)$

sinh (x) = (osh (x)

(ash (x) = sinh(x)

 $+\alpha_n'(x) = \frac{1}{\cosh^2(x)}$

Arsinh () = 1/1/1+2

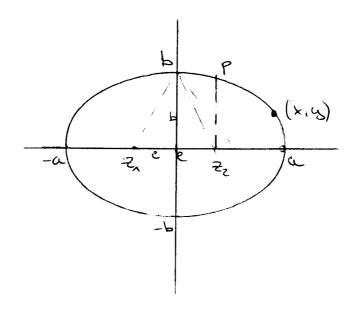
Arcosh (x) = 1/1x2-1

Ardanh (1) = 1/(1-x2)

Unbelirfaultionen. Arcafunktionan

2-9. Mai Svinominde 20-30 € Theofligs 23,04,04 3 Polarkoordinater x= r· cos (4) y= r. sin(y) der der =0 $\vec{e}_r = \cos(q) \cdot \vec{e}_x + \sin(q) \cdot \vec{e}_y$ $\vec{e}_y = -\sin(q) \cdot \vec{e}_x + \cos(q) \cdot \vec{e}_y$ $\frac{d\vec{e}_r}{dt} = -\dot{q} \sin(q) \vec{e}_x + \dot{q} \cos(q) \vec{e}_y = \dot{q} \cdot \vec{e}_q$ der = -jer Ortsvelidor: == +. Er Sesdwindigheit: = F. Er + r. = = F = + rigg für eine bonkrete Bewegung brandia unir r = r(t) and q = p(t)Die Bahn allein ist and solon durch r= r(4)
gegeben.

Fachschoftstahrt



a : halbe große Hauptachse

b : halbe bleine Hauptachse

e : Brempunktabstand

E = \frac{e}{a} : \text{Exzentrizität}

p + \sqrt{p^2 + 4e^2} = 2a \text{ = 2a = a^2 -ap}

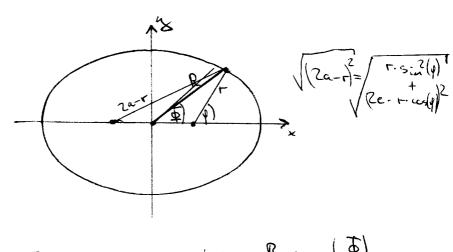
\Delta p = \frac{a^2 - e^2}{6} = \frac{b^2}{6}

$$(3 - 2xe + xe)^{2} = x^{2} - 2ex + e^{2} + y^{2}$$

$$(-) y^{2} + x^{2} \left(1 - \frac{e^{2}}{a^{2}} \right) = a^{2} - e^{2}$$

$$(=) \frac{y^2 + 2\frac{b^2}{a^2} = b^2}{\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1}$$
 Ellipsonglaidung

Ellipse in Polarhoordinate



$$\Rightarrow \frac{R^2 \cos^2(\Phi)}{a^2} + \frac{R^2 \sin^2(\Phi)}{S^2} = 1$$
Grendt: $R = R(\Phi)$

$$R^2 = \frac{a^2 b^2}{b^2 (as^2(\overline{p}) + a^2 \cdot sin^2(\overline{p}))}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow R = \frac{ab}{\sqrt{a^2 - e^2 \cos^2(\Phi)}}$$

Für r und g

$$4a^{2} - 4ax + r^{2} = r^{2} \sin^{2}(\varphi) + 4e^{2}$$
+ $4er \cos(\varphi) + r^{2} \cos^{2}(\varphi)$

$$a^{2} - e^{2} = r \left(e \cdot \cos(\varphi) + a\right) / a$$

$$P = r\left(E \cdot \cos(\varphi) + A\right)$$

Newton'sche Gleichung F= w, ?" Efalway Dyninik Kinematile: " Zuscheur" is ile - Sechundt Wate: a) plastis de livate R) Schwerkraft c) Reibung d) elektrische bräfte e) magnetisch Schwerligath in Erdnähe: Fs = - g.ms. Ez experimentall: mr = ms = m

Freier Fall, ohne Reibung

m ?" = -mg ez => Bewegungghichung

agesudit: P(t) => Bahn; Lösung der Beni-Gl.

Aufangswerte missen gegeben sein

Zur Zeit t=0 müssen ?=?(v) und P'=?(v) gegeben Sein

T(t) = (x(t)) istagesucht. Und es sui

 $F(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$ and $F'(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 6 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$ gegg ben.

>> Lösung raten!

Numeris de lösung für Differentialquichungen h=zeit a) Zeitintervall wählen: O E E ET Schrittweite wählen h, th = u.h Aus der Diff. - ge. Z. Ordnung wird ein gehoppeltes System 1. Ordung gemacht

is
$$\simeq \frac{\omega(t+h)-\omega(t)}{h}$$
 $\omega(t+h) = h \cdot \dot{\omega}(t) + \omega(t)$
 $t \Rightarrow t_n$
 $\Delta = t_n$

$$2n_{H} = h \omega_{n} + 2n$$

$$2n_{H} = -n_{H}h^{2} + 2n$$

Zonide nach z

$$\Rightarrow a = -\frac{3}{2}k^2 ; b = -a$$

Antangstad:
$$\frac{2}{10} = \frac{3}{100} = \frac{3}{$$

Ansatz:
$$2(t) = A \cdot e^{-b \cdot t} + Bt + C \mid A, b = const$$

 $\dot{z} = -A \cdot t e^{-b \cdot t} + B \mid einstern$

$$B = -3\frac{m}{8}$$

$$C = \frac{m}{8} \left(\omega_0 - B \right) = \frac{m\omega_0}{8} + \frac{3m^2}{8}$$

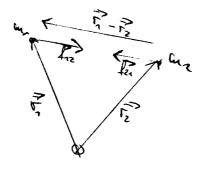
Antangebed:
$$2(0) = 0$$
 =>
$$2(t) = \frac{m}{\delta} \left(\frac{ma}{\delta} + w_0 \right) \left(\Lambda - e^{-\frac{k}{m}t} \right) - \frac{ma}{\delta}t$$

hommentare dur Exponentialfunktion

Bei dins redning: $S_k(x) = S_o \left(1 + \frac{x}{R} \right)^k$

$$e^{x} = \lim_{k \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{x}{k} \right)^{k}$$

Schwerkraft



die Ablängigleit von regist sich experimentell

Bewegungsal.

m,
$$\vec{r}_1 = \vec{f}_{12} = \frac{\int m_1 m_2}{|r_2 - r_1|^3} (\vec{r}_2 - \vec{r}_1)$$

$$m_2 \vec{r}_1 = \vec{f}_{2n} = \frac{\int m_1 m_2}{|\vec{r}_2 - \vec{r}_1|^3} (\vec{r}_1 - \vec{r}_2)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\vec{r} \times \vec{r}) = \frac{\vec{r} \times \vec{r}}{r} + \frac{\vec{r} \times \vec{r}}{r} = 0$$

$$= \frac{\vec{r} \times \vec{r}}{r} = const$$

$$= \sqrt{2 + mr^2 \times r^2} \quad \text{Orelimps}$$

$$= \sqrt{30 + 2 + r^2} \quad (1) \quad r = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{7} \cdot \dot{r} = -\frac{9^n}{r^3} \dot{r} \cdot \dot{r}$$

$$\frac{1}{7} \cdot \dot{r} = -\frac{9^n}{r^3} \dot{r} \cdot \dot{r}$$

$$\frac{1}{7} \cdot \dot{r} = -\frac{1}{4} \cdot \left(\frac{9^n}{r}\right)$$

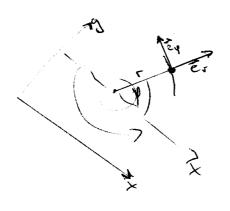




 $\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{gn}{r} \right) = g \cdot M \cdot \frac{d^{\frac{1}{r}}}{dt}$ $\frac{d}{dt} \cdot \frac{1}{r} = \frac{r}{r^{\frac{1}{r}}} = \frac{r}{r^{\frac{1}{r}}}$ $\frac{d}{r} \cdot \frac{1}{r} = \frac{r}{r} \cdot \frac{r}{r}$

Mordinaten verden daher so eingeführt: Wir legen I in die 2-Richtung: 1 = 2 = 2

=> == (x,y,0) == (x,y,0)



=> Verwending von Polarhoovdinaten

Energie sulz

=> lieber nur die Form d. Behn
$$\Gamma = \Gamma$$
 (

 $\Gamma = \Gamma(y)$; $\varphi(t)$
 $\dot{\Gamma} = \Gamma'(y)\dot{\gamma} \left(= \frac{dr}{d\rho} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} \right)$; $\dot{\gamma} = \frac{\lambda}{\Gamma^2}$
 $\dot{\Gamma} = \frac{\lambda}{\Gamma^2}$

Richerianny, ilon prisung
$$\Gamma' = \frac{PE \cdot Sin(y)}{(1 + E \cdot cos(y))^2} = \frac{E}{P} r^2 \cdot Sin(y)$$

$$=\frac{\varepsilon^2}{\rho^2} \sin(\varphi)$$

$$\frac{\Gamma_1}{\Gamma_1} = \frac{\varepsilon_2}{\rho_2} \leq \varepsilon_1 \leq 1$$

$$Ze = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{e^2}{p^2} \sin^2(y) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{p^2} \left(1 + \epsilon \cdot \cos(y)\right)^2$$

$$-\frac{7 \text{ GM}}{P} \left(1 + \epsilon \cos(\varphi)\right)$$

$$2e = \frac{2^2 \epsilon^2}{P^2} \left(\sin^2(\varphi) + \cos^2(\varphi)\right) + \frac{2^2}{P^2}$$

$$+2\frac{1}{2}$$
 $\epsilon \cdot \cos(q) - \frac{29m}{p} \left(1 + \epsilon \cos q\right)$

Voetlizienter vor cos(4):
$$2\frac{2}{p^2} = \frac{24}{5}M$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2}{5} + 1 \right) - 24M \cdot \frac{1}{p}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2}{5} + 1 \right) - 24M \cdot \frac{1}{p}$$

$$Ze = \frac{\chi^{2}}{P^{2}} \left(\frac{E^{2} + 1}{E^{2} + 1} - 2GM \cdot \frac{1}{P} \right)$$

$$= 2e \cdot \frac{\chi^{2}}{GM^{2}} + 1$$

$$= 2e \cdot \frac{\chi^{2}}{GM^{2}} + 1$$

$$= \frac{2}{\epsilon^2} < 1 + \frac{2e^{\lambda^2}}{\epsilon^2 M^2}$$

$$\frac{\beta dum}{r} = \frac{\rho}{1 + \varepsilon \cos(\rho)}$$

$$\rho = \frac{\chi^2}{8} \quad baco = \frac{\chi^2}{8^m}$$

$$\varepsilon^2 = 1 + 2 \frac{\chi^2}{8^m} e \qquad e = \frac{\varepsilon \cos(\rho)}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\varepsilon = 0 \implies \text{lines} \qquad e < 0 \quad \lambda \text{ ist max}$$

