

## Задача №1

1) Запись на выражение гравитационного

$$E_{\text{н.к.}} E \approx \frac{kq}{r} \Rightarrow E \approx \frac{q}{r}$$

$$2) \text{Написать выражение } q = \frac{mg}{L} = \frac{q_0}{L}$$

$$E_0 = E \cdot L \\ E_0 = \frac{q_0}{L} \text{ при } 2U_0 \quad E_0 = \frac{2U_0}{L}$$

3) Написать выражение

$$\frac{q_0}{L} \cdot q = mg \\ q = \frac{mgL}{q_0}$$

$$\text{т.к. при } 2U_0, \quad E_2 = 2E_1.$$

Написать выражение

$$q' = \frac{2mgL}{q_0} \\ q' = \frac{2U_0}{L} - mg = mg$$

$$mg - mg = mg \\ q_0 = 3g$$

## 5) Написать формулу

$$q' E_2 + mg = mg$$

$$mg + mg = mg$$

$$5g = q' \\ \text{Следовательно } q' \text{ можно выразить из формулы}$$

но не напрямую.

тогда

$$q' \frac{t_1^2}{2} = L$$

$$t_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2L}{3g}}$$

$$T = t_1 + t_2 =$$

$$t_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2L}{5g}} = \sqrt{\frac{2L}{3g}} + \sqrt{\frac{2L}{5g}}$$

Написать общее выражение времени

$$T = t_1 + t_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2L}{3g}} + \sqrt{\frac{2L}{5g}}$$

Второй же способ не получился

$$T = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta T} = \frac{q' L}{q_0 \left( \frac{2L}{3g} + \frac{2L}{5g} \right)} = \frac{q' g L}{q_0 \left( \frac{2L}{3g} + \frac{2L}{5g} \right)}$$

$$\text{Однако: } T = \frac{UmgL}{U_0 \left( \frac{2L}{3g} + \frac{2L}{5g} \right)}$$

3) Rotační vibrace gaseous species by  $\text{O}_3$ ,

b.r. molecular symmetry strong

$$\frac{MgL}{L} + \frac{mgL}{2} = \frac{(m+\mu)L\omega^2}{2}$$

4) Permanent dipole.

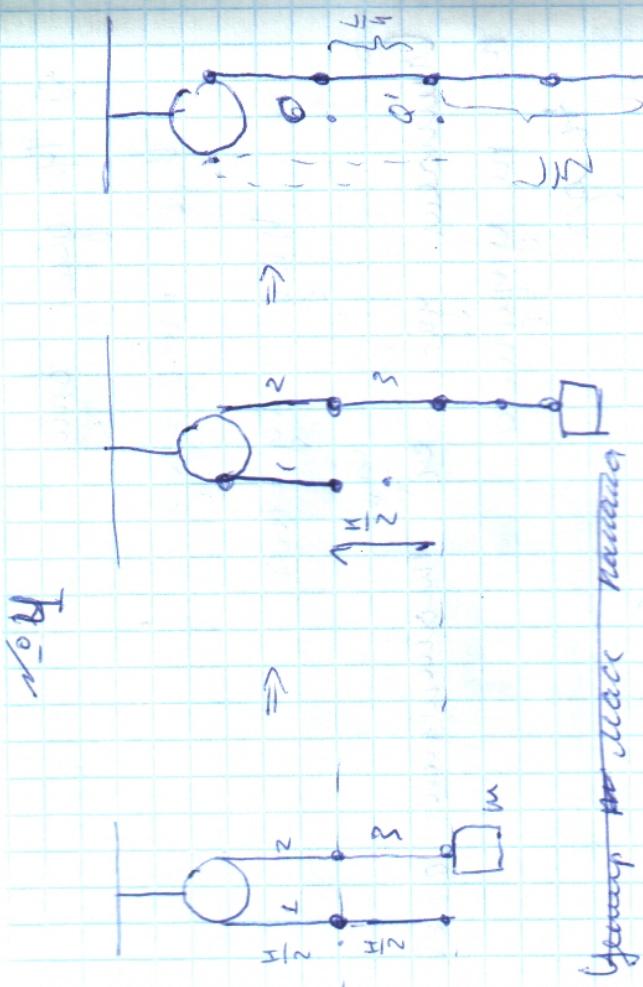
$$\frac{MgL}{L} + \frac{mgL}{2} = \frac{(m+\mu)L\omega^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{MgL}{L} + \frac{mgL}{4} = \frac{(m+\mu)L\omega^2}{2}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{MgL}{L} + \frac{mgL}{2} &= \frac{mL\omega^2}{2} \\ \frac{MgL}{L} + \frac{mgL}{16} &= \frac{mL\omega^2}{2} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad \begin{aligned} \frac{MgL}{L} + \frac{mgL}{4} &= \frac{mL\omega^2}{2} \\ \frac{MgL}{L} + \frac{mgL}{4} &= \frac{mL\omega^2}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$MgL + 4mgL = \frac{mL\omega^2}{2}$$

