

Ms 5102/1-2. Eotvös Loránd jegyzeti. Magyarországi

2. kötet. 1. bor.

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I eset. A  $D(h) = 0$  egyenletnek  $h_1$  egyszeri,  $h_2$  kétszeres gyöke.  
 $R_2$  esetben az  $R$  rendszernek végtelen sok megoldása van.

Megoldandó az

$$\begin{cases}
 (1) & (a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}y_1 + a_{13}z_1)x_2 + (a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}y_1 + a_{23}z_1)y_2 + (a_{31}x_1 + a_{32}y_1 + a_{33}z_1)z_2 = 0 \\
 (2) & (a_{21}x_2 + a_{22}y_2 + a_{23}z_2)x_3 + (a_{31}x_2 + a_{32}y_2 + a_{33}z_2)y_3 + (a_{31}x_2 + a_{32}y_2 + a_{33}z_2)z_3 = 0 \\
 (3) & (a_{11}x_3 + a_{12}y_3 + a_{13}z_3)x_1 + (a_{21}x_3 + a_{22}y_3 + a_{23}z_3)y_1 + (a_{31}x_3 + a_{32}y_3 + a_{33}z_3)z_1 = 0 \\
 (4) & x_1x_2 + y_1y_2 + z_1z_2 = 0 \\
 (5) & x_2x_3 + y_2y_3 + z_2z_3 = 0 \\
 (6) & x_3x_1 + y_3y_1 + z_3z_1 = 0 \\
 (7) & x_2^2 + y_2^2 + z_2^2 = 0 \\
 (8) & x_3^2 + y_3^2 + z_3^2 = 0 \\
 (9) & x_1^2 + y_1^2 + z_1^2 = 0
 \end{cases} \quad (R)$$

egyenletrendszer, ahol az  $a$  együtthatók megadott valós számokat jelentenek,  
 $x_1, y_1, z_1, x_2, y_2, z_2, x_3, y_3, z_3$  pedig az ismeretleneket jelentik.

Rövidebb írásmódot kedvelők hozunk be a következő jelöléseket: legyen

$$a_{11}x + a_{12}y + a_{13}z = L(x, y, z),$$

$$a_{21}x + a_{22}y + a_{23}z = M(x, y, z),$$

$$a_{31}x + a_{32}y + a_{33}z = N(x, y, z),$$

Továbbá

$$L(x_i, y_i, z_i) = L_i, \quad M(x_i, y_i, z_i) = M_i, \quad N(x_i, y_i, z_i) = N_i, \quad (i=1, 2, 3)$$

akkor az (1), (2), (3) egyenletek a következő alakban írhatók:

$$\begin{cases}
 (1) & L_1x_2 + M_1y_2 + N_1z_2 = 0 \\
 (2) & L_2x_3 + M_2y_3 + N_2z_3 = 0 \\
 (3) & L_3x_1 + M_3y_1 + N_3z_1 = 0
 \end{cases}, \text{ vagy pedig } \begin{cases}
 (1^{bis}) & L_2x_1 + M_2y_1 + N_2z_1 = 0 \\
 (2^{bis}) & L_3x_2 + M_3y_2 + N_3z_2 = 0 \\
 (3^{bis}) & L_1x_3 + M_1y_3 + N_1z_3 = 0
 \end{cases}$$

\* Allitárs: Ha az (R) rendszernek van egy  $x_1, y_1, z_1; x_2, y_2, z_2; x_3, y_3, z_3$  megoldási rendszer, akkor fennállnak a következő egyenletek:

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 L_1 = h_1x_1 & L_2 = h_2x_2 & L_3 = h_3x_3 \\
 M_1 = h_1y_1 & M_2 = h_2y_2 & M_3 = h_3y_3 \\
 N_1 = h_1z_1 & N_2 = h_2z_2 & N_3 = h_3z_3
 \end{array}$$

ahol  $h_1, h_2, h_3$  olyan valós számértékek, melyek elégit tesznek az

$$D(h) \equiv \begin{vmatrix} a_{11}-h & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{12} & a_{22}-h & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33}-h \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

MAGYAR  
TUDOMÁNYOS AKADEMIA  
KÖNYVTÁRA

"secularis" egyenletnek.

