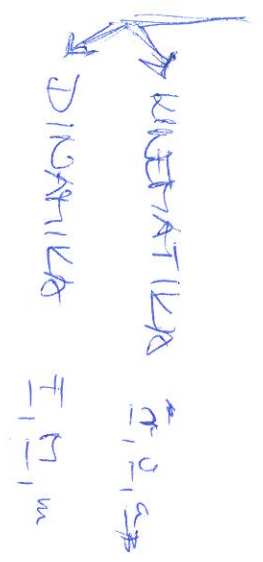


MECHANIKA mivel foglalkozik?

→ tömegpont p.l. molekulák, Föld
 → tangens-nak p.l. kórházak
 → kiterjedt test p.l. molekulák, Föld

→ minden test \vec{r} -re alakítható (deformáció tejedése)
 → deformálható test / szilárd anyagok
 → folyadékok



51 s: \vec{e}_{123} ; m: függvény ; kg: egység ; A, a, v, w

↑ allanál!
 ↑ kiegészítés, újítás
 ↑ kiegészítés, ábrák

KINEMATIKA

von. nak. (bizonyíték) p.l. azok, ut, irányok
 szöveg. nak. (szöveg a fizikában) a szövegszerűség

$$\Delta v = v(t+\Delta t) - v(t)$$

$$\langle a \rangle \triangleq \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t}$$

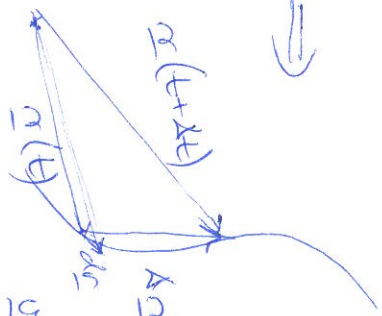
átlaggyorsulás

pillanatnyi gyorsulás

$$a = \frac{dv}{dt} = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t} = \dot{v} = \ddot{r}$$



["pályák" váltak?]



$$\Delta r = r(t+\Delta t) - r(t)$$

$$\langle v \rangle \triangleq \frac{\Delta r}{\Delta t}$$

↑ átlagsz. (↑)
 pillanatnyi seb. (↑)
 ↑ átlagsz. (↑)

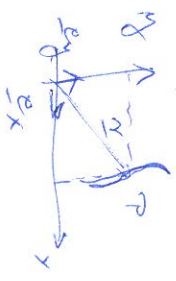
↑ $v \parallel \Delta r$: pálya érintője
 ↑ megfigyelés nem váltak

(ami az, hogy
 váltak átlagsz. nak.)
 → majd szöveg. nak.)

hogy átlagsz. nak,
 váltak átlagsz. nak?
 szöveg. nak. váltak
 átlagsz. nak?

↑ átlagsz.: nem a sebesség! átlagsz.
 ut. nak. átlagsz. nak. 102-2024-2024

2D Displacement



why i used: $r(x, y)$

$$r = x e_x + y e_y = (x, y)$$

notation like that:

non-relativistic particles

$$x = r_x, y = r_y$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{r} &= \dot{x} e_x + \dot{y} e_y \\ &= \dot{x} e_x + x \dot{e}_x + \dot{y} e_y + y \dot{e}_y = \end{aligned}$$

(x, y)
non-relativistic particles

(in an other equation that involve a other component)

$$\dot{x} = v_x, \dot{y} = v_y$$

(x, y)
non-rel.

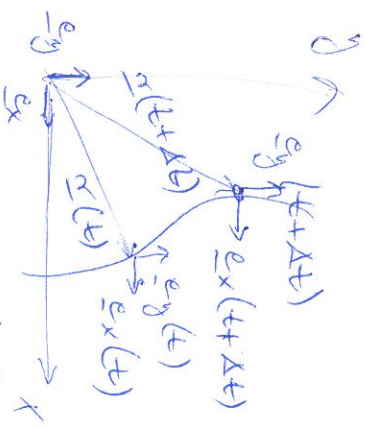
$$\dot{x} = a_x, \dot{y} = a_y$$

$$a = \dot{v} = \frac{d}{dt} (\dot{x} e_x + \dot{y} e_y) = \ddot{x} e_x + \ddot{y} e_y$$

wegsicher

$$|v| = \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2} = \sqrt{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2}$$

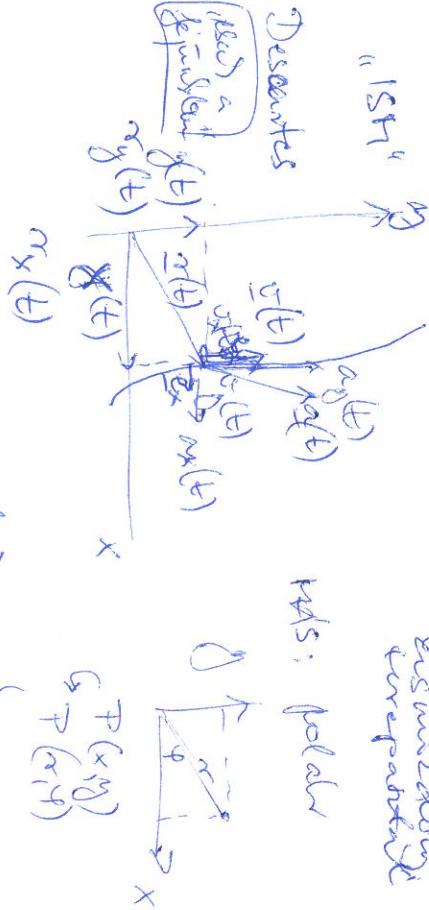
$$|a| = \sqrt{a_x^2 + a_y^2} = \sqrt{\ddot{x}^2 + \ddot{y}^2}$$



an equation that also could be used, also a test case!

kinematik
kinematika

WGS: pololu



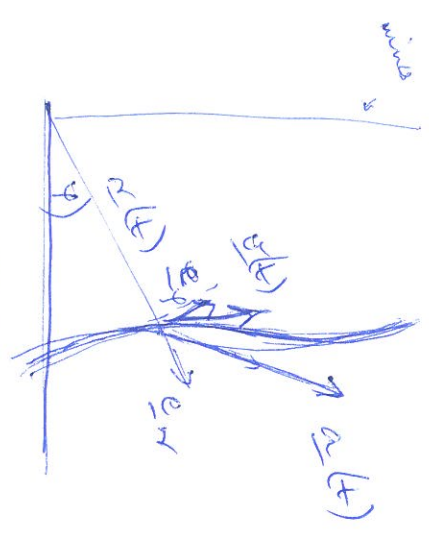
a position observation
as $e_{x,1} e_{y,2}$ orthogonal

lasoulou
logou is?
 $\begin{cases} e_x \\ e_y \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} r \\ \varphi \end{cases}$
 $\begin{cases} x \\ y \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} r \\ \varphi \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{r} &= x e_x + y e_y & \underline{v} &= \dot{x} e_x + \dot{y} e_y & \underline{a} &= \ddot{x} e_x + \ddot{y} e_y \\ \underline{v} &= \dot{x} e_x + \dot{y} e_y & \underline{v} &= \dot{x} e_x + \dot{y} e_y & \underline{a} &= \ddot{x} e_x + \ddot{y} e_y \\ \underline{a} &= \ddot{x} e_x + \ddot{y} e_y & \underline{a} &= \ddot{x} e_x + \ddot{y} e_y & \underline{a} &= \ddot{x} e_x + \ddot{y} e_y \end{aligned}$$

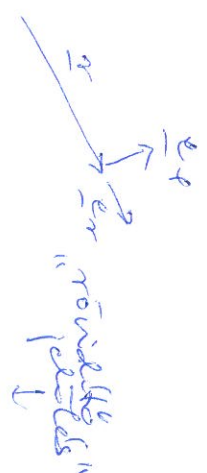
der wuelliges e_{n-m}
wert nach (308, 1 ca Δ)
es a komma dT, nach wick

~~e_n~~ ~~e_m~~ ~~e_n~~ ~~e_m~~



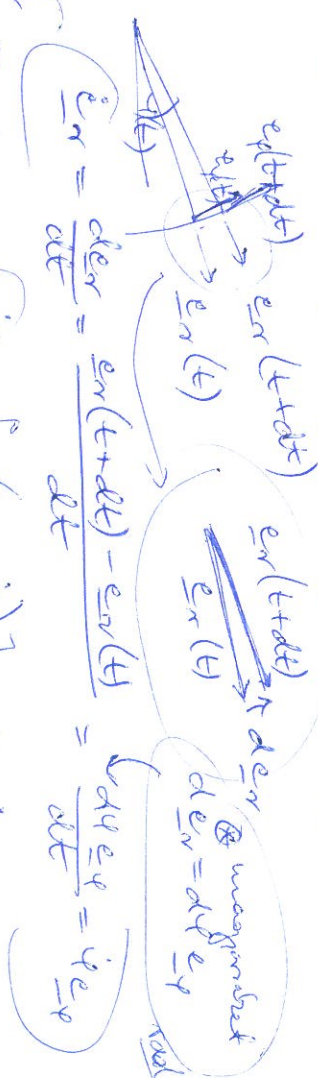
$$\begin{aligned} \underline{r} &= \dots e_n + \dots e_p = r e_r + 0 e_\varphi = r e_r = r \underline{e}_r \\ \underline{v} &= \dots e_n + \dots e_p = \dots \\ \underline{a} &= \dots e_n + \dots e_p \end{aligned}$$

as 2nd work



$$\underline{v} = \dot{r} = \frac{dr}{dt} (r e_r) = \dot{r} e_r + r \dot{e}_r$$

e_r u e_φ is, along wuzog a wuzog! (es e_φ is)



$$\dot{e}_r = \frac{de_r}{dt} = \frac{e_r(t+\Delta t) - e_r(t)}{\Delta t} = \frac{dr}{dt} e_\varphi = \dot{\varphi} e_\varphi$$

$\underline{v}_r = \dot{r}$
 $\underline{v}_\varphi = r \dot{\varphi}$

↓

$$a = \dot{v} = \ddot{r} e_r + \dot{r} \dot{e}_r + \dot{r} \dot{e}_\phi + r \ddot{e}_\phi + r \dot{\phi} \dot{e}_\phi =$$

$$= \ddot{r} e_r + \dot{r} \dot{e}_r + \dot{r} \dot{e}_\phi + r \ddot{e}_\phi + r \dot{\phi} \dot{e}_\phi + r \dot{\phi} (-\dot{e}_r) =$$

$$= \underbrace{(\ddot{r} - r \dot{\phi}^2)}_{a_r} e_r + \underbrace{(2\dot{r}\dot{\phi} + r\ddot{\phi})}_{a_\phi} e_\phi = \left[(\ddot{r} - r\dot{\phi}^2, 2\dot{r}\dot{\phi} + r\ddot{\phi}) \right]$$