$$\mu = \frac{8m\omega^2 - 4mgL}{gL - 8\omega^2}$$



1) Dihedral 1+2-3 no symmetry  
obtuse nonconical, no net moment  
impulse no hypersurface

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \Delta E_n &= -\Delta E_r \\ \Delta E_n &= \frac{\mu}{L} \cdot \frac{mgL}{4} = \frac{mgL}{4} \underbrace{\left( \frac{\mu}{L} + \frac{g}{\omega} \right)}_{\text{constant}} \\ &= \frac{MgL}{16} + \frac{mgL}{4} = \frac{(m+\mu)L\omega^2}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$MgL + 4mg = 2mu^2 + 2mu^2$$

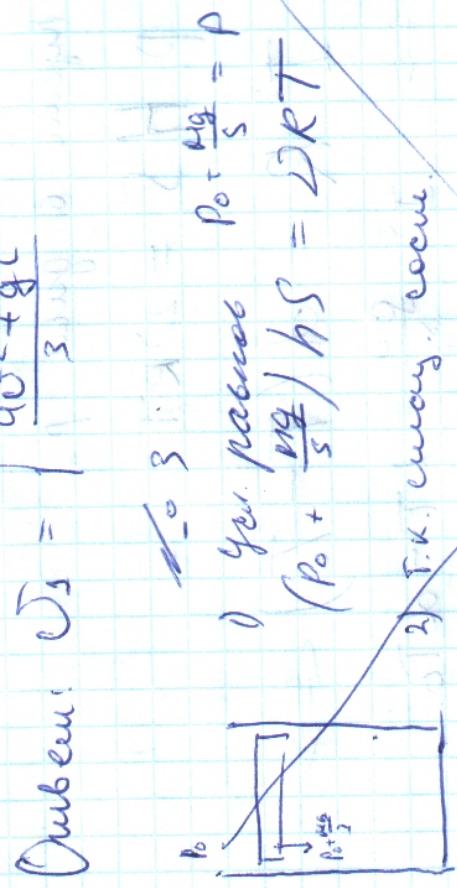
$$u_2^2 = \frac{MgL + 2mg}{2(m + M)}$$

$$u_1^2 = \frac{\left(\frac{4mgL - 8mu^2}{8u^2 - g^2}\right) g^2 + 2mgl}{2\left(m + \frac{4mgl - 8mu^2}{8u^2 - g^2}\right)} =$$

$$= \frac{g\left(\frac{4mgl - 8mu^2}{8u^2 - g^2}\right) + \frac{2mgl(8u^2 - g^2)}{8u^2 - g^2}}{2\left(\frac{8mu^2 - mgl + mu^2}{8u^2 - g^2}\right)} =$$

$$\frac{4m^2l^2 - 8mu^2g^2 + 16mu^2g(-2ug^2l^2 + 6mgl)}{16m} =$$

$$\frac{8u^2 + 2gl}{6} = \frac{4u^2g^2 + 2ug^2l^2}{6} =$$



1) Gesch. passos  $P_0 + \frac{Mg}{S} = P$

$\left(\frac{P_0}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{Mgh}{S} = d(T - T_0)$

2) F.K. energy. ecue.

3) Gesch. nov  $T_0$

$dQ = pdV + \Delta H + d(T - T_0) dt$

$T_0$ , who represent regnudance temp.  
obligue obogue o now, who who  
walla 0

Cue. queee

1) Negativ ent. galler P

$$P \cdot H \cdot S = D R T$$

$$T^2 R = d(T - T_0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow T^2 \frac{QH}{S} = dT - dT_0$$