\* Tekintettel az:  $L(x, y, z)\xi + M(x, y, z)\eta + N(x, y, z)\zeta \equiv L(\xi, \eta, \zeta)x + M(\xi, \eta, \zeta)y + N(\xi, \eta, \zeta)z$

azonosságra

1<sup>o</sup> állítás bebizonyítása: Ha ugyanis  $x_1, y_1, \dots, z_3$  kielégítik az  $(R)$  rendszert, <sup>2</sup>  
akkor kompatibilis az (1), (4) és (7) egyenlet, azaz

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad & L_1 x_2 + M_1 y_2 + N_1 z_2 = 0 \\ (4) \quad & x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2 + z_1 z_2 = 0 \\ (7) \quad & x_2 x_2 + y_2 y_2 + z_2 z_2 = 1 \end{aligned} \quad (R')$$

Ezen  $(R')$  rendszer determinánsa:

$$\begin{vmatrix} L_1 & M_1 & N_1 \\ x_1 & y_1 & z_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & z_2 \end{vmatrix} = 0,$$

mert egyfelől a (4) – (9) egyenletekből következik, hogy

$$\begin{vmatrix} y_1 & z_1 \\ z_2 & z_2 \end{vmatrix} = x_3, \quad \begin{vmatrix} z_1 & x_1 \\ z_2 & x_2 \end{vmatrix} = y_3, \quad \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 \end{vmatrix} = z_3,$$

másfelől (3 bis) szerint:

$$L_1 x_3 + M_1 y_3 + N_1 z_3 = 0.$$

Amde, ha az  $(R')$  rendszer determinánsa eltűnik, akkor (1), (4) és (7) simultán csak úgy állhat fenn, ha az

$$\begin{vmatrix} L_1 & M_1 & N_1 & 0 \\ x_1 & y_1 & z_1 & 0 \\ x_2 & y_2 & z_2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

matrix minden 3.-ad rendű determinánsa = 0, azaz

$$\begin{vmatrix} L_1 & M_1 & 0 \\ x_1 & y_1 & 0 \\ x_2 & y_2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0; \quad \begin{vmatrix} L_1 & 0 & N_1 \\ x_1 & 0 & z_1 \\ x_2 & 1 & z_2 \end{vmatrix} = 0; \quad \begin{vmatrix} 0 & M_1 & N_1 \\ 0 & y_1 & z_1 \\ 1 & y_2 & z_2 \end{vmatrix} = 0,$$

vagyis

$$\begin{vmatrix} L_1 & M_1 \\ x_1 & y_1 \end{vmatrix} = 0; \quad \begin{vmatrix} N_1 & L_1 \\ z_1 & x_1 \end{vmatrix} = 0; \quad \begin{vmatrix} M_1 & N_1 \\ y_1 & z_1 \end{vmatrix} = 0;$$

már pedig a (9) egyenlet ki lépés elvégzése, nem tűnikhet el egyszerűen  $x_1, y_1$  és  $z_1$ ; ha pl.  $x_1 \neq 0$ , akkor lehet

$$L_1 = \frac{L_1}{x_1} \cdot x_1; \quad M_1 = \frac{L_1}{x_1} \cdot y_1; \quad N_1 = \frac{L_1}{x_1} \cdot z_1$$

vagy  $L_1 = \frac{L_1}{x_1}$  feltétele:

$$L_1 = h_1 x_1 \quad M_1 = h_1 y_1 \quad N_1 = h_1 z_1.$$

azaz

$$(a_{11} - h_1) x_1 + a_{12} y_1 + a_{13} z_1 = 0$$

$$a_{21} x_1 + (a_{22} - h_1) y_1 + a_{23} z_1 = 0$$

$$a_{31} x_1 + a_{32} y_1 + (a_{33} - h_1) z_1 = 0;$$

e 3 egyenlet ki lépés elvégzése az  $x_1, y_1, z_1$ , nem csupán 0 elemű háromas által, determinánsa = 0, azaz  $D(h_1) = 0$ . Ez az állításunkat az  $x_1, y_1, z_1$  számokra még bebizonyíthatjuk; ugyanígy igazolhatjuk állításunk helyességét az  $x_2, y_2, z_2$  ill.  $x_3, y_3, z_3$  számokra.