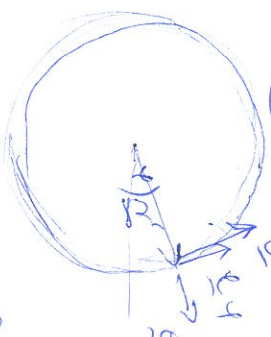
$$\dot{e}_\phi = \frac{d}{dt} e_\phi = \frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} -\sin\phi \\ \cos\phi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\dot{\phi} \cos\phi \\ -\dot{\phi} \sin\phi \end{pmatrix} = -\dot{\phi} e_r$$

$$a_r = \ddot{r} - r\dot{\phi}^2$$

$$a_\phi = 2\dot{r}\dot{\phi} + r\ddot{\phi}$$

wird es nicht sein?

in dem Moment wo es passiert



Wem: $r(t) = r e_r$, $\dot{r} = \dot{r} e_r$

$v = \dot{r} e_r + r \dot{\phi} e_\phi$ tangential

$v = r\omega$ tangential velocity

$$a = (-r\dot{\phi}^2, r\ddot{\phi})$$

$-r\dot{\phi}^2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ radial inward

radial inward x - direction

$r\ddot{\phi}$ tangential $v = 0$

(Newtons 2nd Law)

"uniform circular motion, angular velocity ω is constant"



$$a_r = -r\dot{\phi}^2 = -\omega^2 r = a_{cp}$$

if ω is constant, a is a_{cp} (centrifugal), $a_{cp} = \omega^2 r = \frac{v^2}{r} = \omega v$

$$a_\phi = r\ddot{\phi} = a_t$$

$$a_t = r \frac{d\omega}{dt} = \frac{dv}{dt}$$

Specifically: $\omega = \text{const}$, $\dot{\omega} = 0$

$$a_t = 0$$

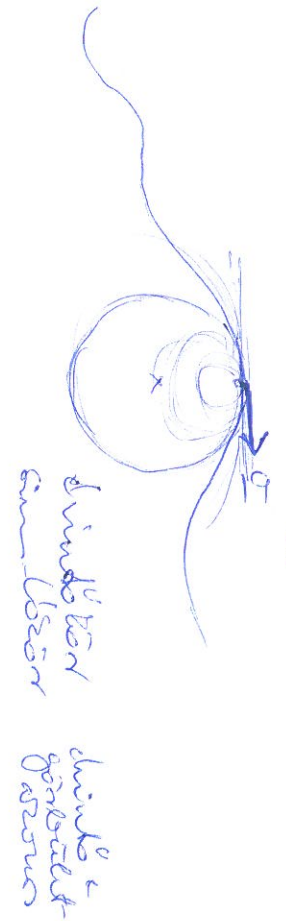
a_t is tangential velocity

if ω is constant

$a_{cp} = \omega v$ inward velocity

$$a = \frac{dv}{dt}$$

holat nem m) szemügyre venni → tisztalga forma overall

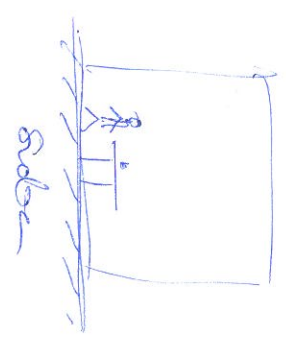
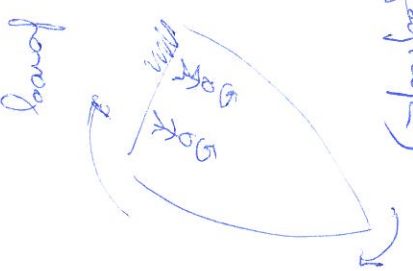
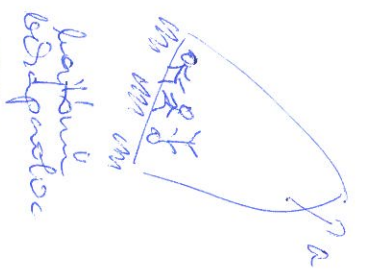
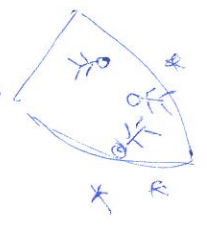


ha ismerjük az adott problémát
 $U-t$ és $aq-t \Rightarrow aq = \frac{U^2}{R}$

R az áramerősség
 áramerősség

11.35
DINAMIKA

- seb. növekedés; állandó sebesség, állandó sebesség
- inerciarendszer (a seb. növekedés egy függvénye)



mindegyikben
 állandó sebesség
 állandó sebesség
 (állandó sebesség)

$F = 0$
 $a = 0$
 \Rightarrow i.r.

$F = 0$
 $a \neq 0$
 \Rightarrow n.i.r.

$F = 0$
 $a = 0$
 \Rightarrow i.r.

Állandó sebesség
 állandó sebesség
 állandó sebesség
 állandó sebesség
 állandó sebesség
 állandó sebesség

Datumi 2016. Jõul / 19. (31) (12 inu)

Rehveta I. Inverimudatuse korral $F_e = 0$, $a = 0$, $a = 0$

eq. lütki korral
 ei ole ühtegi
 võlli

a test
 uue
 spiraal

[12. det]

II. IR-ten korral $F_e \neq 0$, $a = n \cdot F_e$

capacitor
 arvutused

$$a = 0 \cdot F_e$$

$$F_e = u_e$$

m: uue voolu
 spiraaliga test
 "tõuget"



III. Kui A test aitab $B = n$, $a = 0$ on I is $A = n \cdot a$

$$F_{AB} = -F_{BA}$$

end-alaarvud a on võlli polarskoorid (võlli test)

IV. testid on esialgu

$$F_e = \sum F_i$$

(võlli testid ümberpaigutamiseks)

Funktsioonid a ja b on võlli

1) määramine



kapacitance

$$F_{AB} \parallel X$$

(F_e on X alaarvud) (võlli)

"võlli testid" (võlli)



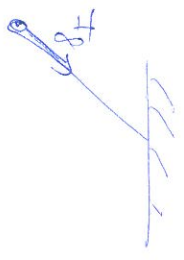
$$F_e = -LX$$

L on võlli alaarvud



2) funktsioonid; võlli

3) funktsioonid

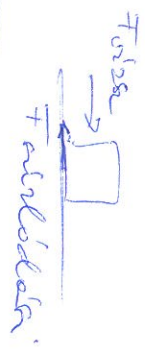


F_e on funktsioonid a ja b on võlli alaarvud

3) võlli testid, funktsioonid a ja b on võlli alaarvud

12.11.17
 funktsioonid
 12.11.17
 12.11.17

4) allokáció: azonos



F_{reakció}

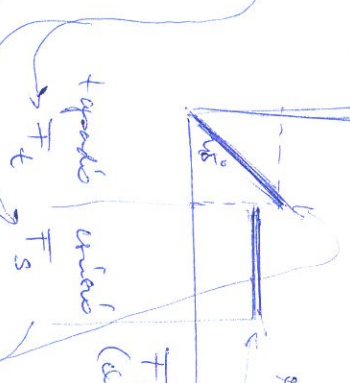


szilv. és allokáció: $F_{reakció}$ F_{grav}

5) rögzített, v. elmozdított, v. elmozdított

szilv. és allokáció: $F_{reakció}$ F_{grav}

allokáció: $F_{reakció}$ F_{grav}



allokáció: $F_{reakció}$ F_{grav}

$F_s = \mu_B F_m$
 $F_t = \mu_B F_m$

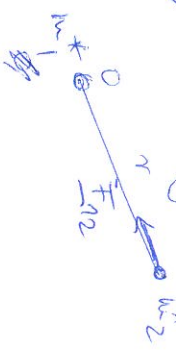
$F_{te} = -d \cdot v$
 sebesség
 növekedés?

$F_{te} \sim v$
 $F_{te} \sim v^2$

allokáció: $F_{reakció}$ F_{grav}

$F_t \leq \mu_e F_m$

6) ~~allokáció~~ gravitációs és feltételek (egyensúly, v. mozgás) (szilv. és allokáció)



allokáció

$F_{12} \sim \frac{1}{r^2}$

$F_{12} \sim w_1^* w_2^*$

$w_1^* w_2^*$ "mennyiség" $w_1^* w_2^*$ "mennyiség"



$F_{12} = \gamma \frac{m_1^* m_2^*}{r^2}$
 $F_{12} = -\gamma \frac{m_1^* m_2^*}{r^2} \underline{e_r}$

$G = 6.67 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ N m}^2 \text{ kg}^{-2}$

allokáció: gravitációs és feltételek (egyensúly, v. mozgás) (szilv. és allokáció)

7) gravitációs és feltételek (egyensúly, v. mozgás)

$F_g = \gamma \frac{M F m}{R^2}$
 $g = 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2$

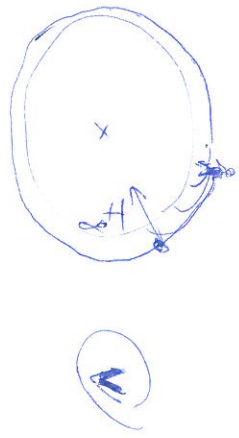
$F_g = mg$ (még $F_{reakció}$ feltétel)



Adachi 2016. July 25. [B. Jolyk]

N II. als Belohnung für

9. Versuchszeit
 parallelly: die 1. Matr. in sig!



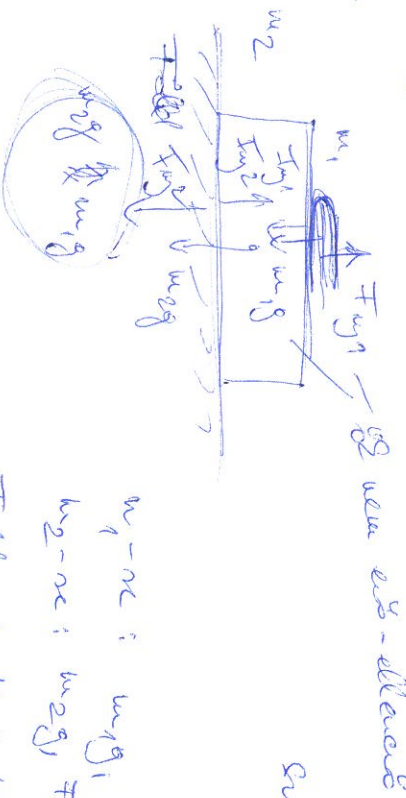
v_1 : also langsam steigend

$$F_g = m a \quad ; \quad F_g = m a \quad ; \quad m g = m \frac{v_1^2}{R} \quad ; \quad v_1 = \sqrt{g R} = 7.9 \text{ m/s}$$

