

Ms 5098/32-36. Eötvös Loránd jezsuita a főadattól  
felméri feülbeper

5098/32-36 bor.

M. TUD. AKADEMIA  
KÖZLEKEDÉSI ÉS NYELVTUDOMÁNYI  
1972. ÉV. 17. SZ.

Ms 5098 / 22

Pisér Leter

$$\underline{\underline{z + \delta}} = \frac{z + \delta}{\delta}$$

Functional

1882. években

Felszám-felszámítás

HUNGARIAN  
SCIENTIFIC ACADEMY  
LIBRARY

22

$$\beta = \text{wa} \quad \frac{u}{6} = 0,08046$$

$$\frac{m}{8} = 0,00008$$

$$\frac{u}{m} = 2,18440$$

$$\log \frac{u}{6} = 0,9055800 - 2 \quad \log \frac{m}{8} = 0,5289167 - 3 \quad \log \frac{u}{m} = 0,0090381 - 1$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5289167 - 3 \\ 0,4341967 - 4 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1505150 - 1 \\ 0,4898531 - 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9,00527196 \\ 9013598 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1,6989700 \\ 6,0010000 - 2 \\ 0,1505150 - 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 9,308926 \\ 9,617852 \end{array}$$

~~$$0,7625777$$~~

$$\begin{array}{r} 0,7626825 \\ 5289167 - 3 \\ \hline 0,2925992 - 2 \end{array}$$

$$19615$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0,3292281 \\ 5803889 - 3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0,9197270 - 3 \end{array}$$

$$82124$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1,1822207 \\ 5289167 - 3 \\ \hline 0,7121074 - 2 \\ 17452 \\ 0,9514203 \\ \hline 0,12310 \end{array}$$

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

$$2 \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{m}$$

$$\text{mm}^2 \left( 1 + \frac{2\xi}{m} \right)$$

$$\frac{\xi}{a^2} = \frac{1}{b}$$

$$\frac{\xi}{b} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{\xi}{a^2} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\frac{\xi}{b} = \frac{a^2}{6}$$

$$\frac{\xi}{b} = \frac{\xi}{b} = \frac{a^2}{6}$$

$$\frac{\xi}{b} = \frac{2}{15}$$

$$\left( \frac{\xi}{a^2} \right) = \frac{a}{b} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{15}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0,62996796 - 2 \\ 0,47995582 - 3 \\ 301 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{1}{25} 0,00008$$

$$0,095$$

$$\frac{m^2}{a^2} + \frac{2m\xi}{a^2} + \frac{m}{r} \frac{hm}{a^2} \left(2 - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1 + \frac{m}{r} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 1\right)$$

$\log \frac{r}{m}$

~~$$\frac{m^2}{b^2} + \frac{2m}{b} - \frac{m}{r} \frac{m}{b} \left(2 - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1 + \frac{m}{r} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 1\right)$$~~

$$\log \frac{m}{b} = 0,5989167-3 \quad \log \frac{r}{m} = 0,0090081$$

$$\frac{m}{b} = 0,0000008$$

$$0,1978234-5$$

$$0,0000000$$

$$000788$$

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$$\frac{m^2}{b^2} + \frac{2m}{b} - \frac{m}{r} \frac{m}{b} \left(2 - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1 + \frac{m}{r} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 1\right)$$

$$1,04925 + 0,28974 - 0,028464 \quad \log \frac{m}{r} = 0,6606619-1$$

$$\frac{m}{b} = 0,14487 \quad \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\log \frac{m}{b} = 0,1609785-1$$

$$\log \frac{m^2}{b^2} = 0,0219570-2$$

$$0,1609785-1$$

$$6606619-1$$

$$6326637-1$$

$$0,4543041-2$$

$$0,020987$$

$$1,04925$$

$$0,6606619-1$$

$$0,7569820-1$$

$$0,4170409-1$$

261303

$$3,141592$$

$$1,570796$$

$$0,429204$$

$$0,1449$$

$$0,1449$$

$$13041$$

$$5796$$

$$5796$$

$$1449$$

$$0,020987$$

$$1,04925$$

$$1,261303$$

1,261303

$$\beta = 100$$

$$\delta = \frac{1}{20}$$

$$\frac{1}{20}$$

$$\frac{1}{6} + \frac{100}{8}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{20}$$

$$= 0,05 - \frac{0,0017701}{9,001784} + \frac{0,0001315}{15} - 0,000074$$

$$\frac{h}{b} = \frac{0,050132}{1784} = 0,0280948$$

u

$$120 / 1000 \quad | \quad 0,0089222$$

$$\frac{400}{360}$$

$$4024 / 100 \quad | \quad 4,066666$$

$$\frac{40}{160}$$

$$416,66666$$

$$4,16666$$

$$0,00822$$

$$420,84165$$

$$921,1$$

$$10,84160$$

$$4500000$$

$$8000$$

$$160000$$

$$3200000$$

$$64000000$$

$$1280000000$$

$$169,000000$$

$$9216$$

$$20000$$

$$1280000000$$

8000

$$9216 / 169000000 / 18000$$

$$\frac{9216}{76840}$$

$$1280000 / 1800000 / 0,000014$$

52

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$$\lg \frac{u}{b} = 0,6842785 - 2$$

$$\lg \frac{u^2}{b^2} = 0,3687570 - 3$$

$$\lg \frac{u^4}{b^4} = 0,7375140 - 6$$

$$\frac{u^1}{b^2} = 0,00122275$$

$$\frac{h}{b} = e^{1+C \frac{\pi}{2}} / 0,0267^2$$

$$\frac{u^4}{b^4} = 0,000005464$$

$$192 / 0,05464 / 0,00028$$

$$\frac{1584}{1624}$$

$$1536$$

$$\lg \frac{h}{b} =$$

$$\lg \frac{h}{b}$$

$$0,00225788$$

$$2^\circ 51' 53''$$

$$2^\circ 51' 53''$$

$$\frac{1,027}{1,027}$$

$$0,6986673 - 2$$

$$0,115704$$

$$0,6870969 - 2$$

$$0,04865$$

$$\lg 1027 =$$

$$\delta = 50$$

$$\frac{m}{b} = \frac{4z}{1 + \frac{1}{8} \frac{m^2}{b^2} + \frac{1}{42} \frac{z^4}{b^4}}$$

$$0,08046$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9055800 - 2 \\ 0,8111600 - 5 \\ 0,6220200 - 5 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 0,0064708 \\ 0,000041910 \end{array}$$

$$192 \mid 0,41910 \mid 0,0100218$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 384 \\ 351 \\ 192 \\ 1590 \\ 1536 \\ \hline 540 \end{array}$$

$$1 + 0,0008092$$

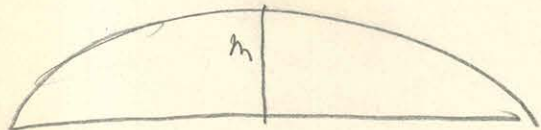
$$\begin{array}{r} 1,08092 \\ 002182 \\ \hline 1,083100 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0,9419518 - 2 \\ 0720215 \\ \hline 0,8689303 - 2 \end{array}$$

$$0,07095$$

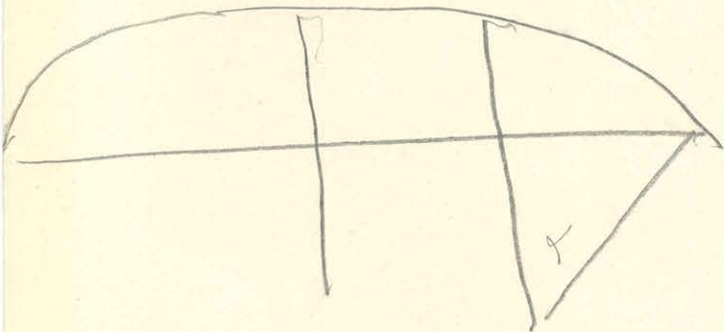
$$\frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2}}{\frac{\delta^2}{2}}$$

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AKADÉMIA  
KÖNYVTÁRA



$$\frac{\frac{\alpha^3}{6}}{\frac{\delta^2}{2}}$$

$$2a^2 n \sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2} + a^2 \frac{2 - \xi \sin \delta}{3}$$



$$m = r(1 - \cos \alpha)$$

$$\text{Johi let} =$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2} r^2 \alpha - \frac{1}{2} r^2 \cos \alpha \sin \alpha}{\frac{1}{2} r^2 (2 - \sin \alpha \cos \alpha)}$$

$$\pi a^2 (\xi + m) = \frac{2\pi (a^2 - r^2 \sin^2 \alpha) \frac{1}{2} r^2 (2 - \sin \alpha \cos \alpha)}{+ \frac{m^2 \pi}{3} (3r - m)}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{3} r n \sin \alpha$$

$$5^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \sin 10^\circ - 2 \sin 5^\circ$$

$$d = 0,08726646$$

$$\sin d = 0,0871557$$

$$\sin 2d = 0,1726482$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0,0872665 \\ 0,0868241 \\ \hline 0,1740906 \\ 0,1743114 \\ \hline 0,0002208 \end{array} \quad \log \frac{1}{1-\cos d} =$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0,6296796 - 2 \\ 0,2793592 - 0 \\ \hline 3010000 \\ \hline 0,2206688 \\ 0,5803892 - 3 \end{array}$$

$$\log \frac{1}{1-\cos d} = 2,41961084$$

$$\log \left( \frac{1}{1-\cos d} \right)^2 = 4,8392216$$

$$\log \left( \frac{1}{1-\cos d} \right)^3 = 7,2588324$$

$$d + \sin d \cos d - 2 \sin d = 0,0002208$$

$$d - \sin d = 0,0001108$$

$$\log(1 - \cos d) = 0,5803892 - 0$$

$$d + \sin d \cos d = \frac{1}{5} \sin d \cos^2 d - \frac{5}{5} \sin d = d + \sin d \cos d - 2 \sin d + \frac{1}{5} \sin^3 d$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0,9402966 - 2 \\ 0,8208880 - 4 \\ \hline 0,00066204 \\ + 0,0002207 = 0 \end{array}$$

$$d + \sin d \cos d - \frac{1}{5} \sin^3 d - \frac{5}{5} \sin d$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0,3429991 - 4 \\ 4,8392216 \\ \hline \log d \frac{0,7636099}{1,1832207} \\ \hline 5,8024 \\ 15,2482 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0,0445098 - 4 \\ 2,4196108 \\ \hline 0,4641506 - 2 \\ 0,029117 \end{array}$$

$$u m^2 + 2 u m \xi - m^2 \xi \cdot 5,8024 = a^2 u 0,0038053 + a^2 m 0,029117$$

$$\frac{u m}{a a} + 2 \frac{u \xi}{m a} - \frac{m \xi}{a a} \cdot 5,8024 = \frac{u}{m} 0,0038053 + 0,029117$$

$$\frac{u}{a} = \frac{u b}{b a}$$

$$\frac{m}{a} = \frac{m b}{b a}$$

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$$\frac{u m}{b b} \frac{b}{2} + 2 \frac{u \xi}{m b} - \frac{m \xi}{b} 5,8024 = \frac{u}{m} 0,0038053 + 0,029117$$

$$0,013598 + 0,017852 - 0,019615 = \frac{u}{m} 0,0080124 + 0,029117$$

$$\frac{\xi}{a^2} = \frac{416092}{b}$$

$$\frac{\xi}{a} = \frac{a}{b} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\rho}}$$

$$\frac{m b a}{b a b}$$

$$\frac{u \xi}{a^2}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 160920,1752 \\ 1360,1752 \\ \hline 0,17452 \\ 0,1962 \\ \hline 0,16590 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{z+\xi}{2} = \frac{a^2 \sin \delta}{u}$$

by 0,078420

0,8944425 - 2  
0,9982442 - 1  
0,8960993 - 2

$$\frac{m}{b} \frac{b}{2} + 2 = 2 \frac{b \sin \delta}{u}$$

$\delta = 1^\circ$   
 $\beta = 100$

$$\frac{m}{b} = 0,00328 \quad \frac{u}{b} = 0,08046$$

$$\beta = 2,169 \quad \delta = 2,167$$

by  $\sin \delta / 0,9402960 - 2$   
9055800 - 2  
458760  
0,0047160

10832  
21664

0,0064

2,3026  
0,02472  
46052  
161184  
92104  
69078  
0,0799 4,6272

$$\beta = 100 \quad \delta = 10 \quad \frac{m}{b} = 0,01079 \quad \frac{u}{b} = 0,1796$$

$$\beta = 2,5395$$

$$\delta = 2,5174$$

0,2256702 - 1  
0,1097522  
0,0999170

$\sin \delta = \frac{u}{b}$

$$\frac{\sin \delta}{u} = \frac{2\xi}{a^2} \frac{2u}{b}$$

$$\frac{\cos \delta d\delta}{u} = \frac{\sin \delta du}{u^2}$$

$$u d\delta = \sin \delta du$$

12587  
25174

0,08

by  $\cos \delta$

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0,9055800 - 2  
0,8111600 - 3  
90964728  
0,080920  
647384

$$\frac{u \sin \delta du}{4a^2}$$

$$2u^3$$

$$\frac{\sin \delta}{u} = \sin \delta \frac{du}{u}$$

$$\frac{u}{4a^2} \sin \delta du$$

$$\frac{4 \times \frac{u}{4a^2} du}{4a^2 \cos \delta} = \frac{u}{4a^2} \frac{du}{\cos \delta}$$

$$2 \sin \delta \frac{du}{u}$$

$$b \sin \delta = u$$

$$\frac{u^2}{4a^2} = \frac{b^2}{4a^2}$$

$$\frac{u^2}{4a^2} = \cos \delta \log b \frac{\sin \delta}{u} + \frac{b^2}{4a^2} \int \sin^2 \delta d\delta$$

$$-\frac{\cos \delta}{3} + \frac{\cos^3 \delta}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \cos \delta + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$-\cos \delta + \frac{\cos^3 \delta}{3} + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\int \sin^2 \delta d\delta = -\frac{\cos \delta \sin \delta}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \cos \delta + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{u^2}{4a^2} = \cos \delta \log b \frac{\sin \delta}{u} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{b^2}{a^2} \sin^2 \delta - \frac{b^2}{12a^2} \cos \delta \sin^2 \delta - \cos \delta - \cos^3 \delta + \cos^5 \delta$$

$\delta = 50^\circ$

$$\frac{u^2}{4a^2} = 2,30259$$

$$\sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos \delta$$

$$-\frac{1}{12a^2} (2(\cos \delta - 1) +$$

$$0,07994 = \log b \frac{\sin \delta}{u}$$

$$+\frac{1}{6} \frac{b^2}{a^2} - \frac{1}{6} \frac{b^2}{a^2} \cos \delta (1 + \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \delta)$$

$$\frac{u^2}{4a^2} = \frac{u^2}{b^2} \frac{b}{8} = 0,080920$$

8044  
0,00161  
0,079920



$$\int \frac{u^2}{4a^2} \sin^2 d \, dd$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 d}{u} = \frac{2b}{4a^2}$$

$$\frac{2b}{4a^2} =$$

$$\frac{b \sin^2 d}{u} = c \frac{u^2}{4a^2}$$

$$\frac{u \, du}{2a^2} = \frac{\cos d \, dd}{u} - \frac{\sin^2 d}{u^2}$$

$$\frac{u \, du}{2a^2} = \frac{\cos d \, dd}{u} - \frac{\sin^2 d}{u^2}$$

$$\frac{u \, du}{2a^2} = \frac{dd}{\sin d} - \sin d \, dd - \frac{du}{u} + 2 \frac{du}{u} \sin^2 \frac{d}{2}$$

$$\frac{2}{a^2} = \frac{1}{u}$$

$$\frac{u \, du}{2a^2} = \frac{dd \cos^2 d}{\sin^2 d} - \frac{du}{u} (1 - \sin^2 \frac{d}{2}) \cos^2 d$$

$$= \frac{dd}{\sin d} - dd \sin d - \frac{du}{u} + 2 \frac{du}{u} \sin^2 \frac{d}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{du}{u} \sin^2 d$$

$$\frac{u}{b} = \sin d$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sin^2 d = \sin^2 \frac{d}{2}$$

$$u \sin^2 d = \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 d$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 d}{u} = \frac{1}{b}$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 d}{u^2} = \frac{1}{b^2}$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 d}{u} = \frac{u}{b^2}$$

$$\frac{u \, du}{2a^2} = \frac{dd}{\sin d} - dd \sin d - \frac{du}{u} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{u \, du}{b^2}$$

$$\frac{u \, du}{2a^2} \left(1 - \frac{a^2}{b^2}\right) =$$

$$u \, du \frac{\sin^2 d}{u^2}$$

$$\frac{u^2}{4a^2} \left(1 - \frac{a^2}{b^2}\right) = \log \frac{2b \sqrt{1 - \frac{a^2}{b^2}}}{u} - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \frac{d}{2}$$

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$$2b \frac{\sqrt{1 - \frac{a^2}{b^2}}}{u}$$

$$\cos d - 1$$

$$\frac{1}{50} \frac{0,079522}{0,079522} =$$

$$0,079522 =$$

$$0,6296796 - 2$$

$$0,219359 - 3$$

$$\frac{80923}{161} = 7921$$

$$79522$$

$$\frac{b \sin^2 d}{u} = c \frac{u^2}{4a^2}$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 d}{u^2} = \frac{1}{b^2} c$$

$$u \, du \frac{\sin^2 d}{u^2} = \frac{u \, du}{b^2} c$$

$$0,6400921 - 2$$

$$0,010200$$

$$0,9411221$$

$$0,9055800$$

$$0,0355421$$

$$\frac{4a^2}{b^2} c \frac{u^2}{4a^2}$$

$$0,087835$$

$$3804$$

$$0,078031$$

$$k\pi \frac{(z+\xi)u^2}{2} = 2\pi k f a \sin \delta$$

$$\frac{z+\xi}{2a^2} = \frac{\sin \delta}{u}$$

$$\frac{z+\xi}{2a^2} = -\frac{d\delta}{du} \cos \delta + \frac{2z}{a^2}$$

$$\frac{z+\xi}{a^2} = \frac{2\sin \delta}{u}$$

$$\frac{\xi}{2a^2} = \frac{\xi}{2a^2} = \frac{d\delta}{du} \cos \delta$$

$$\frac{d\delta}{du} = -\frac{\sin \delta}{u^2} + \frac{\cos \delta}{u} \frac{d\delta}{du}$$

$$\frac{d\delta}{du} = \frac{\cos \delta}{u} - \frac{\sin \delta}{u^2}$$

$$\frac{z+\xi}{2} = \frac{a^2 \sin \delta}{u}$$

$$\int \sin x dx = -\frac{\cos x}{2} + \frac{2}{3} \cos x + C$$

$$\frac{d\delta}{u} = \frac{\cos \delta}{u} - \frac{\sin \delta}{u^2}$$

$$u = b \sin \delta$$

$$\frac{du}{u} = \frac{u du}{u^2}$$

$$\frac{u du}{2a^2} = -\cos \delta \frac{du}{u} + \frac{d\delta}{u} \cos \delta \frac{du}{u}$$

$$\frac{u^3}{4a^2} = \cos \delta \left( \log \frac{\sin \delta}{u} - \int \dots \right) + C$$

$$\ln \delta = 0 \quad \frac{\sin \delta}{u} = \mu$$

$$0 = \log b + C = -\log b$$

$$\frac{u^2}{4a^2} = \cos \delta \log b \frac{\sin \delta}{u} + \int \frac{u^2}{4a^2} \sin \delta d\delta$$

$$\frac{m}{b} \frac{b}{2} + 2 = 2 \frac{b}{u} \sin \delta$$

$$\frac{m}{a^2} + \frac{2\xi}{a^2} = \frac{2\sin \delta}{u}$$

$$\frac{m}{b} \frac{b^2}{a^2} + \frac{2\xi b}{a^2} = \frac{2b \sin \delta}{u}$$

$$\frac{u}{\sin^2 \delta} = b^2$$

$$u^2 = b^2 \sin^2 \delta \quad \frac{1}{b} = \frac{\xi}{a^2}$$

$$\sin \delta \frac{d\delta}{u} = \frac{d\delta}{u} \sin \delta$$

$$\int \frac{b^2}{4a^2} \sin^2 \delta d\delta$$

$$\frac{h}{a} = c e^{-\alpha \frac{r}{a}}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = c e^{\alpha \frac{r}{a}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \log \frac{b}{a} &= \log c + \log e^{\alpha \frac{r}{a}} \\ &= \log c + \alpha \frac{r}{a} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{4h^2} = \log b \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\frac{d\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)}{da} + \frac{d \ln da}{a}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = c e^{\alpha \frac{r}{a}}$$