negativ ent. nahezu konst

$$T = \frac{P H S}{D R}$$

||

$$\frac{T^2 QH}{S} = \frac{d P H S}{D R} - d T_0$$

$$H \left( \frac{d P S}{D R} - \frac{T^2 S}{S} \right) = d T_0$$

$$H = \frac{d D R T_0 S}{d P S^2 - T^2 S D R}$$

H rezip: bspw. neu

$$d P S^2 = T^2 S D R$$

$$d P = \frac{D R T_0^2 S}{D S^2}$$

$$2) \quad d P = T_0 / 2$$

$$P H S = D R T$$

$$\frac{T_0^2}{4} \frac{QH}{S} = d(T - T_0)$$

$$d P = T_0 / 4$$

$$P H S = D R T_1$$

$$\frac{T_0^2}{16} \frac{QH}{S} = d(T_2 - T_0)$$

$$4) \quad \frac{T_0^2}{16} \frac{QH_L}{S} = d \left( \frac{P h_L}{D R} - T_0 \right)$$

$$h_1 = h \left( \frac{4 I_0^2 g}{4S} - \frac{I_0^2 g}{4S} \right) =$$

$$15 I_0^2 g$$

$$= h \cdot \frac{\frac{3}{4} \frac{I_0^2 g}{S}}{16S} = \frac{\frac{3}{4} \frac{I_0^2 g}{S} h}{16S}$$

$$= h \cdot \frac{\frac{3}{4} \frac{I_0^2 g}{S}}{15 I_0^2 g} = \frac{\frac{3}{4} \frac{I_0^2 g}{S} h}{15 I_0^2 g}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{3}{4} \frac{I_0^2 g h}{S}}{15 I_0^2 g} = \frac{3 \cdot 16 \cdot h}{15 \cdot 4 \cdot S}$$

$$= \frac{3 \cdot 16 \cdot h}{15 \cdot 4 \cdot S} = \frac{4h}{5}$$

Quellen:  $h_2 = \frac{4h}{5}$

$$\frac{I_0^2 g}{16S}$$

cue. gauve

$$5) \frac{I_0^2}{16} \frac{\partial h_1}{S} = \frac{h_1 \frac{\partial PS}{DR} - dT_0}{DR}$$

$$\frac{I_0^2}{16} \frac{\partial h}{S} = \frac{h \frac{\partial PS}{DR} - dT_0}{DR}$$

$$\frac{I_0^2}{16} \frac{\partial h_1}{S} = \frac{h_1 \frac{\partial PS}{DR} - \frac{I_0^2 g h}{4S}}{DR}$$

$$\frac{I_0^2}{16} \frac{\partial h}{S} = \frac{h \frac{\partial PS}{DR} - \frac{I_0^2 g h}{4S}}{DR}$$

$$\frac{I_0^2}{16} \frac{\partial h_1}{S} - \frac{dPS}{DR} = \frac{I_0^2 g h}{4S} - \frac{h \frac{\partial PS}{DR}}{DR}$$

$$h_1 \left( \frac{I_0^2 g}{16S} - \frac{dPS}{DR} \right) = h \left( \frac{I_0^2 g}{4S} - \frac{dPS}{DR} \right)$$

$$h_1 \left( \frac{I_0^2 g}{16S} - \frac{I_0^2 g}{16S} \right) = h \left( \frac{2 \cdot 16 \cdot h}{15 \cdot 4 \cdot S} - \frac{I_0^2 g}{16S} \right)$$

$$h_1 \left( \frac{I_0^2 g}{16S} - \frac{I_0^2 g}{16S} \right) = h \left( \frac{32 \cdot h}{15 \cdot 4 \cdot S} - \frac{I_0^2 g}{16S} \right)$$

Samuel 2015 1-11. Theorie

$$-KX + mg - Q_1 g s(h-x) - \\ - Q_2 g S(a-h+x) = m\ddot{x}^o$$

$$mg = \ddot{x}^o + Kx + Q_1 g s(h-x) + \\ + Q_2 g S(a-h+x)$$

$$mg = \ddot{x}^o + Kx = Q_1 g s h + \underline{Q_2 g s h} + \\ + \underline{Q_2 g s q} - \underline{Q_1 g s h}$$