2 = Orelingues/m

e = Evergie/~

Forthilmmag lepler

physitalisch:

daragometrisch:
$$P, E$$

arthosisch-cgo... a, b
 $a: 2a = \frac{P}{1+E} + \frac{P}{1-E} \Rightarrow a = \frac{-2}{5m} \cdot \frac{(5m)^2}{2 \cdot 1^2}e$
 $\frac{8m}{5m}$

polar agametrisch:
$$P, E$$

harthosisch-a, b

 $a: 2a = \frac{P}{1+E} + \frac{P}{1-E} \Rightarrow 0$

= - <u>24</u> $b: b = \sqrt{a^2 \left(1 - \varepsilon^2\right)} = \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{-2e^2}}$

Dynamik in der Balen

$$\frac{r^{2}\dot{y} - \lambda}{2e = \dot{r}^{2} + r^{2}\dot{y}^{2} - 2} = \frac{2}{R^{2}} \left(1 + \varepsilon \cos(y)\right)^{2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} - \frac{\lambda}{r^{2}} = \frac{\lambda}{R^{2}} \left(1 + \varepsilon \cos(y)\right)^{2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{(1 + \varepsilon \cos(y))^{2}} = \frac{\lambda}{R^{2}} dt$$

$$\frac{dy}{(1 + \varepsilon \cos(y))^{2}} = \frac{\lambda}{R^{2}} dt$$

$$\frac{dy}{(1 + \varepsilon \cos(y))^{2}} = \frac{\lambda}{R^{2}} \int_{0}^{\infty} dt$$

$$\frac{dy}{(1 + \varepsilon \cos(y)^{2})^{2}} = \frac{\lambda}{R^{2}} \int_{0}^$$

(Flächensuts:) Idf = 2 T => T= 2 trab

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} a \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{-2e^{2}}} = \frac{2\pi}{8} a^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\int_{-2}^{2} \frac{2\pi a}{\sqrt{-2e^{2}}} = \frac{2\pi a}{8m}$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} a \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{-2e^{1}}} = \frac{2\pi}{8} a^{2}$$

$$\frac{d\varphi}{\partial x} = \frac{2\pi}{3} a^{2}$$

$$\frac{d\varphi}{dt}\Big|_{t=0} = \frac{\lambda}{\rho^2} \left(1+\epsilon\right)^2$$

$$\frac{dl^2}{d^2q} = \frac{-21}{21} \left(1 + \epsilon \cos(\alpha) \right) \epsilon \sin(\alpha) \dot{\alpha} \xrightarrow{\text{ps}} 0$$

$$\dot{\varphi} = -\frac{2\lambda}{2\lambda} \left[-\epsilon^2 \sin^2(\varphi) \dot{\varphi}^2 + \left(1 + \epsilon \cdot \cos(\varphi) \epsilon \right) \right]$$

$$\left(i^{2}\cos(\varphi)+\sin(\varphi)i\right)$$
 $\xrightarrow{t\to 0}$... const

$$\left(\dot{\varphi}^{2}\cos(\varphi)+\sin(\varphi)\ddot{\varphi}\right)$$
 $\xrightarrow{t\to 0}$... const

Gegeben eine Funktion f(x), die beliebig 6ft absolutet werden lann (a.d. Stelle x=0) Gesudit: eine Polynom Pa(x) = a + a x + a z x² + ... + anx , das f(x) in der Nahe von x=0 soget wie möglich approximient => Taylor - Entwicklung Wir verlangen, dass Pu(x) mit f(x) in allen Ableitungen von der O-ten bis zur n-ten an der Stelle x=0 iberlinstimmt. d m P (x) = a m · m! + a m = (m + 1! + amore (m+2)1 × 2+... + an (4-m) x h-m => f(x) = \frac{\frac{\gamma}{\frac{1}{3}(0)}}{\frac{1}{3}!} \times \frac{1}{3} \left| \text{ when however gent down have been denot werden

Taylor-Reiter-Entwickling
$$f(x) \simeq P_{u}(x)$$

$$f^{(u)}(0) \stackrel{!}{=} P_{u}^{(u)}(0)$$

$$C_{u}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{4!} x^{k} \xrightarrow{n \to \infty} f(x)$$

$$f(x) = e^{x} \qquad f^{(u)}(x) = e^{x}$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} x^{k}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{k!} \times k \\ \frac{1}{k!} \times k \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{k!} \times k \\ \frac{1}{k!} \times k \end{cases}$$

$$sin(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\infty}{2k+1} \times k \\ \frac{1}{2k+1} \times k \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = (1+x)^{k}$$

 $f^{(\delta)}(x) = h(h-x) \dots (h-k+x) \qquad (1+x)^{h-k}$ $\xrightarrow{\times \gg} h(h$ $= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (h(h-x) \dots (h-k+x))^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{\frac{1}{2}}$

Vegelschnitte

Gazel:
$$x^2 + y^2 = z^2$$
Henc: $z = (x+1)\tan(x)+1$

$$y = y$$
, $\xi = \frac{x+1}{\cos(\alpha)}$

$$\left(\xi\cos(\alpha)-1\right)^2+\eta^2=\left(\xi\cdot\sin(\alpha)+1\right)^2$$

quadral. Erz.

$$\frac{(\cos(\tau) - \sin(\tau))_{S} - (\cos^{2}(\tau) - \sin^{2}(\tau))}{1 + \log^{2}(\tau) - \sin^{2}(\tau)} + \log^{2}(\tau) - \sin^{2}(\tau)} + \log^{2}(\tau) + \log^$$

$$= \frac{\cos(4) + \sin(4)}{\cos(4) - \sin(4)}$$

Normalformen

Ellipse:
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

Hyperbel: $\frac{x^2}{b^2} - \frac{x^2}{a^2} = 1$
 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$

$$(=) \left(\frac{\xi - \frac{1}{\cos(\omega) - \sin(\omega)}}{\cos(\omega) + \sin(\omega)}\right) \qquad \frac{\cos(\omega) + \sin(\omega)}{\cos(\omega) - \sin(\omega)}$$

$$\frac{(\cos(\omega) + \sin(\omega))}{(\cos(\omega) - \sin(\omega))} \qquad \frac{\cos(\omega) + \sin(\omega)}{\cos(\omega) - \sin(\omega)}$$

$$\frac{1}{(\cos(\omega) - \sin(\omega))^2} \qquad \frac{\cos(\omega) + \sin(\omega)}{\cos(\omega) - \sin(\omega)} \qquad 1$$

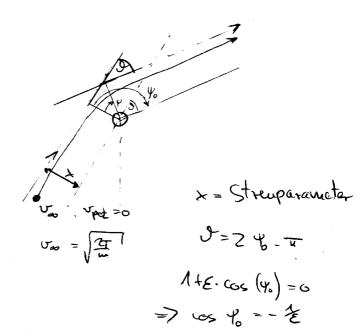
$$\frac{1}{(\cos(\omega) - \sin(\omega))^2} \qquad \frac{\cos(\omega) + \sin(\omega)}{\cos(\omega) - \sin(\omega)}$$

$$0 \qquad d = -\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{7} \qquad \text{Grade}$$

Parabel

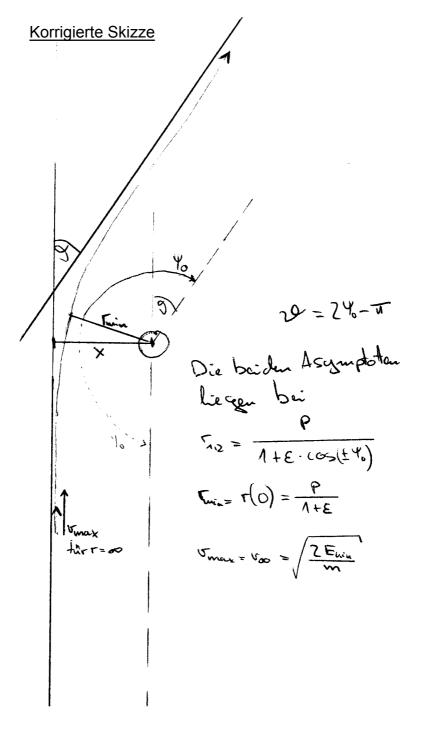
1 = T - 3T

10.5.04



Beredhung des Strenewinkels aux Freuparameter u. Vo

$$E^2 - 1 = 2\frac{\chi^2}{\chi^2}$$
 : $\chi = Drchimpuls/nusse$



$$Sin(\frac{10}{2}) = Sin(\frac{10}{6} - \frac{\pi}{2}) = -\cos(\frac{1}{6}) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$cos(\frac{10}{2}) = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$cos(\frac{10}{2}) = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$(s.d. Pyth.)$$

$$\frac{\cos\left(\frac{\vartheta}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\vartheta}{2}\right)} = \sqrt{\frac{1-1}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{2}-1}$$

$$=\sqrt{2}\frac{2^{2}}{8^{2}}e = \cot\left(\frac{\vartheta}{2}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan\left(\frac{y}{z}\right) = \frac{x}{2\sqrt{2e}}$$

$$\frac{2}{m} = 2 = |\vec{r} \times \vec{r}| = 2 \sqrt{n} \times \sqrt{n}$$

e = Elin , da Epot in 00 =0 e= 1 v2 Taildren et (Rutherford) 111111 jein = Teildenstram / Flache $d\Omega = \frac{df}{dz} = \sin(\theta) d\theta d\phi$

$$\times = \frac{\chi^2}{v_0^2} \cdot \cot\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)$$

$$\frac{dx}{dv} = \frac{2v^{2}}{2v^{2}} \frac{1}{\sin^{2}(\frac{v}{2})}$$

$$= \left(\frac{2 \sqrt{2} \sin^2(\frac{9}{2})}{2 \cos^2(\frac{9}{2})}\right)^2$$

m; F; F; = [F.]. F;

الله على الله على

 $-\sum_{i,j} = \frac{\psi_{i,j}}{\tau_{i,j}} \frac{\tau_{i,j}}{\tau_{i,j}} = -\sum_{i,j} \frac{\psi_{i,j}}{\tau_{i,j}} \frac{\tau_{i,j}}{\tau_{i,j}} \frac{\tau_{i,j}}{\tau_{i,j}}$

 $= -\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{y_{i,i}}{y_{i,i}} \stackrel{?}{\underset{\sim}{\sim}} \stackrel{?}{\underset{$

Benefit de $\phi(r) = \phi'(r) \frac{dr}{dt}$ $= \phi'(r) = \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}}{r} = \frac{\vec{d}}{dt} \sigma = \frac{2\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}}{2\sqrt{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}^{2}}} = \frac{\vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}}{r}$

= dt \(\xi_{\infty} \D_{\infty}(\tau_{\infty})\), were \(\D_{\infty}(\tau_{\infty}) = \varphi(\tau_{\infty}) \)