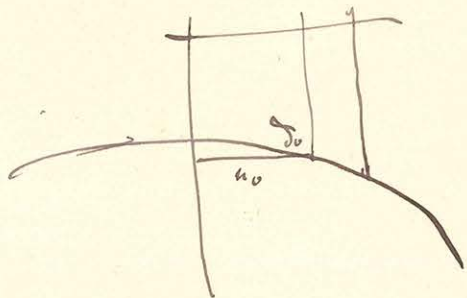
$$\frac{h}{a} = \frac{c}{b} e^{-\alpha \frac{r}{a}}$$

$$\frac{h}{a} = \frac{c}{b} = c e^{\alpha \frac{r}{a}}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = c e^{\alpha \frac{r}{a}}$$

$$\alpha \frac{r}{a} = \log \frac{a}{b} c$$

$$\alpha \frac{r}{a} + \log \frac{r}{a} = \log \frac{r}{b} c$$



$$u - u_0 + u_0$$

$$K 2\pi \frac{z+z_0}{4} (u-u_0) \frac{(u+u_0)}{2} = 2\pi \int u \sin(\delta_0 + \varepsilon) - 2\pi \int u_0 \sin \delta_0$$

$$\frac{(z+z_0)(u^2-u_0^2)}{2} = a^2 ((u-u_0) \sin(\delta_0 + \varepsilon) + u_0 \sin(\delta_0 + \varepsilon) - u_0 \sin \delta_0)$$

$$= a^2 (u-u_0) (\sin \delta_0 + \sin \varepsilon \cos \delta_0) + u_0 \sin \varepsilon \cos \delta_0$$

$$= a^2 (u \sin \delta_0 + u \sin \varepsilon \cos \delta_0 - u_0 \sin \delta_0)$$

$$= a^2 u (\sin(\delta_0 + \varepsilon) - \sin \delta_0)$$

$$= a^2 (u-u_0) \sin \delta_0 + a^2 u \sin \varepsilon \cos \delta_0$$

z

$$z+z_0 = 2a^2 \frac{\sin \delta_0}{u+u_0} + 2a^2 \frac{u}{u^2-u_0^2} \sin \varepsilon \cos \delta_0$$

$$t_y(\delta_0 + \varepsilon) = 2a^2 \frac{\sin \delta_0}{(u+u_0)^2} + 2a^2 \frac{1}{u^2-u_0^2} \sin \varepsilon \cos \delta_0$$

$$z+z_0 = 2a^2 \frac{1}{u^2-u_0^2} (\sin(\delta_0 + \varepsilon) - \sin \delta_0)$$

$$t_y(\delta_0 + \varepsilon) = 2a^2$$

2x2

$$\frac{t_y(\delta_0 + \varepsilon)}{2a^2} = -\frac{2u}{(u^2-u_0^2)^2} (u \sin(\delta_0 + \varepsilon) - u_0 \sin \delta_0) + \frac{1}{u^2-u_0^2} (\sin(\delta_0 + \varepsilon) + u \cos(\delta_0 + \varepsilon) \frac{d(\delta_0 + \varepsilon)}{du})$$

$$\frac{u^2}{4a^2} = \log 2b \frac{\sin \frac{D}{2}}{a} - 2 \sin \frac{D}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2b^2} \left( e^{\frac{u^2}{4a^2}} - 1 \right)$$

$$\beta = 100 \quad D = 5^\circ \quad \frac{u}{b} = 0,08046$$

$$\frac{u^2}{4a^2} = \frac{u^2}{8b^2} \cdot \frac{b^2}{a^2} = \frac{u^2}{8b^2} \cdot \frac{b^2}{80923}$$

$$\log 0,08046 = 0,9055800 - 2$$

$$0,8111600 - 3$$

$$0,0064738$$

$$0,00080923$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2,3026 \\ 0,03527 \\ \hline 161182 \\ 46052 \\ 115130 \\ 69078 \\ \hline 81292702 \\ 80923 \\ \hline 280 \end{array}$$

$$0,044$$

$$176$$

$$\frac{176}{0,001936}$$

$$\frac{u^2}{4a^2} = 0,080923$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0,6400931 - 2 \\ 3010200 \\ \hline 0,9411231 - 2 \\ 9055800 - 2 \\ \hline 0,0355431 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2,3026 \\ 903554 \\ \hline 92104 \\ 115130 \\ \hline 115130 \\ 69078 \\ \hline 81834404 \end{array}$$

$$0,6096796 - 2$$

$$0,2793582 - 3$$

$$0,001900$$

$$\log 2b \frac{\sin \frac{D}{2}}{a} = 0,081834$$

$$2 \sin \frac{D}{2} = 0,003806$$

$$\sin \frac{D}{2} = 2 \sin \frac{1}{2} \sin D$$

$$4 \sin \frac{D}{2} = \sin D$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0,078028 \\ 1757 \\ \hline 0,079875 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0,16185 \\ 0,4242 \\ \hline 48555 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0,079875 \\ 80925 \\ \hline 0,001048 \end{array}$$

$$\log \frac{b}{a} \sin D = 0,07995$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 64740 \\ 48555 \\ \hline 64740 \end{array}$$

$$0,001048$$

$$0,1757$$

$$\frac{a^2}{b^2}$$

$$0,0,70291455$$

$$1,1757$$

$$\frac{u du}{2a^2} = \frac{dD}{\sin D} - dD \sin D - \frac{du}{a} + 2 \frac{du}{a} \sin \frac{D}{2}$$

$$\frac{2 + \frac{1}{2}}{2a^2} = \frac{\sin D}{a}$$

$$\frac{\log D}{2a^2} = - \frac{\sin D}{a^2} + \frac{\cos D}{a} \frac{dD}{du}$$

$$\frac{u du}{2a^2} = - \frac{du}{a} \cos D + \frac{dD \sin D}{\sin D}$$

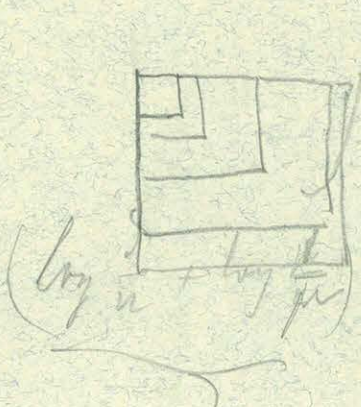
$$\frac{u du}{\log D}$$

$$\frac{u^2}{4a^2} = \frac{du}{a} \frac{du}{a} + \frac{du}{a}$$

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$$\frac{u du}{ra^2} = \cos d \left( \frac{dd}{\gamma d} - \frac{du}{u} \right)$$

$$\frac{u^2}{4a^2} = \cos d (\log \frac{u^2}{\gamma d} - \log u) - \int \frac{(\log d - \log u) \sin d dd}{\frac{u^2}{4a^2}}$$



$$\cos d = \frac{1}{4a^2} (-\cos d + \dots)$$

$$\frac{1}{4a^2} = -u \cos d + u$$

$$\frac{u^2}{4a^2} \sin d dd = -2 \sin d dd + \frac{2 dd}{u \sin d}$$

$$e^x = X$$

$$\log X' = X$$

$$\log \cos d = \dots$$

$$\frac{u}{ra^2} = \frac{dd}{\sin \gamma d} - \frac{1}{u}$$

$$X = \cos d$$

$$X = e^x$$

$$u^2 \sin d dd - u^2 \cos d - \int \frac{\sin d dd}{u} = \dots$$

$$\log e^{\cos d} = \cos d$$

$$\cos d \left( \log \frac{u^2}{a} + \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{\sin d}{u} + \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{u} \right)$$

$$\frac{u^2}{4a^2 \cos d} = \log \frac{u \sin d}{a}$$

$$\frac{1}{4a^2} (u \cos d) = \frac{u}{4a^2}$$

$$\log C = \log \frac{1}{u}$$

$$0 = \log \frac{C}{u}$$

$$\frac{u^2}{4a^2} = \cos d \log \frac{\sin d}{u} + \log \frac{1}{u}$$

$$\frac{C}{u} = 1$$

$$= \log \frac{u \sin d}{a}$$

$$\log e^{\cos d} = \cos d$$

$$l \operatorname{tg} \psi + l' \operatorname{tg} \psi'$$

$$\frac{\operatorname{tg} \psi}{\operatorname{tg} \psi'} = n$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \psi' = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \psi}{n}$$

$$l \operatorname{tg} \psi + \frac{l'}{n} \operatorname{tg} \psi = s$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \psi = \frac{s}{l + \frac{l'}{n}}$$

$$n = 1,046$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \psi = \frac{25,25}{142 + 6} = \frac{25,25}{148} = \dots$$

$$148 \overline{) 25,25} = 0,17129$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 148 \\ \underline{1055} \\ 1936 \\ \underline{1900} \\ 4206 \\ \underline{4240} \\ 1246 \end{array}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \psi = \psi$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \psi = 0,17129 \quad \psi = 9^\circ 40' \quad \sin \psi = 0,1687761$$

$$\log \sin 9^\circ 40' = 9,2272110$$

$$\log n = \frac{1290451}{9,0982659}$$

$$148 \overline{) 69,70} = 0,47094$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 592 \\ \underline{1050} \\ 1036 \\ \underline{1400} \\ 1332 \\ \underline{680} \end{array}$$

$$7^\circ 12'$$

$$\delta = 3^\circ 56' 40''$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2554 \\ \underline{95065} \\ 12770 \\ \underline{15324} \\ 127700 \\ \underline{12936010} \end{array}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \psi = 0,47094 \quad \psi = 25^\circ 10'$$

$$\log \sin \psi = 9,6294529$$

$$\frac{1290451}{9,5604078}$$

$$2167 \overline{) 5525} = 2,5542$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4334 \\ \underline{12010} \\ 10835 \\ \underline{11750} \\ 10855 \\ \underline{9150} \\ 8668 \\ \underline{4820} \end{array}$$

$$18^\circ 27'$$

$$\delta' = 9^\circ 13' 5''$$

$$\delta = 3^\circ 56' 7'' = 216,7 \quad n = 1,55$$

$$\delta' = 9^\circ 13' 5'' = 553,5 \quad n' = 3,06$$

$$n'^2 - n^2 = 4a^2 \log \frac{\delta' n}{\delta n'}$$

$$n'^2 - n^2 = 6,961 \quad \frac{\delta n}{\delta' n'} = 0,5065$$

$$\frac{\delta' n}{\delta n'} = 1,2936$$

$$\log \frac{\delta' n}{\delta n'} = 0,1118000$$

$$\frac{\delta'}{\delta} = 2,5542$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2,5026 \\ \underline{0,1118} \\ 184208 \\ \underline{23026} \\ 23026 \\ \underline{23026} \\ 025743068 \end{array}$$

$$\log \sin \delta = \log v \times 2,5026 = 0,25743$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0,8426716 \\ \underline{4166592} \\ 14a^2 = \frac{6,961}{0,25743} = 27,041 \end{array}$$

$$a^2 = 6,76$$

$$a = 2,600$$

$$\frac{u^2}{4a^2} = \cos d \left( \log \mu \frac{\sin d}{u} \right) + \frac{1}{4a^2} \int u^2 \sin d \, dd$$

$$\frac{u^2}{4a^2} = \log \mu = \int \frac{u^2 \sin d \, dd}{u \cos d} = \int \left( -u \cos d + \frac{\cos d \sin d}{u} \right)$$

$$\frac{u^2}{4a^2} = \log \mu \frac{\sin d}{u} - u \cos d$$

$$-u^2 \cos d + \frac{\cos d}{u} + u^2$$

$$\frac{u^2}{4a^2} = \cos d \log \mu \frac{\sin d}{u} + \frac{u^2}{4a^2} \cos d - \frac{u^2}{4a^2} \frac{1+(x-1)}{x} \frac{x-1}{x-1}$$

$$\frac{u^2}{4a^2} (2 - \cos d) = \cos d \log \mu \frac{\sin d}{u}$$

$$\frac{u^2}{4a^2} = \cos d$$

$$x^{a+b} = x^a \cdot x^b$$

$$\frac{u}{4a^2} = 0$$

$$\cos d \log \frac{\sin d}{u} - \log \mu$$

$$0 = \cos d \log \frac{\sin d}{u}$$

$$\cos d \log \frac{\sin d}{u} - \log \mu$$

$$\cos d \log \frac{\sin d}{u} - \log \mu - \log \left( \frac{1}{\mu} \right)^{\frac{1}{\cos d}}$$

$$\cos d \left( \log \frac{\sin d}{u} - \frac{1}{\cos d} \log \mu \right) - \log \mu^{\frac{1}{\cos d}}$$

$$\log \mu$$

$$\log \mu^{\frac{1}{\cos d}} - \log \mu^{\frac{1+\frac{d}{2}}{2}}$$

$$\frac{u^2}{4a^2} (2 - \cos d) = \cos d \log \frac{\sin d}{u} \mu^{\frac{1+\frac{d}{2}}{2}}$$

$$\mu^{\frac{1+\frac{d}{2}}{2}} = \mu$$

$$\cos d \log \frac{\sin d}{u} \mu^{\frac{1}{\cos d}}$$

$$\cos d \log \frac{\sin d}{u} \mu^{\frac{1}{\cos d}}$$



$$\frac{hm}{a^2} =$$

2,00  
12

20475

23,52

20026  
3472

$$\frac{h}{a} = \frac{a}{m} e^{\frac{m}{a} - c \frac{r}{a}}$$

1,3716219  
0,6858110  
3112239  
9970349  
99320

$$\frac{hm}{a^2} = \frac{m}{b} = e^{\frac{m}{a} + c \frac{r}{a}}$$

$$\frac{m}{a} = \frac{m}{b} \frac{b}{a} = \frac{m}{b} \sqrt{\frac{h}{2}}$$

$$\frac{r}{a} = \frac{r}{b} \sqrt{\frac{h}{2}}$$

$$\frac{h}{a} \frac{\log \frac{m}{b}}{\frac{m}{b}} = \frac{m}{a} - c \frac{r}{a}$$

0,4243

$$\frac{\log \frac{m}{b}}{\frac{r}{b} \sqrt{\frac{h}{2}}} = \frac{m}{b} \sqrt{\frac{h}{2}} = c$$

0,4243

$\beta = 98$     $\frac{\beta}{2} = 49$

$\frac{m}{b} = 0,14624$     $\frac{r}{b} = 0,21855$   
222985

0,1650662 - 1  
222985 / 0,8249228 / 1,92240  
4243 / 1,02368  
40663 - 222 / 2,94608 / 1,321  
39087  
- 97606  
8686  
10740  
8686  
20540  
7669  
- 4706  
240

min.  $\beta = 8$  parameter

$$\log \frac{m}{b} = 0,4243 \left( \frac{m}{b} - 1,221 \frac{r}{b} \right) \sqrt{\frac{h}{2}}$$

$\beta = 8$     $\frac{r}{b} = 0,62947$     $\frac{m}{b} = 0,42476$

0,6241426

0,6295  
1,221  
6295  
127985  
62185  
6395  
98447,795  
42476  
0,4200

$\beta = 2$

$\frac{r}{b} = 0,8182$

$\frac{m}{b} = 0,6572$   
6547

0,4243  
0,4236  
26058  
12029  
8686  
17372  
0,1839,695\*

$\frac{h}{b} = 0,8160005$

0,964812 -

0,8182  
1,221  
8182  
16364  
24546  
8182  
10808,422  
6572  
44238

1,17016699  
0,2842276-1  
8658347  
1,1800623  
150515

1,17923216  
0,2566666-1  
8967608  
0,1528204  
150515

1,85496700  
0,2282460-1  
19273352  
0,155815  
150515

1,9188161  
0,1986846-1  
2804651  
0,1580828  
150515

1,9850401  
0,1679070-1  
0,9925201  
0,1604574  
150515

1,56078  
980390

1,96778

627 51 / 100

25  
273  
271  
14694  
14722  
14722

$$\frac{h}{a} = \frac{m}{c}$$

$$\frac{hm}{c} = \frac{c}{a}$$

125  
600  
511

908  
0247  
366  
88

1,9188161  
0,1986846-1  
2804651  
0,1580828  
150515

1,9850401  
0,1679070-1  
0,9925201  
0,1604574  
150515

1,56078  
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627 51 / 100

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14722

$$\frac{h}{a} = \frac{m}{c}$$

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0,9925201  
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1,56078  
980390

627 51 / 100

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14722

$$\frac{h}{a} = \frac{m}{c}$$

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1,9188161  
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2804651  
0,1580828  
150515

1,9850401  
0,1679070-1  
0,9925201  
0,1604574  
150515

1,56078  
980390

627 51 / 100

25  
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271  
14694  
14722  
14722

$$\frac{h}{a} = \frac{m}{c}$$

125  
600  
511

908  
0247  
366  
88

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TUDOMÁNYOS AKADÉMIA  
KÖNYVTÁRA

217  
96 / 80  
46  
2

6502125  
0469875  
22222

966

96,619

71,56

82,95

13,66  
11,39  
9,52  
8,08

$$\frac{h}{a} = \frac{m}{c}$$

$$\frac{h}{a} = \frac{m}{c}$$

$$\frac{h}{a} = \frac{m}{c}$$

$$\xi + m - \frac{r^2}{u^2} (u - r \sin \alpha) (\alpha - \sin \alpha \cos \alpha) + \frac{m^2}{3u^2} (3r + m) = \frac{a^2 \sin \alpha}{u}$$

$$r = \frac{m}{2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}}$$

$$\xi + m - \frac{m^2}{u^2} (u - r \sin \alpha) (\alpha - \sin \alpha \cos \alpha) + \frac{m^2}{3u^2} (3r + m) 4 \sin^4 \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$= \frac{a^2 \sin \alpha}{u} 4 \sin^4 \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{a}{b}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{a}{b}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{a}{b}$$

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$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{a}{b}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{a}{b}$$



$$\frac{(2 - \sqrt{3})^2 u}{(2 + \sqrt{3}) u^2 \sin \delta}$$

$$\frac{(2 - \sqrt{3})^2 a}{(2 + \sqrt{3})^2 a}$$

$\frac{a}{m}$  mips  $\frac{a}{m}$   $\frac{a}{m}$

$$\frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{2 + \sqrt{3}}$$

$$\frac{hch}{hch}$$

$$\frac{\frac{2}{b}}{\frac{2}{b}}$$

$$\frac{\frac{2}{b}}{\frac{2}{b}}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dz} \frac{dz}{dz} \sin d + \frac{z \sin d}{z} = \frac{az}{az}$$

$$\frac{6}{34} = 3$$

$$z^2 - \xi^2 = 2a^2$$

$$\frac{h}{a} = \frac{a}{m} e^{\frac{m}{a} - \frac{c}{a}}$$

$$\frac{h \sin d}{a} = e^{\frac{m}{a}}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dz} = e^{\frac{1}{a}}$$

$$\frac{hm}{a^2} \frac{h(z-h)}{hz-h^2}$$

$$h^2 + m^2 + 2mh - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{h+m+h}{zh+(z-h)}$$

$$z^2 - \xi^2 = 2a^2 \sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2} + \frac{2(z-\xi) \sin \delta}{2}$$

$$z^2 - \xi^2 = 2a^2 \sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2} + a^2 \frac{\sin \delta}{z}$$

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$$\frac{2a^2 \sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2}}{z-\xi} = \frac{a^2 \sin \delta}{z+}$$

$$\frac{z+\xi}{2} dz$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \int (z+\xi) dz$$

$$\frac{z^2}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \xi z$$

$$\frac{z^2 - \xi^2}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \xi (z - \xi)$$

$$\frac{3}{4} z^2 - \frac{3}{4} \xi^2 - \frac{1}{2} \xi z + \frac{1}{2} \xi^2$$

$$\frac{3}{4} z^2 - \frac{1}{4} \xi^2 - \frac{1}{2} \xi z + \frac{1}{4} (z+\xi)^2 =$$

$$2\pi K \frac{(z - z_0)(\bar{z} - \bar{z}_0)}{2} =$$

$$\underline{z^2 - \xi^2} = 2a^2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} - 2i$$

$$z^2 - \xi^2 = 2a^2 (\cos \theta - \cos \theta') + 2i \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{z+\xi}{2a^2} = \frac{\sin \delta}{u}$$

$$\frac{u du}{2a^2} \left| \frac{t \gamma \delta}{2a^2} = \frac{\cos \delta d\delta}{u} - \frac{1}{u^2} \sin \delta \right.$$

$$\frac{u du}{2a^2} = \frac{\cos \delta d\delta}{t \gamma \delta} - \frac{du \sin \delta}{u t \gamma \delta}$$

$$\frac{u du}{2a^2} = \frac{d\delta}{\sin \delta} - \sin \delta d\delta - \frac{du}{u} + 2 \sin^2 \delta \frac{du}{u}$$

die impliziten  $\frac{u^2}{4a^2} = \log b \cdot \frac{\sin \delta}{u}$

$$\frac{\sin \delta}{u} = \frac{1}{b} e^{\frac{u^2}{4a^2}}$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 \delta}{u^2} = \frac{1}{b^2} e^{\frac{u^2}{2a^2}}$$

$$\sin^2 \delta = \frac{4}{b^2} \sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2}$$

$$\frac{u^2}{4a^2} = \log \frac{2b t \gamma \delta}{u} - 2 \sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2} + \frac{a^2}{2b^2} (e^{\frac{u^2}{2a^2}} - 1)$$

Man hat

$$2 \sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2} \frac{du}{u} = \frac{\sin^2 \delta}{u} \frac{du}{u}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} u du \frac{\sin^2 \delta}{u^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} u du \frac{1}{b^2} e^{\frac{u^2}{2a^2}}$$

$$\frac{u du}{2a^2} = \cos \delta \left( \frac{d\delta}{t \gamma \delta} - \frac{du}{u} \right)$$

$$\frac{u^2}{4a^2} = \cos \delta \log \frac{\delta}{u} + \log$$

$$+ \int \frac{u^2}{4a^2} \sin \delta d\delta$$

$\cos \delta - 1$

$$+ - \frac{u^2}{4a^2} \cos \delta + \frac{u^2}{4a^2}$$

$$\frac{u^2}{4a^2} \int$$

$$\frac{d}{du} \frac{a^2}{b^2} e^{\frac{u^2}{2a^2}} = \frac{u}{b^2} e^{\frac{u^2}{2a^2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} d. \frac{a^2}{b^2} e^{\frac{u^2}{2a^2}}$$

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KÖNYVTÁRA

$$\int \frac{u^2}{4a^2} \sin \delta d\delta = -\frac{u^2}{4a^2} \cos \delta + \frac{u^2}{4a^2}$$

$$\frac{u^2}{4a^2} (1 - \cos \delta)$$

$$\frac{u^2}{4a^2} = \frac{u du}{2a^2} = \frac{d\delta}{\sin \delta} - \sin \delta d\delta - \frac{du}{u} + \frac{1}{2} d \frac{a^2}{b^2} e^{\frac{u^2}{2a^2}}$$

$$\frac{u^2}{4a^2} = \log t \gamma \frac{\delta}{u} + \cos \delta - \log u + \frac{1}{2} \frac{a^2}{b^2} e^{\frac{u^2}{2a^2}} + C$$

$$0 = \log \frac{2b}{u} + \frac{1}{2} \delta + \frac{1}{2} \frac{a^2}{b^2} + C$$

$$C = \log 2b - 1 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{a^2}{b^2}$$

$$\frac{u^2}{4a^2} = \log \frac{2b t \gamma \delta}{u} + (\cos \delta - 1) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{a^2}{b^2} (e^{\frac{u^2}{2a^2}} - 1)$$

September 19

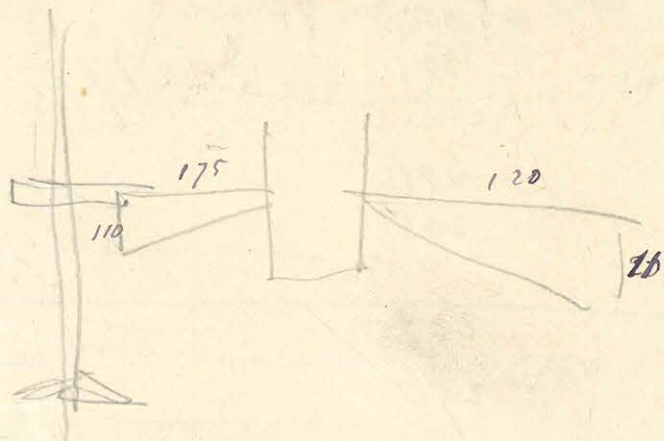
No 5098 / 33

Alkohol  
nichten

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2 in für 99,4

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399  
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401

99,0  
99,4  
99,2  
99,1

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TUDOMÁNYOS AKADÉMIA  
KÖNYVTÁRA

A mely vírt kéhűn, kéhűtve

in form vírt felöntve

455 temp 21  
454

Glycerinval felöntve

455 t = 22,8  
455

Ring Membranen, ~~171~~ 171

311,5

301,5

308,5

304

————— 177

301

295

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297

296

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297

296

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178,5

Sayulakewsky wank  
a göygenimsak  
Alaska

160° - 13,08 Atmosph.

170 - 16,88 "

180 - 21,27 "

190 - 26,10 "

200 - 31,65 "

A malyto edyut opiny kpyatant  
milov iya nia kll poyatna a op gyl vpyel mytost  
20 jarnat vult

451

451.

Vypit kll sigidirov 20° Celsius mit.  $a_{20} = 3,828$

I  $u = 8,5$   $\xi = \frac{680}{200}$

II  $u = 9,45$   $\xi = \frac{704}{200}$

III  $u = 10,8$   $\xi = \frac{715}{200}$

IV  $u = 11,7$   $\xi = \frac{719}{200} = 3,595$   $\frac{\xi}{u} = 0,308$   $\frac{a}{\xi} = 1,065$

V  $u = 13,4$   $\xi = \frac{716}{200} = 3,58$   $\frac{\xi}{u} = 0,267$   $\frac{a}{\xi} = 1,069$

VI  $u = 14,8$   $\xi = \frac{713}{200} = 3,565$   $\frac{\xi}{u} = 0,241$   $\frac{a}{\xi} = 1,074$

VII  $u = 18,7$   $\xi = \frac{707}{200} = 3,535$   $\frac{\xi}{u} = 0,189$   $\frac{a}{\xi} = 1,083$



Ar alubulosa voneinander,  $t=20$  und  $\xi = \frac{451}{200}$  in voneinander

$t=20 \quad \xi = \frac{451}{200} = 2,255 \quad 2n = 14,97 \quad \frac{\xi}{u} = 7,5 \quad \frac{\xi}{u} = 0,301$   
 wiederum abtät  $\frac{a}{\xi} = 1,066$

a süßig neftaloope 20 jahre 0,870

hörs, mutato  $n = 1,362$

$a = 1,066 \times 2,255 \frac{1}{1,0036} = 2,394$

a güßerige  $\sigma = \frac{p}{atn} \frac{1}{1+at} \frac{1,59}{773}$  Abzugskonto

$t=99,2 \quad \xi = \frac{396}{200} = 1,98 \quad \frac{\xi}{u} = 0,264$  wiederum abtät  $\frac{a}{\xi} = 1,070$

a süßig dion formloziol 99,2 jahre 0,734

hörs, mutato  $\frac{n^2-1}{d} = c$  formloziol 99,2 jahre  $n = 1,226$

$a = 1,070 \times 1,980 = 2,119$

$p = 2,2 \text{ ktn.} \quad \sigma = 0,003$

$V = V_0 (1 + 0,000739t + 0,00001055t^2 - 0,0000000925t^3 + 0,000000000404t^4)$

$t=177 \quad \xi = \frac{292,5}{200} = 1,463 \quad \frac{\xi}{u} = 0,195$  wiederum abtät  $\frac{a}{\xi} = 1,081$

a süßig dion 177 jahre 0,612

hörs, mutato  $\frac{n^2-1}{d} = c$  formloziol 177 jahre  $n = 1,283$

$a = 1,081 \times 1,463 \frac{1}{0,9925} = 1,592$

$p = 20 \text{ ktn.} \quad \sigma = 0,025$

Adatuk a jwis na voneinander by.  $d_1 = 5^\circ 10' = 310'$ .  $d_2 = 32^\circ = 1920'$

$a = \frac{a'}{\xi'} \left\{ \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\cos \frac{d_1}{2} \Delta d_2 - \cos \frac{d_2}{2} \Delta d_1}{\sin \frac{d_1}{2} - \sin \frac{d_2}{2}}} \right.$

$\Delta d_1 = \frac{d_1}{2} \frac{a'-a}{n^2}$

$\Delta d_2 = \frac{d_2}{2} \frac{a'-a}{n^2}$

a (1) erliches a nre voneinander

er erliche a voneinander  $d_1' = 2^\circ \quad d_2' = 78^\circ$

$a = \frac{a'}{\xi'} \left\{ \frac{1}{1 + 0,00019 \Delta d_2 - 0,00024 \Delta d_1} \right.$   $\Delta d_1$  is  $\Delta d_2$  perwechsel.