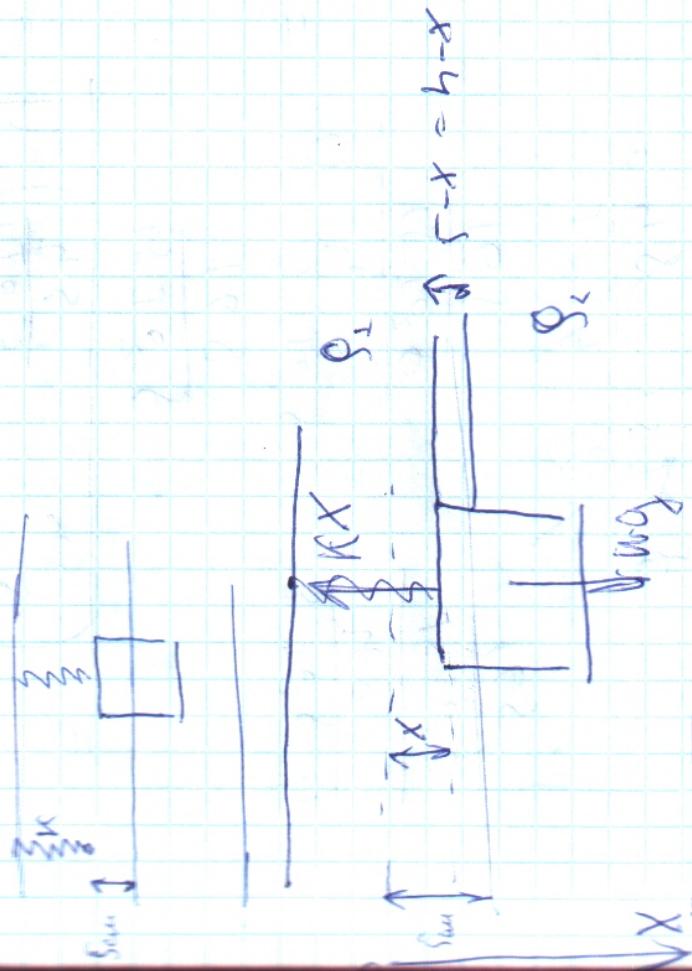
$$mg - Q_1 g s h + Q_2 g s h - Q_1 g s q = \\ = \ddot{x}^o + Kx + x(P_2 g s - P_1 g s)$$

$$= \ddot{x}^o + Kx + x(K + P_2 g s - P_1 g s) \\ \text{Parameter} \quad \text{aus gl. beseitigen}$$

$$C = \ddot{x}^o + \omega^2 x \\ \text{eine reelle } X = A \sin \omega t + B \cos \omega t + \frac{C}{\omega}$$

$Q_1$  - Dreh. m.  $g$  - mit TB nach.

$Q_2$  - Dreh. m.  $\omega$



$$KX + Q_1 g s(h-x) + \\ + Q_2 g S(a-h+x) = pag \\ KX + Q_1 g (h-x) + Q_2 g (a-h+x) = \\ pag - pag - pag - pag$$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{K + Q_2 g_S - g_1 g_S}{m} \sqrt{\frac{Q a^3}{K + Q_2 g_S - g_1 g_S}}$$

$Q_2$  konstanter Faktor

 $T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{K + Q_2 g_S - g_1 g_S}} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{Q a^3}{K + Q_2 g_S - g_1 g_S}}$ 

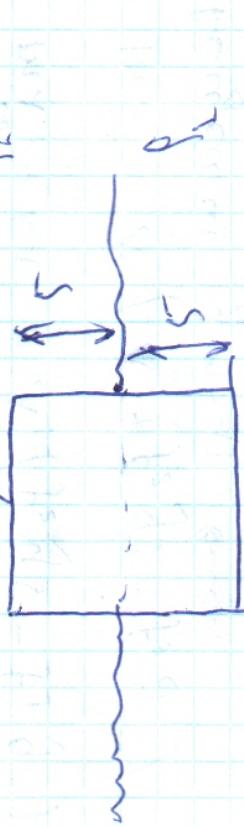
1. K. über die Frequenz zwei Schwingungen

2. K. mit  $2\pi/\text{Kurs}$   
wurde neu ob der periodisch

$x > 0$

Zwischen den beiden Massen

$X = 0 \quad \text{z.B. Verbindung: } \sum \Delta x = 0$



Durch  $T = 0,385 \omega$   
wurde  $T = 0,314 \text{ s}$

$$\Omega \text{mbauer: } T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{Q a^3}{K + Q_2 g_S - g_1 g_S}}$$