 $\frac{2}{dt} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{1}{t^2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{1}{t^2} \left(\vec{t}_i - \vec{t}_i \right) \left(\vec{t}_i - \vec{t}_i \right)$

de (\(\sum \frac{1}{7} \) = \frac{1}{2} \sum \frac{1}{7} \cdot \

= 90 - 12

Det.: Potential (der immeren brötte)

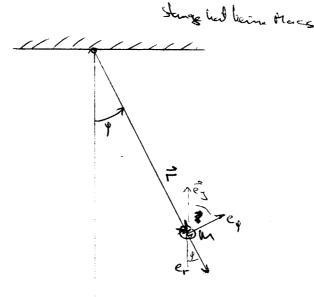
$$V = -\frac{1}{2}\sum_{ij} f_{ij}(r_{ij})$$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \sum_{ij} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{d}{dt} V$
 $T = \text{gesamle lim Energie}$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} (T + V) = 0$

- Inpulserialling:

$$V^2 = \vec{V}^2 = (\vec{v} + \vec{v})^2 = \vec{v}^2 + \vec{v}$$

Pende L

ebenes matternatisches Pendel



$$\vec{r} = r \cdot \vec{e}_r$$
 $\frac{d}{dt} \vec{e}_r = \vec{q} \cdot \vec{e}_q$
 $r = const.$ $\frac{d}{dt} \vec{e}_p = -\vec{q} \vec{e}_r$

Bewegungsgliching

1. Version: Dichimpulssatz

$$\vec{L} = \vec{n}$$

T=urx==mryez

所= デャデ ; デ - mg· ex +fs er

n = = x = - mgr. et x eg = - mgr sin(p) ez

$$\frac{d}{dt} \vec{l} = m\sigma^2 \vec{p} \vec{e}_z = -mgr \sin(y) \vec{e}_z$$

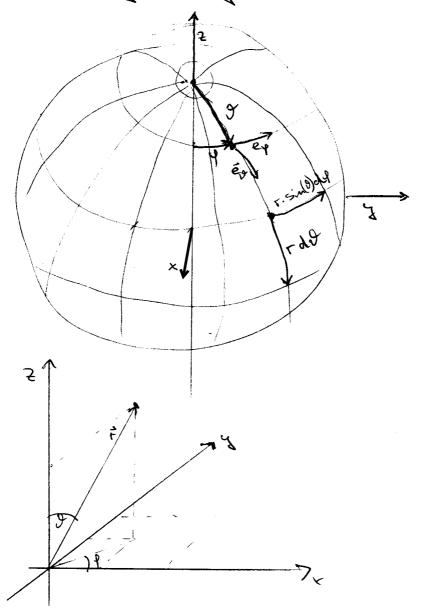
$$\vec{l} + \frac{3}{r} \sin(p) = 0$$

2 Varsion. Pentonsolve Glichung mit = f mrye, - + i et = - mgeg + fet mit en = - cos (4) et + sin (4) ex 2) - egl . e. (- mgeg + fer = mg cos(y) e, - mgsin(y)e, tfe - + y m = mg cos(p) + fs mry = -may sin(y) y + 2 · sin (φ) = 0 Faderspunning aus (1)

 $\overline{}$

Sphärisches math. Perdel

Zur Einführung von lugelkoordinaten



$$\vec{e}_r = (sin | \theta) \cos(\theta), sin(\theta), \cos(\theta)$$

$$\vec{e}_\theta = (\cos(\theta) \cos(\theta), \cos(\theta), \cos(\theta), - \sin(\theta))$$

$$\vec{e}_\theta = (-\sin(\theta), \cos(\theta), 0)$$

$$\vec{e}_\tau \times \vec{e}_\theta = \vec{e}_\theta$$

$$\vec{e}_\tau \times \vec{e}_\tau = \vec{e}_\theta$$

$$\vec{e}_\theta \times \vec{e}_\tau = \vec{e}_\tau$$
Abbituagen
$$f(x(t), y(t))$$

$$\vec{e}_r \times \vec{c}_o = \vec{e}_{\varphi}$$
 \Rightarrow
 $\vec{e}_{\varphi} \times \vec{c}_{r} = \vec{e}_{r}$
 $\vec{e}_{\varphi} \times \vec{c}_{\varphi} = \vec{e}_{r}$
Ableitungen

$$\frac{\vec{e}_{v} + \vec{c}_{v} = \vec{e}_{r}}{Abhitungen}$$

$$\vec{e}_{r} = \vec{j} \cdot \vec{e}_{v} + \vec{j} \cdot \vec{s}_{i} \cdot n(\vec{v}) \cdot \vec{e}_{p} ;$$

$$(\vec{e}_{r} = \vec{j} \cdot \frac{d}{do} \cdot \vec{e}_{r} + \vec{j} \cdot \frac{d}{dp} \cdot \vec{e}_{r})$$

$$\vec{e}_{0} = -\vec{v}\vec{e}_{r} + \vec{p}\cos(\vec{v})(-\sin(\eta)\cos(\eta), 0)$$

$$= -\vec{v}\vec{e}_{r} + \vec{p}\cos(\vec{v})(\vec{e}_{p})$$

$$\vec{e}_{p} = -\vec{p}(\cos(\eta), \sin(\rho), 0)$$

$$= -\dot{\phi}(\sin(\vartheta)\dot{\tilde{e}}_r + \cos(\vartheta)\dot{\tilde{e}}_r + O\cdot e_{\dot{\phi}})$$

$$= -\dot{\phi}\sin(\vartheta)\dot{\tilde{e}}_r - \dot{\phi}\cos(\vartheta)\dot{\tilde{e}}_{\dot{\phi}}$$

Sphärisches Pendel で= r. で allen. Glidung. mi = - mg. ezte= - mg (cos(s)e, - sin(s)ev + 0. ey)-fe Fum einsetzen auf de linken Seil ナートリモットrpsin(タ) eg = r)eo + r)(- jer + j cos() ep) + + \$ sin(8) \$ + + \$ \$ 100 (8) \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ - Hij 2 Sin () (Sin () Er + cos () to) = -r $(\hat{y}^2 + \hat{p}^2 \sin^2(\hat{y})) \hat{e}_r + r(\hat{y} - \hat{p}^2 \sin(\hat{y}) \cos(\hat{y})) \hat{e}_{\hat{y}}$ + - (200 cos(0) + 10 sin(0)) ex

his rad. homponente redts sinsetzen.

J- Richtung:

$$r \cdot J - r \phi^2 \sin(\vartheta) \cos(\vartheta) = g \sin(\vartheta)$$

y - Richtung

$$2\dot{\vartheta}\dot{\varphi}\cos(\vartheta)+\dot{\varphi}\sin(\vartheta)=0$$

Erha Aungssätze

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{Sin(\vartheta)} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} \left(\hat{y} \cdot Sin^2(\vartheta) \right) = \frac{\hat{y} \cdot Sin^2(\vartheta) + 2Sin(\vartheta) \cos(\vartheta)}{Sin(\vartheta)}$$

$$= \dot{\varphi} \sin(\vartheta) + 2\cos(\vartheta) \dot{\varphi} \vartheta = 0$$

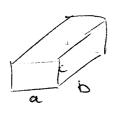
$$\frac{d}{dt}(\dot{p}\sin^2\theta) = 0 \qquad \dot{p}\sin^2(\theta) = 1$$

Drehimpulselin blung

ans (1) jetzt Energieerheltung

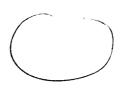
$$\dot{J} - \frac{\lambda^2 \cos(\lambda)}{\sin^3(\lambda)} - \frac{2}{7} \sin(\lambda) = 0$$
(Delimpuls wurde imposebt)

 $\dot{J} - \frac{\lambda \cos(\lambda)}{\sin^3(\lambda)} = \frac{1}{7} \sin(\lambda) = 0$
($\dot{J} = \frac{\lambda \cos(\lambda)}{\sin^3(\lambda)} = \frac{1}{7} \sin(\lambda) = 0$
($\dot{J} = \frac{\lambda^2}{\sin^3(\lambda)} = \frac{1}{7} \sin(\lambda) = 0$
($\dot{J} = \frac{\lambda^2}{\sin^3(\lambda)} + \frac{\lambda^2}{7\sin^3(\lambda)} + \frac{1}{7} \cos(\lambda) = 0$
($\dot{J} = \frac{\lambda^2}{\sin^3(\lambda)} + \frac{\lambda^2}{7\sin^3(\lambda)} + \frac{1}{7} \cos(\lambda) = 0$



Rolle ((x, y, z))
Masse= Sdx (dy (dz 3p(x,yz))

lugel



e (-, 5, p)

dx dydz -> rdr sind dd dg 0 = r = R 0 = J = T

05 p 5 24

$$= 2\pi \left(-\cos^2\right)^{\frac{1}{12}} = \frac{4\pi}{3} R^3$$

Zur Normandeletur:

$$d\Omega = \sin^2 d d d \phi \qquad \text{"Raum winkel"}$$

$$\int d\Omega = \int d\phi \int \sin(\theta) d\theta$$

Subst.
$$\cos(\theta) = x$$

$$= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} d \cos(\vartheta) \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi$$

J=0 -> x=1 J=T -> x=-1

hugelflådenintegral: {d2 4(v,)... Volumenintegral: 5 rzdr de f(+, v, y) Ebares math. Pendel $\ddot{\varphi} + \frac{3}{\ell} \cdot \sin(\varphi) = 0$ $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{2}}} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{2}}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{2}}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{2}}} \cos(\beta) \right) = 0$ bleine Schwingeragen Sin(y) ~ p Lincarisintes Pendel Honnanische 052: llater $\psi(t) = A \sin(\omega \cdot t) + B \cos(\omega \cdot t)$ w2 = 2 j + 6 p = 0

Voruplexe Zalelan

$$A = I(t=0) = P_0$$

$$\omega B = \dot{\varphi}(t=0) = \frac{\dot{\varphi}_0}{\dot{\varphi}_0}$$

$$p_0 = A = C \cos(S) \qquad \frac{p_0}{m} = -C \cdot \sin(S)$$

Andre Ausatz.
$$\varphi(t) \sim e^{\lambda t} \implies \ddot{\varphi}(t) \sim \chi^2 e^{\lambda t}$$

$$\Rightarrow \chi^2 + \omega^2 = 0 \implies \lambda = \pm \sqrt{-\omega^2}$$

$$\lambda = \pm i\omega \implies \lambda^2 = i^2\omega^2 = -\omega^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma(t) = \alpha e^{i\lambda t} + be^{i\lambda t}$$

Sei x, y e R, dann heißt die Mange aller Z = x + i y

die brange der bomplexan Zahlen C, mit den Eigenschaften

5) Multiplikation: ess.