[$F_g \uparrow a$]

N III. nachher

als - Ebene
 (benutzt) in
 am Ende ist es
 am Ende ist es
 als - Ebene
 präsent



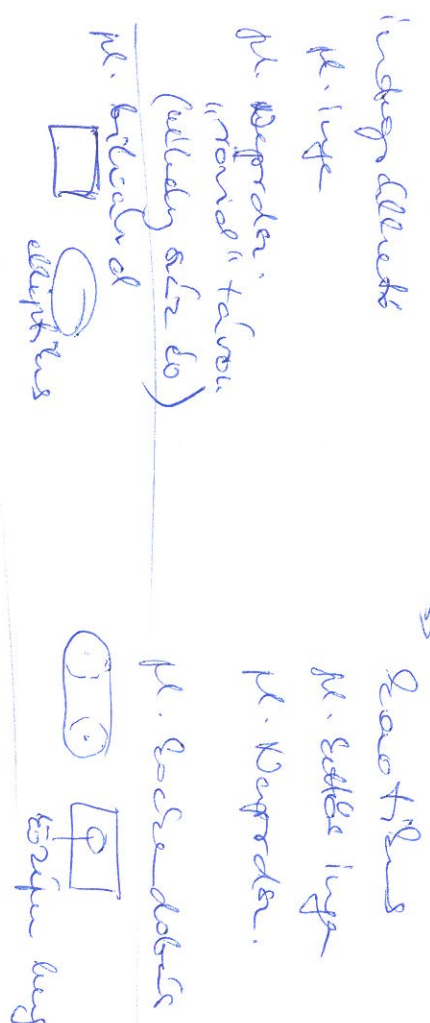
ausletzt flucht schnell

(in, wappert ab)
 m₂ rinos
 Feld wie

- $m_1 - m_1$: $m_1 g_1, F_{m_1}$
- $m_2 - m_2$: $m_2 g_2, F_{m_2}$
- Feld: $m_1 g_1, m_2 g_2, F_{g_2}$

1/2
 Determin.

DE: D = Beispielsammlung & tiefergehendem Kontext für alle Themen



2) Heisingung-fle Reduzierung: mehrer Ax, ΔU → vollenigen Zustens

Wichtig: $P \in W, U$ Impuls

Wichtig: west

1) NTI, Felder P -well

$$I_e = \omega \frac{a}{c} = \frac{dW}{dt} = \frac{d(P)}{dt}$$

"Impulsdichte" "Energiefluss"

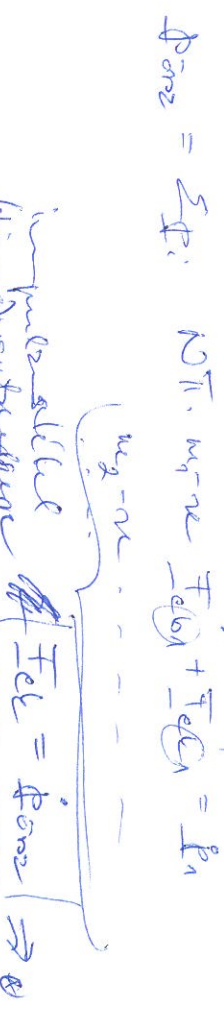
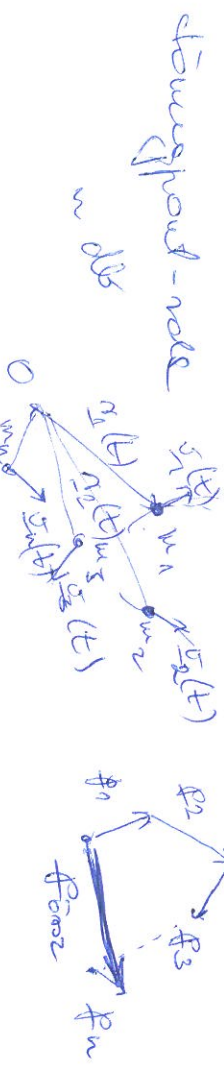
Wichtig: $I_e = \omega \frac{a}{c}$ und $W \ll c$
 $I_e = \dot{P}$ und W ist $U \ll c$
 $P \approx \frac{W U}{(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2})}$ (NTI, vphs wert)

2) Zeit markieren
 Abstand
 von Enden
 rechen

Reinraum als
 "M. Interferenz"

Wichtig
 M. Seltene
 (Weniger)

Wichtig
 (Weniger, Seltene etc)



$F_{el} = \dot{P}_{em}$

Dalvadi 2016. március 5. (4. foglalt)

(*) ~~spec. eset~~ ~~zöld~~ ~~rendszere~~
 spec. eset: zöld rendszer

T-típusú eset = 0

\Rightarrow $\boxed{p_{0m} = 0}$ (időben)

források: ütközések (van ~~korlátozás~~ az elmozdítások a kérésre való reagálás)
 intranszitivitás

\rightarrow kérés megfogalmazása (indoklás)
 \rightarrow kérés foglalt (vissza reagálás)

tabletesen ungelines zPss



elkt. ungen. \Rightarrow alle elkt. = alle ungen.

$u_1, v_1 + u_2, v_2 = u_1, v_1 + u_2, v_2$ 1D o. 2D o. 3D

unabhängig \Rightarrow ungen. $\frac{1}{2} u_1, v_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} u_2, v_2^2 = \frac{1}{2} u_1, v_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} u_2, v_2^2$

lineare
unabhängig
 $v_1, v_2 = t$

1D $u_1, v_1 = \frac{u_1 - u_2}{u_1 + u_2} v_1 + \frac{2u_2}{u_1 + u_2} v_2$
2 abhängig
2 unabh.

$v_2' = \frac{u_2 - u_1}{u_1 + u_2} v_2 + \frac{2u_1}{u_1 + u_2} v_1$

2 Kovariante set:

Alle $u_1 = u_2$; $v_1' = v_2$, $v_2' = u_1$ selbstergebnis

Alle u_1, v_1, u_2 ; $v_1' =$ ~~...~~ $v_2' = -v_2 + 2v_1$

2D: 3 unabh., 4 unabh. \Rightarrow alle unabh.
3D: 4 unabh., 6 unabh.

tbl. ungelines zPss.



unabhängig \Rightarrow unabh. ungen. (pt. unabh. unabh.)
unabhängig ungen., $u_1, v_1 + u_2, v_2 = (u_1 + u_2), v_1'$

$v_2' = 0 - u_1$
 $v_1' = 2v_1$
unabhängig, linear a
unabhängig \Rightarrow unabh. unabh.

$v_1' = \frac{u_1, v_1 + u_2, v_2}{u_1 + u_2}$

1D	1 unabh., 1 unabh.
2D	2 unabh., 2 unabh.
3D	3 unabh., 3 unabh.

pt. unabh. unabh. \Rightarrow unabh.

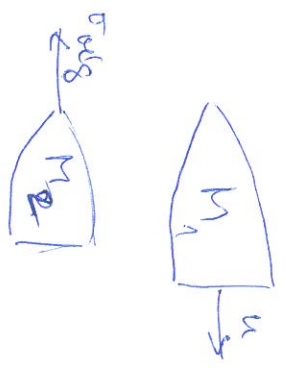
unabhängig \Rightarrow unabh. unabh. \Rightarrow unabh. unabh.

% ngulintakan istilah istilah nisan feld: kolaborasi (maghasabab)

$E_{magnit} < E_{magn, utala}$

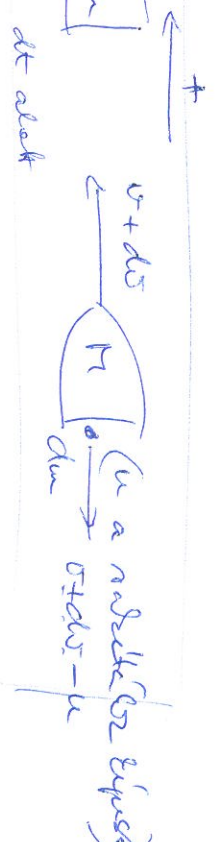
~~P~~ $\text{selit} = P$ utala

④ PAKET DISTRIBUSI



u : a kuantitas skalar relatif terhadap sistem
 M_1 : volume element
 M_2 : volume element
 v_{rel} = ?

... or egkane man, da kuantitas relatif



$(M_1 + du)v = M_1(v + du) + du(v + du - u)$

~~$M_1 + duv = M_1v + M_1du + duv + du^2 - duu$~~

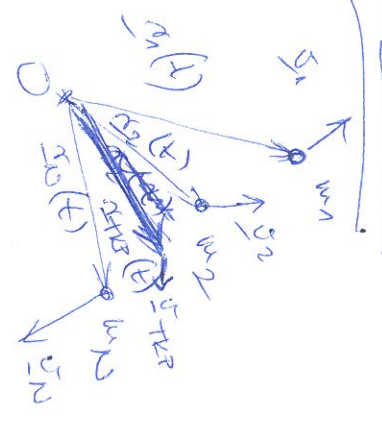
$M_1 du = u du$

$du = -du$
 a nisefat tumpangtumpang

$\int_0^{h_2} du = -u \int_{h_1}^{h_2} \frac{dh}{h}$ u konstant

$\int_0^{h_2} du = -u \left[\ln h \right]_{h_1}^{h_2} = -u \ln \frac{h_2}{h_1} = \ln \frac{h_1}{h_2}$

uant $h_2 < h_1$



TOIKKÖKÄÄNTÖ

a so9 puol sidonpaan peräsiöje

$$\dot{\alpha}_{TKP} = \frac{M_{TKP}}{I_{TKP}} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n m_i r_i \times v_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n m_i r_i^2}$$

a meidän emäksimiege

(kuu σ_{TKP} kukaan σ_{TKP})

a tömgeisepunkta minen se mihye gressa maseg?