Az  $(R)$  rendszer "tényleges" megoldása:

I. eset. A  $D(h) = 0$  egyenletnek három, egymás gyöke van:  $h_1, h_2, h_3$   
 Ebben az esetben az  $(R)$  rendszernek 8 megoldása van, "lényegben"  
 ugyanis tekintjük az

$$(\alpha) \quad a_{11} \xi + a_{12} \eta + a_{13} \zeta = h_1 \xi$$

$$(\beta) \quad a_{21} \xi + a_{22} \eta + a_{23} \zeta = h_1 \eta$$

$$(\gamma) \quad a_{31} \xi + a_{32} \eta + a_{33} \zeta = h_1 \zeta$$

$$(\delta) \quad \xi^2 + \eta^2 + \zeta^2 = 1$$

rendszert; ennek 2 megoldása van (ha  $\xi_1, \eta_1, \zeta_1$  az egyik, akkor  $-\xi_1, -\eta_1, -\zeta_1$  a másik); ugyanis

$$D(h_1) = 0, \text{ de } D'(h_1) \neq 0$$

Levén, az  $(\alpha) - (\gamma)$  egyenletrendszer determinánsának (mely elbűnít) okvetlenül van az  
 el nem tűnő másodrendű al-determinánsa (hisz  $D'(h_1) = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11}-h_1 & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22}-h_1 & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33}-h_1 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$ ),  
 de akkor az  $(\alpha) - (\gamma)$  egyenletrendszert megoldó számhármassok egyenesen végtelen  
 sokat adnak; ebből a  $(\delta)$  egyenlet kiválasztását, melynek megfelelő  
 elemei egymástól csak előjelben különböznek.

Hasonlítható látható be, hogy az

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a_{11} \xi + a_{12} \eta + a_{13} \zeta &= h_2 \xi \\ a_{21} \xi + a_{22} \eta + a_{23} \zeta &= h_2 \eta \\ a_{31} \xi + a_{32} \eta + a_{33} \zeta &= h_2 \zeta \\ \xi^2 + \eta^2 + \zeta^2 &= 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{illetve} \left. \begin{aligned} a_{11} \xi + a_{12} \eta + a_{13} \zeta &= h_3 \xi \\ a_{21} \xi + a_{22} \eta + a_{23} \zeta &= h_3 \eta \\ a_{31} \xi + a_{32} \eta + a_{33} \zeta &= h_3 \zeta \\ \xi^2 + \eta^2 + \zeta^2 &= 1 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

rendszerek is 2 megoldás van:  $\xi_2, \eta_2, \zeta_2$ ;  $-\xi_2, -\eta_2, -\zeta_2$ , illetve  $\xi_3, \eta_3, \zeta_3$ ;  
 $-\xi_3, -\eta_3, -\zeta_3$ . Minny is belátni, hogy  $(\xi_1, \eta_1, \zeta_1), (\xi_2, \eta_2, \zeta_2), (\xi_3, \eta_3, \zeta_3)$   
egymásra merőleges egenessé irányítottak. Ugyanis pl. az

$$L(\xi_1, \eta_1, \zeta_1) = h_1 \xi_1$$

$$L(\xi_2, \eta_2, \zeta_2) = h_2 \xi_2$$

$$M(\xi_1, \eta_1, \zeta_1) = h_1 \eta_1$$

$$M(\xi_2, \eta_2, \zeta_2) = h_2 \eta_2$$

$$N(\xi_1, \eta_1, \zeta_1) = h_1 \zeta_1$$

$$N(\xi_2, \eta_2, \zeta_2) = h_2 \zeta_2$$

egyenlőségekből következik, hogy egy felül.

$$\text{más felül} \quad L(\xi_1, \eta_1, \zeta_1) \xi_2 + M(\xi_1, \eta_1, \zeta_1) \eta_2 + N(\xi_1, \eta_1, \zeta_1) \zeta_2 = h_1 (\xi_1 \xi_2 + \eta_1 \eta_2 + \zeta_1 \zeta_2)$$

$$\text{tehát} \quad L(\xi_2, \eta_2, \zeta_2) \xi_1 + M(\xi_2, \eta_2, \zeta_2) \eta_1 + N(\xi_2, \eta_2, \zeta_2) \zeta_1 = h_2 (\xi_2 \xi_1 + \eta_2 \eta_1 + \zeta_2 \zeta_1)$$

$$\text{vagyis, mivel } h_2 - h_1 \neq 0, \quad \xi_1 \xi_2 + \eta_1 \eta_2 + \zeta_1 \zeta_2 = 0, \text{ miként ez állt látnak.}$$