$Q_2 = \frac{g_2}{a^2}$

$Q_2 \in \{Q_1, Q_2\}$

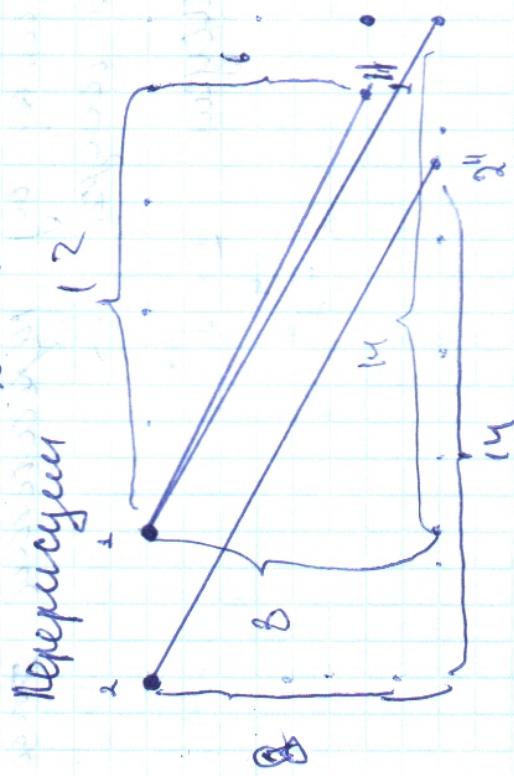
$$T = 0,385 \omega \quad \text{wurde } T = 0,314$$

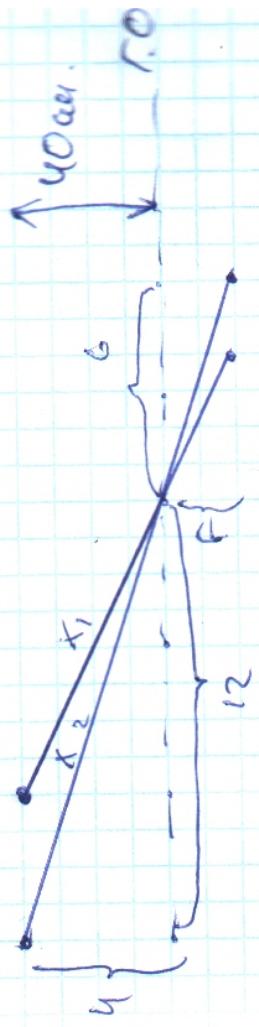
Oda Bahn: T.K. normale. Haben ob  
Volumenänderung & Repetition.

$\sqrt{0,05}$

Separation zwischen den Massen

$F = \frac{1}{2} k \cdot b^2 \text{ L. const.}$





$$\frac{1}{F} + \frac{1}{2F} = \frac{1}{F}$$

$$\frac{2F+F}{2F^2} = \frac{1}{F}$$

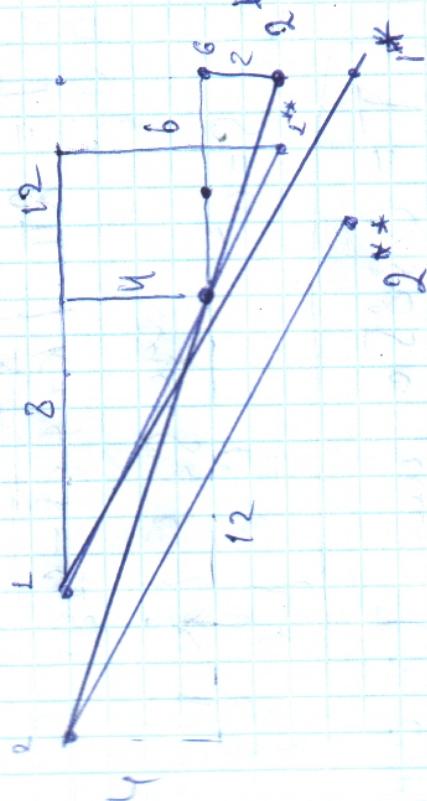
$$F = 20 \text{ cm}$$

$$F = 13,3 \text{ cm}$$

Quellen: A)  $L = 40 \text{ cm}$

$$6) F = 13,3 \text{ cm}$$

$$x_2 = 89,4 \text{ cm} - 12,6,5 = 76,7 \text{ cm}$$



- Quellen: 1)  $x_1 = 2 - 2^{**} \text{ und } x_2 = 1 - 2^{**}$   
2)  $x_1 = 2 - 2^{**} \text{ und } x_2 = 1 - 2^{**}$   
3)  $x_1 = 2 - 2^{**} \text{ und } x_2 = 1 - 2^{**}$   
4)  $x_1 = 2 - 2^{**} \text{ und } x_2 = 1 - 2^{**}$

$$4) \text{ Rechnungen } \begin{aligned} x_1 &= 1 - 2^{**} \\ x_2 &= 2 - 2^{**} \end{aligned}$$