$$v_{TKP} = \dot{\alpha}_{TKP} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\sum m_i r_i^2}{I} \right) = \dot{\alpha}_{TKP}$$

$$\dot{\alpha}_{TKP} = \dot{\alpha}_{TKP} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\sum m_i r_i^2}{I} \right) = \dots = \frac{1}{I} (m_1 v_1^2 + m_2 v_2^2 + \dots + m_n v_n^2) = \frac{1}{I} \cdot P_{\text{öme}}$$

$P_{\text{öme}} = I \cdot \dot{\alpha}_{TKP}$
 a pöörda emäksimiege oha eplätsöl a-luustale, minne a2 tömgeis a $\dot{\alpha}_{TKP}$ -ka emäksimiege, ds v_{TKP} sidonpaan masege

a $\dot{\alpha}_{TKP}$ gressaleisa

$$\dot{\alpha}_{TKP} = \frac{d \dot{\alpha}_{TKP}}{dt} = \dot{\alpha}_{TKP}$$

$$\dot{\alpha}_{TKP} = \dots = \frac{1}{I} (m_1 v_1^2 + m_2 v_2^2 + \dots + m_n v_n^2) = \frac{1}{I} (F_{e1} + F_{e2} + \dots + F_{en}) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{I} (F_{e1} + F_{e2} + F_{e3} + \dots + F_{en}) =$$

emäksimiege O III. miin

$$= \frac{1}{I} F_{\text{a2s emäks}}$$

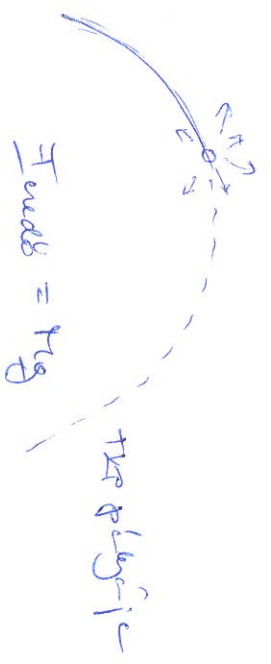
$$F_{\text{a2s emäks}} = I \dot{\alpha}_{TKP}$$

8) a tömgeisepunkta $\dot{\alpha}_{TKP}$ -ja vhy gressal, minne a2 emäksimiege a tömgeisepunkta ds a2 a sidonpaan emäks emäks emäks

ds emäksimiege a2 emäksimiege

tömgeisepunkta emäks

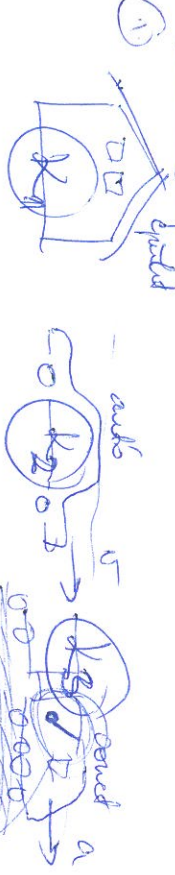
W. ~~stern~~ stern



$$a_{top} = g$$

Wozas LEIBNIZ NID-Ber den

Wozige Kainaja neu - invarianzdenken



IR? Erzeuges NII?

k_1 $I_{gen} \leftarrow I_{E} + I_{mg} = I_{mg}$
 k_2 $I_{gen} \leftarrow I_{mg}$
 k_3 $I_{gen} \leftarrow I_{E} + I_{mg} \neq I_{mg}$

WSTZ#NOTA + Anzeiger



k_4 $I_{gen} \leftarrow I_{E} + I_{mg} \neq I_{mg}$
 k_5 $I_{R} \leftarrow I_{mg} + I_{E} = 0$

et figeld) aus (Kunden alle fige)

was eq von netz. eq IR-ke2
 $\rightarrow u = \text{Kauf, mg} \Rightarrow IR$
 $\rightarrow \text{persue} \Rightarrow NIR$

$\rightarrow \text{forog} \Rightarrow NIR$

Den. netz:

finden: eigisler eigist...

IR "invarianz" "eigisler"

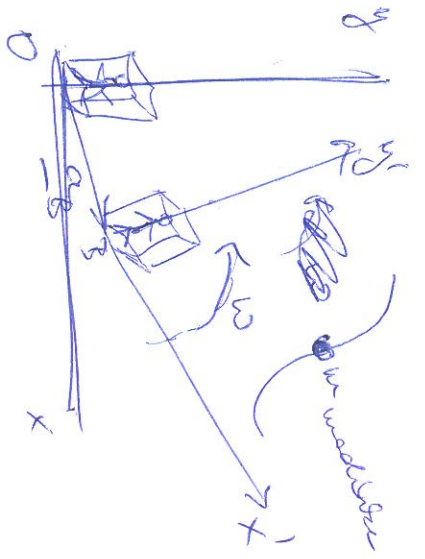
oder von netz jener erzeugen NI + II + III

NIR antworten neu...

bege deuten el?

beschleiden

kl.



\mathcal{L} IR $F_e = m \underline{a}$ \mathcal{L} IR $F_e = m \underline{a}'$ \mathcal{L} IR $\underline{a}' = \underline{a} + \underline{\omega} \times (\underline{r}' \times \underline{\omega})$
 \mathcal{L} NIZ $F_e = m \underline{a}'$ \mathcal{L} NIZ $\underline{a}' = \underline{a} + \underline{\omega} \times (\underline{r}' \times \underline{\omega})$

\mathcal{L} Bilineare or $F_e = m \underline{a}$ \mathcal{L} Bilineare or $F_e = m \underline{a}$ \mathcal{L} Bilineare or $F_e = m \underline{a}$
 es erwidert die Ableitung des vorgegebenen (Korrekturen in \mathcal{L} eintragen)

$$m(\underline{a}' + \underline{a}_B - 2 \underline{v}' \times \underline{\omega} - \underline{\omega} \times (\underline{r}' \times \underline{\omega}) - \underline{r}' \times \underline{\dot{\omega}}) = F_e$$

$$m \underline{a}' = F_e - m \underline{a}_B + 2m \underline{v}' \times \underline{\omega} + m \underline{\omega} \times (\underline{r}' \times \underline{\omega}) + m \underline{r}' \times \underline{\dot{\omega}}$$

Tipp: \underline{v}' , Winkel $\dot{\alpha}$ ist "einfach" (es ist ein Wert, es ist ein Winkel, kein Vektor, kein Drehfeld)

- \underline{v}' \mathcal{L} Translation

$2m \underline{v}' \times \underline{\omega}$ Coriolis

$m \underline{\omega} \times (\underline{r}' \times \underline{\omega})$ centrifugale

$m \underline{r}' \times \underline{\dot{\omega}}$ Euler

$$\downarrow m \underline{a}' = F_e + \text{"Euler"}$$

Kinetik als Bilanzierung "DII"-T?

$$m \underline{g} + F_e - m \underline{a} = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$m \underline{a}' = F_e + \text{"Euler"}$$

$F_e + m \underline{g}$

$$m \underline{a}' = 0 + 2m \underline{v}' \times \underline{\omega} + m \underline{\omega} \times (\underline{r}' \times \underline{\omega})$$

Coriolis:

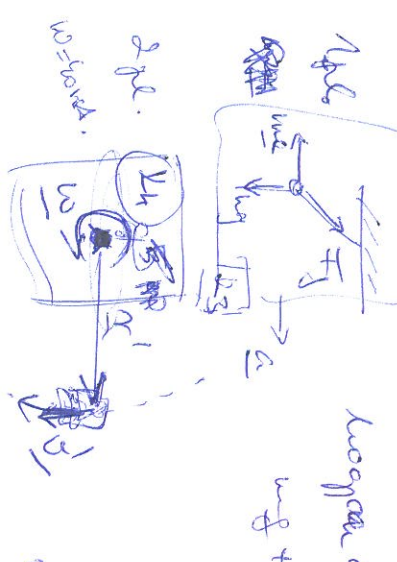
$$2m \underline{v}' \times \underline{\omega} \leftarrow \text{beide} \quad 2m \underline{v}' \times \underline{\omega} = 2m v' \omega^2$$

centrifugale:

$$m \underline{\omega} \times (\underline{r}' \times \underline{\omega}) \rightarrow \text{beide in } r' \omega^2$$

$$m \underline{r}' \times \underline{\dot{\omega}}$$

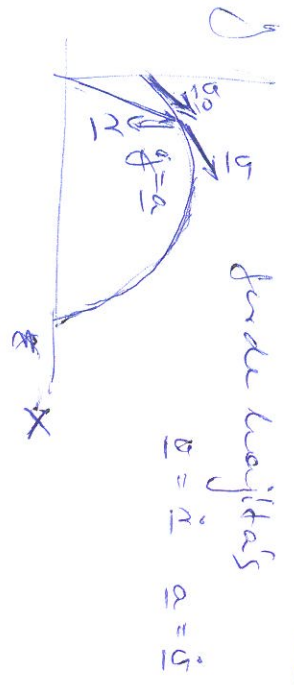
Vektor-1
 Vektor-2
 Vektor-3



Nachklausur

2016. wehr. 21.