Itt  $x_1 = \pm \xi_1, y_1 = \pm \eta_1, z_1 = \pm \zeta_1$ ;  $x_2 = \pm \xi_2, y_2 = \pm \eta_2, z_2 = \pm \zeta_2$ ;  $x_3 = \pm \xi_3, y_3 = \pm \eta_3, z_3 = \pm \zeta_3$   
tételek, hol az ugyanazon indexű mennyiségek egyszerre kapják a felső, vagy alsó  
előjelet, akkor előáll a síkban fogott 8 megoldás.

I eset. A  $D(\lambda)=0$  egyenletnek  $\lambda_1$  egyszeri,  $\lambda_2$  kétszeres gyöke.  
Ez esetben az  $R$  rendszernek végtelen sok megoldása van.

Ugyanis az

$$\begin{aligned} a_{11} \xi + a_{12} \eta + a_{13} \zeta &= \lambda_1 \xi \\ a_{12} \xi + a_{22} \eta + a_{23} \zeta &= \lambda_1 \eta \\ a_{31} \xi + a_{32} \eta + a_{33} \zeta &= \lambda_1 \zeta \\ \xi^2 + \eta^2 + \zeta^2 &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

egyenletrendszernek  $R$  megoldása van:  $(\xi_1, \eta_1, \zeta_1)$  ill.  $(-\xi_1, -\eta_1, -\zeta_1)$ , míg az

(S)  $a_{11} \xi + a_{12} \eta + a_{13} \zeta = \lambda_2 \xi$

(G)  $a_{12} \xi + a_{22} \eta + a_{23} \zeta = \lambda_2 \eta$

(C)  $a_{31} \xi + a_{32} \eta + a_{33} \zeta = \lambda_2 \zeta$

(P)  $\xi^2 + \eta^2 + \zeta^2 = 1$

egyenletrendszernek megoldásai egy egyszeresen végtelen halmazt alkotnak, mert a (S), (G), (C) homogén lineáris egyenletrendszer megoldásainak halmaza  $R$ -dimenziós (hiszen elbírunk determinánsával egyetemben minden másodrendű aldeteminánsát), míg a (P) egyenlet kiválaszt egy 1-dimenziós sokaságot; ha ennek egy Leibniz's szerinti tagja  $\xi_2, \eta_2, \zeta_2$ , akkor, mint fentebb, megint bebizonyíthatjuk a

$$\xi_1 \xi_2 + \eta_1 \eta_2 + \zeta_1 \zeta_2 = 0$$

orthogonalitási feltételt teljesülését. Továbbá a szövegben fogó halmaz minden  $\xi_2, \eta_2, \zeta_2$  eleméhez lehet találni egy  $\xi_3, \eta_3, \zeta_3$  elemet a halmazban, úgy, hogy

$$\xi_2 \xi_3 + \eta_2 \eta_3 + \zeta_2 \zeta_3 = 0$$

legyen; ebből az \*\*)

$$a_{11} \xi + a_{12} \eta + a_{13} \zeta = \lambda_2 \xi$$

$$\xi_2 \xi + \eta_2 \eta + \zeta_2 \zeta = 0$$

homogén lin. egyenletrendszer <sup>egyszeresen</sup> végtelen sok megoldása közül ki kell választani <sup>art</sup> ~~egy~~ <sup>egy</sup> mely a

$$\xi^2 + \eta^2 + \zeta^2 = 1$$

feltételt is kielégíti.

Ha pl.  $x_1 = \xi_1, y_1 = \eta_1, z_1 = \zeta_1$ ;  $x_2 = \xi_2, y_2 = \eta_2, z_2 = \zeta_2$ ;  $x_3 = \xi_3, y_3 = \eta_3, z_3 = \zeta_3$ , akkor  $x_1, y_1, z_1, x_2, y_2, z_2, x_3, y_3, z_3$  az  $(R)$  rendszer egyik megoldása.