Bourleaugn und Bezeichnungen:

i) Man stellt side Cals Punkt i.d. Ebene vor ii) oran le reichnet de Realteil von 2 Re (2) = x and den Imaginattil von 7 Im (2) = 03 (1) 7 e (12 = x + i y , so heißt 2* = x - i y das honjugiet komplexe in 2 (att. 2) a) (2*)* = 2 p) (5+m) = 5 + mx $(2) (2)^* = 2^* \omega^*$ d) $le(z) = \frac{1}{2}(z + z^*)$; $Im(z) = \frac{1}{2}(z - z^*)$

(iv) $23^{*} = x^{2} + y^{2}$ Es ist dahar $|z| = \sqrt{2z^{*}} = \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} = \sqrt{Re(z)^{2} + Im(z)^{2}}$ der Belag von 2

Arg(2) = arctan ()

$$V) \quad \text{Inverses}$$

$$2^{-1} = \frac{2^{*}}{121^{2}}$$

$$\exp(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \times n$$
 $\forall \xi \in C : \exp(x) = \frac{1}{n!} \cdot \frac{2}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{2} + 2 + \frac{2}{6} \dots$

$$sin(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{2^{2n+1}}{(2^{n+1})!} = 2 - \frac{2^2}{2^2} + \frac{2^5}{120} + \cdots$$

$$cos(s) = \sum_{t \neq s} \frac{1}{t^{2}} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2$$

$$exp(-i2) = 1 - i2 - \frac{2^2}{2} + i\frac{2^3}{6} + \frac{2^3}{24}$$

$$=) \sin(2) = \frac{1}{7!} \left(e^{i2} - e^{-i2} \right)$$

$$\cos(2) = \frac{1}{7!} \left(e^{i2} + e^{-i2} \right)$$

$$x \in \mathbb{R}$$
 $i = cos(x) + i sin(x)$

Bunshing

a)
$$2 \in C$$
: $(e^2)^* = e^{t^*}$

b)
$$x \in \mathbb{R}$$
 $(e^{ix})^{*} = e^{(ix)^{*}} = e^{-ix} = \frac{1}{e^{ix}} = |e^{ix}| = 1$

Bew. Si
$$z \neq 0$$
; Sola $r = |t|$, dann
 $\left(\frac{z}{r}\right) > 1$; Solato $z = a + ib$

$$a^{2} + b^{2} = 1$$

Dann ist $-1 \le a \le 1$

and $\sin^{2}(a) = 1 - \cos^{2}(a)$

a) Fot ZEC, so I TEIR, PEIR onit Z= r. c'y

b)
$$exp(C) = C \setminus \{o\}$$

c) Ist $exp(C) = C \setminus \{o\}$
 $exp(C) = C \setminus \{o\}$
 $exp(C) = cos(c)$
 $exp(C) = cos(c)$

$$\frac{\zeta_{2}d\tilde{a}mpfler}{y+kp+\omega^{2}y=0}$$

$$\frac{\zeta_{2}d\tilde{a}mpfler}{z+kp+\omega^{2}y=0}$$

$$\frac{\zeta_{2}d\tilde$$

- 2 i w B = w + (1/2 - i w) P6

wegen Taylor reiher

$$V = 2\omega_0 \sim \chi \pm = -\frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - \omega_0^2}$$

$$V(t) = A \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{\dots} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1$$

$$a = -mq - f(x-a)$$

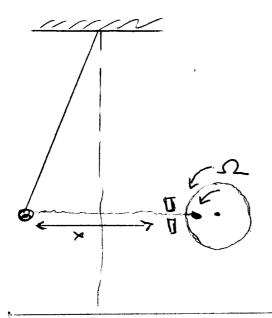
$$a = -mq + af$$

$$mx = -fx$$

Schwingende Masse + Dämpfung: $\ddot{x} + \frac{f}{m} \times = - \dot{x} \qquad \ddot{x} + \dot{x} \dot{x} + \frac{f}{m} \dot{x} = 0$

(wie beim angenäherten Faderpendel)

Erzwingene harmonische Schwingung



I x+ ux+ wo x = Asim(nt)

> inhamogre lin. DGR. mit Houst boeff

I xtrx+m3x=0 ist die zugehörige homogene Dyl Es sei x (t) sine Log von I und XI(t) " " " " - dann ist and A. X. (x) + x.(x) eine Lsq. von I => läsungsvertahren Finde (mit dem Exponentialamente) du allgem Lag. der homogenen Dyl and rate (were de lamest) aine sper-leg. der inhomog. D ge Dann löst x(t) = x +x die inh. De und stellt zuer hoeffizienten bereit, um zwei Arfangsbad. Zu erfüllen.

Jetes mit hamplex TEX+UX+WOX = A.eint × Sei lösung; dann ist x* Lsq van x*+ xx++ w 2x = A* e-in+ a. m(×) ~ x + x = losung ven (dir + 4 di + wo) (x+x+) A= laleis 2/1/(e:(st+8) +e-:(st+8))

Ansatz: $x = x \cdot e^{i\Omega t}$ $\dot{x} = i\Omega x$ $\dot{x} = -\Omega^2 x$

= |A| cos (2+ 8)

Lsq rater zu III

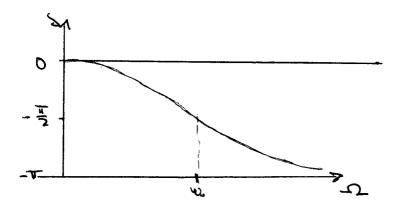
(-22+i Du +w2) xo eint = A. eint

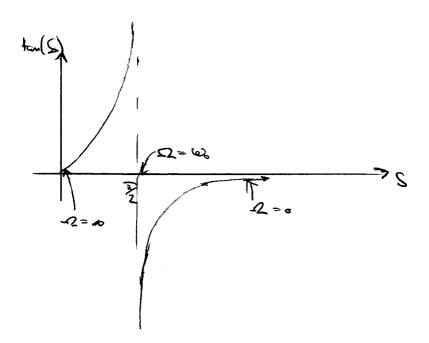
$$\chi_{o} = \frac{A}{-\Omega^{2} + i\Omega \kappa + \omega_{o}^{2}}$$

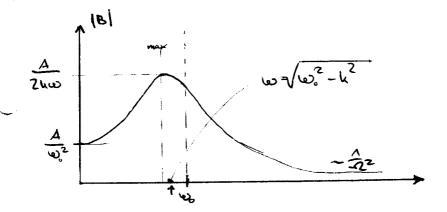
(a) = \(\text{(a)}^2 - \frac{7}{12} \)

 $\approx (t) = \frac{A \cdot e^{i\Omega t}}{-\Omega^{2} + i\Omega u - w} + e^{-\frac{k}{2}t} \left(u e^{i\omega t} + \beta e^{-i\omega t} \right)$

$$\tan(s) = \frac{2k\Omega}{\Omega^2 - \omega^2}$$







hacimum von (B) (2) wind erreicht wenn das Minimum erreicht wird von

$$V^{1} = 0$$

$$t_{1} = 2.5(m_{3} - \sigma_{5}) v + 8 n_{5} v = 0$$

$$t_{2} = (m_{5} - \sigma_{5})_{5} + 4 n_{5} v_{5}$$

Extrement um für w. = JZ. h vog. andrewscher Genzfall: w. = k

Arbeit fidy

$$\frac{\dot{y}\dot{y}}{\dot{y}} + 2u\dot{y}^2 + \omega_0^2 + \dot{y} = f \cdot \dot{y}$$

++2x++ + + +=+

$$(3) \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} \dot{\gamma}^2 + \frac{\omega^2}{2} \dot{\gamma}^2 \right) + 2 \dot{\gamma}^2 = f \dot{\gamma}$$

$$= f \dot{\gamma}$$

$$= f \dot{\gamma}$$

$$= f \dot{\gamma}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{\infty} 2x y dt := \overline{2xy^2} = \overline{4y^2}$$

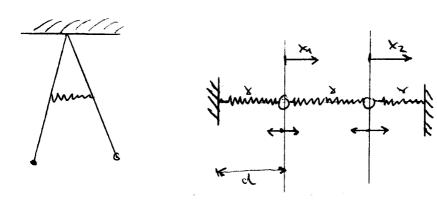
$$N = 2x y^2 + y^2 = |B| \sin(\Omega t + S)$$

$$\overline{y^2} = |B|^2 \Omega^2 \cos^2(\Omega t + S)$$

$$\overline{y^2} = \frac{1}{2} \Omega^2 |B|^2$$

$$\frac{1}{\cos^2(\dots)^t} = \frac{1}{2} \qquad \frac{\cos^2(\frac{1}{2} + \sin^2(\frac{1}{2})^t)}{\cos^2(\frac{1}{2} + \sin^2(\frac{1}{2})^t)}$$

Geloppelte Schwingungen



$$m \ddot{x}_1 = -8 \times_1 + 8 (x_2 - x_1)$$
 $m \ddot{x}_2 = -8 \times_2 + 8 (x_1 - x_2)$

gehoppeldes System

$$x_1 = a \cdot e^{+i\omega t}$$
 | quicles ω |

$$f_1 = -\gamma(d+x-l)$$
 $f_2 = 8(d+x-k-l)$
 $f_3 = 8(d-k-x)$

$$mx = f_1 + f_2 = k (x - 2x)$$

 $mx = -f_2 + f_3 = k (x - 2x)$

Potentielle Evergie der gespannten Feder:

Arbeit, du an der Feder gekistet wird ist

$$dV = f_1 \cdot dx \quad \Rightarrow V(x) = \int_0^x f_1 \cdot dx'$$
 $= +u \int_0^x (d+x'-l) dx' = +\frac{u}{2} \left[(d+x-l)^2 - (d-l)^2 \right]$

K = 8

$$f_{1} = -\frac{W}{dx} = +(d+x-1)$$

ohne Vorspanning: d = l $V = \frac{L}{2} \times \frac{2}{r}, f = -K \times \frac{1}{r}$

ott mer triviale læsung, es sei dem får den sperialfall der lin. Abhängigkeit -> wist autspredend zu bestimmen

$$\left(\omega^2 - 2u\right)^2 = u^2$$

$$imw^2 = 2k \pm k$$

$$a_{\pm} = 1$$
 $N b_{\pm} = \frac{7k - m \omega^{3}}{k} a_{\pm}$

Vollständige Log.

$$x = a_t \cdot e^{i\omega_t t} + a_t \cdot e^{i\omega_t t} + a_t \cdot e^{i\omega_t t} + a_t \cdot e^{i\omega_t t}$$

$$y = -a_t \cdot e^{i\omega_t t} + a_t \cdot e^{i\omega_t t} + a_t \cdot e^{i\omega_t t} + a_t \cdot e^{i\omega_t t}$$

Neell:
$$x = A \cos(\omega_1 t + S) + B \cos(\omega_2 t + S')$$

 $S = -A \cos(\omega_1 t + S) + B \cos(\omega_2 t + S')$

$$\lambda = \cos(\omega_t t) + \cos(\omega_t t)$$

$$= 5 \cos(\sqrt{5}f) - \cos(\sqrt{7}f)$$

$$= 5 \cos(\frac{5}{m^{2}+m^{2}}f) \cdot \cos(\frac{5}{m^{2}-m^{2}}f)$$

$$\cos(a+b) + \cos(a-b) = 2\cos(a)\cos(b)$$

Veltor:

Goordinater sind basisabhangia

x'=xcosy-qsiny Transformation.