Jetzt aditabellat.  $\mu = 45,9$

z.	a	a'	d	$\sigma$	t	$\frac{\mu}{\sigma}$	d	d'	fol'	$\frac{\Delta a^2}{\Delta t}$
20°	2,394	5,731	0,870	0	2,321	56,7	3,840	14,75	34,23	} = 0,107 } = 0,161
99,2	2,119	4,490	0,734	0,003	1,641	62,5	2,964	15,71	25,78	
177°	1,592	2,534	0,612	0,025	0,744	75,0	4,217	17,78	13,23	

$\left(\frac{\Delta a^2}{\Delta t}\right)_{20}^{99} = 0,0157 \quad \left(\frac{\Delta a^2}{\Delta t}\right)_{99}^{177} = 0,0251$

1885.  
 Aethylen.  $\mu = 72,84$

$t$	$a$	$a^2$	$s$	$\sigma$	$f$	$\frac{f}{\sigma}$	$\lambda$	$\lambda^2$	$\lambda^2$	$\frac{\lambda \lambda^2}{\Delta t}$	$\frac{\Delta t^2}{\Delta t}$
$6^\circ$	2,293	5,256	0,720	0,001	1,918	100,11	4,64	21,56	41,25	} 0,224 } 0,220 } 0,226	} 0,276 } 0,268 } 0,270
$22^\circ$	2,194	4,814	0,712	0,002	1,714	102,71	4,698	22,07	37,83		
$62,5^\circ$	1,924	3,740	0,6636	0,0042	1,227	111,20	4,809	23,13	28,38		
$118,7^\circ$	1,490	2,220	0,5795	0,0228	0,618	127,31	5,031	25,21	15,64		

$s = 62^\circ$  mit in  $s = 118^\circ$  mit Wert dies. wie in der Tabelle  
 $\sigma_0 = 0,7206$

$\sigma$  bestimmt a. n. g. mit Mariotte Gesetz a. e. v. r. i. t.

$$\sigma = \frac{p}{p_0} \frac{2,56}{1 + \alpha t \cdot 770}$$

$p_6 = 241$   
 $p_{22} = 465$   
 $p_{62,5} = 1850$   
 $p_{118,7} = 7510$

$$\frac{a_6^2 - a_{62,5}^2}{56,5} = 0,02701$$

$$\frac{a_{62,5}^2 - a_{118,7}^2}{56,2} = 0,02704$$

Altere Schall relativität

$6^\circ / 22^\circ$ - ra	$\frac{a^2}{a_1^2} = 1,092$	$\frac{s \frac{f}{\sigma}}{s \frac{f}{\sigma}} = 1,069$
$22^\circ / 62,5^\circ$ - re	" = 1,287	" = 1,207
$62,5^\circ / 118,7^\circ$ - re	" = 1,684	" = 1,435

Prismatikus törés visszavertetésénél

legyen  $\xi, n, a$  valamelyik a közismertetett  
 $\xi', n', a'$  az ismételt felület irányát.

~~Legyen~~

$$\xi = a n \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{a}{n}\right) \left(\sin \frac{\delta_2}{2} - \sin \frac{\delta_1}{2}\right)$$

$$\xi' = a' n' \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{a'}{n'}\right) \left(\sin \frac{\delta_2'}{2} - \sin \frac{\delta_1'}{2}\right)$$

amelyek legyen  $\delta_2 = \delta_2' + \Delta \delta_2$ ,  $\delta_1 = \delta_1' + \Delta \delta_1$

ahol  $\Delta \delta_2$  és  $\Delta \delta_1$  a prizmatikus töréskor <sup>jelölt</sup> ~~jelölt~~

$$\frac{\xi}{\xi'} = \frac{a}{a'} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{a}{n}\right)}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{a'}{n'}\right)} \left( \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{\delta_2}{2} \Delta \delta_2 - \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{\delta_1}{2} \Delta \delta_1}{\sin \frac{\delta_2}{2} - \sin \frac{\delta_1}{2}} \right)$$

ahol  $a = \frac{a'}{\xi'} \left\{ \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{a'}{n'}}{1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{a}{n}} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\cos \frac{\delta_2}{2} \Delta \delta_2 - \cos \frac{\delta_1}{2} \Delta \delta_1}{\sin \frac{\delta_2}{2} - \sin \frac{\delta_1}{2}}} \right\}$

Ha az ismételt felület irányát továbbá a törés síkjára  
 $\frac{\xi}{n}$  helyett  $\frac{a}{\xi}$  helyett  $\frac{a'}{n'}$  is megismerhetjük akkor lehet.

$$a = \frac{a'}{\xi'} \left\{ \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\cos \frac{\delta_2}{2} \Delta \delta_2 - \cos \frac{\delta_1}{2} \Delta \delta_1}{\sin \frac{\delta_2}{2} - \sin \frac{\delta_1}{2}}} \right\}$$

Például a víz közepén a víz és a levegő közötti töréskor <sup>vízben</sup>

ahol  $\delta_2' = 80^\circ$   $\delta_1' = 2^\circ 45'$

ahol

$$a = \frac{a'}{\xi'} \left\{ \frac{1}{1 + 0,00024 \Delta \delta_2 - 0,00024 \Delta \delta_1} \right\}$$

ahol  $\Delta \delta_2$  és  $\Delta \delta_1$  a prizmatikus töréskor <sup>vízben</sup> kifejezve

ahol  $\Delta \delta_1 = \frac{\alpha_1}{2} \frac{n - n'}{n n'}$   $n$  a víz,  $n'$  a levegő törésmutatója

és  $\Delta \delta_2 = \frac{\alpha_2}{2} \frac{n - n'}{n n'}$

e példánál  $\alpha_1 = 7^\circ = 120'$   $\alpha_2 = 24^\circ = 1440'$

MAGYAR  
 TUDOMÁNYOS AKADEMIA  
 KÖNYVTÁRA

1885 Aug. 21

Tan terember, evetavaan ethyl

jyvä viipen. Temperature  $3^{\circ} - 2^{\circ},5$

454  
455  
454  
455  
456  
456  
456  
455  
456  
454

Kiitosäätin = 14,5

Jalvanlepy 1,1 m r.

Juba kominen viipen Dörny alla

Temp. 22,8

448	} Alkoholi heijone	449
448		448
446		448
445		448
447		
447		
447		
445		
445		
447		

viipen kominen kuleyitve

427	} 48 <sup>o</sup> 5	} koin muleyitve juol.	426	} 49,5
427			427,5	
428	} 48 <sup>o</sup> 5		426	} 50
428		427		
427	} 49 <sup>o</sup>		426	
427				

~~428~~  
427,5



E-ken, Happonen van Ethyl

johten  $6\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$

~~427~~  
427  
427,5  
427  
426,5  
427,

Temp.  $6^{\circ}5'$   
426,5  
426,5  
426  
426

Temp.  $21^{\circ}$

426  
225  
426  
425  
425,5 — Temp.  $11^{\circ}$

Kätsöarvio 14,5

Palomäärä 1,1 mm.

Netto arvio = 12,2

$$\frac{\xi}{u} =$$

18-19 arvio

Alkoholbakteri, Temperatur 21

426  
425,5  
426  
426

Alkohol joutava

275) 77,4  
277

273) 78  
275

275) 78,0  
276

275) 78  
275

274,5) 77,8  
275

min temp.  $21,3^{\circ}$   
nytt temp  $21^{\circ}$

425  
426

$$\frac{\xi}{u} =$$

21 arvio

Aug 22.  
Väpönsöms

I Väpönsöms hövud 18,3 åttio och sju 17.

Ätterns värdhet:

$$u = 8,5$$

$$u = 8,5$$

$$a = 3,824$$

$$\xi = 3,542$$

708,5  
708  
708,5  
709

$$t = 22$$

$$\frac{\xi}{u} = 0,417$$

$$\frac{a}{\xi} = 1,080$$

Nyannara och hanygasarna, aethylter.

680,5  
680,5  
680  
680,5

$$t = 22$$

III Eronvetha och hinter sidans 19,4 och sju 18,2

$$u = 9,6$$

Ätterns värdhet

$$u = 9,6$$

$$a = 3,824$$

$$\xi = 3,456$$

691  
691,5  
690,5  
692  
691,5

$$\frac{\xi}{u} = 0,360$$

$$\frac{a}{\xi} = 1,106$$

Ätterns värdhet

$$\xi = 3,60$$

720  
720,5  
720  
719,5  
719

$$\frac{\xi}{u} = 0,375$$

$$\frac{a}{\xi} = 1,062$$

III eső Eprovette külső átmérő 21,5 mm.

belső átmérő 20,4

erőszakos éther

$n = 10,2$

Temperatura 22

700  
700  
700 732,2  
702,5  
702,5

$n = 10,2$   $\xi = 2,666$

$\frac{\xi}{n} = 0,259$   $\frac{a}{\xi} = 1,048$

Hanyagsavas kesztyűk

705  
702,5  
702,5  
702,5  
703

IV eső

Hastayfeli cső külső átmérője = 28,2 mm

belső átmérő 27

Erőszakos éther

$n = 13,5$   $\xi = 2,676$

$\frac{\xi}{n} = 0,272$   $\frac{a}{\xi} = 1,040$

705  
706  
702,5 } 735,2  
705  
705

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V Expipetta

külső átmérő 32,6 <sup>(123)</sup> fennsúly 0,97

belső átmérő 30,6

$n = 15,3$

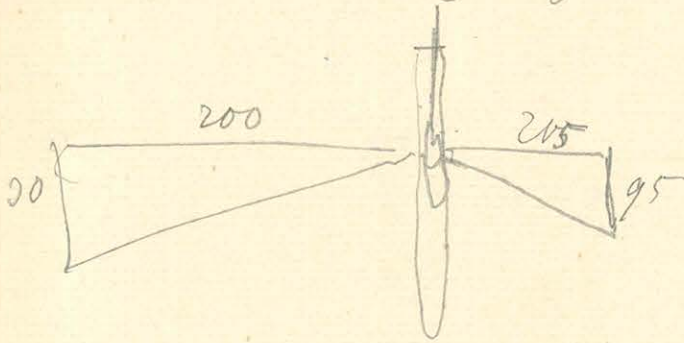
702,5  
702,5  
702  
700  
700

$\xi = 3,665$   $\frac{\xi}{n} = 0,240$   $\frac{a}{\xi} = 1,040$



Aug. 26.

Erstes an mir eigene.



Rippen Temp. 21,5.

442  
442  
442  
442

Temp. 21°

$\xi = 2,21$      $n = 1,73$

$\frac{\xi}{n} = 3,03$      $\frac{a}{\xi} = 1,043$

Jegeln

Temp. 4

452  
452  
452  
452  
452  
452,5  
451,5

Temp. 4,2

4°

— 4° 2

---

Temp. 4°     $\xi = 2,26$   
 $n = 1,73$      $\frac{\xi}{n} = 0,310$      $\frac{a}{\xi} = 1,044$

Formeln

100,2 ) 388  
99,3

100,2 ) 389  
100

100 ) 388  
99

100,2 ) 389  
100

100,2 ) 389,5  
99,6

100,2 ) 388  
99,7

100,2 ) 388  
100

100,2 ) 388  
100

100,2 ) 388  
100

100,2 ) 388  
100

Uyru, wli hō'ies sikhletū ngle tave.

Tengs. 21°2

442  
441,5  
442  
442

Chlorocarium alba hō'ies tne.

Tengs. K. Thom. 22 NT=23

441  
441,5  
441,5  
441  
441  
441,5

Kis Thom. 119 NT 121

Milegistrac

K.T. ~~442,5~~  
~~442~~

K.T. 119 NT 121

119,5 } 370  
119 }

119,5 } 377

120 } 370  
118 }

120 } 377  
118,5 }

120 } 370  
119,5 }

120 } 377  
120 }

121 } 372  
120 }

121 } 375  
119 } 370

Uyru tchūll

K.T. 20°

{ 442  
442  
442,5  
442

Syidenövers, vappulohje

I osi epromulla kuitu-ainevä 21,6 m.m.

Trapp. 21

beton-ainevä = 20,4

$u = 10,2$   $\xi = 0,645$

729  
729 }  $\xi = 0,645$   
729  
729  
729

$\frac{\xi}{u} = 0,357$   $\frac{a}{\xi} = 1,049$

II Parlyfalin esä k. ainevä 28,0

$u = 13,5$

706  
706 } 3,68  
706  
706

$\frac{\xi}{u} = 0,273$   $\frac{a}{\xi} = 1,039$

III Expropetta kuitu-ainevä 32,5

$u = 15,3$

701  
701 } 3,655  
701  
701

$\frac{\xi}{u} = 0,239$   $\frac{a}{\xi} = 1,046$

Glycerinbe Nay Chromonide 28°

442  
440  
442  
442

Glycerinbe

N. II. 141 } 356  
140 } 358

142 } 358  
141,5 } 357

141 } 358  
141,5 } 357  
141 } 356

142 } 459  
454  
458

Ättenne von Kohlen

zürriij 0 Junil 0,736  
 Nijast ä jüliis

t	f	h <sup>2</sup>	$\frac{1}{h}$
60	1915	41,29	0,224
22°	4709	37,70	0,220
62°	1,227	28,38	0,226
118°7	4,618	15,64	

Göfjörðinn Sjávarloft

Temperature	Value	Category
50	1,66	Absorption
60	2,27	Regnuley
70	3,00	
80	3,98	
90	5,10	
100	6,58	
110	8,25	
120	10,40	
130	12,71	
140	15,42	
150	18,64	
160	22,24	
170	26,80	
180	31,90	
190	36,90	

$$\delta = \frac{p}{a} \frac{2,56}{1 + \alpha L \cdot 77^2}$$

Temperatur af Vatni

0°	10000
10°	10152
20°	10312
20°	1,0487
40°	10667
50°	

Temperature	Value	Category	l. zuring
0°	10000	0,726	
78°2	1,1508	- 0,629	80° - 0,638
99°8	1,2091	- 0,609	100° - 0,609
121°2	13150	- 0,560	120° - 0,562
157°0	14225	- 0,517	160° - 0,512

Þinn formi 20° - 120°

$$V = V_0 (1 + 0,001349t + 0,00000654t^2 - 0,0000000345t^3 + 0,000000000000228t^4)$$

$\rho$   
 a length  $\rho = \frac{m}{m'}$

a mass

$m_1$

$$\frac{\rho}{\rho'} = \frac{m_1}{m_1'}$$

$$\rho = \frac{\rho'}{m_1'} m_1$$

$$m_1 = \sqrt{m}$$

$$m = \sqrt{m}$$

$$\frac{\rho}{\rho'} = \frac{m_1}{m_1'}$$

$$\rho = \frac{m_1}{m_1'}$$

$$560 \left| \begin{array}{r} 13600 \\ 112 \\ \hline 240 \\ 224 \\ \hline 6 \end{array} \right| \frac{\rho}{\rho'} = 24$$

erő egyenletje

Erő állandó erő a mozgás, állandó a gyorsulás.

$$e = \frac{g}{2} t^2$$

$$x = \frac{g}{2} t^2 \quad v = gt$$

$$v^2 = g^2 t^2 = 2gx$$

$$x = ct + \frac{g}{2} t^2$$

$$v = c + gt$$

$$v^2 = c^2 + 2gct + g^2 t^2$$

$$v^2 - c^2 = 2gx$$

$$2gx = v^2 - c^2$$

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$t$	$T$	$P$ (L)	$P_{t-5} - P_t$	$\Delta^2 p.$	$\frac{\Delta p}{\Delta t}$
- 20	253	<sup>mm</sup> 68,90			
- 15	258	89,31	20,41		4,08
- 10	263	114,72	25,41	5,00	5,08
- 5	268	146,06	31,34	5,93	6,27
0	273	184,39	38,33	6,99	7,66
+ 5	278	230,89	46,50	8,17	9,30
10	283	286,83	55,94	9,44	11,19
15	288	353,62	66,79	10,85	13,36
20	293	432,78	79,16	12,37	15,83
25	298	525,93	93,15	13,99	18,63
30	303	634,80	108,87	15,72	21,77
35	308	761,20	126,40	17,53	25,28
40	313	907,04	145,84	19,44	29,17
45	318	1074,15	167,11	21,27	33,42
50	323	1264,83	190,68	23,57	38,13
55	328	1481,06	216,23	25,55	43,24
60	333	1725,01	243,95	27,72	48,79
65	338	1998,87	273,86	29,91	54,73
70	343	2304,90	306,03	32,17	61,20
75	348	2645,41	340,51	34,48	68,10
80	353	3022,79	377,38	36,87	75,47
85	358	3439,53	416,74	39,36	83,35
90	363	3898,26	458,73	41,99	91,74
95	368	4401,81	503,55	44,82	100,71
100	373	4953,30	551,49	47,94	110,50
105	378	5556,23	602,93	51,44	120,58
110	383	6214,63	658,40	55,47	131,70
115	388	6933,26	718,63	60,23	143,72
120	393	7719,20	785,94	67,31	157,19

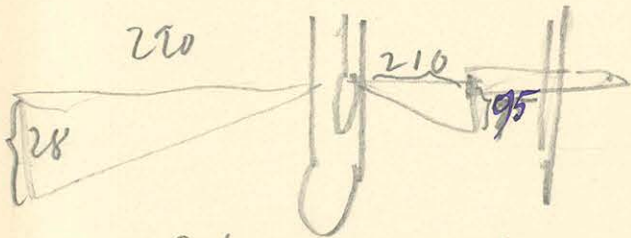
Aethyläther  $C_4H_{10}O$

Augustus Viiken

ether only evaporation

evaporation at 15.2  
 boiling at 11.35

ringlettes weighing



ether alcohol tube

Temp = 20.5

418	min	418
418	weight	418
417		
416		417
416		417
		416.5

bb. 19.

by 21.2

by evaporation of alcohol

21.0

Temp. 21.0

$\alpha = 5.07$   
 ~~$\alpha = 11.35$~~   $\xi = 2.09$

418	418	} 418
418	418	

$\frac{\xi}{\alpha} = 0.369$   
 a bit of vapor at 21.0

Temp. 21.0

Alcohol evaporation  
~~11.35~~  $\xi = 2.198$

Insulation 62.5

271.0	} 62.5	271	} 62.5
		271	
} 62.5	371	} 62.5	
	272 - 62.5		
} 62.5	272	} 62.5	
	271.5		
} 62.5	271	} 62.5	
	271.5		
} 62.5	271	} 62.5	
	271		

Temp. 62.5

$\xi = 1.856$   $\frac{\xi}{\alpha} = 0.327$

evaporation at  $\frac{\alpha}{\xi} = 1.042$

ether evaporation at 62.5 / point

Landolt evaporation tube 1.77 inch  
 a vapor which remains

prismatic correction

$\alpha = 1.934$





Az előző kísérletből 14,59 g  
 Erets, Chloroalium oldatba tette.

Temperatura 22°

440  
 439,5  
 440,5  
 209  
 239,5  
 440  
 439,5  
 440  
 440,5  
 440,5

Feljegyzés az erets és az erets oldat közti  
 víz bekezdés állásáról

276 376 }  
 120 }  
 119 } 119,5

274 374 }  
 121 } 120,5  
 120 }

277 377 }  
 121 } 120,5  
 120 }

275 374 }  
 120 } 120,5  
 276 } 120 }

274,5 374 }  
 120 } 119  
 275 } 118 }

274,5 374 }  
 121 } 120,5  
 275 } 119 }

274 374 }  
 120 } 119  
 274 } 117 }

275 375 119 119

Relatív hőmérséklet 22°

444  
 444  
 442,5  
 444  
 444

erősség  
 hirtelen

Víz mennyisége

277,5 377 }  
 120 } 119  
 278 } 118 }

276,5 377 }  
 119,5 } 119  
 276 } 118,5 }

276 377 }  
 119,5 } 119  
 275 } 119,5 }  
 375,4

Kísérlet  
 t = 119,6  
 ζ = 1877

ether, alcohol, butene  
temp. 21,5

444,5  
444  
442,5  
444  
447  
444

primalna  
414 } 67,5  
415 }  
416 }  
415 }  
414 } 67,6  
414 }  
ugra melleklet  
412,5 } 68  
412,5 }  
414 }  
412,5 }  
414,2

viskozitás temp. 21,5

444  
444,5  
444  
444

t	$\frac{m}{s}$	$t_1$	$\frac{p^2}{l^2}$	$l_1$	$\frac{l}{p}$	$t_2$	$\frac{p^2}{l^2}$	$t_3$	$\frac{p^2}{l^2}$	$\frac{\Delta p}{\Delta t}$
67,6	46,34	-8,5	481,4	-8,5	3642	-8,5	1646	-5	1,288	323
119,6	253,8	34	41910	34	455	34	1152	34	1,279	319

Összefoglalás

$t = 21,5$   $\xi = 2,220$   $n = 7,3$   $\frac{\xi}{n} = 0,304$   $\alpha = 1,041$   
 $\Delta p = 0,0004$   $\frac{\Delta p}{\Delta t}$   $\alpha = 2,302$   
 törismutató  $n = 1,372$   $\alpha = 2,302$

$t = 67,6$   $\xi = 2,071$   $n = 7,3$   $\frac{\xi}{n} = 0,284$   $\alpha = 1,040$   
 törismutató  $n = 1,353$   $\alpha = 2,150$

$t = 119,6$   $\xi = 1,877$   $n = 7,3$   $\frac{\xi}{n} = 0,257$   $\alpha = 1,041$   
 törismutató  $n = 1,332$   $\alpha = 1,954$   
 $\mu = 2 \times C_2 H_4 O_2 = 119,72$   $\alpha = 1,954$

t	a	a <sup>2</sup>	s	$\sigma$	f	$\frac{m}{s}$	l	$l^2$	$\frac{m^2}{s^2}$	$\frac{\Delta p}{\Delta t}$
21,5	2,302	5,299	1,057	0,000	2,785	113,91	4,847	23,49	65,42	0,12064
67,6	2,150	4,622	1,000	0,000	2,311	119,72	4,928	24,28	56,11	
119,6	1,954	3,878	0,938	0,002	1,787	127,62	5,034	25,34	45,28	0,12083

a sűrűsége elcsúszott  
 Oportnál 1,075 tölti sűrűség  
 Wolt - alacsony li. számok  
 5 li. számok a Wanklyn ismétlési egybejött

$$\sigma = \frac{p}{760} \frac{50}{1+dt} \frac{1}{77}$$

$\sigma_0$  Wanklyn ismétlési  $\sigma$  sűrűsége  
 21°-ra  $p = 20$   $68^\circ$ -ra  $p = 132$   
 120°-ra  $p = 781$

Playfair's Wanklyn  
 Wanklyn's Wanklyn 1860 1936  
 122 2292  
 116,5 2271  
 95,5 2,594  
 86,5 3,172  
 75,9 3,340  
 62,5 3,950  
 Wanklyn 2,172

MAGYAR  
 Tudományos Akadémia  
 Könyvtára

118/1090/915  
 782  
 780  
 600

107/960/872  
 881  
 798  
 210

96/840/906  
 868  
 600

240/2620/894  
 2344  
 2760  
 2627  
 1230

80  
 69  
 152  
 76  
 255,50  
 255,86  
 136  
 254,80  
 255,12  
 995  
 254,96

255,68      255,50  
 254,42

Bal

Inch

~~255,68~~  
 272,48 ) 18,06  
 255,42 ) 16°8  
 18,06

255,68 ) 18,20  
 227,48 ) 16°8

272,12 ) 18,17  
 254,96 ) 17°6  
 18,17

254,76 ) 18,71  
 226,05 ) 17°2  
 18,71

472,49 ) 18,43  
 454,06 ) 17°2

453,85 ) 18,24  
 425,51 ) 17°2  
 18,24

198,26  
 180,12  
 17°2  
 18,23

179,94  
 161,25 ) 17°6  
 18,59

Pin Scale

16°4  
 228,22  
 222,46  
 15,76

222,25  
 207,52  
 14,83 16°5

291,80  
 276,60  
 15,20

276,74  
 260,72 ) 16°6  
 16,01

2m. kis zapsnanyi ko

Utesen:

247.7

256.9 - 247.85      252.38

248.0 - 256.60      252.30

256.3 - 248.05      252.18

248.1

248.2

248.8

255.7 - 248.9      252.30

249.0 - 255.55      252.28

255.4

1.  $\alpha = 0$        $i = +0.5$  amp. (egyenarany)

212.0

191.7 - 211.80      201.75

211.6 - 191.90      201.75

192.1 - 211.40      201.75

211.2

$\alpha = 0$        $i = -0.5$  amp. (egyenarany)

293.75

302.6 - 293.80      298.22

293.9 - 302.45      298.18

302.3 - 293.95      298.13

294.0

2.  $\alpha = 45^\circ$

$i = +0.5$  amp.