III. eset. A  $D(\lambda)=0$  egyenletnek  $\lambda_1$  háromszoros gyöke.

Ez esetben az  $(R)$  rendszer 3 első egyenlete a többi hatvan, (tulajdonképp a második 3 egyenletnek) következménye, tehát az  $(R)$  rendszert az  $x_1, y_1, \dots, z_3$  számoknál minden „orthogonális rendszerre” kielégíti.

Ha ugyanis  $\lambda_1$  3-szoros gyök, akkor  $a_{11} = a_{22} = a_{33} = \lambda_1$ ;  $a_{12} = a_{13} = a_{23} = 0$  tehát  $L(x, y, z) \equiv \lambda_1 x$ ;  $M(x, y, z) \equiv \lambda_1 y$ ;  $N(x, y, z) \equiv \lambda_1 z$ , miből állításunk következik. -

Farkas Mihály

\*) Mint az a saecularis egyenletekre vonatkozó vizsgálatainkból következik.

\*\*\*) A (S), (G), (C) egyenletrendszer egyenletei között van egy, pl. (S), melynek a többi „következménye”.

Legyen végül

IV. eset

$$\begin{aligned} L_1^2 + M_1^2 + N_1^2 &= 0, \\ L_2^2 + M_2^2 + N_2^2 &= 0, \\ L_3^2 + M_3^2 + N_3^2 &= 0; \end{aligned}$$

akkor

$$\begin{aligned} L_1 &= 0 & L_2 &= 0 & L_3 &= 0 \\ M_1 &= 0 & M_2 &= 0 & M_3 &= 0 \\ N_1 &= 0 & N_2 &= 0 & N_3 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Megjegyzés: Ha

$$D(\lambda) \equiv \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} - \lambda & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} - \lambda & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} - \lambda \end{vmatrix},$$

- akkor az I. esetben  $D(0) \neq 0$  ;  $D(\lambda_1) = D(\lambda_2) = D(\lambda_3) = 0$   $\lambda_1 \neq 0$   $\lambda_2 \neq 0$   $\lambda_3 \neq 0$   
 a II. "  $D(0) = 0, D'(0) \neq 0$  ;  $D(\lambda_2) = D(\lambda_3) = 0$   $\lambda_2 \neq 0$   $\lambda_3 \neq 0$   
 a III. "  $D(0) = 0, D'(0) = 0, D''(0) \neq 0$  ;  $D(\lambda_3) = 0$   $\lambda_3 \neq 0$   
 a IV. "  $D(0) = 0, D'(0) = 0, D''(0) = 0$

Összefoglalás. Ha az (1) - (9) egyenleteknek van ~~reális~~ megoldása:

$$x_1, y_1, z_1, x_2, y_2, z_2, x_3, y_3, z_3,$$

akkor, az I - IV esetek barmelyikevel álljunk is szemben, fenntartva az

$$\begin{aligned} L_1 &= h_1 x_1, & L_2 &= h_2 x_2, & L_3 &= h_3 x_3 \\ M_1 &= h_1 y_1, & M_2 &= h_2 y_2, & M_3 &= h_3 y_3 \\ N_1 &= h_1 z_1, & N_2 &= h_2 z_2, & N_3 &= h_3 z_3 \end{aligned}$$

relációk, ahol  $h_1, h_2, h_3$  a  $D(\lambda) = 0$  egyenletet kielégítő számértékek, azaz  $D(h_1) = D(h_2) = D(h_3) = 0$ .

A megoldhatóság az  $x_1, y_1, z_1, \dots, z_3$  értékekre vonatkozó megoldás voltának szükséges feltételét így megállapítván, a megoldás ~~le~~ meghatározása a  $D(\lambda) = 0$  saecularis egyenlet discussiója alapján így történik, mint már ~~mint~~ másutt leírtam.