F = \(\frac{1}{k_1} \) \(\text{min } \) \(\text{T} \) = \(\text{m} \) \(\text{T} \)

プーラーニョー マーファー

 $\Gamma'' = \sum_{i} b_{in} r_{i}' = \sum_{i} b_{in} a_{in} r_{i}$ $\Gamma'' = \sum_{i} c_{i}e_{i}e_{i}$

Cie = & bix au tottoment Matriamultiplikation

Zeilan x Spalten Die Multiplikaton ist nicht Vommuketiv

Most ream

一片。荒台

Drehung um die z-telese (cosy -sing o Sing cosp o

Streckung in 2-Richtung (6 1 00)

Abbildunger sind i. A. wilt hommutaliv

な= 流・方

る→ a'= Ta

らっらして

wenn getter soll:

な。一、一

dans it = - TET-1

(AB) = B A

in = an der Hamptdiagonahn gespiegelt

 $(AB)^T = B^T \cdot A^T$

Invariante Eigenschaffer von Ratrizen

Determinante der Matrix: det (m) = |m| = |m|

$$\vec{e}_{3}$$
, \vec{e}_{3} = $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\vec{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \vec{A} \cdot \vec{e}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ b_1 \\ c_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{e}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} a_2 \\ b_2 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

wenn das Volumen o wind bei de Abb.

det (A) = 0 (>> Die Spalterveltoren lieger
in einer Ebone, sind hin, albhängig

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{a}_1 \vec{c}_2 \vec{a}_3 \end{bmatrix} := \vec{a}_1 \cdot (\vec{a}_2 \times \vec{a}_3)$$

$$\vec{A} = (\vec{a}_{\lambda} \vec{a}_{\lambda} \vec{a}_{\lambda}) \longrightarrow (\vec{a}_{\lambda} + \lambda \vec{a}_{\lambda} + \mu \vec{a}_{\lambda}, \vec{a}_{\lambda} + \vec{a}_{\lambda})$$

$$det (AB) = det (A) \cdot det (B) = det (BA)$$

$$AA^{-1} = \vec{I}$$

$$Add A det A^{-1} = A \quad \Delta det A^{-1} = \frac{A}{det A}$$

$$det A = det A^{T}$$

$$Spec = \vec{a}_{xx} \cdot mat_{xx}$$

$$Sp(A) = Tr(A) = \sum_{x} A_{xx} = Second d. Hamptdiag.$$

$$Sp(A \cdot B) = Sp(B \cdot A)$$

$$\sum_{x} A_{xx} \cdot B_{xx} = \sum_{x} A_{xx} \cdot A_{xx}$$

$$= \sum_{x} A_{xx} \cdot B_{xx} = \sum_{x} A_{xx} \cdot A_{xx}$$

$$Sp(A^{-1}) = Sp(TAT^{-1}) = Sp(T^{-1}T^{-1}) = Sp(A)$$

$$Oet(A^{-1}) = Oet(TAT^{-1}) = Oet(T) \cdot Oet(A) \cdot Oet(T^{-1})$$

$$= Oet(A)$$

Gleichungs System

$$\frac{1}{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \frac{1}{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 6 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

Lösen leißt: Suche den Veltor 7

Sodas T. = = = =

Fragebouis: == = = - a

hern in ex. dh. det (in) \$0

Dus inhomogene Glidhungssystm til = å hat sine sindenting log, wan det (til) + o ist

Homognes G. System

(m, m, m, m, m, m). (x) = a

Lösung: cine Ebene I in, mit | Thome mit

Abstand [In] von Ursprung

hom. Systan

det =0 0 mm du "triviale" leg

det = 0 v mondl. viele leg (ainparametrisch oder everparametrisch) $| \frac{1}{2} | \frac{1}{2} |$ $| \frac{1}{2} | \frac{1}{2} |$

 $m\ddot{x} = u'(\sqrt{a^2 + (2-x)^2} - l) \frac{2-x}{\sqrt{a^2 + (2-x)^2}}$ $-(u'\sqrt{a^2 + x^2} - l) \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}$ $= u'(1 - \frac{l}{a})(2 - 2x) = u(2 - 2x)$ $= u'(1 - \frac{l}{a})(2 - 2x) = u(2 - 2x)$ (nur Tenne 1. Ordinary)

 $M\ddot{z} = u (x-2+y-2) = u (x+y-22)$

-> Glidennyssysten

$$m\ddot{x} = \kappa (5-52)$$
 $m\ddot{x} = \kappa (5-52)$
 $m\ddot{x} = \kappa (5-52)$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{\pi}{M}m_5-5\right)\left(\frac{\pi}{M}m_5-5\right)=5$$

$$\frac{R^2}{Mm} \omega^4 - \frac{R}{2(m+M)} \omega^2 + 2 = 0$$

$$\omega_{2/3}^{2} = \frac{\Lambda}{Mm} \ln \left(M + m \pm \sqrt{M^{2} + m^{2}} - 2 M m \right)$$

$$= \frac{M}{Mm} \left(M + m \pm \sqrt{M^{2} + m^{2}} \right)$$

Ergebnis: 3 Schwingunger, wie erwardet

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

$$\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}$$

him abh, \
ine Gl. Straicher

20 als freier Parameter sintührer

$$x_0 = -\frac{3\alpha}{\alpha}$$

$$x_0 = -\frac{3\alpha}{\alpha}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{m\omega^2}{\kappa} - 2$$

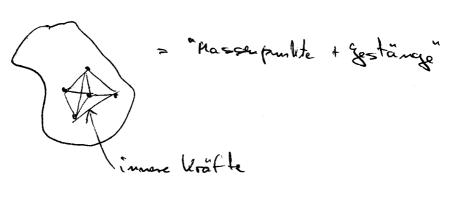
$$= \mu - 1 \pm \sqrt{1 + \mu^2}, \qquad \mu < 1 \quad (diche in de mitte$$

5/1, 5/1 >/1 >/1

a2 >0 a3 <0

Des drei erwarteten leg sind eingetroffen

Stater Körper



M = 2 m;

$$m_i \vec{x}_i = \sum_j \vec{f}_{ij} + \vec{f}_{ij}$$

$$\vec{R} = \frac{\sum_i \vec{x}_i}{\sum_i m_i} \qquad N = \frac{1}{N}$$

Hörpers (3 fûr Translation +3 für Rotation)

die lage des starren

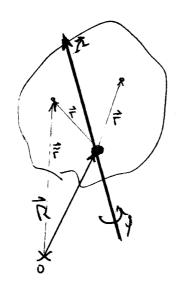
geschwindigleit Translation - R Rotationsges diw. Ω > ψ un die Aolse in Riddung Es (J, y) Gesdwindigkeit eines bel. Punktes? a : Abstand v. d. Drehachse (senteredd) a = Abstand r.

d. Drehadise
(Senkredd)

- Abstand zum Bezugspunkt $i \alpha = |\vec{r}| \cdot sin(x)$ 5=a. 12 可上色, 产 := 12 Winkelgesdundighertsveleter

Eigt in Richtung momentage Dretachse und hat der Betrag y

Potation des starren hörpers



121 - p

1.) Freie Bewegung in Ramm

> R sei Ortsvelter des Schwerpanttes

7.) Autgehängt in P

$$\vec{R} = 0$$
 therefor von \vec{P}
 $\vec{R} = 0$ therefore $\vec{R} = 0$

Delinpuls

$$\vec{L} = \int d\mathbf{m} \, \vec{r} \times \vec{r} = \int d\mathbf{m} \, (\vec{l} + \vec{r}) \times \vec{R} + \vec{\Omega} \times \vec{r}$$

$$= \vec{R} \times \vec{R} \int d\mathbf{m} + \vec{R} \times (\vec{\Omega} \times \int d\mathbf{m} \, \vec{r})$$

$$= m\vec{R} \times \vec{R} + \int dm \vec{r} \times (\vec{\Delta} \times \vec{r})$$

L= Sdm (2 - 2. (2.7))

$$L_{z} = \sum_{j=1}^{2} \Theta_{j} \Omega_{j}$$

$$L_{z} = \int dm \left(\Omega_{A} \cdot \left(x^{2} + y_{3}^{2} + 2^{2} \right) - \times \left(x \Omega_{A} + y_{3} \Omega_{2} + 2 \Omega_{3} \right) \right)$$

$$\Theta_{xz} = \int du \left(y_{x}^{2} + z^{2} \right)$$
 $\Theta_{xz} = -\int du \times y_{y}$
 $\Theta_{xz} = \int du \times y_{y}$
 $\Theta_{xz} = -\int du \times y_{y}$

•
$$\vec{a} \times (\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c}) = \vec{h} (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}) - \vec{c} (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})$$

• $(\vec{a} \times \vec{b})^2 = (a \cdot b \cdot \sin \phi)^2 = \alpha^2 b^2 (A - \cos^2 \phi)$
= $\alpha^2 b^2 - (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})^2$

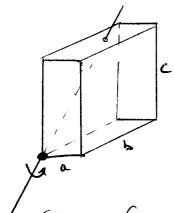
$$\int \frac{d\mathbf{m}}{2} \cdot \mathbf{r}^2 = \frac{1}{2} \int d\mathbf{m} \left(\mathbf{\Omega}^2 + \mathbf{\Omega}_2^2 + \mathbf{\Omega}_3^2 \right) - \left(\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{\Omega}_4 + \mathbf{y} \cdot \mathbf{\Omega}_2 + \mathbf{z} \cdot \mathbf{\Omega}_3 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int d\mathbf{m} \left(\mathbf{\Omega}^2 + \mathbf{\Omega}_2^2 + \mathbf{\Omega}_3^2 \right) - \left(\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{\Omega}_4 + \mathbf{y} \cdot \mathbf{\Omega}_2 + \mathbf{z} \cdot \mathbf{\Omega}_3 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int d\mathbf{m} \left(\mathbf{\Omega}^2 + \mathbf{\Omega}_2^2 + \mathbf{\Omega}_3^2 \right) - \left(\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{\Omega}_4 + \mathbf{y} \cdot \mathbf{\Omega}_2 + \mathbf{z} \cdot \mathbf{\Omega}_3 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \Omega_{1}^{2} \int du \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \right) + \dots$$

$$- \Omega_{1} \Omega_{2} \int du \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \right) + \dots$$