156.8

158.1 - 156.80      157.45

156.8 - 158.15      157.48

158.2 - 156.80      157.50

156.8

$i = -0.5$  amp.

339.8

347.8 - 339.90      343.85

340.0 - 347.70      343.85

347.6 - 340.00      343.80

340.0

3.  $\alpha = 90^\circ$

$i = +0.5$  amp.

167.7

181.9 - 167.80      174.85

167.9 - 181.60      174.75

181.3 - 168.05      174.68

168.2

$i = -0.5$  amp.

341.9

325.4 - 341.85      333.60

341.8 - 325.65      333.70

325.9 - 341.45      333.68

341.1

4.  $\alpha = 135^\circ$

$i = +0.5$  amp.

239.8

225.1 - 239.55      232.33

239.3 - 225.15      232.23

225.2 - 239.10      232.15

238.9

$i = -0.5$  amp.

266.2

280.6 - 266.50      273.55

266.8 - 280.40      273.60

280.2 - 266.45      273.58

266.9

Utresen

232.9  
 271.1 - 203.35    252.28  
 233.8 - 270.65    252.23  
 270.2 - 234.30    252.25  
 234.8

5.  $\alpha = 180^\circ$

$i = +0.5 \text{ amp.}$

285.1  
 312.2 - 285.55    298.88  
 286.0 - 311.95    298.98  
 311.7 - 286.30    299.00  
 286.6

6.  $\alpha = 225^\circ$

$i = +0.5 \text{ amp.}$

332.2  
 350.1 - 332.55    341.33  
 332.9 - 349.80    341.35  
 349.5 - 333.05    341.28  
 333.2

7.  $\alpha = 270^\circ$

$i = +0.5 \text{ amp.}$

337.8  
 328.3 - 337.60    332.95  
 337.4 - 328.60    333.00  
 328.9 - 337.35    333.13  
 337.3

8.  $\alpha = 315^\circ$

$i = +0.5 \text{ amp.}$

280.3  
 271.9 - 280.20    276.05  
 280.1 - 272.05    276.08  
 272.2 - 280.05    276.13  
 280.0

1.  $\alpha = 0^\circ$

$i = +0.5 \text{ amp.}$

205.3  
 197.6 - 205.20    201.40  
 205.1 - 197.70    201.40  
 197.8 - 205.05    201.43  
 205.0

$i = -0.5 \text{ amp.}$

195.3  
 206.6 - 195.45    201.03  
 195.6 - 206.35    200.98  
 206.1 - 195.75    200.93  
 195.9

$i = -0.5 \text{ amp.}$

168.8  
 153.7 - 168.50    166.10  
 168.2 - 153.90    166.10  
 154.1 - 168.05    166.08  
 167.9

$i = -0.5 \text{ amp.}$

172.3  
 176.9 - 172.30    174.60  
 172.3 - 176.90    174.60  
 176.9 - 172.55    174.73  
 172.8

$i = -0.5 \text{ amp.}$

226.8  
 233.6 - 226.85    230.23  
 226.9 - 233.55    230.23  
 233.5 - 226.95    230.23  
 227.0 - 233.45    230.23  
 233.4

$i = -0.5 \text{ amp.}$

300.2  
 296.2 - 300.20    298.20  
 300.2 - 296.45    298.23  
 296.7 - 300.05    298.28  
 299.9

Üresen

255.3  
 249.0 - 255.25 252.10  
 255.2 - 249.10 252.15  
 249.2 - 255.15 252.18  
 255.1

1.  $\alpha = 0^\circ$

$I = 0.5 \text{ amp.}$  váltakozó áram

249.7  
 254.3 - 249.75 252.03  
 249.8 - 254.25 252.08  
 254.4 - 249.85 252.10  
 249.9

2.  $\alpha = 45^\circ$

$I = 0.5 \text{ amp.}$

287.0  
 217.2 - 286.55 251.88  
 285.8 - 218.05 251.90  
 218.9 - 285.00 251.95  
 284.2

3.  $\alpha = 90^\circ$

$I = 0.5 \text{ amp.}$  váltakozó áram

228.1  
 275.0 - 228.75 251.88  
 229.4 - 274.15 251.78  
 273.3 - 230.00 251.65  
 220.6  
 236.8  
 266.9 - 237.00 251.95  
 237.2 - 266.50 251.85  
 266.1 - 237.55 251.83  
 227.9

4.  $\alpha = 225^\circ$

$I = 0.5 \text{ amp.}$

264.2  
 240.0 - 264.00 252.00  
 263.8 - 240.20 252.05  
 240.6 - 263.25 251.98  
 262.9

Üresen

262.1  
 241.9 - 261.95 257.90  
 261.8 - 242.05 257.92  
 242.2 - 261.50 257.85  
 261.2

5.  $\alpha = 180^\circ$

$I = 0.5 \text{ amp.}$  váltakozó áram

255.9  
 248.4 - 255.80 252.10  
 255.7 - 248.55 252.10  
 248.7 - 255.55 252.10  
 255.4

6.  $\alpha = 225^\circ$

$I = 0.5 \text{ amp.}$

255.0  
 249.2 - 254.95 252.08  
 254.9 - 249.20 252.05  
 249.2 - 254.90 252.05  
 254.9

7.  $\alpha = 270^\circ$

249.9  
 254.6 - 249.95 252.28  
 250.0 - 254.45 252.20  
 254.3 - 250.00 252.15  
 250.0

8.  $\alpha = 315^\circ$

246.9  
 257.1 - 247.05 252.08  
 247.2 - 257.00 252.10  
 256.9 - 247.25 252.08  
 247.0

Utesen

248.1  
 256.1 - 248.15 252.12  
 248.2 - 256.05 252.12  
 256.0 - 248.25 252.12  
 248.3

1.  $\alpha = 0^\circ$

$i = 4 \text{ amp.}$  valtakoros' aram

251.1  
 244.9 - 257.00 247.95  
 250.9 - 245.00 247.95  
 245.1 - 250.85 247.98  
 250.8

3.  $\alpha = 90^\circ$

$i = 4 \text{ amp.}$

valtakoros' aram

258.3  
 245.1 - 258.12 251.62  
 257.95 - 245.00 251.62  
 245.5 - 257.83 251.67  
 257.7

2.  $\alpha = 45^\circ$

$i = 4 \text{ amp.}$

241.0  
 255.0 - 241.25 248.12  
 241.5 - 254.80 248.15  
 254.6 - 241.60 248.10  
 241.7

4.  $\alpha = 125^\circ$

$i = 4 \text{ amp.}$

259.3  
 250.2 - 259.20 254.70  
 259.1 - 250.00 254.70  
 250.4 - 259.00 254.70  
 258.9

Utesen

257.2  
 247.0 - 257.15 252.08  
 257.1 - 247.15 252.12  
 247.3 - 256.95 252.12  
 256.8

5.  $\alpha = 180^\circ$

$i = 4 \text{ amp.}$

valtakoros' aram

260.9  
 252.1 - 260.80 256.45  
 260.7 - 252.10 256.40  
 252.1 - 260.65 256.38  
 260.6

6.  $\alpha = 225^\circ$

$i = 4 \text{ amp.}$

260.0  
 252.0 - 259.95 255.98  
 259.9 - 252.00 255.95  
 252.0 - 259.85 255.93  
 259.8

7.  $\alpha = 270^\circ$

$i = 4 \text{ amp.}$

valtakoros' aram

259.2  
 246.0 - 259.10 252.55  
 259.0 - 246.00 252.50  
 246.0 - 258.90 252.45  
 258.8

8.  $\alpha = 315^\circ$

$i = 4 \text{ amp.}$

246.0  
 252.8 - 246.0 249.40  
 246.0 - 252.75 249.38  
 252.7 - 246.05 249.38  
 246.1

1.  $\alpha = 0^\circ$

$i = 4 \text{ amp.}$

valtakoros' aram

242.1  
 253.8 - 242.40 248.10  
 242.7 - 253.55 248.12  
 253.3 - 242.70 248.08  
 242.7

Utesen

257.4  
 247.3 - 257.00 252.00  
 257.2 - 247.45 252.00  
 247.6 - 257.15 252.28  
 257.1

Ms 5098

134

Miscellanea

1884. tel

MAGYAR  
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KÖNYVTÁRA



Formula győzőse II.

2-ből

Ha az az is lehet lenni bele 1) egyenletbe akkor. 1884 március

betűt:

$$z^2 = 2a^2 \sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2} + \frac{4a^3}{3\sqrt{2}u} (1 + \frac{a}{u}) (1 - \cos^2 \frac{\delta}{2}) - \frac{2a^3}{\sqrt{2}u} (1 + \frac{a}{u}) (1 - \cos \frac{\delta}{2}) + \frac{2a^3}{\sqrt{2}u} (1 + \frac{a}{u}) (1 - \cos^2 \frac{\delta}{2})$$

$$z^2 = 2a^2 \sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2} \left\{ 1 + \frac{4a^3}{3\sqrt{2}u} (1 + \frac{a}{u}) \frac{1 - \cos^2 \frac{\delta}{2}}{\sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2}} + \frac{2a^3}{\sqrt{2}u} (1 + \frac{a}{u}) \frac{1 - \cos \frac{\delta}{2}}{\sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2}} \right\}$$

ha az az az  $\frac{a}{u}$  nek kello'it nagyobb hatvanyok elhagy -  
 gelyes. leny.

$$z^2 = 2a^2 \sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2} + \frac{4a^3}{3\sqrt{2}u} (1 - \cos^2 \frac{\delta}{2}) + \frac{4a^3}{\sqrt{2}u} \frac{a}{u} \cos \frac{\delta}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2}$$

Kivétel:

$$z^2 = 2a^2 \sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2} - \frac{4a^3}{3\sqrt{2}u} (1 - \cos^2 \frac{\delta}{2}) + \frac{2a^3}{\sqrt{2}u} (1 - \cos \frac{\delta}{2}) - \frac{2a^3}{\sqrt{2}u} (1 - \cos \frac{\delta}{2}) (1 - \cos^2 \frac{\delta}{2})$$

nyhat az  $\frac{a}{u}$  nek kello'it nagyobb hatvanyok elhagyatva

$$z^2 = 2a^2 \sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2} - \frac{4a^3}{3\sqrt{2}u} (1 - \cos^2 \frac{\delta}{2}) + \frac{4a^3}{\sqrt{2}u} \frac{a}{u} \cos \frac{\delta}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2}$$

$$\sqrt{1+x} = 1 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8}$$

betűt

$$z = \sqrt{2} a \sin \frac{\delta}{2} \left\{ 1 + \frac{a}{3\sqrt{2}u} \frac{1 - \cos^2 \frac{\delta}{2}}{\sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2}} + \frac{c}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{a^2}{u^2} \cos \frac{\delta}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{18} \frac{a^2}{u^2} \left( \frac{1 - \cos^2 \frac{\delta}{2}}{\sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2}} \right)^2 \right\}$$

Kivétel

$$z = \sqrt{2} a \sin \frac{\delta}{2} \left\{ 1 - \frac{a}{3\sqrt{2}u} \frac{1 - \cos^2 \frac{\delta}{2}}{\sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2}} + \frac{c}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{a^2}{u^2} \cos \frac{\delta}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{18} \frac{a^2}{u^2} \left( \frac{1 - \cos^2 \frac{\delta}{2}}{\sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2}} \right)^2 \right\}$$

Bubonik

betűt  $\delta = \frac{\pi}{2} + \epsilon$   $\sin \frac{\delta}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \frac{\epsilon}{2}$   
 kivétel  $\delta = \frac{\pi}{2} - \epsilon$   $\sin \frac{\delta}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \frac{\epsilon}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \frac{\epsilon}{2}$

betűt  $z' = a (\cos \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \sin \frac{\epsilon}{2}) \left\{ 1 + \frac{a}{u} c + \frac{a}{u} \frac{\partial c}{\partial \epsilon} \epsilon + \frac{1}{9} \frac{a^2}{u^2} \right\}$

kivétel  $z = a (\cos \frac{\epsilon}{2} - \sin \frac{\epsilon}{2}) \left\{ 1 - \frac{a}{u} c + \frac{a}{u} \frac{\partial c}{\partial \epsilon} \epsilon + \frac{1}{9} \frac{a^2}{u^2} \right\}$

$$z' - z = a \cos \frac{\epsilon}{2} \frac{2a}{u} c + 2a \sin \frac{\epsilon}{2} (2 + \frac{a}{u})$$

elg

$$b = \frac{r}{u} c + \frac{d}{2a}$$

z pozitív. betűt :

$$2u\kappa\frac{z^2}{2} - 2\frac{z}{2}\int z^2 du + 2uf(1-\cos\delta) - 2f\int(ds-du) = 0$$

Kivétel

$$\kappa z^2 u + \kappa\int z^2 du - 2uf(1-\cos\delta) + 2f\int(ds-du)$$

z negatív.

betűt

~~$$\kappa z^2 u - \kappa\int z^2 du + 2uf\cos\delta - 2uf - 2f\int(ds-du) = 0$$~~

$$\kappa z^2 u - \kappa\int z^2 du + 2uf(1-\cos\delta) - 2f\int(ds-du) = 0$$

Kivétel

~~$$\kappa z^2 u - \kappa\int z^2 du + 2f(1 + 2fu\cos\delta + 2f + 2fu + 2f\int(ds-du)$$~~

$$\kappa z^2 u + \kappa\int z^2 du - 2uf(1-\cos\delta) + 2f\int(ds-du) = 0$$

§ Eszemek a két pozitív és a két negatív.

betűtre :  $z^2 - \frac{1}{u}\int z^2 du - a^2(1-\cos\delta) - \frac{a^2}{u}\int(ds-du) = 0$

Kivételre :  $z^2 + \frac{1}{u}\int z^2 du - a^2(1-\cos\delta) + \frac{a^2}{u}\int(ds-du) = 0$

betűt :  $z^2 = 2a^2 \sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2} + \frac{1}{u}\int z^2 du + \frac{a^2}{u}\int(ds-du) = 0$  ) 1

Kivétel :  $z^2 = 2a^2 \sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2} - \frac{1}{u}\int z^2 du - \frac{a^2}{u}\int(ds-du) = 0$  )

ha tessék  $z = \sqrt{2}a \sin \frac{\delta}{2}$  akkor.

$$\int z^2 du = -\frac{2a^3}{\sqrt{2}}(1-\cos \frac{\delta}{2}) + \frac{4}{3}\frac{a^3}{\sqrt{2}}(1-\cos^3 \frac{\delta}{2}) \quad \int(ds-du) = \frac{2a}{\sqrt{2}}(1-\cos \frac{\delta}{2})$$

§ szemek.

betűt  $z^2 = 2a^2 \sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2} + \frac{4a^3}{u\sqrt{2}}(1-\cos^3 \frac{\delta}{2})$  } első h

Kivétel  $z^2 = 2a^2 \sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2} - \frac{4a^3}{u\sqrt{2}}(1-\cos^3 \frac{\delta}{2})$  }

első hipózítés

betűt :  $z = \pm \sqrt{2}a \sin \frac{\delta}{2} \left(1 + C \frac{a}{u}\right)$  ) 2)

Kivétel  $z = \pm \sqrt{2}a \sin \frac{\delta}{2} \left(1 - C \frac{a}{u}\right)$  )

a hat  $C = \frac{1-\cos^3 \frac{\delta}{2}}{\sin^2 \frac{\delta}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}}$

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

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(2 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \sqrt{2}$$

Formula egyszerűsége 1.

1884 március 2

Formulák levezetése a függőfelülettel.

Aron esetében ha a felületben a görbe helyére  $ds$  helyettesítjük.



Fekteszünk a függőfelületen át egy vízszintes síkhatárt - ez a  $D$  helyeken ~~levegő~~ pontosan át egy vízszintes síkhatárt  $x, y$  sík. Az így képződött felületnek egyenlő a területén a víz vízterétől érkező  $\frac{D}{2}$   $x$  irányú erőterével, és egyenlő  $0$ -nak kell lennie. Ez adja: ha a  $D$ -leg függő síkterület  $= u$

$$2u \cdot \frac{z^2}{2} - \frac{2z^2}{2} \int_0^D z^2 du + 2u a (1 - \cos D) + 2a \int_0^D (ds - du) = 0 \dots 1)$$

$$-\frac{2a}{k} = a^2$$

$$u z^2 - \int z^2 du - a^2 u (1 - \cos D) - a^2 \int (ds - du) = 0$$

$$z^2 = 2a^2 \sin^2 \frac{D}{2} + \frac{1}{u} \int z^2 du + \frac{a^2}{u} \int (ds - du) \dots 2)$$

ha  $u = \infty$  akkor:  $z^2 = 2a^2 \sin^2 \frac{D}{2}$

$$z = a\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{D}{2} \dots 3)$$

3) Integrálásnál mivel  $ds = \frac{dx}{\sin D}$   $du = \frac{dz}{\cos D}$

így  $ds - du = dz \frac{\sin^2 \frac{D}{2}}{\sin D}$

$$dx = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \frac{D}{2} dD$$

Így:

$$z^2 = 2a^2 \sin^2 \frac{D}{2} + \frac{1}{u} \int \frac{z^2 dx}{\cos D} + \frac{2a^2}{u} \int \frac{\sin^2 \frac{D}{2}}{\sin D} dD \dots 4)$$

is utána:

$$z^2 = 2a^2 \sin^2 \frac{D}{2} + \frac{a^3}{u\sqrt{2}} \int \cos D \sin \frac{D}{2} dD + \frac{a^3}{u\sqrt{2}} \int \sin \frac{D}{2} dD$$

$$1 + \cos D = 2 \cos^2 \frac{D}{2} = 2 \sin \frac{D}{2} - 2 \sin^3 \frac{D}{2}$$

$$z^2 = 2a^2 \sin^2 \frac{D}{2} + \frac{4}{3} \frac{a^3 \sqrt{2}}{u} \int \sin \frac{D}{2} - \frac{2}{3} \frac{a^3 \sqrt{2}}{u} \int \sin^3 \frac{D}{2} dD$$

$$\int dx \sin^3 x = -\frac{\sin^2 x \cos x}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \int dx \sin x$$

$$z^2 = 2a^2 \sin^2 \frac{D}{2} + \frac{4}{3} \frac{a^3}{u\sqrt{2}} (1 - \cos^3 \frac{D}{2}) = 2a^2 \sin^2 \frac{D}{2} \left( 1 + \frac{2a}{3u\sqrt{2}} \frac{1 - \cos^3 \frac{D}{2}}{\sin^2 \frac{D}{2}} \right)$$

ebből pedig  $\sqrt{1+x} = 1 + \frac{x}{2}$  formula szerint

$$z = a\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{D}{2} \left( 1 + \frac{a}{3\sqrt{2}u} \frac{1 - \cos^3 \frac{D}{2}}{\sin^2 \frac{D}{2}} \right) \dots 5)$$

És a formula ugyan biztosan bővebbre lehetne kiegészítve  $u$  és  $u_0$  fordítva.