Farkas István

Felírások:  $L(x, y, z) = a_{11}x + a_{12}y + a_{13}z$ ,  $M(x, y, z) = \dots$ ,  $N(x, y, z) = \dots$   
 $L(x_i, y_i, z_i) = L_i$ ,  $M(x_i, y_i, z_i) = M_i$ ,  $N(x_i, y_i, z_i) = N_i$   $i=1,2,3$

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Teljesítmény az

- (1)  $L_1 x_2 + M_1 y_2 + N_1 z_2 = 0$
- (2)  $L_1 x_3 + M_1 y_3 + N_1 z_3 = 0$
- (3)  $L_2 x_3 + M_2 y_3 + N_2 z_3 = 0$
- (4)  $x_1 x_2 + y_1 y_2 + z_1 z_2 = 0$
- (5)  $x_1 x_3 + y_1 y_3 + z_1 z_3 = 0$
- (6)  $x_2 x_3 + y_2 y_3 + z_2 z_3 = 0$
- (7)  $x_1^2 + y_1^2 + z_1^2 = 0$
- (8)  $x_2^2 + y_2^2 + z_2^2 = 0$
- (9)  $x_3^2 + y_3^2 + z_3^2 = 0$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x_{i1} y_{i1} z_{i1}, x_{i2} y_{i2} z_{i2}, x_{i3} y_{i3} z_{i3} \\ a_{ik} (i=1,2,3; k=1,2,3) \\ \text{Valós számok; } a_{ik} = a_{ki} \end{array} \right\}$$

egyenletrendszer; legyen továbbá:

I eset 
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} L_1^2 + M_1^2 + N_1^2 \neq 0 \\ L_2^2 + M_2^2 + N_2^2 \neq 0 \\ M_3^2 + L_3^2 + N_3^2 \neq 0; \end{array} \right\}$$

akkor  $(L_1, M_1, N_1)$ ,  $(L_2, M_2, N_2)$ ,  $(L_3, M_3, N_3)$  vektorkomponensek és

(1) szint  $(L_1, M_1, N_1) \perp (x_2, y_2, z_2)$

(4) szint  $(x_1, y_1, z_1) \perp (x_2, y_2, z_2)$

(2) szint  $(L_1, M_1, N_1) \perp (x_3, y_3, z_3)$

(5) szint  $(x_1, y_1, z_1) \perp (x_2, y_2, z_2)$

tehát  
 kaszlikép  
 és

$$\begin{array}{l} (L_1, M_1, N_1) \parallel (x_1, y_1, z_1) \\ (L_2, M_2, N_2) \parallel (x_2, y_2, z_2) \\ (L_3, M_3, N_3) \parallel (x_3, y_3, z_3) \end{array}$$

tehát 
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} L_1 = h_1 x_1 \\ M_1 = h_1 y_1 \\ N_1 = h_1 z_1 \\ L_2 = h_2 x_2 \\ M_2 = h_2 y_2 \\ N_2 = h_2 z_2 \\ L_3 = h_3 x_3 \\ M_3 = h_3 y_3 \\ N_3 = h_3 z_3 \end{array} \right. \quad (\text{ahol: } h_1 \neq 0, h_2 \neq 0, h_3 \neq 0)$$

Legyen:

II eset

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} L_1^2 + M_1^2 + N_1^2 = 0 \\ L_2^2 + M_2^2 + N_2^2 \neq 0 \\ L_3^2 + M_3^2 + N_3^2 \neq 0; \end{array} \right\}$$

akkor, mint látható, belátható, hogy

$$\begin{array}{l} L_2 = h_2 x_2 \\ M_2 = h_2 y_2 \\ N_2 = h_2 z_2 \\ L_3 = h_3 x_3 \\ M_3 = h_3 y_3 \\ N_3 = h_3 z_3; \quad (\text{ahol } h_2 \neq 0, h_3 \neq 0) \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} L_1 = 0 \\ M_1 = 0 \\ N_1 = 0 \end{array}$$

Legyen:

III. eset

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} L_1^2 + M_1^2 + N_1^2 = 0 \\ L_2^2 + M_2^2 + N_2^2 = 0 \\ L_3^2 + M_3^2 + N_3^2 \neq 0; \end{array} \right\}$$

akkor, könnyen beláthatólag

$$L_1 = 0, M_1 = 0, N_1 = 0; L_2 = 0, M_2 = 0, N_2 = 0; L_3 = h_3 x_3, M_3 = h_3 y_3, N_3 = h_3 z_3 \quad \text{ahol } h_3 \neq 0$$