Bestinmung des Tragheitetensors ines acceders

- Thaders

$$\Theta_{1} = e_{\alpha} \left(\frac{b^{3}}{3} + \frac{b^{3}}{3} \right) = e_{\alpha} \left(\frac{b^{3}}{3} + \frac{b^{3}}{3} \right)$$

$$= \frac{M}{2} \left(b^2 + c^2 \right)$$

$$\Theta_{12} = -\rho c \frac{a^2b^2}{4} = -\frac{M}{4}ab$$

$$\frac{4^{2} + c^{2}}{2} - \frac{ab}{4} - \frac{ac}{4}$$

$$- \frac{ab}{4} - \frac{a^{2} + c^{2}}{3} - \frac{bc}{4}$$

$$- \frac{ac}{4} - \frac{bc}{4} - \frac{a^{2} + b^{2}}{3}$$

Dis = Di Tragheitstenson ist symmetrisch

$$(\overline{Q} - \lambda \cdot \underline{I}) = \begin{pmatrix} -54 & -54 \\ -52 & (5-\lambda) & -54 \\ -54 & -54 \end{pmatrix}$$

2 = M, 74, 77 Figurerte

det= - 2 + 162 /2 - 7359 / + 62678 = 0

Eigen veltoren

Der zu 2= 11 gehönige Eigenveltor

 $\vec{\Omega}^{(2)} = \frac{(\Lambda, \Lambda, -\Lambda)}{\sqrt{2}}$

$$\frac{\Omega_{1}}{54} \quad \frac{\Omega_{2}}{-12} \quad \frac{\Omega_{2}}{-21} \quad 0$$

$$\frac{-1}{-12} \quad \frac{54}{-21} \quad 0$$

$$\frac{-21}{-21} \quad \frac{21}{-21} \quad 0$$

$$\frac{-21}{-21} \quad 0$$

$$\frac{-21}{-21}$$

Größe des Eigenvektors ist ein naß für den Drehimpuls

 $\vec{\Sigma}_{(3)} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{2}}$

wenn x und y Eigenveldtren von @ 7. verschiedenen Eigenverten 2, ju sind also @x = \x | dom gill x.y = 0 @ y = hay 1.x y- 0x - x 0 g = (2-11) xy = 0 Σ Θ_{ίζ} y; κ; - Σ Θ; ×, y; 5 = 2×7 亡二百、元

 $T = \frac{1}{2} \vec{\Omega} \cdot \vec{\Theta} \cdot \vec{\Omega}$ $\Theta_{x} = \left(\text{dun} \left(x^{2} + z^{2} \right) \right)$

On= Solm (y2+22) On=-Solm xy Sein Quader

Hauptachentranstomation

Die neue Finheitsveltoren sind die Hanptadusa de Drehung

O symmetrisch;
$$\vec{x}, \vec{y} = 0$$

Lersch iederen EW $\vec{x}, \vec{y} = 0$

Es sei $\vec{O}\vec{x} = \lambda \vec{x}$ und $\vec{O}\vec{y} = \lambda \vec{y}$

N $\vec{O}(\vec{x} + \mu \vec{y}) = \lambda (x^2 + \mu \vec{y}^2)$

Sei $\vec{O}\vec{z} = \sigma\vec{z}$ with $\sigma \neq \lambda$

$$\vec{\Omega} = 0.\vec{e} + \frac{\Omega}{9.\vec{k}}.\vec{e}_2 + \frac{22\Omega}{9.\vec{k}}.\vec{e}_3$$

$$= \frac{\Omega}{9} \left(0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{22}{\sqrt{6}}\right) \text{ ueu}$$

$$= \frac{M\Omega}{3.9} \left(0, \frac{74}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{11.22}{\sqrt{6}}\right) \text{ ueu}$$

= m

gilt für alle bl. Vehteren im system!
Z.B.
$$\vec{L} = \vec{Z} \cdot \Sigma \times \vec{L}$$
; $\vec{a} = -\vec{a} \times \Sigma$

$$\frac{1}{L} = \frac{\pi \Omega^2}{9.27} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} e_1 & e_2 & e_3 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{vmatrix} \sim M\Omega^2 \vec{e}_1$$

$$\vec{b} = \vec{\Omega} \times \vec{r}$$

$$\vec{b} = \vec{\Omega} \times (\vec{\Omega} \times \vec{r}) = \Omega^2 \vec{r} - (\vec{\Omega} \cdot \vec{r}) \vec{\Omega}$$

$$F = \int dm \vec{v} = \Omega^2 \int \vec{r} dm - (\vec{\Omega} \cdot \vec{r}) \vec{\Omega}$$

$$\vec{L} = (\Theta_{\Lambda} \Omega_{\Lambda}, \Theta_{2} \Omega_{2}, \Theta_{3} \Omega_{3})_{max}$$

$$\Theta_{\lambda} \dot{\Omega}_{\lambda} = \Theta_{3} \Omega_{2} \Omega_{3} - \Theta_{2} \Omega_{3} \Omega_{2} + \widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_{\lambda}$$

$$= \Omega_{3} \Omega_{3} (\Theta_{2} - \Theta_{3}) + \widetilde{\mathcal{M}}_{\lambda}$$

a) Symmetrisch:
$$\Theta_1 = \Theta_2 = \emptyset \neq \Theta_3$$

$$\hat{\Lambda}_3 = 0 \wedge \Omega_3 = \omega_2 = \text{const}$$

$$\hat{\Lambda}_1 = \omega \Omega_2 \quad | \quad d = \frac{\omega_3(\Omega - \Omega_2)}{2} \quad \omega_3(\Lambda - \frac{\Theta_2}{\Theta})$$

1 = w sin (a t)

12 = w cos (4)

5) unsymmetrisch:

 $\dot{\Omega}_1 = \times \Omega_2 \Omega_3$

13 = 8 D D2

 $d = \frac{\Theta_z - \Theta_3}{\Theta_a}$

= 4 1/2 1/3

a. da = fradas

8= B - 02

to - scz

 $\Omega_1 = \beta \Omega_1 \Omega_3$

 $\dot{\Omega}_1 = \frac{d\Omega}{dt} = \frac{d\Omega}{d\Omega} \cdot \frac{d\Omega}{dt} = \chi \Omega_1 \Omega_2 \frac{d\Omega}{d\Omega}$

$$\Omega_{s}^{2} = \frac{\chi}{\chi} \left(\Omega_{3}^{2} - \omega_{1}^{2} \right)$$

$$\Omega_{s}^{2} = \frac{\chi}{\chi} \left(\Omega_{3}^{2} - \omega_{2}^{2} \right)$$

$$\dot{\Omega}_{3} = \chi \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{\gamma} \cdot \frac{\beta}{\gamma} \left(\Omega_{3}^{2} - \omega_{1}^{2} \right) \left(\Omega_{3}^{2} - \omega_{2}^{2} \right)}$$

$$\exists u:)$$
 $|w_1| > |\Omega_3|$ $|w_2| = |\Omega_3|$

i) und ii) $\Omega_3 = \sqrt{-d\beta} \sqrt{(\Omega_3^2 - \omega_1)(\omega_2^2 - \Omega_3)^2}$ instabile Drehung

Reversible und Errererible Vorgange

Expansion-Vompression
Phasentbergånge

li herersiteel: Warmeleitung

Entropie S

Entropie = "Warmennenge, Warmenschstane"

AS > 0 in jeden irreversiblen Vargang

imme Energie: U dU = Tds - pdV

1. Han plate der Thermodyn.

(eight, +mdN)

Ideales Sus

Zustandsgleichunger;

Harranische .. PV = NRT

Musse (hune) ally goshow stante

R = 8314 Nm lund. K

habrische ... h= NcvT

er= {\frac{3}{2}R für einaton.}
\frac{2}{2}R = 2neiston.}
\frac{1}{2}R = Sonst

βsρ.,

dh=m. cng.dT

mcHodT = T.dS

The

 $\int_{\delta C} dS = m C_{H20} \cdot \int_{0.17}^{24+T_0} dT = m_{C_{H20}} \log \frac{297.15}{273.15}$

fürid. Gas NerdT = Tds - NRT LV Nor dT = ds - NR dv Now log = S-S-NR log V S = S + NR logy + New log To T= To (V6) Wer e 5-50 u= NorT = NorTo (Vo) Kor e Nor = u(s,v,N) allgomein gilt: Warn U als Funktion von S,V, and N gegeben ist, down want man b = U(S, V, N) Fundamentel. glichung oder Hermodyn. Potential When U(S,V,N) belownt ist, dann lann man davans die Zustendeglichungen ableiten du= 31 ds + 34 dv + 34 dn T-P M= chen. Pot.

 $u(\lambda S, \lambda V, \lambda N) = \lambda u(S, V, N)$ in labor: Cobbs Duham: U (S,V,N) = TS - PN + MN | X=1 extensive a intensive Zustands größen henograge. Spannungsgr. U(S, V, N) Sei gegeben und uns interessiat das Verhalden des System in der Umgebung 1) specifiche größen: $\alpha = \frac{\alpha}{N} \quad \varsigma = \frac{\varsigma}{N} \quad b = \frac{V}{N} \quad \Delta u = u \; (\varsigma, v)$ $\nu\left(S-S_{0}, \sigma-\sigma_{0}\right)=\nu\left(S_{0}, \sigma_{0}\right)+\left(\frac{\lambda u}{\lambda s}\right)\left(S-S_{0}\right)$ + (zn) (n-no) + of (2-20) + p (2-20)(n-t) + = (- 2) + -

$$T = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial s}\right)_{r} + a\left(s - s_{o}\right) + b\left(v - v_{o}\right)$$

$$de \qquad dr$$

isotlome Kompressibilitat

Homisder Ausdelmungskectlizient

 $K^{\perp} = -\frac{\Lambda}{\sqrt{2a}} \left(\frac{2b}{2a} \right)^{\perp}$

 $\alpha = \frac{1}{v} \left(\frac{3v}{3T} \right)_{p}$

Theo. 28.06

allgancin

u = u(5, v, N)

molare größen.