Wurfsbewegung erdfl. ober



finden koordinate

$$\underline{v} = \dot{\underline{x}} \quad \underline{a} = \dot{\underline{v}}$$

G. folgt

Descartes

$$\underline{a} = (0, -g)$$

$$\underline{v} = (v_{0x}, v_{0y} - gt)$$

$$\underline{x} = (x_0 + v_{0x} \cdot t, y_0 + v_{0y} \cdot t - \frac{g}{2} t^2)$$

\downarrow \uparrow
 Nachklausur: $y \Leftrightarrow z$
 (y, z)

WAKTU 2016 dpm. 4. 7.

kerke kerjitas $x-y$ allam $v_x = v_{ox}$ $v_y = v_{oy} - gt$

$x = v_{ox}t + x_0$ $y = v_{oy}t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2 + y_0$

→ p dly = alaypa $y(x) = \dots$ kofel silasesel's parabol

→ max. emelSesela' mepasog h $t_{em} = \frac{v_{oy}}{g}$ $h = \frac{v_{oy}^2}{2g}$

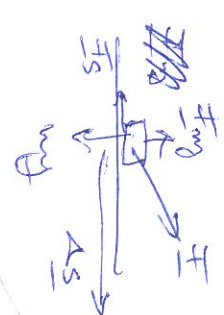
→ kerjitas talvolsaga $L = x(t_{em}) = x(2t_{em}) = \frac{2v_{ox}v_{oy}}{g} = \frac{v_0^2 \sin 2\alpha}{g}$

max: 45°

TRUKA

F $W \leq \frac{F}{\sin \theta} \cdot \Delta s = [F \cdot \Delta s \cdot \cos \theta]$

$F_{ox},$ or F elmselulas \leftarrow mas lae F sölbe
 F_{ey} , insiyi kompone u v w u v w u v w



alkululasi: F vaktelmas is a paly- gopade

$dW = F \cdot ds$
 $W = \int dW = \int F \cdot ds$ $[W]_{mg} = [J]$

Speidilis esel:

or erde' em mndfi

$W_e = \int_{(1)}^{(2)} F_e \cdot ds = \int_{(1)}^{(2)} m \cdot \frac{dv}{dt} \cdot ds = m \int_{(1)}^{(2)} \frac{dv}{dt} dx + \int_{(1)}^{(2)} \frac{dv}{dt} dy + \int_{(1)}^{(2)} \frac{dv}{dt} dz$
 $= m \left[\int_{(1)}^{(2)} v_x dx + \int_{(1)}^{(2)} v_y dy + \int_{(1)}^{(2)} v_z dz \right] = \dots$

$$= m \int \left[\frac{v_x^2}{2} \int_{(1)}^{(2)} + \int \frac{v_y^2}{2} \int_{(1)}^{(2)} + \int \frac{v_z^2}{2} \int_{(1)}^{(2)} \right] = \frac{1}{2} m \int \left\{ v_x^2 - v_{x_1}^2 + v_y^2 - v_{y_1}^2 + v_z^2 - v_{z_1}^2 \right\} = \frac{1}{2} m \int \left\{ v_2^2 - v_1^2 \right\} = \frac{1}{2} m v_2^2 - \frac{1}{2} m v_1^2$$

Klein'sche

$E_{kin} \triangleq \frac{1}{2} m v^2$ kinetische (mechanische) Energie

$W_G = \Delta E_{kin}$ Werkstoff

Änderung eckiges) und/oder mitge wählend in abstrakten Intervallen
 karte referenz valem: Abstandsmessungsmessung

① Weg

~~Weg~~ $W_G = \int_{(1)}^{(2)} \underline{F} \cdot d\underline{s} = \int_{(1)}^{(2)} -kx \, dx = \left[-\frac{1}{2} kx^2 \right]_{(1)}^{(2)} = -\left[\frac{1}{2} kx_2^2 - \frac{1}{2} kx_1^2 \right]$

$\underline{F} = -kx$

$(-kx, 0, 0)$ (dx, dy, dz)

② partielles als Feld Ergebn

$\underline{F} = -mg$

$\underline{F} = -mg \hat{y}$

$W_G = \int_{(1)}^{(2)} \underline{F} \cdot d\underline{s} = \int_{(1)}^{(2)} -mg \, dy = -mg(y_2 - y_1) = -[mgy_2 - mgy_1]$

③ potenzielles Werkstoff

$W_G = \int_{(1)}^{(2)} \underline{F} \cdot d\underline{s} = \int_{(1)}^{(2)} -g \frac{m}{n^2} \, dr = -g \frac{m}{n^2} \int_{(1)}^{(2)} r^2 \, dr = -g \frac{m}{n^2} \left(\frac{1}{3} r^3 \right)_{(1)}^{(2)} = -\left[\frac{g m r^3}{3 n^2} \right]_{(1)}^{(2)} = -\left[\frac{g m r_2^3}{3 n^2} - \frac{g m r_1^3}{3 n^2} \right]$

$\underline{F} = -g \frac{m}{n^2} \underline{e}_r$ \rightarrow potenzielles $(-\frac{g m}{n^2}, 0)$

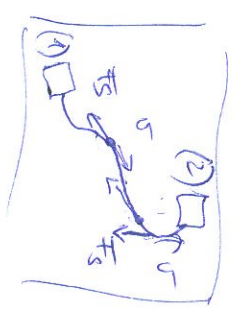
$d\underline{s} = (dr, r d\varphi, r \sin\varphi d\theta)$

① \Rightarrow Weg Werkstoff Ergebn Ergebn Ergebn

② \Rightarrow Weg Werkstoff Ergebn Ergebn Ergebn

③ \Rightarrow Weg Werkstoff Ergebn Ergebn Ergebn

3. málkölög: eð



$$W_s = \int_{(1)}^{(2)} \underline{F}_s \cdot d\underline{s} = \int_{(1)}^{(2)} -F_s ds = -\mu_s F_{ng} \int_{(1)}^{(2)} ds = -\mu_s F_{ng} \cdot s$$

F_s alltaðlaust
málkölög ds -seð
 $\Rightarrow \cos \alpha = -1$

a byggt út ásvor

$\rightarrow \left. \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{matrix} \right\}$ nýtt ígræ!

vélkæ eð \rightarrow 1E ígræ: konzervatíó (hl. nóg ígræ)

\rightarrow 2E ígræ: ný konzervatíó (hl. sílín, ljóðe.)

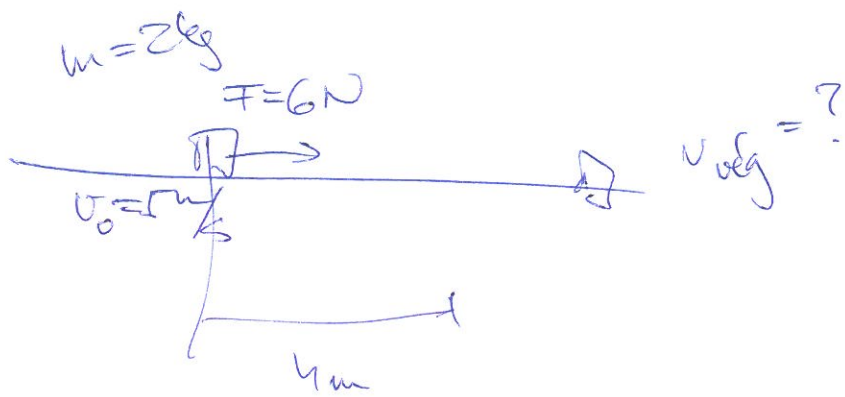
REIÐLEIÐING def: ávinn ígræ 1 eðvar $\int_{(1)}^{(2)} \underline{F} \cdot d\underline{s}$ þingættu eð lítt!

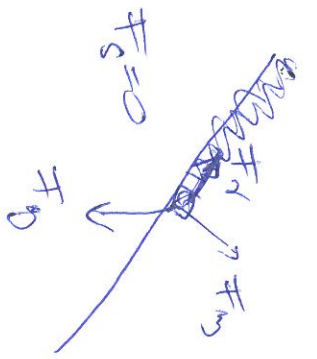
severaleik/taðvélkæls kúgættí/pótunvísleikis euvngíe
 $F_{pot} (= U)$

$$\int_{(1)}^{(2)} \underline{F} \cdot d\underline{s} = \dots = - \left[F_{pot 2} - F_{pot 1} \right] = - \Delta F_{pot}$$

F_{pot} def: $\Delta F_{pot} \stackrel{!}{=} - \int_{(1)}^{(2)} \underline{F} \cdot d\underline{s}$

F_{pot} -vætt vinnu þínleikí tættleik! nýð ΔF_{pot} -vætt vinnu





minimales

~~Werte~~ ~~Werte~~

$W_{werte} = \Delta E_{kin}$

kinematische Werte
alle ist F_{werte}

plus nach Randwert's abg. $W_{werte} = -\Delta E_{pot}$ (Kinetik mit $F_S=0$)
 aber $W_{werte} = -\Delta E_{pot}$

Wmg!

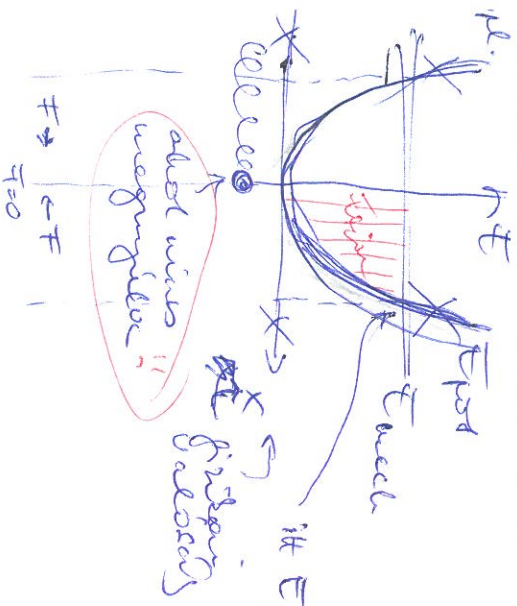
$0 = \Delta E_{kin} + X \Delta E_{pot} = \Delta (E_{kin} + E_{pot}) = \Delta E_{wecl}$

E_{wecl}

$E_{wecl} = E_{kin} + E_{pot} = \text{alle!}$ wecl E wecl
 fenselg

unlger? wecl

potentielle E diagram



$F_{pot} = \frac{1}{2} k x^2$

$E_{wecl} = E_{kin} + E_{pot} = \text{alle}$

it $E_{kin} = 0$, oder $v=0$, da $a \neq 0$,
 und ab und - take

$F_r = -kx = -\frac{dE_{pot}}{dx}$

Laubstahl rebe

- F_{kin} (azor: unigen person woz)
- unigen teubendyble
- unigene de unigen
- stabil de instabil
- egerndly (begegt)

ausgewählte :

~~MZ~~ $v_{\text{Kreis}} = \sqrt{gR} = 7,9 \text{ m/s}$

~~$v_{\text{Kreis}} = \sqrt{\frac{v^2}{R}}$~~

$v_{\text{Kreis}} = \sqrt{2g \frac{h}{R}} = \sqrt{2gR} = \sqrt{v_{\text{Kreis}}^2}$

grav. ev: $g = g \frac{h}{R^2}$

10. ábrán

2016. é. m. 18

9.

