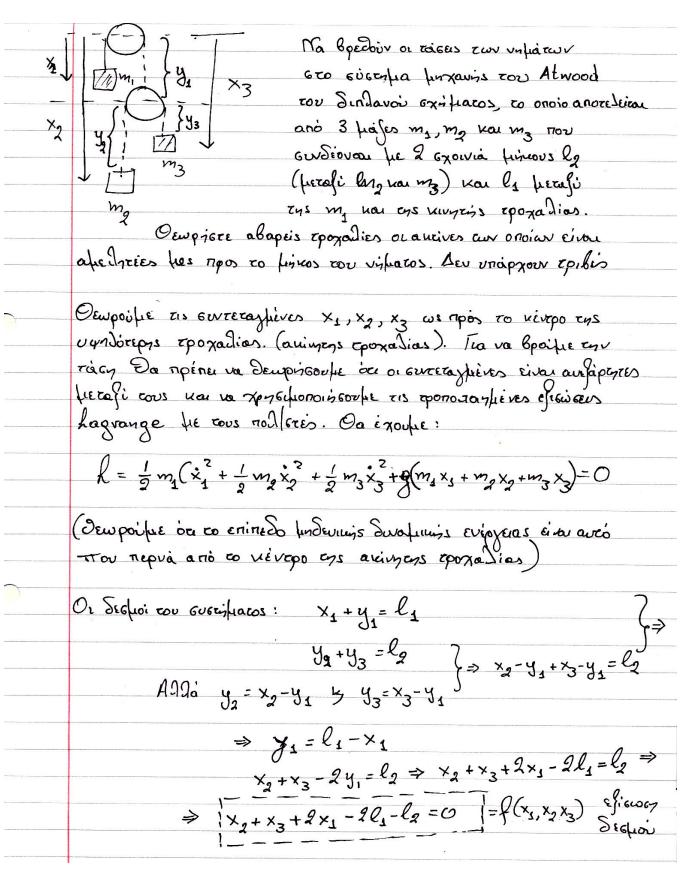
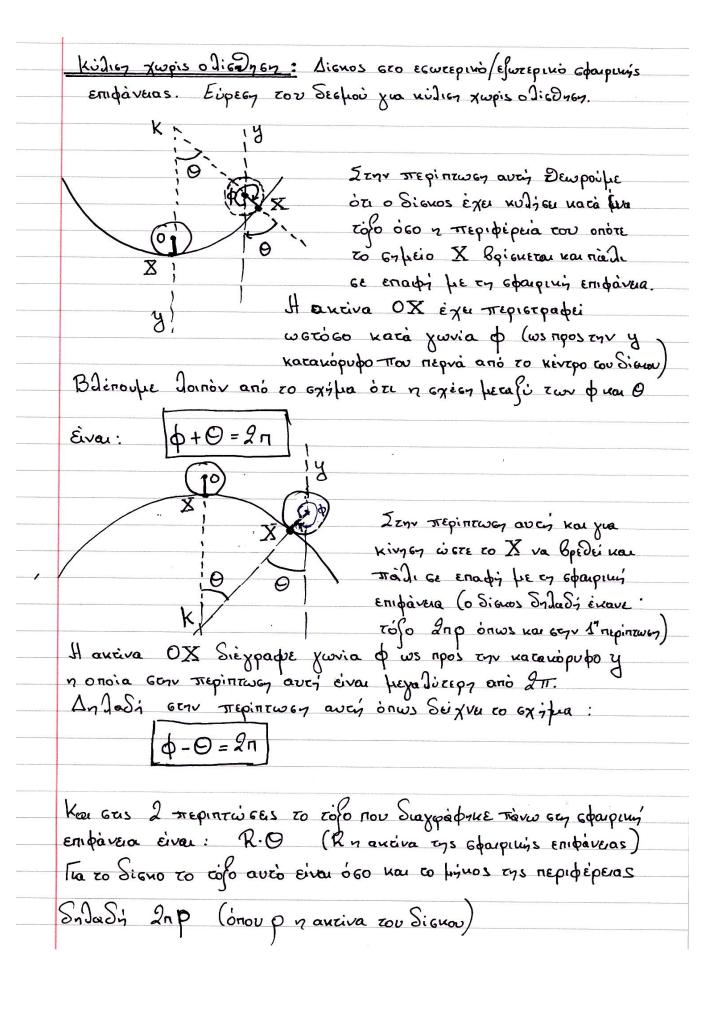
## ΦΥΣ 133 – 5° ΦΡΟΝΤΙΣΤΗΡΙΟ



Or esièvers hogrange da civar:  $x_1: \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_1} = 0 \frac{\partial f(x_2, x_2, x_3)}{\partial x_1} \Rightarrow m_1 \ddot{x}_1 - m_0 = 20$  $x_2: \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}_2} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x_2} = 2 \frac{\partial f(x_1, x_2, x_3)}{\partial x_2} \Rightarrow m_1 \dot{x}_2 - m_2 g = 2$ And the elicuser too Section Exorte: x2 + x3 + 2x1 - 2l1-l2 =0 => ⇒ ×2+×3+2×1=0 ⇒ ×2+×3=-2×1 And (B)  $\Lambda(\Gamma) \Rightarrow m_2 m_3 \times_2 - m_2 m_3 q = \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} m_3 m_2 \times_3 - m_3 m_2 q = \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} m_3 m_2 \times_3 - m_3 m_2 q = \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} m_3 m_2 \times_3 - m_3 m_2 q = \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} m_3 m_2 \times_3 - m_3 m_2 q = \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} m_3 m_2 \times_3 - m_3 m_2 q = \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} m_3 m_2 \times_3 - m_3 m_2 q = \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} m_3 m_2 \times_3 - m_3 m_2 q = \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} m_3 m_2 \times_3 - m_3 m_2 q = \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} m_3 m_2 \times_3 - m_3 m_2 q = \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} m_3 m_2 \times_3 - m_3 m_2 q = \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} m_3 m_2 \times_3 - m_3 m_2 q = \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} m_3 m_2 \times_3 - m_3 m_2 q = \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} m_3 m_2 + m_3 m_2 q = \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} m_3 m_2 + m_3 m_2 q = \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} m_3 m_2 + m_3 m_2 q = \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} m_3 m_2 + m_3 m_2 q = \lim_{n \to \infty} m_3 m_2 + m_3 m_2 = \lim_{n \to \infty} m_3 m_3 = \lim_{n \to \infty} m_3 = \lim_{n$ > mg mg (x2+x3) - 2mgmg g = 1 (m3+m2) => (△) = 2 x mg m3 - 2 mg m3 g = d (m3+mg) = d = -2 x mg m3 - 2 mg g Onote and the (A) => × = (2) + m, g)/m1 -2 m2m3 (2)+m,g) - 2 m2m3 g = ] (m3+m2) =>  $\Rightarrow \Im[(m_3 + m_2)m_1 + 4m_2m_3] = -2m_1m_2m_3g - 2m_1m_2m_3g \Rightarrow$ > 1 [ (m, m3 + m, m2 + 4 m2 m3)] = -4 m, m2 m3 g =>  $\Rightarrow \int = \frac{-4m_1m_2m_3}{m_1m_2 + m_1m_3 + 4m_2m_3} \Rightarrow \int = -\frac{4g}{\frac{4}{m_1} + \frac{1}{m_2} + \frac{1}{m_3}}$  $T = m_1 x_1 - m_1 g = x_1 - x_2 = 20 \Rightarrow T = \frac{-89}{\frac{1}{4m_1} + \frac{1}{m_0} + \frac{1}{m_1}}$ 



$2\pi \rho = (\phi + \Theta)\rho = R\Theta \Rightarrow \phi \rho = (R - \rho)\Theta$ και χια τη $2^{n}$ περίπτωση έχουμε: $2\pi \rho = (\phi - \Theta)\rho = R\Theta \Rightarrow \phi \rho = (R + \rho)\Theta$ Ακόμα και χια τινα τυχαία στεριστροφή $2\pi$ είχαμε ότι: $2\pi \beta - \Theta = \phi \Rightarrow \phi + \theta = 2\pi s 1^{n}$ περίπτωση τοχαία $2\pi \beta + \Theta = \phi \Rightarrow \phi + \theta = 2\pi s 1^{n}$ περίπτωση $2\pi \beta + \Theta = \phi \Rightarrow \phi + \Theta = 2\pi s 1^{n}$ περίπτωση $2\pi \beta + \Theta = \phi \Rightarrow \phi + \Theta = 2\pi s 1^{n}$ περίπτωση $2\pi \beta + \Theta = \phi \Rightarrow \phi + \Theta = 2\pi s 1^{n}$ περίπτωση $2\pi \beta + \Theta = \phi \Rightarrow \phi + \Theta = 2\pi s 1^{n}$ περίπτωση $2\pi \beta + \Theta \Rightarrow \varphi + \Theta = 2\pi s 1^{n}$ περίπτωση $2\pi \beta + \Theta \Rightarrow \varphi + \Theta = 2\pi s 1^{n}$ περίπτωση $2\pi \beta + \Theta \Rightarrow \varphi + \Theta = \varphi + \Theta \Rightarrow \varphi + $	Enofières		1 TEPINTO		
και χια τη $2^{2}$ περίπτωση έχουμε: $2\pi \rho = (\phi - \Theta) \rho = R\Theta \Rightarrow \phi \rho = (R + \phi) \Theta$ (η  Ακόμα και χια μια τυχαία περιστροφή $\Omega$ α είχαμε ότι: $2\pi \beta - \Theta = \phi \Rightarrow \phi + \theta = 2\pi s 1^{2}$ περίπτωση  τοχαία $\Omega$ περιστροφή $\Omega$		2 TT P =	( d+0) p	= RO ⇒	φ p = (R-p) 0