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$$z = \sqrt{2} a \sin \frac{\delta}{2} \left\{ 1 + \frac{a}{3\sqrt{2}u} \frac{1 - \cos \frac{3\delta}{2}}{\sin \frac{\delta}{2}} + \frac{c}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{a^2}{u_0^2} \cos \frac{\delta}{2} - \frac{1}{2} c^2 \frac{a^2}{u_0^2} \right\} \dots 7$$

~~Képezzük a kör perimetris  $\frac{dz}{d\delta}$ -t. megfigyeljünk hogy a rajzil  
 másodfajújában u ingázó függvénye és megvan dr alakja  
 $du = \frac{dr}{4\delta}$  in rután integrálunk.  
 ha az in az  $\frac{a^2}{u}$  egyelőben u helyek között legyen.  
 $u = a\sqrt{2} \left( \cos \frac{\delta}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \log t \frac{\delta}{4} \right) + \frac{a^2}{4u} \log t \frac{\delta}{4} + \frac{a^2}{12u} - \frac{a^2}{24u} \frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{\delta}{4}} + \frac{a^2}{6u} \cos \delta - \frac{c^2 a^2}{\sqrt{2} u_0^2} \left( \cos \frac{\delta}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \log t \frac{\delta}{4} \right)$   
 A fenti két ből  
 $dz = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \frac{\delta}{2} + \frac{a^2}{6u} \cos \frac{\delta}{2} + \frac{a^2}{6u} \frac{1 - \cos \frac{3\delta}{2}}{\sin \frac{\delta}{2}} + \frac{c}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{a^2}{u_0^2} \cos \frac{\delta}{2} - \frac{c^2 a^2}{2\sqrt{2} u_0^2} \cos \frac{\delta}{2} + \frac{c^2 a^2}{\sqrt{2} u_0^2} \frac{dz}{du}$~~

A fenti két ből

$$z = \xi + \frac{1}{2} c \frac{a^2}{u_0^2} \sin \delta - \frac{c^2 a^2}{\sqrt{2} u_0^2} \sin \frac{\delta}{2} \quad \text{ahol} \quad \xi = a\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{\delta}{2} \left( 1 + \frac{a}{3\sqrt{2}u} \frac{1 - \cos \frac{3\delta}{2}}{\sin \frac{\delta}{2}} \right)$$

$$dz = \left( \frac{d\xi}{d\delta} \right) d\delta + \left( \frac{d\xi}{du} \right) \frac{du}{d\delta} d\delta + \frac{1}{2} c \frac{a^2}{u_0^2} \cos \delta d\delta - \frac{c^2 a^2}{2\sqrt{2} u_0^2} \cos \frac{\delta}{2} d\delta$$

$$\frac{du}{d\delta} = \frac{dr}{4\delta} = \frac{du}{dr} \frac{dr}{d\delta} = \frac{a \cos \frac{\delta}{2}}{\sqrt{2} 4\delta}$$

eredet betéve in az  $\frac{a^2}{u}$ -al, valamint helyen  $u = u_0$  ten:  $\frac{d\xi}{du} = -a\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{\delta}{2} \frac{1}{u^2} \frac{a c}{\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{\delta}{2}} = c$

$$du = \frac{dr}{4\delta} = \frac{d\xi}{d\delta} \frac{1}{4\delta} d\delta - \frac{c^2 a^2}{2\sqrt{2} u_0^2} \frac{\cos \frac{\delta}{2}}{4\delta} d\delta$$

vagyis

$$\frac{du}{d\delta} = \frac{a}{2\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{1}{\sin \frac{\delta}{2}} - 2 \sin \frac{\delta}{2} \right) - \frac{a^2}{6u} \sin \delta + \frac{a^2}{6u} \frac{1}{\sin \frac{\delta}{2}} - \frac{a^2}{12u} \frac{1 - \cos \frac{3\delta}{2}}{\sin \frac{\delta}{2}} + \frac{a^2 \cos \frac{\delta}{2}}{12u \sin \frac{\delta}{2}} - \frac{c^2 a^2}{2\sqrt{2} u_0^2} \frac{\cos \frac{\delta}{2}}{4\delta}$$

ez nyírn:

$$u = a\sqrt{2} \left( \cos \frac{\delta}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \log t \frac{\delta}{4} \right) + \frac{a^2}{4u} \log t \frac{\delta}{4} + \frac{a^2}{12u} - \frac{a^2}{24u} \frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{\delta}{4}} + \frac{a^2}{6u} \cos \delta - \frac{c^2 a^2}{\sqrt{2} u_0^2} \left( \cos \frac{\delta}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \log t \frac{\delta}{4} \right) + C \quad 8)$$

7 és 8 - ből következis u meghatározás

MAGYAR  
TUDOMÁNYOS AKADÉMIA  
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1884 április 23-án kelt megjegyzés. A la hit ponton a khatmaras utkor u helye  
 $u_0$ -l hull semint és helyjűk a 9 ponton helyett a következis

ahol  $a =$

$$a = \frac{u_0}{\sqrt{2} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2} c \frac{a^2}{u_0^2} \right) \left( \cos \frac{\delta}{2} - \cos \frac{3\delta}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \log t \frac{\delta}{4} \right) + \frac{a}{4u} \log t \frac{\delta}{4} + \frac{a}{6u} \cos \delta - \frac{a}{24u} \frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{\delta}{4}}}$$

9)

$$a = \frac{z'-z}{\sqrt{2}(\sin \frac{\delta_1'}{2} - \sin \frac{\delta_2}{2})} + \frac{a}{3} \left\{ \frac{1}{u'} \frac{1 - \cos \frac{\delta_1'}{2}}{\sin \frac{\delta_1'}{2}} - \frac{1}{u} \frac{1 - \cos \frac{\delta_2}{2}}{\sin \frac{\delta_2}{2}} \right\} + \frac{c^2 a^2}{2 u_0^2} (\sin \delta_1' - \sin \delta) - \frac{c^2 a^2}{\sqrt{2} u_0^2} (\sin \frac{\delta_1'}{2} - \sin \frac{\delta}{2})$$

a kul ~~c~~  $c = \frac{1}{3}$

Misvétel

$$a = \frac{u' - u}{P + aQ + a^2R} \quad \text{a kul}$$

$$P = \sqrt{2} \left( \cos \frac{\delta_1'}{2} - \cos \frac{\delta_2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{\tan \frac{\delta_1'}{4}}{\tan \frac{\delta_2}{4}} \right)$$

$$Q = \frac{1}{4u'} \log \frac{\tan \frac{\delta_1'}{4}}{\tan \frac{\delta_2}{4}} - \frac{1}{4u} \log \frac{\tan \frac{\delta_2}{4}}{\tan \frac{\delta_1'}{4}} - \frac{1}{12} \frac{u' - u}{u u'} - \frac{1}{24} \left( \frac{1}{u'} \frac{1 - \cos \frac{\delta_1'}{2}}{\sin \frac{\delta_1'}{2}} - \frac{1}{u} \frac{1 - \cos \frac{\delta_2}{2}}{\sin \frac{\delta_2}{2}} \right) + \frac{1}{6} \left( \frac{\cos \delta_1'}{u'} - \frac{\cos \delta_2}{u} \right)$$

$$R = -\frac{c^2}{\sqrt{2} u_0^2} \left( \cos \frac{\delta_1'}{2} - \cos \frac{\delta_2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{\tan \frac{\delta_1'}{4}}{\tan \frac{\delta_2}{4}} \right) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \log x = 2,302585 \log \text{valy } x \\ \log x = 2,302585 \log \text{valy } x \end{array} \right\}$$

É két utóbbi formulának a ade az elméletnek igazolására  
szolgálnak a következő kísérletek:

I Kísérlet.

A Plateau-féle edényben  $\frac{1}{15}$  ( $\frac{1}{15}$  víz) kénar = Fajmenny = 1,075

Ukbe beterve egy nagyvízű vízcsap és egy gyűrtübe víznyom  
(lásd. az elektrocapillaris események (nyom és levegő) történet)

A gyűrtü átmérője 29 mm.

Erőtelre a nagyvízű vízcsap - és a gyűrtü edényben a víznyom <sup>egyidejűleg</sup> ~~menekül~~

~~É~~ a) A víznyom számának megjelölése.

Elektromotoros erő = 2

Férra

Közp 68 indelési tábl

$$z_2 - z_1 = 1,88625$$

$$\delta_2 = 72^\circ 36' \quad \delta_1 = 5^\circ 27'$$

$$a = \frac{z_2 - z_1}{\sqrt{2}(\sin \frac{\delta_1'}{2} - \sin \frac{\delta_2}{2})} \quad \text{képletből}$$

a = 2,449

gyűrtü

Közp 68 indelési tábl

$$z_2 - z_1 = 2,0275$$

$$\delta_2 = 75^\circ 52' \quad \delta_1 = 6^\circ 47'$$

$$a = \frac{z_2 - z_1}{\sqrt{2}(\sin \frac{\delta_1'}{2} - \sin \frac{\delta_2}{2})} \quad \text{képletből} \quad a_{\text{szóra}} = 2,580$$

hisz  $u' = 14,5$  és a kézfórtübe kézfórtübe víznyom  
 $u = 10 \quad u_0 = 12,25$  víz és vízcsap

$$\frac{c^2 a^2}{2 u_0^2} (\sin \delta_1' - \sin \delta) = 0,00568 \quad \frac{c^2 a^2}{\sqrt{2} u_0^2} (\sin \frac{\delta_1'}{2} - \sin \frac{\delta}{2}) = 0,00175$$

hisz  $a = 2,449$ , a g) képletből a = 2,442

É kis is lehet a hirt adak eltérése mintegy 0,28 százalék. Ennek még teljesebb meggyőződésért vártam. Az eltérés amit lehet, hogy a bizony a gyűrűben az első mérésnél képe volt az edény mély-  
 képe, hat is feszültség állhatott elő. E nélkül távolabb van az  
 irány mélytől agra kis eltéréstől melyekben az a értéke kisebb.  
 Mivel az ismétlésre lett a kísérlet.

Az elektroszcapillaris (gyűrű) mérés képeket követően  
 az ismétlésre melyben az Elektromos erő =  $E - 0,42175$  Volt  
 vonatkozott. Erre vonatkozott.

b) Ismétlés

Déna

20 ismétlésből  $z_2 - z_1 = 1,6782$

Menny az utolsó 4 ismétlés.

$a = 2,1793$

Gyűrű

20 ismétlésből  $z_2 - z_1 = 1,7456$

Az a Déna értéke.

$a_{Déna} = 2,2853$  |  $a_{Déna} \text{ reagens} = 0,7857$

Az utolsó 2 a 9 ismétlésre a reagensben  
 került  $a = 2,1790$  és  $u = 14,5$   $u^2 = 10$   
 $u_0 = 12,25$

ért:  $\frac{c^2}{2k_0^2} (\sin d' - \sin d) = 0,00479$  ahol  $\frac{c^2}{2k_0^2}$  a reagens  $\frac{1}{2}$ %

és  $\frac{c^2}{k_0^2} \frac{a^2}{40^2} (\sin \frac{d'}{2} - \sin \frac{d}{2}) = 0,00146$

és orkin

$a = 2,1790$

A hirt értéke hozzá az eltérés mintegy  $\frac{1}{100}$  százalék

II Kísérlet sor.

MAGYAR  
 HUNGARICA AKADEMIA  
 KÖNYVTÁRA

Fel lett állítva egy gyűrűben fémbe tett bizony méretek. Egy  
 déjmely ismétlés a Kathetometerrel és az ortágyos gőggel.  
 A mérésel úgy történt, hogy több az ortágyos gőggel 1 arat  
 a Kathetometerrel 2 mérés eszközöltetett.

A csipak hajlásokra a hőmérséklet változás:

A Kéthelmetereli érteleme

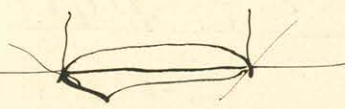
$$D_1 = 6^\circ 24' \quad | \quad D_2 = 36^\circ 50' \quad | \quad D_3 = 69^\circ 57\frac{1}{2}'$$

Mind köcső 40 értelemből változó mérisévre vezetett:

$$z_2 - z_1 = 0,8592$$

$$z_3 - z_2 = 0,8415$$

~~10~~ Dírak méris által vezetett



a vízvíz álméris  
je  $D = 45$  helyen

$$\text{helyesen} = 45,5$$

$$E \text{ szempont } u_1 = 19,8 \quad u_2 = 22,4 \quad u_3 = 23,1$$

er értelemből a Gyöngyös felület formájából kövületet.

Igy vezetett.

$z_2 - z_1$  bit

$$1^{\text{o}} \text{ kövület} = 2,3358$$

$$2^{\text{o}} \text{ " " } = 2,2500$$

$$3^{\text{o}} \text{ " " } = 2,2530$$

teljes

$$a_{12} = 2,253$$

$z_3 - z_2$  bit

$$1^{\text{o}} \text{ kövület} = 2,3131$$

$$2^{\text{o}} \text{ " " } = 2,2455$$

$$3^{\text{o}} \text{ " " } = 2,2474$$

teljes

$$a_{23} = 2,247$$

Kövület értelemből

$$a_{12} = 2,250$$

Az osztályozás zójával érteleme

$$D_1 = 12^\circ 33' \quad | \quad D_2 = 24^\circ 45\frac{1}{2}' \quad | \quad D_3 = 55^\circ 20\frac{1}{2}'$$

mind köcső  $z_1 - z_2$  és  $z_2 - z_3$  -vel egyidejű 20 értelemből

$$u_2 - u_1 = 1,0699$$

$$u_3 - u_2 = 1,0476$$

e számok

$$u_{201} = 21,5$$

$$u_{302} = 22,5$$

10 kövületen tényleg elvégzett kövületet

$$Q = \frac{1}{4u_0} \log \frac{4\frac{8}{7}}{4\frac{8}{7}} - \frac{1}{24u_0} \left( \frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{D}{4}} - \frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{D}{4}} \right) + \frac{1}{6u} (\cos D' - \cos D)$$

$$R = 0$$

Igy kalkuláltak

$u_2 - u_1$  bit

$$1^{\text{o}} \text{ kövület} = 2,3352$$

$$2^{\text{o}} \text{ " " } = 2,2542$$

$$3^{\text{o}} \text{ " " } = 2,2572$$

teljes

$$a_{12} = 2,257$$

Kövület értelemből

$$a_{12} = 2,252$$

$u_3 - u_2$  bit

$$1^{\text{o}} \text{ kövület} = 2,3229$$

$$2^{\text{o}} \text{ " " } = 2,2454$$

$$3^{\text{o}} \text{ " " } = 2,2479$$

teljes

$$a_{23} = 2,248$$

A kövület a mind négy értelemből = 2,251 által bizonyított

de 2,257 is pedig 0,26 százalékkal. A megengedett 18,5 bit törlés

elintézés, hogy az értelemből nem egyidejű és változó felületet

használnak több mint eljegyzés.



Kezveinteltatott a fulebbi mudoz egy gy gyjevön (ay dabbint  
 mezzott)

A hajlasiingykelek voltak:

Katholomtes ispleis mit

$$D_1 = 6^\circ 24' \quad D_2 = 36^\circ 50' \quad D_3 = 69^\circ 57\frac{1}{2}'$$

20 isleis bot

$$z_2 - z_1 = 0,856$$

$$z_3 - z_2 = 0,8425$$

tem  $u_1 = 48 \quad u_{10} = 49,7$   
 $u_2 = 50,6$   
 $u_3 = 51,3 \quad u_{20} = 51,2$

~~Kezveinteltatott~~ Kezveinteltatott 9 formulat

$z_2 - z_1$  bot

$z_3 - z_2$  bot

12 köpüti 2,3324

12 köpüti = 2,3149

2 köpüti " 2,2897

2 köpüti " 2,283

3 köpüti " 2,2904

3 köpüti " 2,284

Uhat

Uhat

$$a_{12} = 2,290$$

$$a_{23} = 2,284$$

Köpusitit isleis

$$a_{10} = 2,287$$

A köpusitit a mudoz a 4 isleis bot  $a = 2,284$  a stit a legye

szas isleis 2,277 szas isleis 4,3 szas isleis

<sup>7,8)</sup>  
 A gy is 10 bot kezetelt formulat

A kezetelt isleis  $u = \infty$  isleis:

$$a = \frac{z' - z}{\sqrt{2}(\sin \frac{D'}{2} - \sin \frac{D}{2})} \quad \dots \quad 11)$$

$$a = \frac{u' - u}{\sqrt{2}(\cos \frac{D'}{2} - \cos \frac{D}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{7 \frac{D'}{2}}{4 \frac{D}{2}})} \quad \dots \quad 12)$$

Ortologyo jeje isleis mit

$$D_1 = 12^\circ 33' \quad D_2 = 24^\circ 45\frac{1}{2}' \quad D_3 = 55^\circ 20\frac{1}{2}'$$

10 isleis bot

$$u_2 - u_1 = 1,0626 \quad u_{10} = 49,5$$

$$u_3 - u_2 = 1,0424 \quad u_{20} = 50,5$$

A 10 kezetelt a is R isleis

Uhat:

$u_2 - u_1$  bot

$u_3 - u_2$  bot

12 köpüti ~~2,2891~~  
 = 2,3192

12 köpüti 2,3103

2 köpüti " = 2,2812

2 köpüti köpüti 2,2754

3 köpüti " 2,2817

3 köpüti " 2,2767

Uhat

$$2,282$$

$$2,277$$

Uhat köpusitit

$$a_{10} = 2,280$$

MAGYAR  
 HADTUDOMÁNYOS AKADEMIKA  
 KÖNYVTÁRA

~~A buborék magassága  $d = \frac{\pi}{2}$  hat  $d = a \cdot y$ .~~  
 ~~$Z_{90} - Z_0$  adja~~

A buborék magassága  $d = \frac{\pi}{2}$  hatig kiadódik 7 formulából -  
 ahol aztán  $c = \frac{1}{2}$  km

$$a = \frac{Z_{90}}{1 + 0,3047 \frac{a}{u} + \frac{1}{9} \frac{a^2}{u^2}} \dots (13)$$

Izraeli általán  
 Errel a formulával számítva a víz buborékba telést legmagyab-  
 bít lehet, a kisebb mennyiség lehet, a tisztáltsági foktól is

Erdélyi.

$2x$	$Z_{90} \frac{1}{2}$ milliméter	Störneris	
40 mm	817	} 20°	
	819		
	814		
35 mm	817	} 21°	
	829		
	823		
	826		
40 mm	827	} 25°	
	825		
	822		
<u>Wier</u>	38 mm	821,9 = 4,1095 mm.	21°

A 13 formulából kiértesít  
 $a = 3,839$

Az in pontos értékeimről felismer  
 a Wier névre  $a_{21} = 3,841$  lehet az utolsó  
 eredmény

Min az izraeli: Quincke *Dehydratation über Capillarsäulen*  
 erschien in der gemeinsamen Abh. d. Flunzschichten Pogg. 1870  
 (136. kötet)

a 14 ik alvaton "Flache Luftkissen in abs. Alkohol 3-8 cm alvata adja  
 $K - k = Z_{90}$  is telve alkohola 25°-nát az ezen is telve volt köze-  
 zítés = 2,5703, a 12 formula 25°-nát adja 2,424 <sup>vezető</sup> értékeim egyeztet  
 a hőmérséklet téve  
 Quincke által alkohola 20 foknál 2,423 } utolsó 1/2 vezetés  
 Saját gázok értékeimről Alkohol 20 foknál 2,407  
 Quincke nő kis leírás 20 foknál 2,379  
 Quincke kis leírás  $\frac{1}{2} = (K) = 3,557$ , ~~egyéb~~ 7) formulából  $Z_{180} = 3,583$   
 A köztö hőmérséklet az utolsó érték mint a Quincke értékei, ha főtől nő kebe az  
 éri a hőmérséklet lehet igen is lehetett 0, nem pedig mint Quincke a hője 35° 12' <sup>15</sup> 15

Ms 5098 / 35

$$\cos(\delta + \varepsilon) \int (1 - \sigma) dv (\Delta y + \frac{dy}{dx} \varepsilon) a \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\cos(\delta + \varepsilon) \int (1 - \sigma) dv \Delta y a + \cos(\delta + \varepsilon) \varepsilon \int (1 - \sigma) dv \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\cos(\delta + \varepsilon) \int$$

$$\cos(\delta + \varepsilon) \int$$

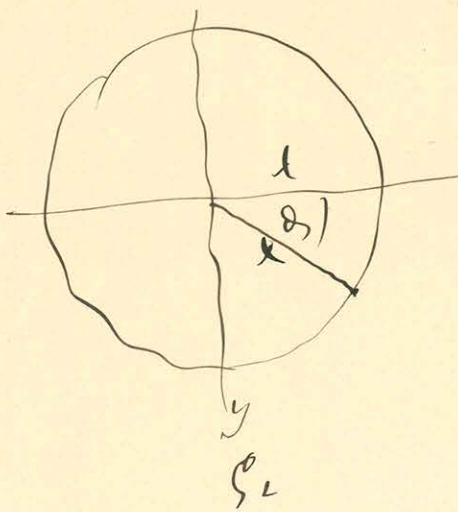
Nívó-jelölésként

Calligrama-féle

skóvny

5 318





Meridians are a height -  
 a finite element between  $ds$   
 height - a width  $\frac{dr}{ds}$

Drum radius of a sphere

$$(z+r)^2 = r^2 + \rho^2$$

$$2z\rho = r^2 \quad z = \frac{r^2}{2\rho}$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{1}{\rho_1} \cos^2 \delta + \frac{1}{\rho_2} \sin^2 \delta$$

$$z = \frac{r^2}{2} \left( \frac{\cos^2 \delta}{\rho_1} + \frac{\sin^2 \delta}{\rho_2} \right)$$

$$\frac{dz}{ds} = \eta = \frac{r^2}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\rho_1} 2 \cos \delta \sin \delta \frac{d\delta}{ds} + \frac{1}{\rho_2} 2 \sin \delta \cos \delta \frac{d\delta}{ds} \right)$$

$$\frac{dz}{ds} = \frac{r^2}{2} \frac{d\delta}{ds} \frac{dz}{d\delta} = \eta = r^2 \frac{d\delta}{ds} \sin 2\delta \left( \frac{1}{\rho_2} - \frac{1}{\rho_1} \right)$$

$$\frac{dz}{ds} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{hien } d\delta = 1$$

what

$$z = r^2 \sin 2\delta \left( \frac{1}{\rho_2} - \frac{1}{\rho_1} \right)$$

the  $z$  + above a height  $z$   $mgz$

cos  $\delta$   $mgz$

$$mgz \sin 2\delta \left( \frac{1}{\rho_2} - \frac{1}{\rho_1} \right)$$

$$mgz \sin 2\delta \left( \frac{1}{\rho_2} - \frac{1}{\rho_1} \right) \frac{d\delta}{2}$$

$$Kz = Kz \left( \frac{1}{\rho_2} - \frac{1}{\rho_1} \right) \frac{d\delta}{2}$$

$$\text{Circumference } d = \frac{1}{2} Kz \left( \frac{1}{\rho_2} - \frac{1}{\rho_1} \right) \sin 2\delta = \frac{1}{2} \pi r^2 \left( \frac{1}{\rho_2} - \frac{1}{\rho_1} \right) \sin 2\delta$$

$$d = 0, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\pi, \text{ etc. } d = 0$$

$$d = \frac{1}{2} \pi r^2 \left( \frac{1}{\rho_2} - \frac{1}{\rho_1} \right) \sin 2\delta$$

A maximum rate

$$v = \frac{r^2}{\pi g} \left( \frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_2} \right)$$

using following

~~$$d = C \cos(2d + \beta)$$~~

$$d = C \cos(2d + \beta) + C \sin(2d + \beta)$$

45° phase lag,

$$d = C \cos(2d + \beta) + C \sin(2d + \beta)$$

$$d^2 + d'^2 = C^2 \cos^2 \beta + C^2 \sin^2 \beta$$

45° phase advance

~~$$d = C \cos(2d + \beta)$$~~

$$d = C \sin 2d$$

~~$$d' = C \sin(2d + \beta)$$~~

$$d' = C \cos 2d$$

~~$$\frac{d}{d'} = \frac{\cos(2d + \beta)}{\sin(2d + \beta)}$$~~

$$\frac{d}{d'} = \frac{1}{\tan 2d}$$

4 isobars out.