BEREGETSÁD

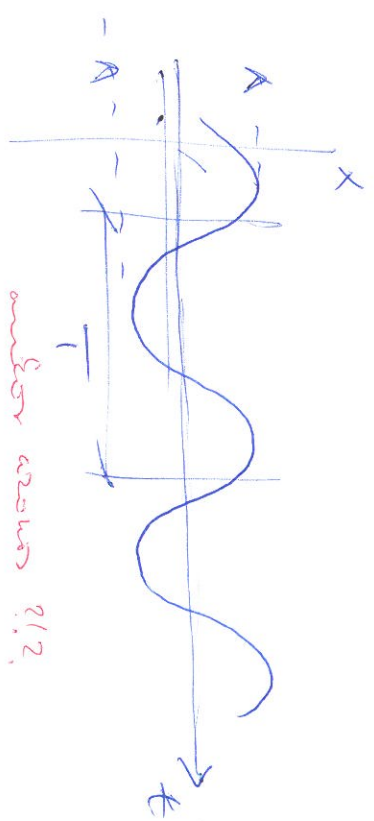
konverziós mozgás
sinus



→ állandó frekvenciájú harmonikus mozgás

$$x(t) = A \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$$

amplitúdó A
frekvencia $f = \frac{1}{T}$
fázis φ

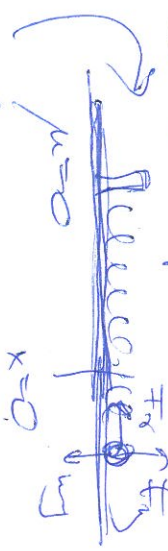


~~1. ábrán~~

$$x(t) = A \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$a = -A\omega^2 \sin(\omega t + \varphi) = -\omega^2 x$$

1. ábrán: megoldás mozgás



$$m\ddot{x} = -kx$$

1. ábrán: megoldás mozgás

ω = 2π/T
x(t) = x(t+T)
ω(t+2π) = ω(t+T) + φ
(amplitúdó, frekvencia, fázis)

amplitúdó A
frekvencia $f = \frac{1}{T}$
fázis φ

$$\ddot{x} = -\frac{k}{m} x$$

konverziós mozgás, $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$

amplitúdó

frekvencia

fázis

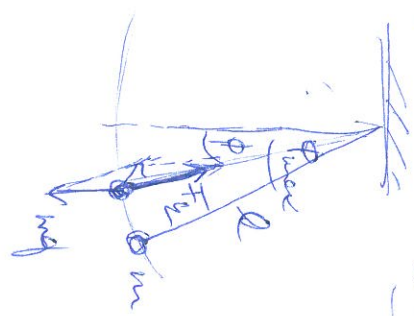
amplitúdó A
frekvencia $f = \frac{1}{T}$
fázis φ

$$\frac{1}{T} = \frac{f}{x} = 2\pi$$

(amplitúdó)

frekvencia ω

2. peldala : mekhanika iiga



→ has solutions

most important detected
in science?

$$\phi(t) = ?$$

$$F_E = m \underline{a}$$

$$F_E - m g \cos \phi = m a_y$$

$$? \text{ approx } \sin \phi = \omega a t$$

$$-g \sin \phi = l \ddot{\phi}$$

$$|a| = l / s$$

$$r = \ddot{\phi}$$

$$\ddot{\phi} = - \frac{g}{l} \cdot \sin \phi(t) \quad \text{komputat!}$$

$$\phi_{max} \ll 1 \quad (\phi_{max} < 5^\circ) \Rightarrow \sin \phi \approx \phi \quad (\text{meir})$$

$$\ddot{\phi}(t) = - \frac{g}{l} \phi(t) \quad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{g}{l}}$$

$$\phi(t) = \phi_{max} \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$$

Arveta; kiirvõga

$\varphi, l \Rightarrow v = ?$

$F_E = m \underline{a}$

height $h = l \frac{v^2}{2a r^2}$

$v = \sqrt{g l \sin \varphi}$

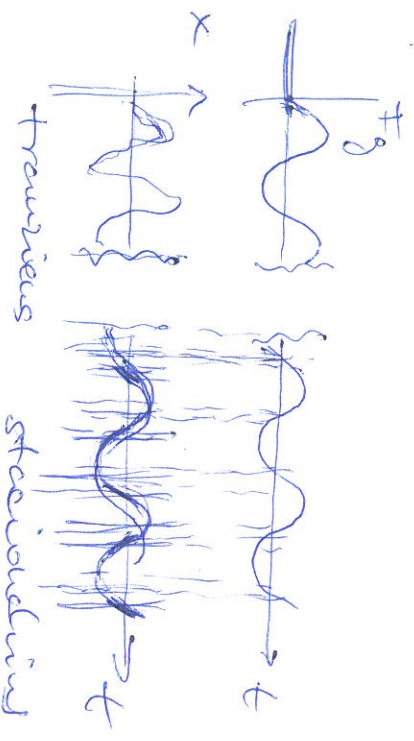
10AK001

2016. apr. 25.

10.

3. OSZILLATIONEN - KURZFRAGEN

$\ddot{x} + c\dot{x} + kx = F_0 \sin \omega_g t$



transientes
stationäres

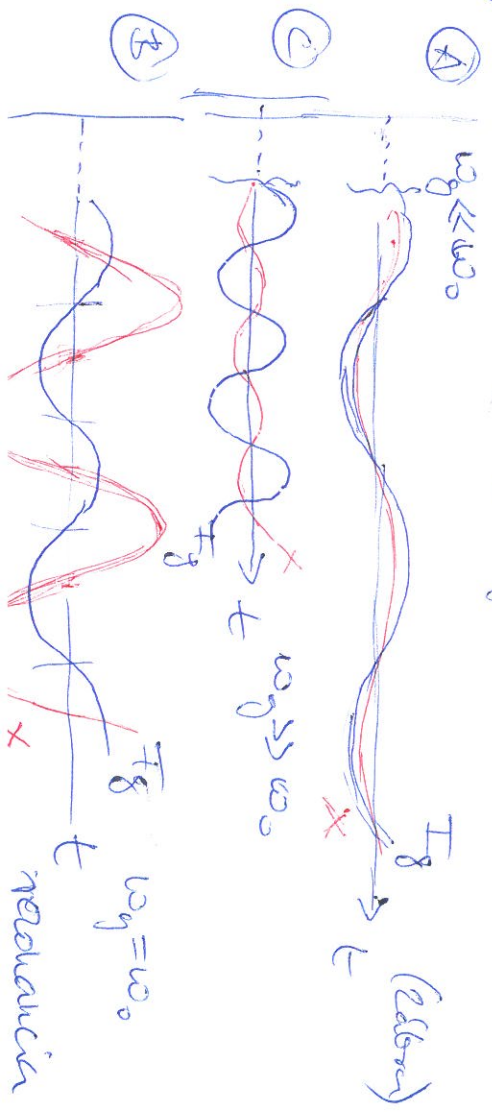
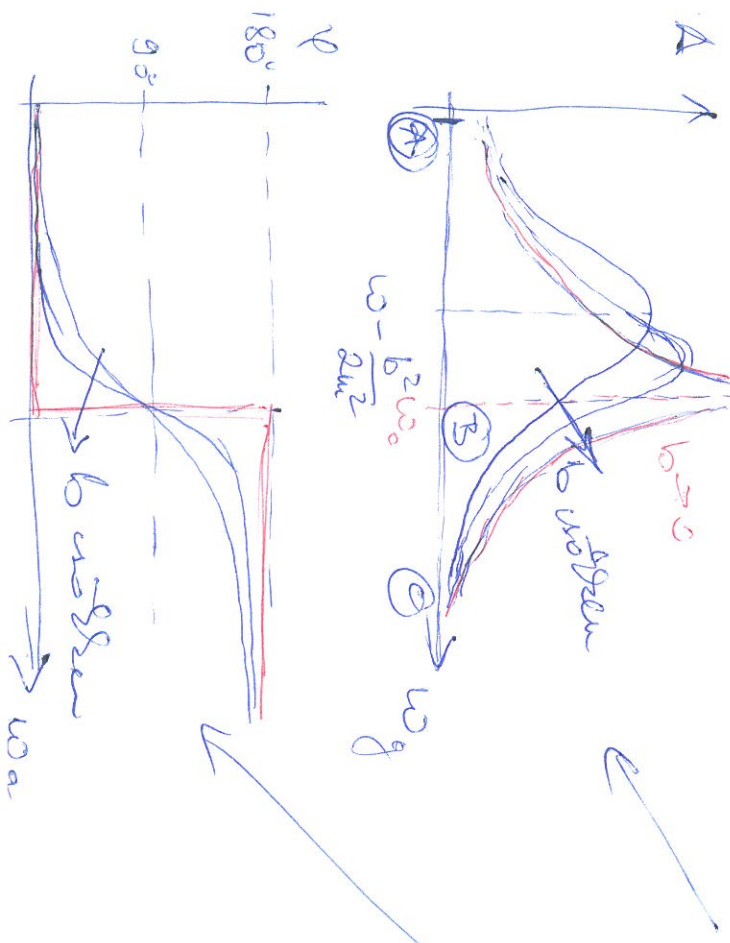
\hookrightarrow konvergenz
vergrößert \sim stoch. Abkühlung

$-c\dot{x} - kx + F_0 \sin \omega_g t = m\ddot{x}$

$x(t) = A(\omega_g) \sin(\omega_g t - \varphi(\omega_g))$

$A(\omega_g) = \frac{F_0/m}{\sqrt{(\omega_g^2 - \omega_0^2)^2 + (\frac{b\omega_g}{m})^2}}$ aber $\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$

$\omega_g = \omega_0 \sqrt{1 - \frac{b^2}{4m^2}}$

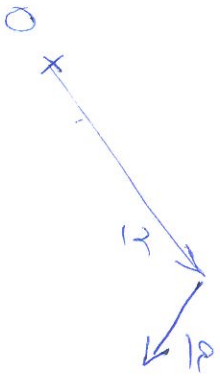


10/10/21

2010. apr. 25.