Avola un ju fila Tuzaia Tepistropo de eixalie òti: $2\pi S - \Theta = \phi \Rightarrow \phi + \theta = 2\pi s  1^{2} \pi \epsilon pintwey$ Toxaia  Tepistrophy $2\pi S + \theta = \phi \Rightarrow \phi = 0 = 2\pi s  2^{2} \pi \epsilon pintwey$ Onote $2\pi S p = R\Theta \Rightarrow R\Theta = \begin{cases} p(\phi + \Theta) \\ p(\phi - \Theta) \end{cases}$ Ola autà ta tofa civai ica juaci exoufic uilio zwpis	Kai Zia	ey 22 neg	pinzway ixo	ufie:	
$2\pi S - \Theta = \phi \Rightarrow \phi + \theta = 2\pi S I^2$ περίπτως γ περιστροφή $2\pi S + \theta = \phi \Rightarrow \phi = \theta = 2\pi S I^2$ περίπτως γ Θπότε $2\pi S \rho = R\Theta \Rightarrow R\Theta = \begin{cases} \rho(\phi + \Theta) \\ \rho(\phi - \Theta) \end{cases}$ Όλα αυτά τα τόβα είναι ίδα χιατί έχουψε κύλιος χωρίς		2пр =	(q-0) p =	RO ⇒	φp=(R+p)0 (1
Onôte $2\pi S p = R\Theta \Rightarrow R\Theta = \begin{cases} p(\phi + \Theta) \\ p(\phi - \Theta) \end{cases}$ Ola autà ta tôfa civar isa quaci exorpre noble $\pi$					
Onôte $2\pi S p = R\Theta \Rightarrow R\Theta = \begin{cases} p(\phi + \Theta) \\ p(\phi - \Theta) \end{cases}$ Ola autà ta tôfa civar isa quaci exorpre noble $\pi$		2115-0	$(\phi \Rightarrow \phi + \theta)$	=2ns 1" nepinr	w67
Onôte $2\pi S p = R\Theta \Rightarrow R\Theta = \begin{cases} p(\phi + \Theta) \\ p(\phi - \Theta) \end{cases}$ Ola autà ta tôfa civar isa quaci exorpre noble $\pi$	TEPIGTPOPY	275+6	) = φ » φ•Θ=	2ns 2" nepinzo	067
Ola autà τα τόβα είναι ίσα χιατί έχουμε κύθιση χωρίς οθίσθηση. Οι εβιςώσως των δεσμών σας 2 περιπτώσως δίνονται οιπό τις σχέσως (Α) και (Β)	Onò	ze 21	15p= RO	> R0=	ρ(φ+Θ) [ρ(φ-Θ)
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	ο βίοθης Οι εβί τις εχι	7. ςώ6υς των έςεις (Α)	Section 62	ις 2 περιπτώ	sees Sivovær orno
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