T= 20

6= 3/r

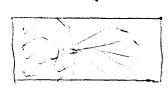
 $W = \frac{2N}{7N}$

u=TS-pV+uN

ideales Gas

PV = NRT

U=NCT



 $\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{3}$ $\left(\frac{2a}{5b}\right)^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty}$

u= 1 5= N $S = \frac{S}{n}$

 $\alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \qquad n^{2} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{36}{\sqrt{3}}$ $C_{n}=+\frac{\lambda L}{90}$ $C_{b}=L(\frac{3c}{3c})$

du= TdS -pdV +mdN

 $\left(\frac{7\alpha}{91}\right)$

$$dT = ads + bdr$$

$$-dp = bds + cdr$$

$$du = Tds - pdr$$

$$A) a,b,c durch a, 4, C, (cp) ausdrücken$$

$$2) \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} durch a,b,c aucdrücken$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{b^2 - ac}{bT} \right)_p = \frac{b}{b^2 - ac} \cdot \frac{1}{r}$$

$$4r = -\frac{ads}{r} \cdot \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{c_{v}}{c_{v}} = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\frac{c_{v}}{a_{v}} = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$a = \frac{T}{c_v}$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{u} = \frac{b}{a} \Rightarrow b = \frac{aT}{u_T c_v}$$

$$\frac{c_P}{u} = \frac{c_P T}{u_T c_v}$$

$$= -T v \alpha \cdot \frac{b}{a} = T v \frac{z^2}{k_T}$$

$$\left(\frac{3s}{3v}\right)_{ii} = \frac{7}{6}$$

$$\left(\frac{3p}{\delta v}\right)_{u} = -\left(Tc + bp\right) dv$$

$$\frac{ac-P_3}{c}$$

$$c_{b}-c_{b}=\frac{a_{K}c_{b}}{c}=\frac{a_{K}-a_{C}}{a_{C}}$$

$$\kappa:=\frac{c_{b}}{a_{K}}$$

$$\kappa:=\frac{c_{b}}{a_{K}}$$

$$\kappa:=\frac{c_{b}}{a_{K}}$$

$$\kappa:=\frac{c_{b}}{a_{K}}$$

 $-c - \frac{bP}{T} = -\left(\frac{cP}{cV} - \frac{P}{V} \frac{aT}{VT \cdot C_{T}}\right) = -\frac{1}{v_{T}C_{V}}\left(\frac{cP}{V}\right)$

$$c = \frac{c_{p}}{\sigma k_{r} c_{v}} = \frac{k}{\sigma k_{+}}$$

$$k := \frac{c_{p}}{c_{v}}$$

$$k := \frac{c_{p}}{c_{v}}$$

$$\left(\frac{\delta T}{\delta v}\right)_{\alpha}$$
: $t_{\alpha}T = \left(\frac{\delta T}{\delta r} + \frac{P}{a}\right) dv$

$$\frac{1}{100} \frac{1}{100} \frac{1}{100} = -\frac{1}{100} \left(\frac{P}{V} - \frac{1}{V} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{100} \frac{1}{100} \frac{1}{$$

 $k_T = + \frac{NRT}{VQ^2} = \frac{\Lambda}{P}$

K= - 7

adiabatische Expansion isentropisch: s=0

du = -pdv

ideals Gas

C, dT = - R dy

$$\left(\frac{T}{T_0}\right)_{co} = \left(\frac{a}{a}\right)_{co} \implies T = I_0\left(\frac{a}{a}\right)_{co}_{co}$$

$$\Rightarrow T = T \left(\frac{v_0}{v}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{R}{cv} + 1 = \frac{cp - cv}{cv} + 1 = \frac{cp}{cv} = k$$

pv = const., daher u = "Adiabeterinder"

Joule - Thompson

Por Proposed

Docasel

Energishilans: 40+ Poro = 41+ Pro

$$N T = \left(\frac{3h}{3s}\right)_{p}; \ v = \left(\frac{3h}{3p}\right)_{s}$$

$$N h\left(s, p\right) \Rightarrow \text{ist air Potential}$$

u >> : legendre-Transformation

Joule - Thompson

Por Proposed

Docasel

Entragishilans: in + Por = un + Pron

on h= "Enthalpie" = a + pv = const dh = d = d(u+pv) = Tds - pdv + pdv + vdp

$$A T = \left(\frac{3h}{3s}\right)_{p} : v = \left(\frac{3h}{3p}\right)_{s}$$

is >> legendre-Transformation

f= u-Ts Freie Eurogie

Jose - Trompson

e | | P Por+40 = 4,+ Por Enthalpie 4 dh = d (u+pv) = Tds - pdv + pdv + vdp dh = Tds - vdp vgl. du = Tds - pdv dh = h(s, p) $dh = \left(\frac{3h}{8s}\right)p ds + \left(\frac{3h}{8p}\right)s dp$ $V = \left(\frac{3h}{8p}\right)s$ Transformation f:= u-Ts freie Energie df = ... 4 Enstandige g:= u-Ts + pr freie Enthalpie (Zibbs Potat)

$$b = -\frac{1}{u_{r}}$$

 $k = -\frac{1}{k} \frac{\alpha}{C_{i}}$

$$k = -\frac{1}{k_r}$$

Cp = Cv + Tv at C = CP

cdT + bdp = (ac - b2) ds

dh = T cdT + bdp + vdp = 0

c dT+bdp = - \frac{rdp}{T} (ac-b2)-kdp Cit = (dT) = - T(ac-B) - b = - T(a-b/c)-E

 $a \cdot \frac{b^2}{c} = \frac{T}{c_0} - \frac{T^2 c^2 c_0 k_T}{k_T^2 c_0^2 c_0}$ $-\frac{1}{4}\left(\alpha-\frac{c}{b^2}\right)=-\frac{c^4}{4}+\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{4}\frac{c^4}{4}\frac{c^4}{4}$

$$-\frac{b}{c} = \frac{T_{\alpha} \nabla c_{\sigma} k_{\tau}}{y_{\tau} c_{\sigma} \cdot c_{\rho}}$$

$$= 7$$

$$C_{it} = \frac{T_{\alpha}^{2} v^{2} - v_{c\rho} k_{\tau} + T_{\alpha} c_{\sigma} k_{\tau} v}{k_{\tau} c_{\sigma} c_{\rho}}$$

$$c_{otre} c_{in}: c_{\rho} = c_{\sigma} + \frac{T_{\sigma} c_{\sigma}^{2}}{k_{\tau}}$$

ideals Gas

Wenn man ein id. Jæs durch die Drossel Schickt, sinkt die Temperatur nicht

gase missen gof. vergekählt werden.

Die Athmosphäre

$$0 = eg \cdot dx + dp$$

dp = -e-a. dx ("hydrostatishe Smudgl")

$$d\rho = \frac{R}{\mu} T_0 de$$

logo =
$$-\frac{mq}{RT} \cdot x + const$$
 $C_0 = e(0) = \frac{k}{RT} \cdot R$
 $e = e^{-\frac{mq}{RT}} \cdot x$

$$e = \frac{e_0}{2} \Rightarrow \log 2 = \frac{\mu g}{RT_0} \cdot \chi_R$$

$$P \sim e^{\kappa}$$
 less $P = P_0 \left(\frac{e}{e_0}\right)^{\kappa}$
 $dp = P_0 \ln \left(\frac{e}{e_0}\right)^{\kappa-1} \cdot \frac{1}{e_0} de$

$$e^{\kappa-\lambda} = e_0^{\kappa-\lambda} \left(\lambda - \frac{g(\kappa-\lambda)}{\kappa P_0} \cdot e_0 \cdot \kappa \right)$$

$$e = e_{o} \left(\Lambda - \frac{mq}{RT_{o}} \cdot \frac{V-1}{N} \cdot \times \right)^{\frac{1}{N-1}}$$

$$e = e_{o} \left(\Lambda - \frac{mq}{RT_{o}} \cdot \frac{2}{2} \times \right)^{5/2}$$

$$T = T_0 \left(\Lambda - \frac{N-N}{N} \cdot \frac{3N}{N} \cdot \chi \right)$$

Anstig der Temperaturist linear

Die ad. frenze Athmosphäre hat eine

(adiab.)
$$x_{\text{grows}} = x_{1/2}$$
 (isothern) $\frac{7}{2 \log 2} \approx 30 \text{ km}$

5,7,04

Ideales Gas

~ Pr= RT 10~ T Worme Liturg total

isothem: T = const => p~ adiabatish: => p~

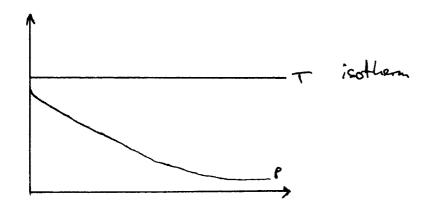
is attern : T = court } rolytrop adiabatisch : --.

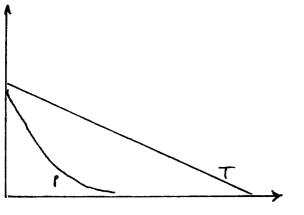
e= e e = 1 x , p= p. c = x } isothum
eT~ e* => T~ e*-1