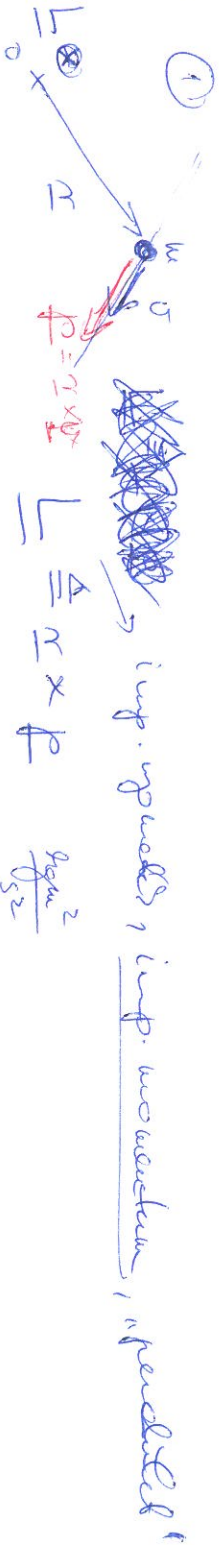
10. folyó

11/10 Vektor ingamekise (vektormentis) adatt postre



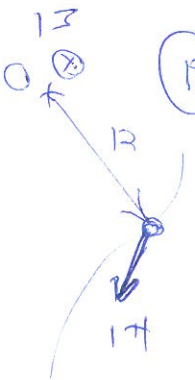
$\underline{r} : \underline{a}$ vektor 0-ra von. ingamekise
 $\underline{r} \triangleq \underline{r} \times \underline{a}$ "vert kassas len"

pl. ①



$\underline{L} \triangleq \underline{r} \times \underline{p}$ $\frac{kg \cdot m^2}{s^2}$

②



$\underline{M} \triangleq \underline{r} \times \underline{T}$ Nm \rightarrow angimekise, ad momentum, forpelt ingamekise

STBT: transmissio, heng $\underline{T} = \dot{\underline{p}} \Rightarrow$ halkta $\underline{M} = \underline{L}$ (hisim $\underline{L} = \underline{r} \times \underline{p}$ & $\underline{M} = \underline{r} \times \underline{T}$)

ell.

$\dot{\underline{M}}_e = \underline{r} \times \dot{\underline{T}}_e = \underline{r} \times \dot{\underline{p}}$

$\underline{L} = \underline{r} \times \underline{p} = \frac{d}{dt} (\underline{r} \times \underline{p}) = \dot{\underline{r}} \times \underline{p} + \underline{r} \times \dot{\underline{p}} = \underline{r} \times \dot{\underline{p}}$

$\underline{M}_e = \underline{L}$ imp. mom. addel transmissio

$\underline{r} \times \underline{v}$

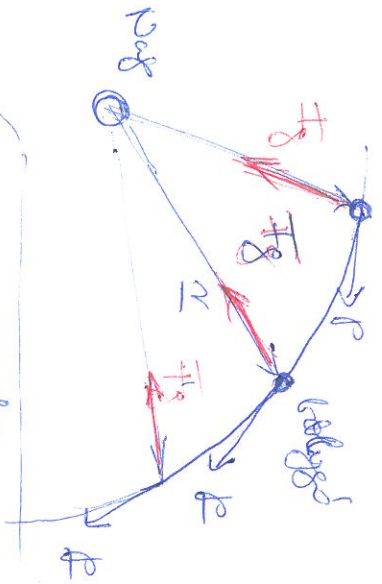
μ . az imp. m. közele közele közele

Központi erők

$\vec{F}_e = \vec{F}_g$ és \vec{F}_g mindig 0 felé mutat, azaz centrális az

$$\vec{M}_e = \vec{r} \times \vec{F}_e = 0$$

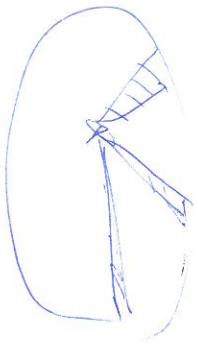
$$\dot{L} = 0 \Rightarrow L = \text{const.}$$



$$\frac{dA}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{dL}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{dL}{dt}$$

kerület
szelvény

Kepler II. törvénye



$$dA = \frac{1}{2} | \vec{r} \times d\vec{r} | = \frac{1}{2} | \vec{r} \times m \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} | dt = \frac{1}{2m} | \vec{L} | dt$$

WIKID1 | 2016. vadis. 2. M

Kopler tenesings (1800-1830)

(elementy: Tycho Brahe, XVII. sda. stjga, salsbad osmund)

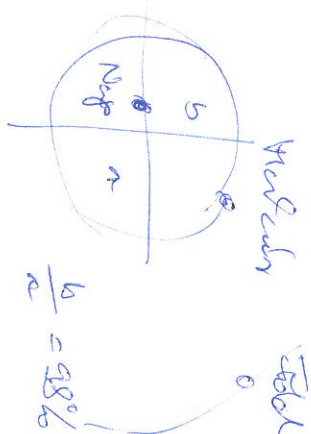
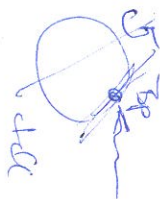
K1. ellipsois ...

K2. vintleri selv ... [da. midst sta stjga]

K3. $\frac{r^2}{a^3} = \text{konst.}$

\Rightarrow

a lle nornskelt 1 althel, \uparrow r_0 !
 vint of gressale = r_0



vekt: $\underline{M} = \frac{d\underline{L}}{dt}$ timaogrotra

postrekslona

$$\underline{M} = \frac{d\underline{L}_{\text{sam}}}{dt}$$

stets's vekt

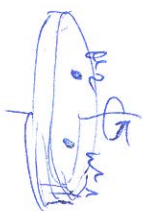
vekt: $\sum \underline{F}_{\text{ve}} = m \underline{a}_{\text{sg}} = \frac{d\underline{p}_{\text{sam}}}{dt}$

pl. annu dist forjissc nognedd langels sams

mannu dist $\Rightarrow v_i = n_i \cdot \omega$

$$L_{\text{sam}} = \sum (m_i r_i v_i) = \sum (m_i r_i \omega r_i) = \sum (m_i r_i^2) \omega = \Theta \omega$$

$$L_{\text{sam}} = \Theta \omega$$



$$L_1 = n_1 \times m_1 r_1^2 \omega$$

$$L_2 = n_2 \times m_2 r_2^2 \omega$$

sigle / helfeld
 vintartrua
 a langels inngissa,
 vognsda)

$$L_1 = n_1 m_1 r_1^2 \omega$$

$$L_2 = n_2 m_2 r_2^2 \omega$$

$$L_{\text{sam}} = \Theta \omega$$

$$L_{\text{rot}} = \Theta \omega$$

→ Winkelgeschwindigkeit

Weg für Winkelgeschwindigkeit

Sinnhaft!

$$\Theta = \sum m_i r_i^2$$

$$\Theta = \int r^2 dm$$

$$\Theta = \int r^2 \rho \cdot dV$$

rotiert

$$\Theta = \sum m_i r_i^2$$

$$\Theta = \int r^2 dm$$

→ rotiert durch Winkelgeschwindigkeit

$$E_{\text{kin}} = \sum \left(\frac{1}{2} m_i v_i^2 \right) = \sum \left(\frac{1}{2} m_i (r_i \omega)^2 \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum m_i r_i^2 \right) \omega^2 = \frac{1}{2} \Theta \omega^2$$

~~Winkelgeschwindigkeit~~
Moment: $M_{\text{rot}} = \frac{dL_{\text{rot}}}{dt}$

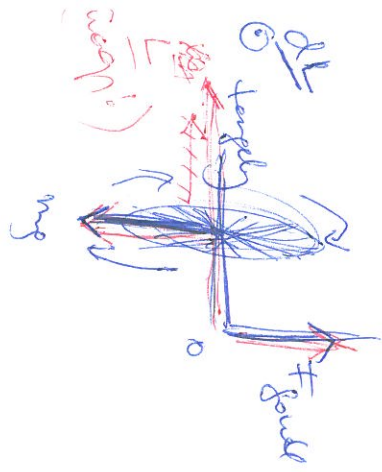
1) Drehmoment

$$M_{\text{rot}} = 0 \quad (\text{wert } r \times \text{Weg} \text{ ist } r \times F_{\text{ang}} = 0) \text{ ist } F_{\text{ang}} \approx 0$$

$$\Rightarrow L = \text{konst.} \quad \Theta_1 \omega_1 = \Theta_2 \omega_2$$

2) Winkelgeschwindigkeit

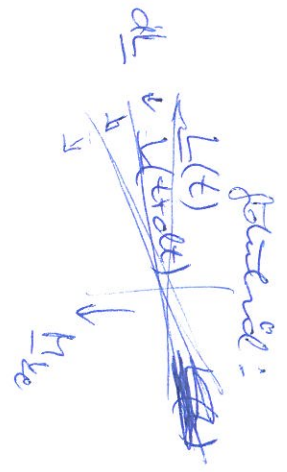
3) Drehmoment: Winkelgeschwindigkeit



$$M_{\text{rot}} = 0 \text{ ist}$$

$$M = r \times \text{Weg} \quad \int \text{Weg} \text{ ist } \text{Weg} = r \times \omega$$

$$M_{\text{rot}} = \frac{dL}{dt} \quad M_{\text{rot}} \parallel \frac{dL}{dt}$$



~~Winkelgeschwindigkeit~~

13.11.2011

2010. aufg. 2.

11. folie

prozessis (fortgesetztes leeres feld & ortsbewusste abben)

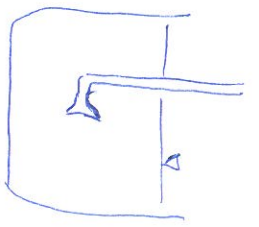
$$\frac{dL}{dt} = \frac{L(t)}{L(t+\Delta t)} \cdot \frac{dL}{dt}$$

$$\omega_p = \frac{dL}{dt} = \frac{dL}{dt} = \frac{1}{L} \cdot \frac{dL}{dt} = \frac{1}{L} \cdot \dot{L} = \frac{1}{L} \cdot \text{ring} = \frac{\text{ring}}{\omega}$$

ring
ω

~~ausgangspunkt~~

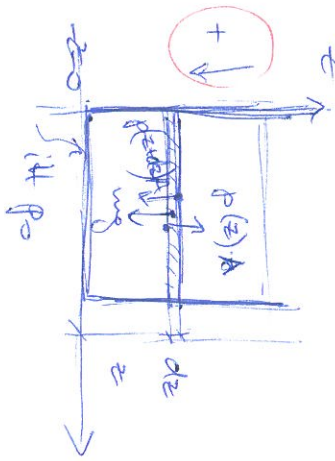
eingesetzte a 0 berechnungswert : steuern dtdt E0 = Qkp + uad^2



$$p = \frac{F}{A} \left[\frac{N}{m^2} \right] = [Pa]$$

Pascal-tör.: adott súlyra a vízszintes irányban egyenlő erő

inkompresszibilis fluidum kóvága gravitációs térben



$$\ominus p(z) \cdot A \pm (\underbrace{mg}_{\uparrow}) \pm p(z+dz) \cdot A = 0$$

$$p(z+dz) - p(z) = -\rho g dz$$

$$dp = -\rho g dz \quad \text{diff. egyenlet} \quad \frac{dp}{dz} = -\rho g$$

$$\int dp = -\rho g \int dz \quad p = \text{const.} \quad \text{nem inkompresszibilis}$$

$$p_0 \quad p(z) = p_0 - \rho g z$$

pl. vízműkádak

$$p_0 = 10^5 Pa$$

$$\rho = 10^3 kg/m^3$$

z	p(z)
0	10 ⁵ Pa
-10m	2 · 10 ⁵ Pa
-20m	3 · 10 ⁵ Pa
-30m	4 · 10 ⁵ Pa

a rugalmas egyre nagyobb víznyomás létezik!