Let 2 bar is

$$d = C \sin 2d$$

$$d' = C \sin(2d + \frac{2}{5}\pi)$$

$$d'' = C \sin(2d + \frac{4}{5}\pi)$$

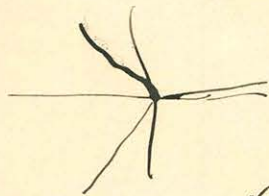
~~$$d = C \sin 2d$$~~

$$d = C \sin 2d$$

$$d' = \frac{1}{2} C \sin 2d + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} C \cos 2d$$

$$d'' = -\frac{1}{2} C \sin 2d - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} C \cos 2d$$

$$d' - d'' = \sqrt{3} C \cos 2d \quad \frac{d}{d' - d''} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \tan 2d$$



$$\sin \frac{2}{5}\pi = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\cos \frac{2}{5}\pi = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\sin \frac{4}{5}\pi = -\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\cos \frac{4}{5}\pi = -\frac{1}{2}$$

h mi Mti értéke a kizárólag azokra vonatkozik.

$$K \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{s_1} - \frac{1}{s_2} \right) \sin \delta$$

$$\tau - K \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{s_1} - \frac{1}{s_2} \right) \cos \delta$$

$s_1$  flux  $K \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{s_1} - \frac{1}{s_2} \right)$  arra vonatkozóan  
 $s_2$  szög  $\tau + K \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{s_1} - \frac{1}{s_2} \right)$   $\tau +$

ahát  $\frac{T^2}{\pi^2} = \frac{K}{\tau - K \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{s_1} - \frac{1}{s_2} \right) \cos \delta}$

$$\frac{T'^2}{\pi^2} = \frac{K}{\tau + K \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{s_1} - \frac{1}{s_2} \right) \cos \delta}$$

hisz a különbség

$$K \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{s_1} - \frac{1}{s_2} \right) \cos \delta = \pi^2 \left( \frac{1}{T^2} - \frac{1}{T'^2} \right)$$

hiszt  $\tau = \frac{T^3}{\pi^2} K \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{s_1} - \frac{1}{s_2} \right) \cos \delta$

a priori ha létezik  $a = 627,726500$   
 $b = 625,529800$

$$\frac{1}{s_1} = 0,000000001570$$

$$\frac{1}{s_2} = 0,000000001565$$

$$\ln \left( \frac{1}{s_1} - \frac{1}{s_2} \right) = 510^{-12}$$

$$T = 20 = 1200$$

$$T^2 = 1,440,000$$

$$T'^2 = 1,728,000,000,000$$

$$1' = 0,000240$$

$$\frac{1,440,000,000,000}{50} = 28,800,000,000$$

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$$\frac{28,800,000,000}{m} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 700 \\ m \end{array} \right.$$

$$\kappa \frac{d^2 w}{dt^2} + \mathcal{L} \left( \frac{dw}{dt} \right) + Fw = 0$$

$$u = a e^{-\alpha t} \sin \pi \frac{t}{T}$$

$$\frac{\pi^2}{T^2} = \frac{F}{\kappa} - \alpha^2$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\mathcal{L}}{2\kappa}$$

$$\frac{\pi^2}{T^2} \kappa = F - \alpha^2$$

$$\frac{\pi^2}{T'^2} \kappa = F' - \alpha^2$$

$$\pi^2 \kappa \left( \frac{1}{T^2} - \frac{1}{T'^2} \right) = F - F'$$

$$F = \tau + A \frac{k}{\kappa}$$

$$F' = \tau + A' \frac{k}{\kappa}$$

$$\pi^2 \kappa \left( \frac{1}{T^2} - \frac{1}{T'^2} \right) = (A - A')$$

$$A - A' = c k = f c k_0 (1 - \varepsilon) + \gamma k_0 (1 - \varepsilon)$$

$$\pi^2 k_0 (1 + \lambda) \left( \frac{1}{T^2} - \frac{1}{T'^2} \right) = f c k_0 (1 - \varepsilon)$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi^2} \left( \frac{1}{T^2} - \frac{1}{T'^2} \right) = \frac{f c (1 - \varepsilon)}{1 + \lambda}$$

1896. évi 10

Növegy értéke  $\frac{1}{T^2} - \frac{1}{T'^2}$  alatt = ~~0,00000018031~~  
= 0,000000108034

~~ehely öltöny hány mialk.~~

Növegy hány  $T = 648,00$  s kénytelen  $T = 648,92$

$$\left( \frac{1}{T^2} - \frac{1}{T'^2} \right) \left( \frac{648,92}{648,00} \right)^2 = 0,00000010834$$

ehely öltöny hány mialk kgyi =  $\frac{52}{0,00000010886}$

Külső üregtelő erő kgyi =  $\frac{768}{0,00000010118}$

$$\frac{768 - 0,00000010118}{11,2045 \times 12,427} = 0,000000066355$$

(1 - \varepsilon) al érték  $\varepsilon = 0,00291$

$$f = 0,000000066355$$



$$J^2 = \pi^2 \frac{K}{\tau + K(1-\varepsilon)C}$$

$$\tau + K(1-\varepsilon)C = \pi^2 \frac{K}{J^2}$$

$$\tau' + K(1-\varepsilon)C' = \pi^2 \frac{K}{J'^2}$$

$$\frac{(1-\varepsilon)C}{\pi^2} = \frac{1}{J^2} - \frac{1}{J'^2} \quad \text{lehrsatz von Stewart}$$

1-ε al.

$$K = 60 \cdot 12,8^2 + \frac{2}{5} 60 \cdot 0,95^2 + 60 \cdot 12,8^2 \left(\frac{20}{750}\right)^2$$

$$\varepsilon = \left(\frac{20}{750}\right)^2 + \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{0,95^2}{12,8^2}$$

$$0,0007111 + 0,0022024$$

$$\varepsilon = 0,0029145$$

lehrsatz von Stewart f. wenn 1-ε al

$$f = 0,000000666318$$

$$K \frac{d'w}{dw} + H \frac{dw}{dw} + Fw = 0$$

$$\frac{\pi^2}{J^2} = \frac{F}{K} - d^2$$

$$d = \frac{H}{2K}$$

lehrsatz

$$\frac{\pi^2 K}{J^2} = f + C K(1-\varepsilon) - d^2 K$$

$$\frac{\pi^2 K}{J'^2} = f - C' K(1-\varepsilon) - d^2 K$$

$$\frac{f_0 \cdot 13,427}{\pi^2} = \frac{1}{f^2} - \frac{1}{f'^2} \quad \sigma = 11,2095$$

294  
19  
25.6  
1217.

$$\frac{1}{f^2} - \frac{1}{f'^2} = 0,0000010800$$

hieraus  $759,066$   $742,816$   
 hence  $284141.00$  lang  $760,02$   $742,35$

hieraus  $1,2$  aben

$$\frac{1}{742,816^2} - \frac{1}{759,066^2} = 0,0000000768$$

$$\frac{1}{742,35^2} - \frac{1}{760,02^2} = 0,0000000834$$

Sub  $00076$

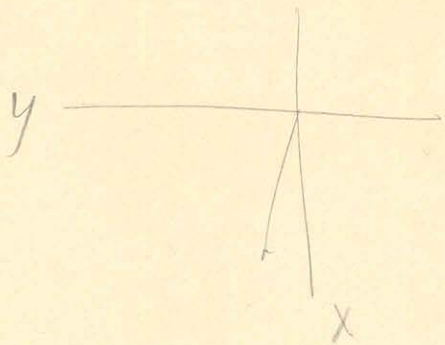
of  $1,2$  in unity being large =  $11,2 \cdot 0,13 \cdot 1800 = 2621$  gr.

of  $0,0000010800$  by hypi Dants'  $\frac{2621}{1482} \cdot 0,0000000768$   
 $\approx 0,0000000052$

what  $0,0000010800$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0,0000010800 \\ \underline{\phantom{0,0000010800} 52} \\ 10852 \\ \underline{\phantom{10852} 768} \\ 0,0000016084 \end{array}$$

$$f = \frac{\pi^2 \cdot 0,0000010084}{11,2095 \times 13,427} = 0,00000066125$$



szögben lévő amplitúdóval.

$$y_r = v\varphi.$$

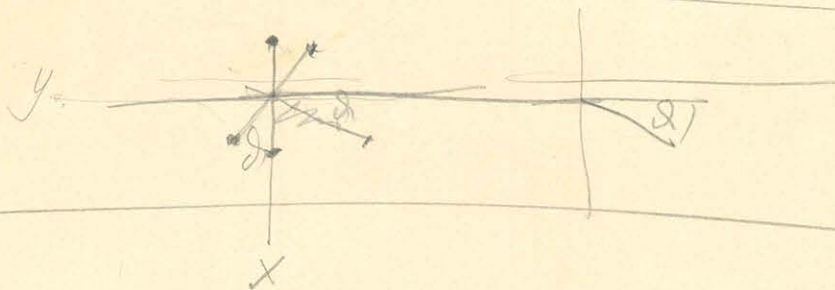
$$\left( y + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} r \delta + \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} r (1 - \cos \delta) \right) r \omega \delta - \left( x + \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} r (1 - \cos \delta) + \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} r \delta \right) r \delta - v\varphi - \delta$$

$$= \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} r^2 \delta - x r \delta - v\delta$$

$$\left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} r^2 \delta - x r \delta - v\delta \right) \delta$$

---

1)  $x = \frac{1}{\omega} \delta \arctan \frac{BC}{\sqrt{A^2 + b^2 + c^2}}$



$$2 \left( \frac{\delta}{2} - r \sin \delta \right) - 2 \left( \frac{\delta}{2} - r \sin \delta \right)$$

$$- 2 r \sin \delta$$

$$4\pi/5 \cos \delta m r \sin \delta$$

$$\delta - 2 \left( \frac{\delta}{2} - r \sin \delta \right) - m r \sin \delta \cos \delta 4\pi/5$$

$$- m r^2 4\pi/5 \delta$$

$$T^2 = \pi^2 \frac{m r^2}{4\pi/5 m r^2}$$

$$T = 1040 \text{ sec}$$

$$T^2 = \frac{\pi}{4 \cdot 5}$$

$$17m 20 \text{ sec}$$

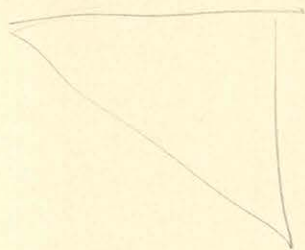
$$g_i = 0,000 000 066$$

$$T =$$

$$\frac{1}{\frac{F}{k} - 2v} \frac{k}{F}$$

lancs íny

$$\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial r^2} = -\frac{km}{r^3} + 2 \frac{km}{r^5} c^2$$

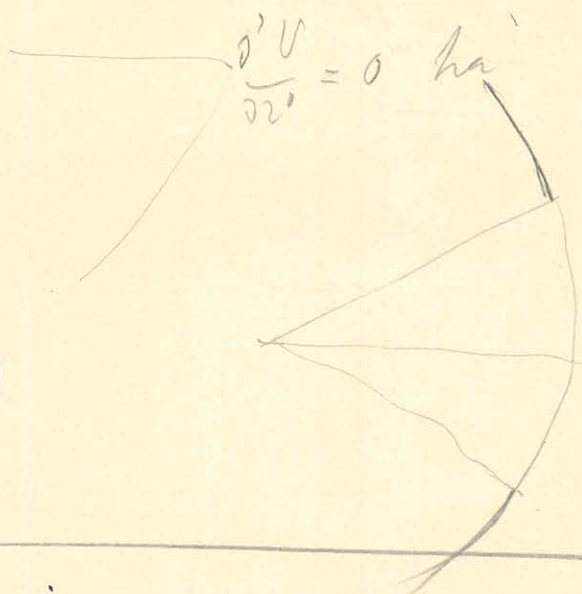


$$\frac{c}{r} = \sin i$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial r^2} = \frac{km}{r^3} (2 \sin^2 i - 1)$$

~~az~~  $\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial r^2} < 0$  <sup>helyes</sup> ~~helyes~~ ha  $i = 0$

helyes ha ~~az~~  $\sin i = \frac{1}{2}$ .



$$\sin^2 i = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$i = 45^\circ 16'$$

lancs íny

$$\varepsilon = \frac{km}{r^3} a = \frac{km}{r^3} a$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{km}{r^3} \frac{a}{g'}$$

$$g' = g + \frac{km}{r^3} c = g + \gamma$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{km}{r^3} \frac{a}{g + \gamma}$$

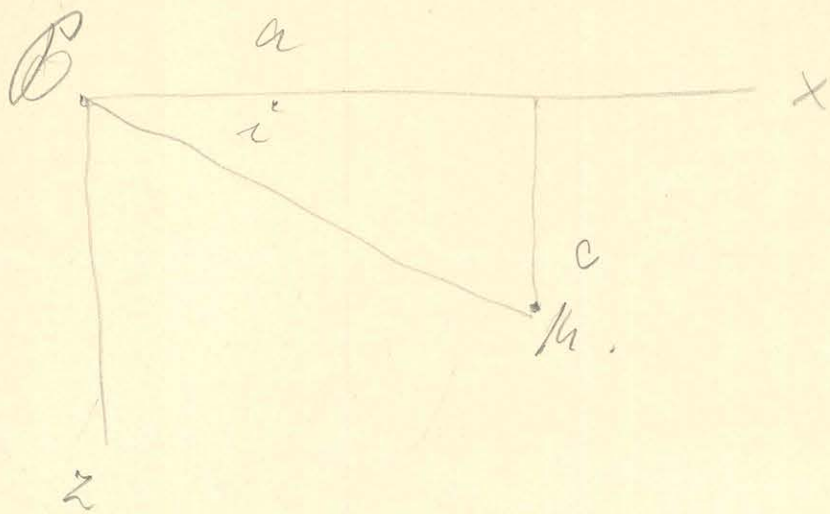
$$\gamma = \frac{km}{r^3} c$$

$$\frac{\gamma}{\varepsilon} = \frac{c}{a} g'$$

$$\frac{c}{a} = \frac{h}{H}$$

$$\frac{\gamma}{\varepsilon} = \frac{h}{H} g'$$

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$A$  hat  $\frac{M a^2}{r^3}$   $a = r \cos i$   
 $B$  hat  $\frac{M a c}{r^3}$   $c = r \sin i$

Legen  $\frac{c}{a} = \tan i$   $\frac{a}{r} = \cos i$

$$A = \frac{M \cos^2 i}{(V c^2 + a^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{M \cos^2 i}{c^3 (1 + \tan^2 i)^{3/2}} = \frac{M \cos^2 i \sin^3 i}{c^3}$$

$$B = \frac{M \sin i \cos i}{(V c^2 + a^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{M \cos i \sin^4 i}{c^3}$$

Ausdrucksformeln  $i, c, \sin M$ .

es heißt  $\frac{B}{A} = \tan i = \frac{c}{a}$

$$\frac{B'}{A'} = \frac{c}{a'}$$

$$c \frac{A}{B} = a \quad c \left( \frac{A}{B} - \frac{A'}{B'} \right) = a - a'$$

$$c \frac{A'}{B'} = a'$$

mit  $c$

alle drei systeme  $A$  und  $B$  hat  $M$ .

$$A = \frac{km}{c^2} \cos^2 i \sin^2 i$$

$$B = \frac{km}{c^2} \cos i \sin^4 i$$

A nagy pozitív érték  $km = +$

szöglet  $km = -$

~~szöglet  $km = -$  az  $\frac{d}{dt} \cos^2 i \sin^2 i = 0$  és  $\frac{d}{dt} \cos i \sin^4 i = 0$  esetén~~

$$\frac{d}{dt} \cos^2 i \sin^2 i = 0$$

$$-2 \cos i \sin^2 i + 2 \sin^2 i \cos i = 0 \quad -2 \sin^2 i + 2 \cos^2 i = 0$$

$$\tan^2 i = \frac{3}{1} \quad i = 50^\circ 46' 0,65''$$

A	km	+	c	+	$\frac{d}{dt}$	$n = +$
	km	+	c	-		-
	km	-	c	+		-
	km	-	c	-		+

ha  $i = 0$  akkor  $0$  ha  $i = \frac{\pi}{2}$  akkor is  $0$ ,

maximum

$$\frac{d}{dt} \cos i \sin^4 i = 0 \quad -\sin i \sin^4 i + 4 \cos^2 i \sin^3 i = 0$$

$$\sin^2 i = 4 \cos^2 i$$

$$\tan^2 i = 4 \quad \tan i = 2$$

$$i = 63^\circ 26' 0,58''$$

A függvény értéke

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\frac{km}{r^2} a}{g + \frac{km}{r^2} c} = \frac{\frac{km}{r^2} a}{g} \left( 1 - \frac{\frac{km}{r^2} c}{g} \right)$$

$$A = \frac{km}{r^2}$$

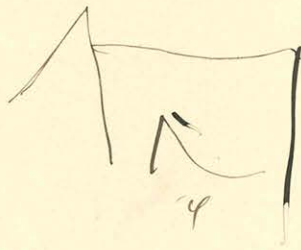
$$\varepsilon = \frac{\frac{km}{r^2} a}{g} \cos i \frac{1}{r^2} = \frac{km}{g} \frac{1}{r^2} \cos i$$

$$\frac{a}{r} = \cos i \quad r \sin^2 i = c$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{1}{g} \frac{km}{r^2} \sin^2 i \cos i$$

I esély  $h=0$

csavarás: nulla



~~$\tau \varphi = \frac{3}{2} M \frac{a^2}{r^3}$~~   
 $\tau \varphi = \frac{3}{2} M \frac{a^2}{r^3}$

$$+\tau \varphi = -\frac{3}{2} M \frac{a^2}{r^3} \kappa \sin \alpha - 3 M \frac{ca}{r^3} \sin \alpha$$

$\varphi$  negatív.

legjobb I  $\varphi = \frac{3}{2} M \frac{a^2}{r^3} \kappa$

II  $\kappa = \frac{2m \sin \alpha}{\tau} 3 M \frac{ca}{r^3}$

$\kappa = 12000 \quad l = \frac{2}{20} m.$

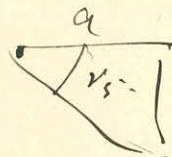
$\varphi = \frac{3 \cdot 2}{\frac{1}{2} 30 m} 12000 \cdot M \frac{a^2}{r^3} = \frac{72000}{10 m} M \frac{a^2}{r^3} = 0,0072 M \frac{a^2}{r^3}$

I' =  $\frac{1}{2407,75}$  permetlen  $\varphi = 24,75 M \frac{a^2}{r^3}$

II  $m=20 \quad l=20 \quad h=100 \quad \frac{2m \sin \alpha}{\tau} 3 M \frac{ca}{r^3} = 0,072.$

lehet.  $\varphi' = 250 M \frac{ac}{r^3}$

$\alpha = 50 M \frac{a^2}{r^3}$



$\beta = 250 M \frac{ac}{r^3}$

$\alpha = 50 \frac{M}{r^3} \cos^2 \alpha$

$\beta = 250 M$

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259 11h 26 41,7

51 3,2

$a = 1h 26 4,9$  5764,9

1h 2m 46,6

$b = 1h 26 8,4$  5162,9

$b - a = -0,5$

17m 7,7

42  
215

$\begin{array}{r} 5164,47 \\ 26 \\ \hline 44 \\ 27,0 \end{array}$   $\begin{array}{r} 860,745 \\ 4470 \end{array}$

9,7 / 108

$d = 108$

$\begin{array}{r} \text{Ans } 14 \\ 12 \\ \hline 28 \\ 4 \end{array}$

$\text{Ans } 0,014$

$\begin{array}{r} 6 / 5164,685 \\ 26 \\ 46 \\ 48 \end{array}$   $\begin{array}{r} 860,759 \\ \hline 860,780 \\ 4686 \end{array}$



~~Nevezetesen a természet és az emberiség felől~~

~~ingy~~ ~~mint~~

És a természetet is meg kell vizsgálni

hiszen az ember is természetből keletkezett

és a természetet is meg kell vizsgálni

és a természetet is meg kell vizsgálni

és a természetet is meg kell vizsgálni

De az emberiség és a természet, az egyik és a másik közötti különbség meg kell vizsgálni

és a természetet is meg kell vizsgálni

és a természetet is meg kell vizsgálni

és a természetet is meg kell vizsgálni

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KÖZLEMÉNYEK AKADÉMIA  
KÖNYVTÁRA

860,877  
9249108  
8698216  
1201784

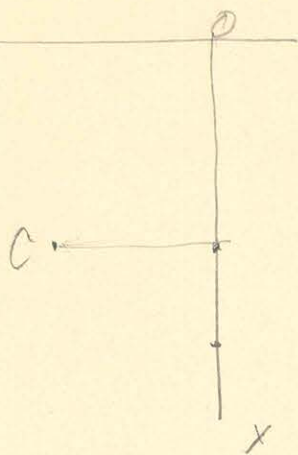
641,105  
8069292  
6138584  
2861416  
2432997  
1249517  

---

1089480

Gyűjtés képletei

Állítsuk



A gyűjtés képletei

A függvények 2 részre ill.

$$\begin{aligned}
 a &= b \\
 y &= 0 \\
 z &= 0 \\
 a &= b \\
 b &= b \\
 c &= c
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{cs} \quad \frac{M \cdot b}{(b^2 + c^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$\text{függvények} \quad \frac{M \cdot b \cdot l}{(b^2 + c^2)^{3/2}}$$

az eredmény

$$\frac{M \cdot b}{(4l^2 + c^2 + b^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$\text{M} \quad - \frac{M \cdot b \cdot l}{(4l^2 + c^2 + b^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$l = 15 \quad b = 15$$

$$c = 13,85$$

$$m = 100,076$$

Lehet 2 m tömegre

$$2 \cdot M \cdot b \cdot l \left( \frac{1}{(b^2 + c^2)^{3/2}} - \frac{1}{(4l^2 + c^2 + b^2)^{3/2}} \right) = M \cdot 2,1728$$

Az eredmény képletének rögzítése

$$\frac{M \cdot k \cdot g \cdot d \cdot x \cdot b}{((d-x)^2 + b^2 + c^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{M \cdot k \cdot g \cdot b \cdot (4l^2 + b^2 + c^2)}{(4(b^2 + c^2) \sqrt{4l^2 + b^2 + c^2})}$$

$$= k \cdot g \cdot M \cdot b \cdot \left\{ \frac{4(d^2 + b^2 + c^2) + 2a \cdot l}{4(b^2 + c^2) \sqrt{4l^2 + b^2 + c^2}} \right\}$$

szelvény egyenlő nyírású eset. Állandó alak.

$$\xi = a \quad \delta = 0 \quad \zeta = 0 \text{ akkor.}$$

$$y_x - x_y = \frac{f_m \eta a}{(a^2 + \eta^2 - \zeta^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = f_m \frac{\eta a}{a^3} = f_m \frac{\eta}{a^2}$$

Máskülént csak  $\xi$  nem = null.

$$y_x - x_y = \frac{f_m \eta a}{(\eta^2 + \zeta^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

csak maximuma van.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \frac{\eta}{(\eta^2 + \zeta^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{1}{(\eta^2 + \zeta^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} - \frac{3}{2} \frac{\eta^2}{(\eta^2 + \zeta^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}} = 0$$

~~szelvény egyenlő nyírású eset.~~

$$\eta^2 = \frac{1}{2} \zeta^2 \quad \eta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \zeta$$

Több helyen az állandó alak.

Szelvény eldőléséből a legelső.

Az egyenlő nyírású eset.

~~f\_m \eta a \dots~~

(b) a nyírásmentes eset.

$$y_x - x_y + \frac{\partial}{\partial \delta} (y_x - x_y) \delta \delta - \tau \omega - \tau \delta \delta$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \delta} \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \delta} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \delta} \right) \delta \delta - \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \delta} y + \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \delta} y \right) \delta \delta - \tau \delta \delta$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial \delta} = -a \sin \delta - b \cos \delta \quad \frac{\partial y}{\partial \delta} = a \cos \delta - b \sin \delta$$

~~Az~~ legyen  $\delta = 0$  akkor.  $\frac{\partial x}{\partial \delta} = -b$   $\frac{\partial y}{\partial \delta} = a$   
 $x = a$   $y = b$

$$- \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} ab + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} a^2 + \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} b^2 - \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} ab$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y_x - x_y &= (y_0 \cos \delta_0 - x_0 \sin \delta_0) \int \xi^2 d\alpha - (y_0 \sin \delta_0 + x_0 \cos \delta_0) \int \eta d\alpha \\
 &+ \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \right) \frac{\sin 2\delta}{2} \int (\xi^2 - \eta^2) d\alpha + \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \right) \cos 2\delta \int \xi \eta d\alpha + \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \cos 2\delta \int (\xi^2 - \eta^2) d\alpha \\
 &\quad - \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \sin 2\delta \int \xi \eta d\alpha \\
 &+ \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \cos \delta - \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} \sin \delta \right) \int \xi^2 d\alpha - \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \sin \delta + \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} \cos \delta \right) \int \eta^2 d\alpha
 \end{aligned}$$

ergibt:

$$y_x - x_y = -g m \xi_0 \sin \delta - \frac{3}{2} \sin 2\delta \frac{g}{r} K$$

Wahlweise setzen  $x_0 = y_0 = 0$ .  ~~$\int \xi^2 d\alpha = 0$~~

$\xi, \eta$  sich symmetrisch verhalten,  $\int \xi \eta d\alpha = 0$   $\int \eta^2 d\alpha = 0$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 y_x - x_y &= \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \right) \frac{\sin 2\delta}{2} (K - \int \eta^2 d\alpha) + \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \cos 2\delta (K - \int \eta^2 d\alpha) \\
 &+ \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \cos \delta - \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} \sin \delta \right) \int \xi^2 d\alpha
 \end{aligned}$$

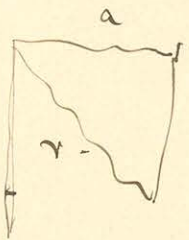
$$\int \xi^2 d\alpha = m l h.$$

~~$$y_x - x_y = \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \right) \frac{\sin 2\delta}{2} K$$~~

$$y_x - x_y = \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \right) \frac{\sin 2\delta}{2} K + \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \cos 2\delta K + \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \cos \delta - \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} \sin \delta \right) m l h$$

Legt man voraus a eine beliebige Form an  $x, y$  unter dieser:

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial y} = -\frac{m}{r^5} \quad \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = -\frac{m}{r^5} + 2 \frac{a^2}{r^5} \quad \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = -\frac{3m a^2}{r^5}$$



leicht

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial z} = +3 \frac{m}{r^5} c a$$

$$y_x - x_y = -3 m \frac{a^2}{r^5} \frac{\sin 2\delta}{2} K - 3 m \frac{c a}{r^5} \sin \delta m l h$$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial s} = \frac{M}{\rho^3} (3 \cos^2 i - 1)$$

gyűrűre.  $i = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial s} = \frac{1}{\rho^3} \int \rho \sigma dy = -\frac{M}{\rho^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial s} = -\frac{M}{\rho^3} + 3 \frac{M}{\rho^3} \int dy \sigma \cos^2 i \, di$$

$$+ 3 \frac{1}{\rho^3} \sigma dy \pi = \frac{2}{2} \frac{M}{\rho^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial s} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{M}{\rho^3}$$

Rayg körítés. a Laplace egyenlete által.