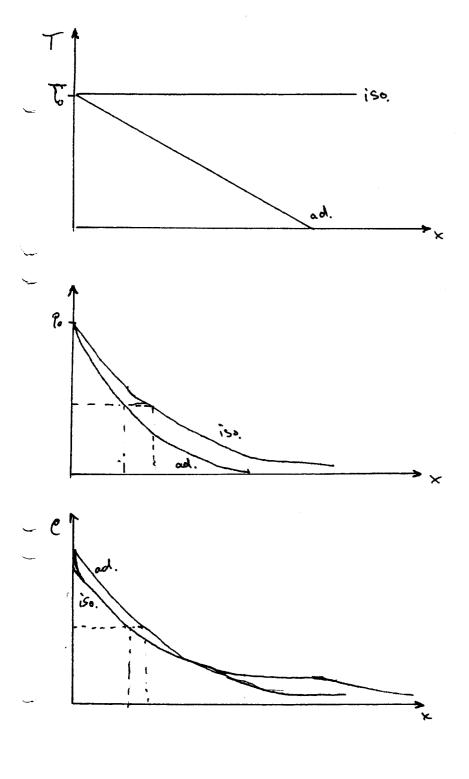
 $e - e_{o} \left(1 + \frac{Mq}{RT_{o}} \frac{N-1}{N} \right) \xrightarrow{\Lambda} e_{o} \left(1 - \frac{Mq}{RT_{o}} \right)$ $e - e_{o} \left(1 - \frac{Mq}{RT_{o}} \frac{N-1}{N} \right) \xrightarrow{N} e_{o} \left(1 - \frac{Mq}{RT_{o}} \right)$ $e - e_{o} \left(1 - \frac{Mq}{RT_{o}} \frac{N-1}{N} \right) \xrightarrow{N} e_{o} \left(1 - \frac{Mq}{RT_{o}} \right)$ $e - e_{o} \left(1 - \frac{Mq}{RT_{o}} \frac{N-1}{N} \right)$ $e - e_{o} \left(1 - \frac{Mq}{RT_{o}} \frac{N-1}{N} \right)$ $e - e_{o} \left(1 - \frac{Mq}{RT_{o}} \frac{N-1}{N} \right)$ $e - e_{o} \left(1 - \frac{Mq}{RT_{o}} \frac{N-1}{N} \right)$ $e - e_{o} \left(1 - \frac{Mq}{RT_{o}} \frac{N-1}{N} \right)$ $e - e_{o} \left(1 - \frac{Mq}{RT_{o}} \frac{N-1}{N} \right)$ $e - e_{o} \left(1 - \frac{Mq}{RT_{o}} \frac{N-1}{N} \right)$ $e - e_{o} \left(1 - \frac{Mq}{RT_{o}} \frac{N-1}{N} \right)$ $e - e_{o} \left(1 - \frac{Mq}{RT_{o}} \frac{N-1}{N} \right)$ $e - e_{o} \left(1 - \frac{Mq}{RT_{o}} \frac{N-1}{N} \right)$ $e - e_{o} \left(1 - \frac{Mq}{RT_{o}} \frac{N-1}{N} \right)$ $e - e_{o} \left(1 - \frac{Mq}{RT_{o}} \frac{N-1}{N} \right)$ $e - e_{o} \left(1 - \frac{Mq}{RT_{o}} \frac{N-1}{N} \right)$ $e - e_{o} \left(1 - \frac{Mq}{RT_{o}} \frac{N-1}{N} \right)$ $e - e_{o} \left(1 - \frac{Mq}{RT_{o}} \frac{N-1}{N} \right)$ $e - e_{o} \left(1 - \frac{Mq}{RT_{o}} \frac{N-1}{N} \right)$ $e - e_{o} \left(1 - \frac{Mq}{RT_{o}} \frac{N-1}{N} \right)$ $e - e_{o} \left(1 - \frac{Mq}{RT_{o}} \frac{N-1}{N} \right)$ $e - e_{o} \left(1 - \frac{Mq}{RT_{o}} \frac{N-1}{N} \right)$ $e - e_{o} \left(1 - \frac{Mq}{RT_{o}} \frac{N-1}{N} \right)$ $e - e_{o} \left(1 - \frac{Mq}{RT_{o}} \frac{N-1}{N} \right)$ $e - e_{o} \left(1 - \frac{Mq}{RT_{o}} \frac{N-1}{N} \right)$ $e - e_{o} \left(1 - \frac{Mq}{RT_{o}} \frac{N-1}{N} \right)$ $e - e_{o} \left(1 - \frac{Mq}{RT_{o}} \frac{N-1}{N} \right)$ $e - e_{o} \left(1 - \frac{Mq}{RT_{o}} \frac{N-1}{N} \right)$ $e - e_{o} \left(1 - \frac{Mq}{RT_{o}} \frac{N-1}{N} \right)$ $e - e_{o} \left(1 - \frac{Mq}{RT_{o}} \frac{N-1}{N} \right)$ $e - e_{o} \left(1 - \frac{Mq}{RT_{o}} \frac{N-1}{N} \right)$ $e - e_{o} \left(1 - \frac{Mq}{RT_{o}} \frac{N-1}{N} \right)$ $e - e_{o} \left(1 - \frac{Mq}{RT_{o}} \frac{N-1}{N} \right)$ $e - e_{o} \left(1 - \frac{Mq}{RT_{o}} \frac{N-1}{N} \right)$ $e - e_{o} \left(1 - \frac{Mq}{RT_{o}} \frac{N-1}{N} \right)$ $e - e_{o} \left(1 - \frac{Mq}{RT_{o}} \frac{N-1}{N} \right)$ $e - e_{o} \left(1 - \frac{Mq}{RT_{o}} \frac{N-1}{N} \right)$ $e - e_{o} \left(1 - \frac{Mq}{RT_{o}} \frac{N-1}{N} \right)$ $e - e_{o} \left(1 - \frac{Mq}{RT_{o}} \frac{N-1}{N} \right)$ $e - e_{o} \left(1 - \frac{Mq}{RT_{o}} \frac{N-1}{N} \right)$ $e - e_{o} \left(1 - \frac{Mq}{RT_{o}} \frac{N-1}{N} \right)$ $e - e_{o} \left(1 - \frac{Mq}{RT_{o}} \frac{N-1}{N} \right)$

=> p~e4/; k- cp (75,3)

Keine Vårme leitung







Van der Waals - gas

 $\left(P + \frac{\alpha}{V^2}\right)\left(V - b\right) = RT$ b · Eigenvolumen a= CT- a 1/2: Kolisionskrafte P= RT - a Igothema - Writisclor Punt Vane Verthiszana Vene Mousell- Wand Maxwell - Konstmktion li berganas gases Fl. " in borh: take Fliss." F = F iver beine bond, - l'aine

Tur, Pur, Ver.

Die Isotherme am brit. Punkt hat eine hor. Tangente

$$1.7.$$
 Ablait. = 0
$$0 = p' = -\frac{RT}{(r-b)^2} + \frac{2a}{v^2} \times \frac{RT}{(r-b)^2} - \frac{2a}{r^2}$$

$$0 = b_{1} = \frac{561}{(1-b)^{2}} - \frac{6a}{4} = \frac{561}{(1-b)^{2}} = \frac{6a}{4}$$

$$RT_{Nr} = \frac{2c}{(3b)^2} 4b^2 = \frac{8a}{27b}$$

$$P_{hr} = \frac{8a}{7275-25} - \frac{a}{9b^2} = \frac{a}{27 \cdot 5^2}$$

$$Z := \frac{T}{T_{uv}} \qquad T := \frac{P}{Puv} \qquad \varphi := \frac{\sigma}{\sigma_{uv}}$$

$$\left(\pi + \frac{3}{p^2}\right)\left(3\phi - 1\right) = 8\tau$$

Sterling - Motor

-> Carnot'sche hreisprotess

1. Hauptsatz der Thermodynamik

AL = AQ +AW

U inne Energie

a Warnemenge

W mechanische Arbeit

PN= ST NKT

2, ...

P=F/A Pur Weg

AU wenn V=const?

U = 2f NKT inner Energie ideales gas

 $\Delta u = 8Q$; $\delta Q = const. \Delta T$

an = 3+ NN DI sery:

Sport Warme eines ichealen gasses const = 2 f Nk ; Nik = R allg. gusharstante =多もりかん V Anzahl der Mole cu= 2fuR Spez. Warmehapazitat molare Warnekapazitat C,=2fR=2fkk Anderung der inneren Energie bei konstantem Druck W2+92=NA Sw = -P. AV DB = Vaq + UA - Q - DB = NA für ein Mol J P.V = NA KET au + pav = 80 AU + NA KOST = SQ

27 Na kg at + Na kg at = SQ

Sa = (2++1) NA ka AT

$$C_p = \frac{f+2}{2} N_A k_B = \frac{f+2}{2} R$$
 $C_p = C_V + R$
 $\frac{dp}{dv} = \frac{f+2}{f} = : K \quad (kappa, Adiabaten index)$
 $R = Const$
 $V =$

$$\int_{S} c_{v} dT' = -R \int_{V} dV'$$

$$c_{v} \ln(\overline{c}) = -R \ln(\overline{V})$$

$$\ln(\overline{T})^{c_{v}} = -\ln(\overline{V})^{R}$$

T. V = = = = T. V -1 ; K = C+ >1

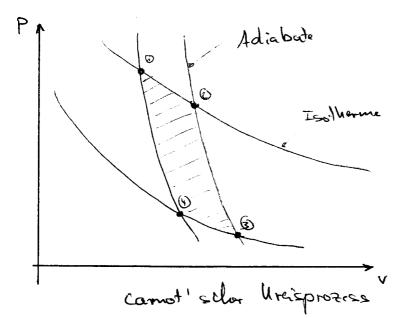
$$T^{2}v \cdot V^{R} = const. =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} T \cdot V & cv \\ \hline Cv & cv \end{bmatrix} = const.$$

P.V = 2



 $\ln\left(\frac{T}{\xi}\right)^{4r} + \ln\left(\frac{V}{V_0}\right)^{R} = 0$



Verdampfungswärme pro kunol . a May Wasser 4200 S/K für Erwörmung Mug Wasce verdampter 100° fl -> 100° Dupt 225000 & /kg 1. HP+S+z

The = Types

Pre = Pypes

Vife << Vages

Sign << Signs

dg =-sdt + vdp

=> gre = ggas dran. Potential

Dagger = - Sages AT + vogs Ap

Dafe - - Ste DT + Vie AP

Aggres = Agte

 $\frac{\Delta P}{\Delta T} = \frac{-5fe + 5cycs}{-5fe + 5cycs} = \frac{7EQ}{T \cdot \Delta V}.$ $Q = \sqrt{5} \cdot T \cdot P'(T) \quad \text{Skidning for Clausius - Cl.}$

Beziehung zw. Steigung de Damptdrich hurve und Verdamptungseinergie

Wasser!

dp/ dT/100°C = 3700 Nm2K

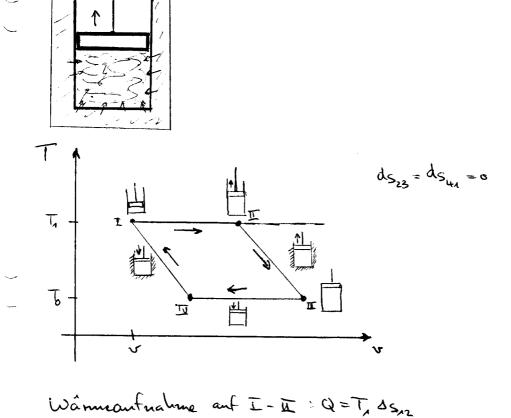
Vgas = RT = 8314.373 1 1 m² = 31 m³ Vande

to für 18 kg, HzO als idealos gas

$$Q = \frac{3100 \cdot 31 \cdot 373}{\text{ling}} \quad \frac{\text{Nin}}{\text{ling}}$$

$$\widetilde{Q} = \frac{Q}{18} = 2.25 \cdot 10^6 \frac{1}{\text{lig}}$$

Wirme-Kraft-Hardine / Winne-Pumpe



A = & p dv $\gamma = \frac{24}{80}$ Wirhungsgrad der Graftmasch.

= &Tds - &du = - &du + T, A S12 + TO A S34

, da lheis prozess

Beim Küllschvank:

nickwartslaufen

$$\sqrt{\text{valle}} = \frac{\overline{b} \Delta s_{34}}{\overline{A}} = \frac{\overline{b}}{\overline{1}_{4} - \overline{1}_{6}}$$

Winnepunpe 1

There = 3000 4

Lunt - K+dx head

const. spec: heat (just a for solid)

U=c.T ; c = const.

in=2 2x 2= const. morgy current

(u(t+dt) - u(t)) dx = total enorgy increase= (iu(x) - iu(x+dx)) dt

 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$

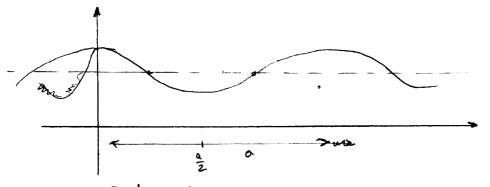
 $\left| \frac{3T}{3t} \right| = \frac{3T}{3x^2} = \frac{3T}{3x^2} = \frac{3T}{3x^2}$ equ. of heat conduction

guessed solution:

 $T(x,t) = T_0 \sqrt{t+t} e^{-\frac{C}{4\lambda} \frac{x^2}{t+\tau}}$

alternative ansatz:

17 Ta(x,t)= cos 20x e = 2 4x2 t + const



Fourier - Integral

bei andlichan Bareich: -> Fourier - Petre