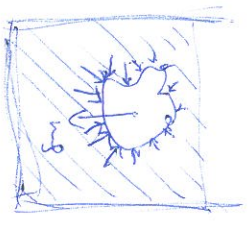
pl. Arhimédész-tör.

a közeg térfogatát megnövelve a felhajtóerő

$$F_{\text{fel}} = \rho_{\text{közeg}} \cdot V_{\text{kiegészítve}}$$

szelvényes testek? $F_{\text{fel}} = 0 \rightarrow$ nem a test súlyát ad (pl. a kődarab)

Arhimédész = súlytalanság - akkor minem elmozdulhat még??
 "g=0" $\rightarrow F_{\text{fel}} = 0$

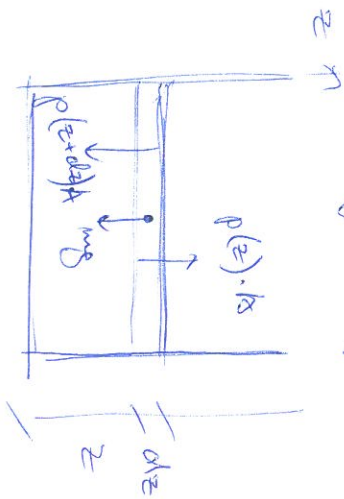


NR101

2016. máj. 9.

12. fejelet

izoterm gáz megcsúszás) megassziffrizse



$$p(z+dz) \cdot A - p(z) \cdot A + mg = 0$$

$$dp = -\rho g dz$$

$$\text{de itt } p(z)!$$

$$\rho = \frac{m}{V} = \frac{D \cdot m_{\text{mol}}}{V}$$

m_{mol} : egy ~~mol~~ molekula tömege

$$pV = D \cdot k_B \cdot T$$

$$\rho = \frac{D}{k_B T} m_1$$

transzmitikus
megassziffrizse

$$p = p_0 \cdot e^{-\frac{m_1 g}{k_B} \cdot z}$$

$$\int_{p_0}^p \frac{1}{p} dp = -\frac{m_1 g}{k_B} \int_{z=0}^z dz$$

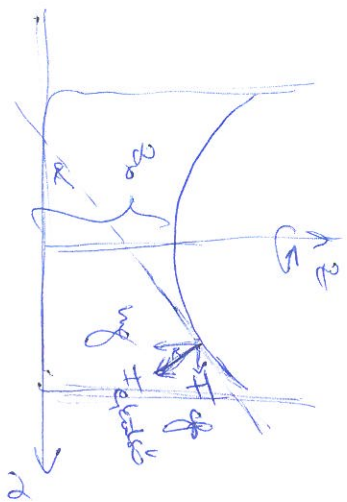
$$\ln \frac{p}{p_0} = -\frac{m_1 g}{k_B} \cdot z$$

$T = \text{konst.}$, mert izoterm
 $g = \text{konst.}$

pl. ... $T = 800 \text{ K}$, $h = 1000 \text{ m}$: $p \approx 0,6 p_0$! \rightarrow segély

Newtoni folyadék

fliegendes Gefährt $z(r) = ?$



neu eingetragt,
da fliege von. rahn - bei die



oder direkt $tg \alpha = \frac{dz}{dr}$

$$tg \alpha = \frac{F_N}{mg} = \frac{mv^2}{mg}$$



$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{dz}{dr} = \frac{v^2}{g}$$

$$z(r) = \frac{v^2}{2g} r^2 + z_0$$

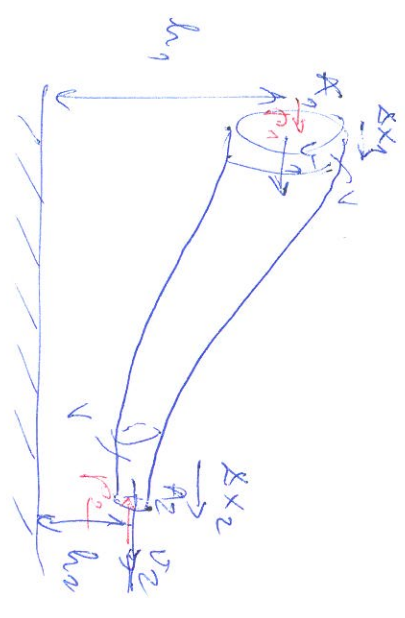
fliegen: paraboloid

wichtiges:
 ungerade flg.
 esche
 a flucht
 1 a flucht
 evon
 (a flucht von betrie.
 ungerade von rechte flg.)



FLEUIDDYNAMIK ABHANDLUNG

wenn ein reibelfrei Strömung, kann
 es den ein exakt perfekten verhalten: $v = v(r, t)$ selbsterhalten
 stationäre Strömung: $\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = 0$
 inkompressible Flüssigkeit stat.



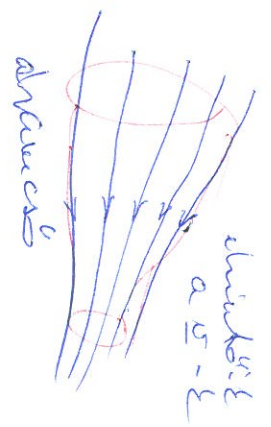
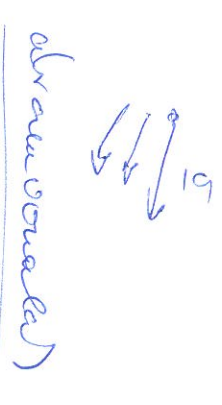
Wassersäule $W_{\text{Wasser}} = \Delta E_{\text{kin}}$

$$\rho A_1 \Delta x_1 \frac{v_1^2}{2} - \rho A_2 \Delta x_2 \frac{v_2^2}{2} + \rho g (h_1 - h_2) = \frac{1}{2} \rho v_2^2 - \frac{1}{2} \rho v_1^2$$

$$\rho_1 - \rho_2 + \rho g h_1 - \rho g h_2 = \frac{1}{2} \rho v_2^2 - \frac{1}{2} \rho v_1^2$$

$$\rho_1 + \rho g h_1 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_1^2 = \rho_2 + \rho g h_2 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_2^2$$

$$\rho + \rho g h + \frac{1}{2} \rho v^2 = \text{const. Bernoulli - th.}$$



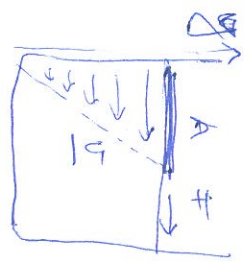
inkompressible, fluid
 idealis (vis vis)
 stat. Strömung

Re.  \rightarrow generally channels \rightarrow fissile uprus

limit of fracture is stable

VISKOSITAS / REALIS FENOMENA

VISKOSITAS, REKES SUBSTANS



nyindhan: $\frac{F}{A}$

$\frac{F}{A} \sim \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$

Newtoni $\frac{F}{A} = \eta \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$

$\frac{F}{A} = \eta \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$

a physics topol a first orderok jalaplan

Re. uter, mada, bitumen, ...
 η minimum $\sim 2 \cdot 10^{-4}$ mda

η : viskositas

Trinity College, Dublin

new \sim get clump galgesak?
 $\eta \rightarrow \eta_d$
 $\eta(\eta)$

APARTURISA

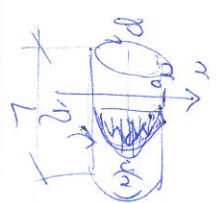
(1) laminaris (stegera)

[FRET: laegens η]

(2) turbulens: uau stee, onogeg, mada, galplan

REYNOLDS saku : geometriALL fuge ;

laegens η $Re = \frac{\rho v r}{\eta}$



$v(r) = \frac{R^2 - r^2}{4\eta} (\frac{\rho v}{\eta} - \rho v)$

HYDRODINAMIKA ELEKTRALIS (KORREKTUR)

\rightarrow IDEALIS fluida
 animatikus channeli' E_f



hidrodin. parabolok \Rightarrow uau idealis

WISKOSITAS fluida



$F \sim v$
 $F = \text{Reusd}$, "r", "v"
 \rightarrow falgan utake

B

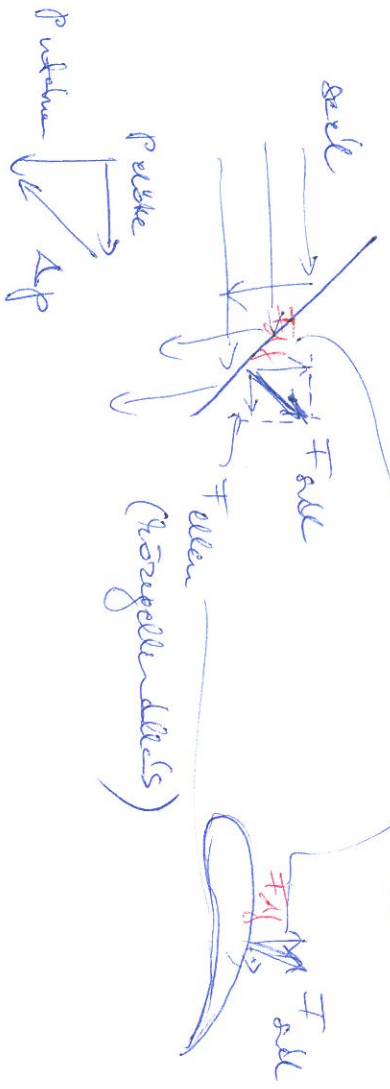
η fellek uau uau η ?
 $\eta = \frac{F}{A} \frac{v}{\partial v}$
 $\Rightarrow v = v_0 (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}})$
 $v_0 \sim \text{falgan}$



Nahueli

2016. unj. 23. 13. Jolyt.

"HIDRODINAMIKA FEZHAJIBERS"



nyupel, selisik

objek profit leper,
loop F sell unwell
frage/legasels leper