Mitől van ez.



$$a = L \cos i \cos \varphi$$

$$b = L \cos i \sin \varphi$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} = -\frac{M}{\rho^3} + M \frac{a^2}{\rho^5}$$

$$\frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} = -\frac{M}{\rho^3} + M \frac{b^2}{\rho^5}$$

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial z} = -\frac{M}{\rho^3} + M \frac{c^2}{\rho^5}$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} = -\frac{M}{\rho^3} + 2M \frac{L^2 \cos^2 i \cos^2 \varphi}{\rho^5}$$

$$\frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} = -\frac{M}{\rho^3} + 2M \frac{L^2 \cos^2 i \sin^2 \varphi}{\rho^5}$$

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial z} = -\frac{M}{\rho^3} + M \frac{L^2}{\rho^5}$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} = 2M \frac{L^2 \cos^2 i \cos^2 \varphi}{\rho^5}$$

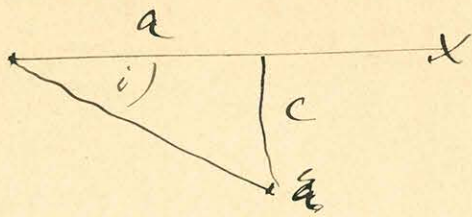
$$\cos 2\varphi + \cos(2\varphi + \frac{4\pi}{n}) + \cos(2\varphi + 2 \frac{4\pi}{n}) + \dots + \cos(2\varphi + (n-1) \frac{4\pi}{n})$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \cos(\alpha + k\beta) = \frac{\cos(\alpha + \frac{k-1}{2}\beta) \sin \frac{1}{2}k\beta}{\sin \frac{1}{2}\beta}$$

$$\beta = \frac{4\pi}{n}$$

$$= \frac{\cos(\alpha + \frac{n-1}{2}\beta) \sin \frac{1}{2}n\beta}{\sin \frac{1}{2}\beta} = \frac{\cos(\alpha + \frac{n-1}{2}\beta) \sin \frac{1}{2}n\beta}{\sin \frac{2\pi}{n}}$$

Ha  $n$  páros, akkor az  $n=2$  esetben  $\sin \frac{2\pi}{2} = 0$  és  $\cos(\alpha + \frac{1}{2}\beta) = \cos \alpha$ .  
 Ha  $n$  páratlan, akkor  $\sin \frac{1}{2}n\beta = \sin \frac{1}{2}n \cdot \frac{4\pi}{n} = \sin 2\pi = 0$  és  $\cos(\alpha + \frac{n-1}{2}\beta) = \cos(\alpha + \frac{n-1}{2} \cdot \frac{4\pi}{n}) = \cos(\alpha + 2\pi \cdot \frac{n-1}{n}) = \cos(\alpha + 2\pi - \frac{2\pi}{n}) = \cos(\alpha - \frac{2\pi}{n})$ .  
 Tehát ha  $\sin \frac{1}{2}n\beta = 0$  akkor  $\frac{1}{2}n\beta = \frac{1}{2}n \cdot \frac{4\pi}{n} = 2\pi$ .



$$X = \frac{a-x}{((a-x)^2 + c^2)^{3/2}} M = \frac{M}{\rho^2} \cos i$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} = -M \frac{3(a-x)^2}{((a-x)^2 + c^2)^{5/2}} + 3 \frac{(a-x)^2}{((a-x)^2 + c^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} = -\frac{M}{\rho^3} (1 - 3 \cos^2 i)$$

$$\sin^2 i + 2 \cos^2 i$$

$$\tau \varphi =$$

$$lX - \tau \varphi$$

$$lX + l^2 \frac{dX}{dx} \delta \varphi - \tau \varphi - \tau \delta \varphi$$

$$l^2 \frac{dX}{dx} \delta \varphi - \tau \delta \varphi$$

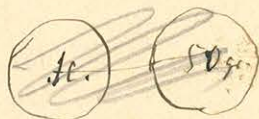
Thus has

$$\cos i = \sqrt{\frac{1}{5}}$$

$$\tan i = \sqrt{2}$$

$$i = 54^\circ 44' 8''$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} i = 0 & \quad i = \pi \\ X = \frac{M}{\rho^2} & \quad X = -\frac{M}{\rho^2} \\ \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} = +2 \frac{M}{\rho^3} & \quad \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} = +2 \frac{M}{\rho^3} \end{aligned} \right\}$$



$$\frac{8M}{\rho^3} \mu l^2$$

$$\frac{8M}{\rho^3} \mu l^2 = 225$$

$$\frac{16 \cdot 50}{30 \cdot 27} = 225 \cdot 60$$

$$\frac{800}{81} = \frac{1}{1.7}$$

$$8 \cdot \frac{2}{27} = 100 \cdot 30 \cdot 225 \cdot \frac{1}{27}$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} = -\frac{M}{\rho^3} + 3 \frac{M}{\rho^3} \cos^2 i$$

$$= -\frac{M}{\rho^3} + 3 \frac{M}{\rho^3} \cos^2 i$$

$$= \frac{2}{30}$$

$$\tau^2 = \pi^2 \frac{K}{\tau + 4 \frac{M}{\rho^3} \mu l^2} = -\frac{K}{\rho^3} + 3 \frac{K}{\rho^3} \cos^2 i$$

$$\tau^2 = \pi^2 \frac{K}{\tau + 4 \frac{M}{\rho^3} \mu l^2} = -\frac{K}{\rho^3} M + 3 \frac{K}{\rho^3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{M}{\rho^3}$$

$$1150 = 1,520,875,000$$

$$M^2 = \frac{K}{\rho^3}$$

$$12 \frac{M}{\rho^3} \mu l^2 = \pi^2 \frac{K}{\tau^2} - \pi^2 \frac{K}{\tau^2}$$

$$12 \frac{M}{\rho^3} = \pi^2 \left( \frac{1}{\tau^2} - \frac{1}{\tau^2} \right) = \pi^2 \frac{\tau - \tau}{\tau^3}$$

$$\tau - \tau_0 = 12 \frac{\tau_0^3}{\tau^2} \frac{M}{\rho^3}$$

$$1000 \cdot 200 = 30 \cdot 27$$

$$500 M^2 = 100 \cdot 27$$

$$\frac{18000}{27}$$

1) 0 0

$$\tau + 8 \frac{M}{\rho} \mu l^2 = \pi^2 \frac{K}{T_1^2}$$

br.

$$\tau + 4 \frac{M}{\rho} \mu l^2 = \pi^2 \frac{K}{T_2^2}$$

$$12 \frac{M}{\rho} \mu l^2 = \pi^2 K \left( \frac{1}{T_2^2} - \frac{1}{T_1^2} \right)$$

$$\mu l^2 = \frac{\pi K}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{T_2^2} - \frac{1}{T_1^2} = 2 \frac{T_1 - T_2}{T_0^3}$$

$$T_1 - T_2 = \frac{3 \mu M}{\rho \pi^2} T_0^3$$

$$T_0 = 1150 \quad T_0^3 = 1500 \text{ m.}$$

$$\frac{3 \cdot 2}{20 \text{ m}} \cdot \frac{100}{27} \cdot \frac{1}{10} \cdot 1500 \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{900000}{8100} \quad | \quad 111 \text{ sec.}$$

$$\frac{4}{5} \pi$$

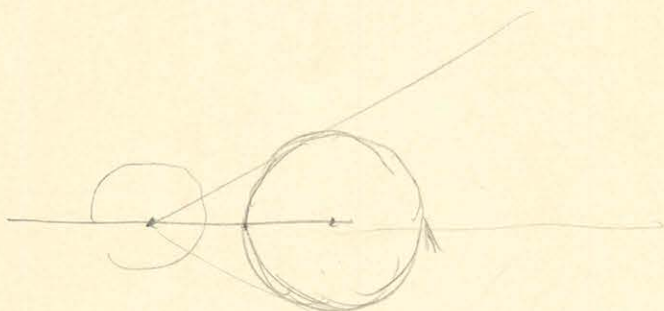
$$4r^2$$

$$44r^2 = 100$$

$$r^2 = 227$$

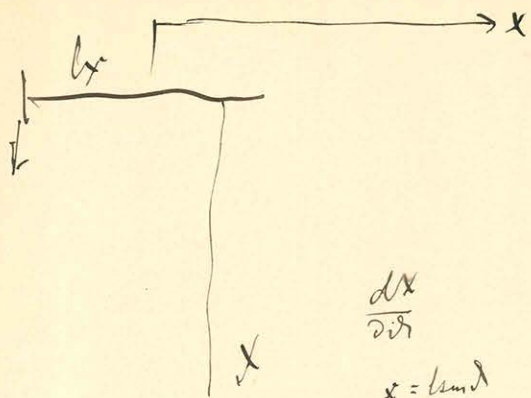
1,7.

$$\begin{array}{r} 2,27 \\ 227 \\ \hline 24,97 \end{array}$$



1,7.





$$X = \mu \frac{a^2}{\xi^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} = -\mu \frac{1}{\xi^3} + 2\mu \frac{a^2}{\xi^5}$$

$$\frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} = -\mu \frac{1}{\xi^3} + 2\mu \frac{b^2}{\xi^5}$$

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial z} = -\mu \frac{1}{\xi^3} + 2\mu \frac{c^2}{\xi^5}$$

$$\frac{dX}{dx}$$

$$x = \text{length}$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} = + \frac{2\mu}{\xi^3} (3 \cos^2 \alpha - 1)$$

~~then~~  $0 \text{ bzw. } \text{ha } 3 \cos^2 \alpha = 1 \quad \alpha = 54^\circ 44' 8''$

$\text{ha } i = 0 \quad i = \pi.$

$$2 \frac{2\mu}{\xi^3}$$

$$2 \frac{2\mu}{\xi^3}$$

$$i = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$i = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$-\frac{2\mu}{\xi^3}$$

$$-\frac{2\mu}{\xi^3}$$

$$LX - \tau y$$

$$LX + L^2 \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \delta y - \tau y - \tau \delta y$$

$$(L^2 \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} - \tau) \delta y.$$

bedeut

$$\frac{8\mu}{\xi^3} L^2 \mu - \tau$$

$$T_1^2 = \pi^2 \frac{k}{\tau - \frac{8\mu}{\xi^3} L^2 \mu}$$

$$T_2^2 = \pi^2 \frac{k}{\tau + \frac{8\mu}{\xi^3} L^2 \mu}$$

$$\tau - \frac{8\mu}{\xi^3} L^2 \mu = \pi^2 \frac{k}{T_1^2}$$

$$\tau = \pi^2 \frac{k}{T_0^2}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{8\mu}{\xi^3} L^2 \mu = \pi^2 k \left( \frac{1}{T_0^2} - \frac{1}{T_1^2} \right)$$

$$L^2 \mu = \frac{k}{2} (1 - \varepsilon)$$

$$\frac{4\mu}{\xi^3} (1 - \varepsilon) = \pi^2 \left( \frac{1}{T_0^2} - \frac{1}{T_1^2} \right) = 2\pi^2 \frac{(T_1 - T_0)}{T_0^3}$$

$$\frac{2\mu}{\xi^3} (1 - \varepsilon) = 2\pi^2 \frac{T_0 - T_2}{T_0^3}$$

$$\left[ \begin{aligned} \pi^2 \frac{T_1 - T_2}{T_0^3} &= \frac{8\mu}{\xi^3} (1 - \varepsilon) \\ T_1 - T_2 &= T_0^3 \frac{2}{\pi^2} \frac{1\mu}{\xi^3} \quad \rho = 3 \\ T_0 &= 1150 \quad T_0^3 = 1520875000 \quad N = 100 \\ T_1 - T_2 &= 111 \text{ Sec.} \end{aligned} \right.$$

Gyűrű a helyes megoldás

$$-\int \frac{dn}{\rho^2} = -\int \frac{g \rho^2 d\rho}{\rho^2} = -\int \frac{M}{\rho^2}$$

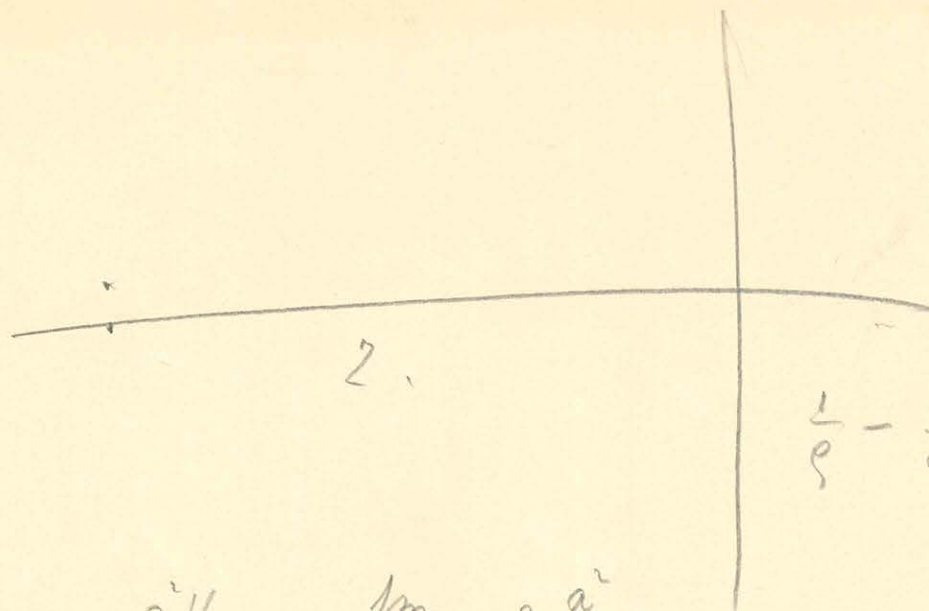
A gyűrű súlyát.

$$-\frac{M}{\rho^2} + 3 \frac{M}{\rho^2} \cos^2 i$$

$$-\frac{M}{\rho^2} + 3 \int_0^{\pi} \frac{g \rho^2 di}{\rho^2} \cos^2 i = -\frac{M}{\rho^2} + 3 \frac{M}{\rho^2} \int_0^{\pi} \cos^2 i di$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \cos^2 i di = \pi$$

$$= -\frac{M}{\rho^2} + \frac{3M}{2\rho^2}$$



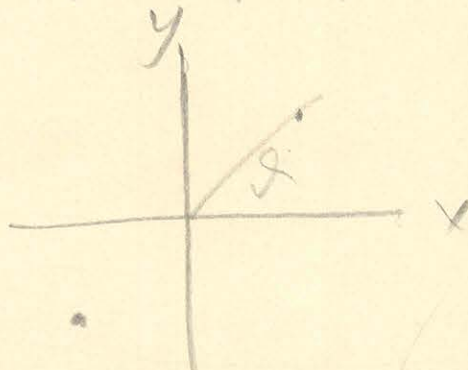
$$\frac{1}{\rho} - \frac{1}{\rho'} = \frac{3}{r^5} l^2 \cos 2\theta$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{km}{r^3} + 3 \frac{a^2}{r^5}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{km}{r^3} + 3 \frac{b^2}{r^5}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{km}{r^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial y^2} = \frac{3}{r^5} (a^2 - b^2)$$



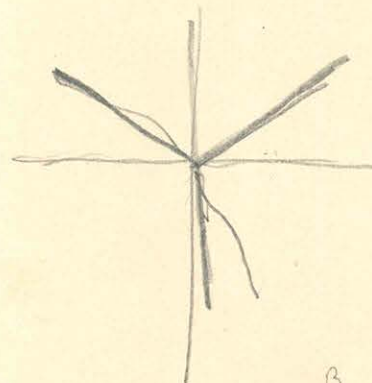
2 pont.

$$\left. \begin{matrix} l^2 \cos 2\theta \\ l^2 \cos 2\theta \end{matrix} \right\} \{ = 2 \cos 2\theta$$



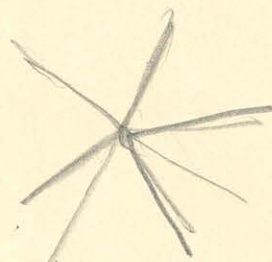
3 pont.

$$\left. \begin{matrix} l^2 \cos 2\theta = \\ l^2 \cos(2\theta + 240) = -\cos 2\theta \frac{1}{2} + \sin 2\theta \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ l^2 \cos(2\theta + 480) = -\cos 2\theta \frac{1}{2} - \sin 2\theta \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{matrix} \right\} 0$$



$$\cos \theta + \cos(2\theta) + \dots$$

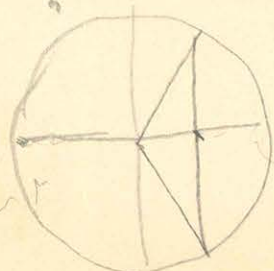
$$l^2 \cos(2\theta + \frac{4\pi}{n})$$



$$l^2 \cos 2\theta \left( \cos^2 \frac{4\pi}{n} + \cos 2 \frac{4\pi}{n} + \cos 3 \frac{4\pi}{n} + \dots + \cos 4\pi \right)$$

$$- l^2 \sin 2\theta \left( \sin \frac{4\pi}{n} + \sin 2 \frac{4\pi}{n} + \dots + \sin 4\pi \right)$$

MAGYAR  
TUDOMÁNYOS AKADÉMIA  
KÖNYVTÁRA



$$\frac{Kc'}{M_{mp} + Kc} = \epsilon$$

$$\frac{Kc}{M_{mp} + Kc} = \epsilon'$$

$$Kc = M_{mp} \epsilon + Kc \epsilon'$$

$$Kc(1 - \epsilon') = M_{mp} \epsilon$$

$$\frac{Kc}{M_{mp}} = \epsilon$$

$$\frac{Kc}{M_{mp}} = \epsilon'$$

$$\frac{Kc}{M_{mp} + Kc'} = \epsilon'$$

$$\frac{Kc + A}{M_{mp}} = \epsilon'$$

$$\frac{Kc}{M_{mp}} = \epsilon$$

$$c = \epsilon \frac{M_{mp}}{K}$$

$$\frac{K(c+c')}{M_{mp}} = \epsilon'$$

$$c + c' = \epsilon' \frac{M_{mp}}{K}$$

$$c' = (\epsilon' - \epsilon) \frac{M_{mp}}{K}$$

$$\epsilon' - \epsilon = \frac{Kc}{M_{mp} + Kc'} - \frac{Kc}{M_{mp}}$$

$$\frac{Kc}{M_{mp} + Kc} = \epsilon$$

$$\frac{Kc}{M_{mp} + Kc} = \epsilon'$$

$$\frac{M_{mp}}{CK} = \epsilon$$

$$\frac{M_{mp}}{K(c+c')} = \epsilon'$$

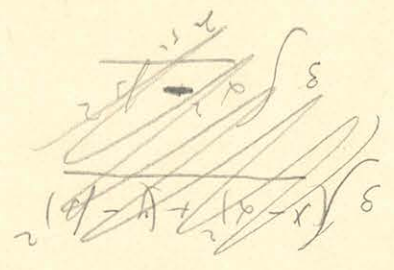
$$\frac{M_{mp}}{K} \left( \frac{1}{c} - \frac{1}{c+c'} \right) = \epsilon' - \epsilon$$

$$\frac{M_{mp}}{CK}$$

$$\frac{c'}{c(c+c')} \quad \frac{c''}{c}$$

$$\frac{1}{c} - \frac{1}{c+c'} = (\epsilon' - \epsilon) \frac{K}{M_{mp}} = A$$

denominator = x



$$c + c' - c =$$

$$c' = Ac^2 + Acc'$$

$$\frac{M_{mp}}{K} \left( \frac{1}{c} - \frac{1}{c+c'} \right) = \epsilon' - \epsilon$$

$$\frac{KC}{M_{ys}} = \varepsilon$$

$$\frac{KC + A}{M_{ys}} = \varepsilon'$$

$$\frac{KC + A}{M_{ys} + K_B} = \varepsilon''$$

$$\varepsilon'' - \varepsilon' = (KC + A) \left( \frac{1}{M_{ys} + K_B} - \frac{1}{M_{ys}} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} KC + A &= M_{ys} \varepsilon'' + K_B (\varepsilon'' - \varepsilon) \\ &= M_{ys} \varepsilon'' + K_B \varepsilon'' - \frac{K_B KC}{M_{ys}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{KC \left( 1 + \frac{K_B}{M_{ys}} \right) + A}{M_{ys} + K_B} = \varepsilon''$$

$$KC = M_{ys} \varepsilon$$

~~$$KC + B = M_{ys} \varepsilon'$$~~

$$KC + B =$$

$$KC + B = M_{ys} \varepsilon'' + K_A (\varepsilon'' - \varepsilon)$$

~~$$\frac{KC + B + K_A \frac{KC}{M_{ys}}}{M_{ys} + K_A} = \varepsilon''$$~~

$$\frac{KC}{M_{ys}} = \varepsilon$$

$$KC + B = \begin{cases} 0 = M_{ys} (\varepsilon'' - \varepsilon) \\ + K_A (\varepsilon'' - \varepsilon) \\ - K_A (\varepsilon'' - \varepsilon) \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{KC + B + K_A \frac{KC}{M_{ys}}}{M_{ys} + K_A} = \frac{KC}{M_{ys}} = \varepsilon'' - \varepsilon$$

144	144	- cos 36	sin 36
288	288	+ cos 72	- sin 72
432	72	+ cos 12	+ sin 72
576	216	- cos 36	- sin 36
720	0		



cos 36 | 0,809017  
 sin 36 | 0,587785

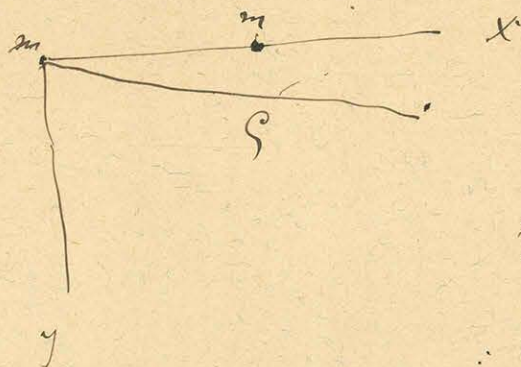
0,618034  
 1,618034

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} = -\frac{fm}{\rho^3} + 2m \frac{a^2}{\rho^5}$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial y} = -\frac{fm}{\rho^3} + 2 \frac{b^2}{\rho^5}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = -\frac{fm}{\rho^3} + 2 \frac{c^2}{\rho^5}$$

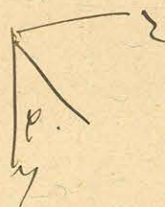
$\rho, x = z$



$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} = -\frac{fm}{\rho^3} (1 - 3 \cos^2 i)$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} = \frac{fm}{\rho^3} (3 \cos^2 i - 1)$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = 2 \frac{b^2 - c^2}{\rho^5}$$



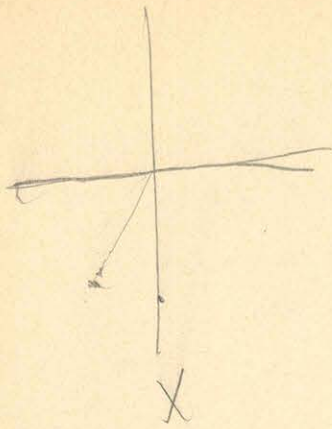
$b = \rho^2 \cos^2 i$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = 2 fm \frac{\rho^2}{\rho^5} \cos 2\varphi = 2 fm \frac{\cos^2 i}{\rho^3} \cos 2\varphi$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \cos 2\varphi + \cos(2\varphi + \frac{4\pi}{n}) + \cos(2\varphi + 2\frac{4\pi}{n}) + \dots + \cos(2\varphi + (n-1)\frac{4\pi}{n}) \\ & \cos 2\varphi (\cos \frac{4\pi}{n}) + \dots + \cos n(\frac{4\pi}{n}) \\ & = \sin 2\varphi (\sin \frac{4\pi}{n}) + \dots + \sin n(\frac{4\pi}{n}) \end{aligned}$$

$$D = \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} \sin(a + m\beta) = \frac{\sin(a + \frac{1}{2}n\beta) \sin \frac{1}{2}(n+1)\beta}{\sin \frac{1}{2}\beta}$$

$$C = \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} \cos(a + m\beta) = \frac{\cos(a + \frac{1}{2}n\beta) \sin \frac{1}{2}(n+1)\beta}{\sin \frac{1}{2}\beta}$$



Proj.  $Yx - Xy - \tau\varphi = \mathcal{F}$

$$x = l \cos \delta$$

~~$$y = l \sin \delta$$~~

$$X = \frac{a-x}{\sqrt{(a-x)^2 + (b-y)^2 + (c-z)^2}} \frac{1}{l}$$

$$Y = \frac{b-y}{\sqrt{(a-x)^2 + (b-y)^2 + (c-z)^2}} \frac{1}{l}$$

$$\rho_0^2 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 \left( \frac{(b-y)x - (a-x)y}{\sqrt{(a-x)^2 + (b-y)^2 + (c-z)^2}} \right)^2 = \frac{bx - ay}{\sqrt{(a-x)^2 + (b-y)^2 + (c-z)^2}} \frac{1}{l}$$

$$l \frac{b \cos \delta - a \sin \delta}{(\rho_0^2 + l^2 + z^2 - 2cz - 2l(a \cos \delta + b \sin \delta))^{3/2}} - \tau \varphi$$

~~$$l \frac{-b \sin \delta - a \cos \delta}{(\rho_0^2 + l^2 + z^2 - 2cz - 2l(a \cos \delta + b \sin \delta))^{3/2}} + \frac{3}{4} l^2 \frac{(b \cos \delta - a \sin \delta)(-a \sin \delta + b \cos \delta)}{(\rho_0^2 + l^2 + z^2 - 2cz - 2l(a \cos \delta + b \sin \delta))^{5/2}} - \tau$$~~

~~$$- l \frac{b \sin \delta + a \cos \delta}{(\rho_0^2 + l^2 + z^2 - 2cz - 2l(a \cos \delta + b \sin \delta))^{3/2}} - 3 l^2 \frac{(b \cos \delta - a \sin \delta)(-a \sin \delta + b \cos \delta)}{(\rho_0^2 + l^2 + z^2 - 2cz - 2l(a \cos \delta + b \sin \delta))^{5/2}} - \tau$$~~

$$l (b \sin \delta + a \cos \delta) (\rho_0^2 + l^2 + z^2 - 2cz) + 2l^2 (a \sin \delta \cos \delta + a^2 \sin^2 \delta + b^2 \cos^2 \delta + ab \sin \delta \cos \delta)$$

$$+ 3l^2 (a^2 \sin^2 \delta + b^2 \cos^2 \delta - 2ab \sin \delta \cos \delta)$$

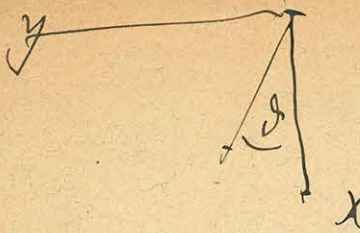
$$- 2l^2 (ab \sin \delta \cos \delta + 2la^2 + 2lb^2 + la^2 \sin^2 \delta + lb^2 \cos^2 \delta)$$

$$l (b \sin \delta + a \cos \delta) (\rho_0^2 + l^2 + z^2 - 2cz) + l^2 (\sin \delta - b \cos \delta)^2 + 2l^2 l^2 + 2b^2 l^2$$

$$\left( \right)^{5/2}$$







$$-X ml \sin \delta + Y ml \cos \delta - \tau$$

$$\frac{d}{d\delta} \left\{ -ml \frac{\partial}{\partial \delta} (X \sin \delta + Y \cos \delta) - \tau \right\} \delta \delta$$

$$-ml \left\{ \frac{\partial X}{\partial \delta} \sin \delta + X \cos \delta + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial \delta} \cos \delta - Y \sin \delta \right\} - \tau \delta \delta$$

$$x = l \cos \delta \quad y = l \sin \delta$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial \delta} = \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \delta} + \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \delta}$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial \delta} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \delta} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \delta}$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial \delta} = -l \sin \delta \quad \frac{\partial y}{\partial \delta} = l \cos \delta$$

$$-ml \left\{ -\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} l \sin^2 \delta + \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} l \sin \delta \cos \delta + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} l \cos^2 \delta + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} l \cos \delta \sin \delta + X \cos \delta - Y \sin \delta \right\} - \tau$$

$$-ml^2 \frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial y^2} \cos^2 \delta + ml^2 \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial x^2} \sin^2 \delta + ml X \cos \delta - ml Y \sin \delta - \tau$$

~~längs der horizontalen Richtung~~

~~längs der vertikalen Richtung~~

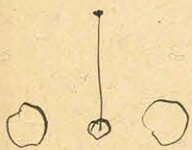
$$-ml^2 \frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial y^2} +$$

~~längs der horizontalen Richtung~~

nutzen hier geht es um das Problem der Stabilität.

hier geht es um die

aber nicht um  $\delta = 0$  es  $X = 0$  ergibt



$$-ml^2 \frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial y^2} \cos^2 \delta + ml^2 \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial x^2} \sin^2 \delta - \tau \delta \delta$$

$$\left( -ml^2 \frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial y^2} \cos^2 \delta - \tau \right) \delta \delta$$

$$\left( -ml^2 \frac{\partial^2 Y}{\partial y^2} - \tau \right) \delta \delta$$

$$- X m \sin \delta + y m \cos \delta$$

$$X = X_0 + \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} x + \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} y$$

$$y = y_0 + \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} x + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} y$$

$$y_0 = 0 \quad X = X_0 + \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} l \cos \delta + \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} l \sin \delta$$

$$y = \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} l \cos \delta + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} l \sin \delta$$

$$- X_0 m \sin \delta - m l^2 \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \sin \delta \cos \delta - m l^2 \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \sin^2 \delta$$

$$+ m l^2 \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \cos^2 \delta + m l^2 \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \sin \delta \cos \delta$$

~~$X_0 m \sin \delta$~~

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} = 2 \frac{f m}{r^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = -\frac{f m}{r^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$- X_0 m \sin \delta - \frac{3}{2} \frac{f m}{r^3} m l^2 \sin \delta \cos \delta$$

$$- m l^2 \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \cos^2 \delta + m l^2 \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \sin^2 \delta + m l X \cos \delta - m l y \sin \delta = 0$$

hier geht  $\cos \delta = 0$  oder  $\sin \delta = 0$

$\frac{\partial y}{\partial y}$  hat. ut.  $\tau$  egy függvénynek a deriváltja  $\rho$  t.  $\tau$

$$\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} = \frac{2}{\rho^3}$$

t. hat. a függvénynek  $= \left( -\frac{4m l^2}{\rho^3} - \tau \right)$

h. az. Munka. az.  $\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{4m}{\rho^3}$

h. az. a. függvény  $= \left( +\frac{2m l^2}{\rho^3} - \tau \right)$

$$\frac{2m l^2}{\rho^3} - \frac{18m m l^2}{\rho^3} - \tau \quad \left| \quad +\frac{4m m l^2}{\rho^3} - \tau \right.$$

$$T_0^2 = \pi^2 \frac{K}{\tau}$$

$$T_1^2 = \pi^2 \frac{K}{\frac{18mK}{\rho^3} + \tau}$$

$$T_2^2 = \pi^2 \frac{K}{\frac{4mK}{\rho^3} - \tau}$$

$$\frac{18mK}{\rho^3} + \tau = \pi^2 \frac{K}{T_1^2}$$

$$-\frac{4mK}{\rho^3} + \tau = \pi^2 \frac{K}{T_2^2}$$

MAGYAR  
TUDOMÁNYOS AKADÉMIA  
KÖNYVTÁRA

$$\frac{12m}{\rho^3} = \pi^2 \frac{1}{T_1^2} - \frac{1}{T_2^2} = \pi^2 \frac{T_2^2 - T_1^2}{T_1^2 T_2^2}$$

$$= 2\pi^2 \frac{\tau}{T_1^3}$$

$$\tau = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \frac{6m}{\rho^3} T_1^3$$

$$\Delta X = \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} x + \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} y = \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} a \cos \delta - \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} b \sin \delta$$

$$\Delta y = \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} x + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} y + \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} b \cos \delta + \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} a \sin \delta$$

$$\cos \delta \int (1-\sigma) dv a^2 \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \cos \delta + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \sin \delta \right)$$

$$- \sin \delta \int (1-\sigma) dv b^2 \left( -b \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \sin \delta + b \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \cos \delta \right),$$

$$\Delta y = \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} a \cos \delta - \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} b \sin \delta + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} b \cos \delta + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} a \sin \delta$$

$$\Delta X = \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} a \cos \delta - \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} b \sin \delta + \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} b \cos \delta + \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} a \sin \delta$$

$$\cos \delta \int (1-\sigma) dv a^2 \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \cos \delta + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \sin \delta \right)$$

$$- \sin \delta \int (1-\sigma) dv b^2 \left( -\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \sin \delta + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \cos \delta \right)$$

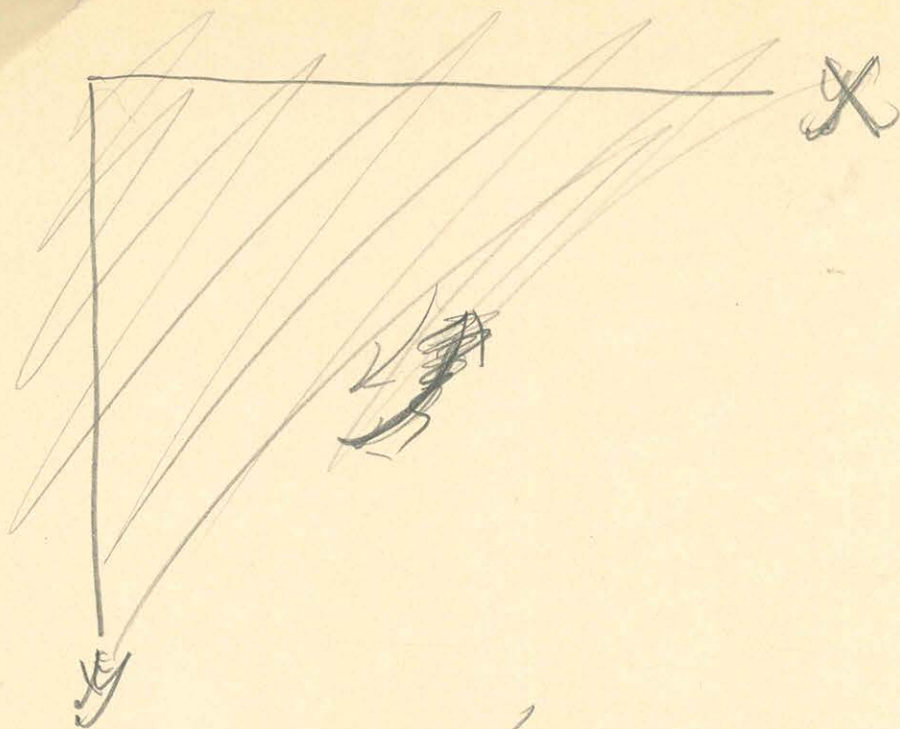
$$- \cos \delta \int (1-\sigma) dv b^2 \left( -\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \sin \delta + \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \cos \delta \right)$$

$$- \sin \delta \int (1-\sigma) dv a^2 \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \cos \delta + \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \sin \delta \right)$$

$$\cos \delta \int (1-\sigma) dv a^2 \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \cos \delta + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \sin \delta \right) - \int (1-\sigma) dv b^2 \left( -\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \sin \delta + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \cos \delta \right)$$

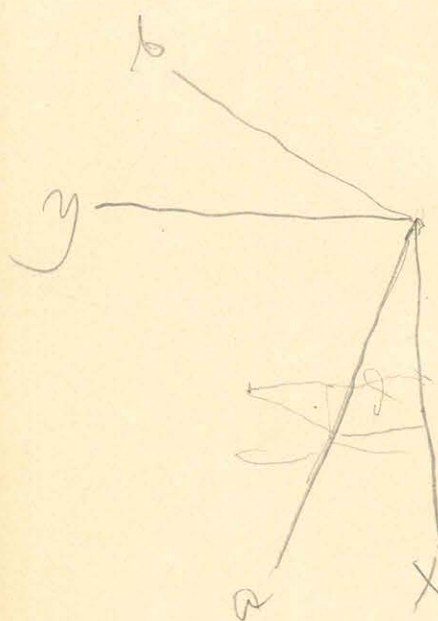
$$+ \sin \delta \int (1-\sigma) dv (a^2 - b^2) - \sin \delta \cos \delta \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \int (1-\sigma) dv (a^2 - b^2)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\delta \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right) \int (1-\sigma) dv (a^2 - b^2) + \cos \delta \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \int (1-\sigma) dv (a^2 - b^2)$$



findet man für  $\int (y_x - x_y)$

Man  $\int (\sigma - \sigma) dv (y_x - x_y)$



$$x = b \cos \delta - a \sin \delta$$

$$y = b \sin \delta + a \cos \delta$$

$$z = a$$

$$\cos \delta \int (\sigma - \sigma) dv y_a - \sin \delta \int (\sigma - \sigma) dv y_b$$

$$- \cos \delta \int (\sigma - \sigma) dv x_b - \sin \delta \int (\sigma - \sigma) dv x_a$$

Wegen  $a$  konstant  $x = x_0$   $y = y_0$  in

$$x = x_0 + \Delta x \quad y = y_0 + \Delta y \text{ oder}$$

$$\Delta x \text{ ist } \Delta y \text{ x,y,z konstant}$$

$$\cos \delta \int (\sigma - \sigma) dv y_0 a + \cos \delta \int (\sigma - \sigma) dv \Delta y a \text{ etc.}$$

$$\cos \delta (\mu x - \mu x') y_0 + \cos \delta \int (\sigma - \sigma) dv \Delta y a \text{ etc.}$$

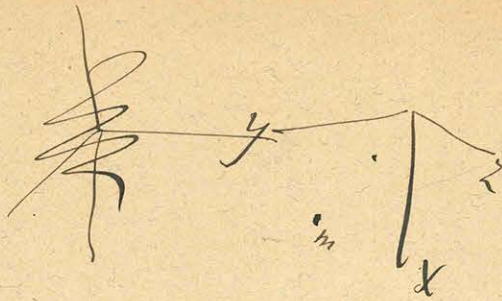
$$- \sin \delta ($$

bit

Ágylvi varjóni.

inertum.

$$P = \frac{fm}{r^2}$$



nyg ha x y z íg

$$X = fm \frac{\xi - x}{(\xi - x)^2 + (y - y)^2 + (\xi - z)^2}$$

nyg ha.  $V = \frac{fm}{r}$

$$X = \frac{\partial V}{\partial x}$$

$$y = fm$$

$$y = \frac{\partial V}{\partial y}$$

$$z =$$

$$z = \frac{\partial V}{\partial z}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{fm}{r^3} + 3 \frac{(\xi - x)^2}{r^5}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial z^2}$$

$$\Delta V = 0.$$

A flýgindur va nýja þroti 1) f. eðli hínú mynduðarögnis.

1) Eignis varjóni.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{masin } \delta &= \\ \text{m} \delta &= \end{aligned} \quad m a \frac{fM}{r^2} = \tau \varphi.$$

$$m a \frac{fM}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \quad \text{a mínú erit.}$$

Lýsun  $\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial y^2}$



$$m a y - \tau \varphi = 0$$

$$m a y + m a \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial \delta^2} - \tau \varphi - \tau \delta \delta = 0$$

$$(m a \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial \delta^2} - \tau) \delta \delta =$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial \delta} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \delta} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \delta}$$

$$x = a \cos \delta \quad \frac{dx}{d\delta} = -a \sin \delta$$

$$y = a \sin \delta \quad \frac{dy}{d\delta} = +a \cos \delta$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial \delta} = m a^2 \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial y^2} \quad \text{blát.}$$

$$\text{a flýgindur momentum} = (m a \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial y^2} - \tau) \delta \delta$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{fm}{r^3} +$$

A gyökök számítására népe az kanonikus hely.

$$P \frac{fm}{r^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = X = fm \frac{\xi - x}{r^3} \quad r = \sqrt{(\xi - x)^2 + (\eta - y)^2 + (\zeta - z)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial y} = Y = fm \frac{\eta - y}{r^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial z} = Z = fm \frac{\zeta - z}{r^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} = -\frac{fm}{r^3} + 3 \frac{(\xi - x)^2}{r^5}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x \partial y} = 3 \frac{(\xi - x)(\eta - y)}{r^5}$$

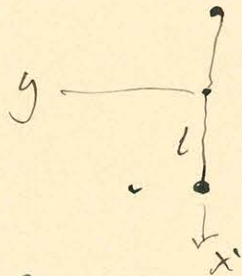
$$\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} = -\frac{fm}{r^3} + 3 \frac{(\eta - y)^2}{r^5}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial y \partial z} = 3 \frac{(\eta - y)(\zeta - z)}{r^5}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial z^2} = \frac{\partial Z}{\partial z} = -\frac{fm}{r^3} + 3 \frac{(\zeta - z)^2}{r^5}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial z \partial x} = 3 \frac{(\zeta - z)(\xi - x)}{r^5}$$

$\Delta V = 0$  és  $V = C$ . ríműltim



$$-\mu l \frac{M}{r^2} = \tau \varphi \quad \text{vagy} \quad \mu l \frac{M}{r^2} = \tau \varphi.$$

$$\mu l \frac{M}{r^2} - \mu l \frac{Q}{r^3}$$

$$r^2 = \eta^2 \quad r^2 = \eta^2 + 4l^2$$

Canadisk 17981 - 5,48

Reich 5,49 - 5,58

Daily 5,66

Comm Maille 5,55

maximális hely

$$2\mu l \frac{fm \eta}{(\xi^2 + \eta^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \tau \varphi = 2\mu l \frac{fm \frac{\eta}{\xi}}{\xi^2 (1 + \frac{\eta^2}{\xi^2})^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

amely maximum hely  $\frac{\eta^2}{\xi^2} = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\tau \varphi = 2\mu l \frac{fm}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\xi^2 (1 + \frac{1}{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}} = 2\mu l \frac{fm}{\xi^2}$$



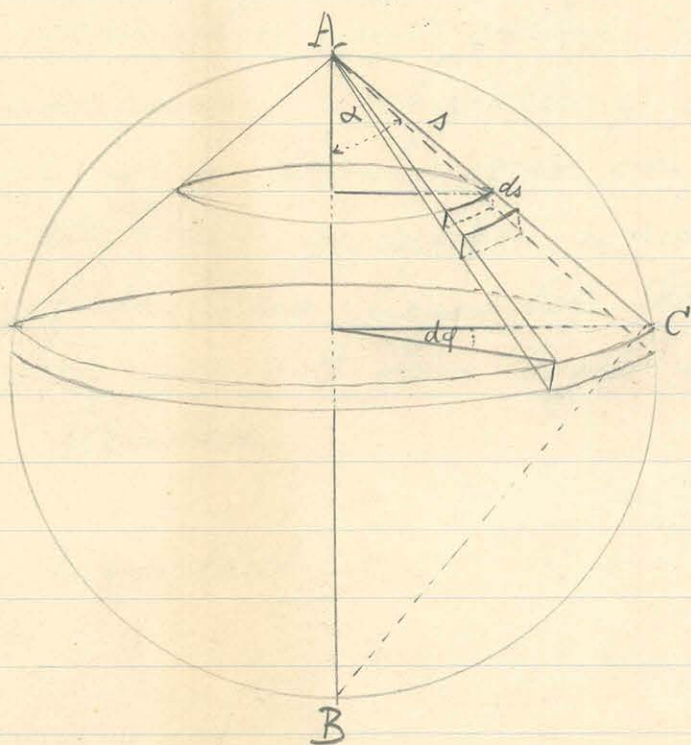
Eine Bemerkung zur Arbeit des Herrn R. Geigel:  
Über Absorption von Gravitationsenergie\* etc.

Von Gottlieb Kúčera.

Diese Überlegung erweist sich nicht als stichhaltig; um über ein räumliches Gebilde integrieren zu können, muss man als Integrationselemente räumliche Gebilde benutzen. - Die unterstrichene Annahme entbehrt jeder Begründung. - Der richtige analoge Weg wäre folgender:

Auf das im Punkte A der Erdoberfläche befindliche Bleikügelchen (Masse = 1) wirkt das in der Richtung  $\alpha$  gelegene Volumenelement  $dm = s \cdot d\alpha \cdot ds \cdot s \cdot \sin\alpha \cdot d\varphi$  mit der Anziehungskraft  $\frac{dm}{s^2} = \sin\alpha \cdot d\alpha \cdot ds \cdot d\varphi$  und die ganze in dieser Richtung liegende Pyramide (von A bis C) mit der Kraft

$$\sin\alpha \cdot d\alpha \cdot d\varphi \int_0^{2R\cos\alpha} ds = 2R \cdot \cos\alpha \sin\alpha \cdot d\alpha \cdot d\varphi$$



Dabei ist der Einfachheit halber die Dichte der Erdkugel gleich Eins gesetzt; R ist der Erdradius. - Die übrigen Berechnungen sind wohl aus der Figur leicht ersichtlich. -

Die in A herunter wirkende ~~Kraft~~ Komponente dieser Kraft ist

$$2R \cdot \cos^2\alpha \cdot \sin\alpha \cdot d\alpha \cdot d\varphi$$

also nicht von  $\alpha$  unabhängig, wie Herr Geigel annimmt.

\*) Robert Geigel: Ann. der Physik. 10. 429 bis 435. 1903.

Durch weitere Integration bekommen wir für die Wirkung der ganzen Erdkugel

$$2R \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^2 \alpha \cdot \sin \alpha \cdot d\alpha = \frac{4}{3} \pi R$$

wie bekanntlich sein muss; nach den Annahmen des Herrn Geigel wäre die ganze Wirkung fälschlich  $R^3$  proportional. Für die Wirkung eines kegelförmigen Ausschnittes vom Winkel  $\alpha$  bei  $A$  ergibt sich:

$$4\pi R \int_0^{\alpha} \cos^2 \alpha \cdot \sin \alpha \cdot d\alpha = \frac{4}{3} \pi R (1 - \cos^3 \alpha)$$

Die vertikale Wirkung dieses Ausschnittes verhält sich zur Wirkung der ganzen Kugel wie  $(1 - \cos^3 \alpha) : 1$ , wogegen Herr Geigel das Verhältniss gleich  $(1 - \cos \alpha) : 1$  ansetzt. - Diese unrichtige Ansatz zieht sich durch die ganze weitere Rechnung und modifiziert auch den numerischen Wert der Schwächungskoeffizienten. -

Übrigens trägt diese weitere Rechnung überhaupt den Charakter einer ersten Annäherung, da bei exakter mathematischer Behandlung des Problems die Bleikugel, welche einen Durchmesser von ca. 1cm hatte, kaum als punktförmig gegenüber einer in der Entfernung von ungefähr 4cm liegenden Kreisfläche von einem Durchmesser von 1.9 oder sogar 0.7cm wird aufgefasst werden können.

Darmstadt.