$d=0$  is  $d=\pi$  / also für  $d=0$  und  
also für  $d=\pi$  und

$$+ \frac{l}{2} \frac{k_1 - k_2}{2} \left( X^2 \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} - Y \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} \right) = A$$

$$+ \frac{k_1 - k_2}{2} X^2 Z + \frac{k_1 + 3k_2}{4} l \left( X \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + Y \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{k_1 - k_2}{4} \frac{l}{2} X^2 \frac{\partial Z}{\partial z} + \frac{k_1 + k_2}{2} l Z \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} = B$$

$$+ \frac{k_1 - k_2}{2} Y^2 Z + \frac{k_1 + 3k_2}{4} l \left( X \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} + Y \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{k_1 - k_2}{4} \frac{l}{2} Y^2 \frac{\partial Z}{\partial z} + \frac{k_1 + k_2}{2} l Z \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} = C$$

$$- \frac{k_1 - k_2}{4} (Y^2 - X^2) + \frac{k_1 - k_2}{2} \frac{l}{2} \left( Z \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right) + X \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} - Y \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} \right) = D$$

$$\frac{k_1 - k_2}{4} 2XY + \frac{k_1 - k_2}{2} \frac{l}{2} \left( X \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} + Y \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} + 2Z \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \right) = E$$

$$\frac{k_1 - k_2}{4} \frac{l}{2} \left( X \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right) - 2Y \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \right) = F = F'$$

$$\frac{k_1 - k_2}{4} \frac{l}{2} \left( Y \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right) + 2X \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \right) = G = G'$$

$$1) \text{ Lsgs } \left. \begin{aligned} D + E' &= - \frac{k_1 - k_2}{4} (Y^2 - X^2) - \frac{k_1 - k_2}{4} 2XY \\ D' - E &= + \frac{k_1 - k_2}{4} (Y^2 - X^2) - \frac{k_1 - k_2}{4} 2XY \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ erkl\u00e4rt}$$

is member  $X, Y$

$$2) \text{ Lsgs } F' = \text{ is } G \equiv 0 \text{ gleichfalls is member } \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right) \text{ is } \frac{\partial X}{\partial y}$$

note X

$d=90^\circ$  is  $d=270^\circ$

also für  $d=\frac{\pi}{2}$  und  
also für  $d=\frac{3\pi}{2}$  und

$$+ \frac{l}{2} \frac{k_1 - k_2}{2} \left( X^2 \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} + Y \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} - Z \frac{\partial Z}{\partial z} \right) = A'$$

$$+ \frac{k_1 - k_2}{2} Y^2 Z + \frac{k_1 + 3k_2}{4} l \left( X \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + Y \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} \right) - \frac{k_1 - k_2}{4} \frac{l}{2} X^2 \frac{\partial Z}{\partial z} + \frac{k_1 + k_2}{2} l Z \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} = B'$$

$$+ \frac{k_1 - k_2}{2} X^2 Z + \frac{k_1 + 3k_2}{4} l \left( X \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} + Y \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right) - \frac{k_1 - k_2}{4} \frac{l}{2} Y^2 \frac{\partial Z}{\partial z} + \frac{k_1 + k_2}{2} l Z \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} = C'$$

$$+ \frac{k_1 - k_2}{4} (Y^2 - X^2) + \frac{k_1 - k_2}{2} \frac{l}{2} \left( X \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} + Y \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} + 2Z \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \right) = D'$$

$$- \frac{k_1 - k_2}{4} 2XY + \frac{k_1 - k_2}{2} \frac{l}{2} \left( Z \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right) + X \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} - Y \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} \right) = E'$$

~~$$\frac{k_1 - k_2}{4} \frac{l}{2} \left( X \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right) - 2Y \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \right) = F'$$~~ bis

$(Y^2 - X^2)$  is  $XY$   $Y^2 - X^2 = a$   $XY = b$   
 also  $X^2 = -\frac{a}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{4} + b^2}$  mindest  $X^2$  positiv und löslich  
 $Y^2 = \frac{a}{2} + X^2$  / kontin hier also den Werten el  
 $X, Y$

3) lépés

$$B - B' = \frac{k_1 - k_2}{2} (X - Y) Z + \frac{k_1 - k_2}{2} \frac{1}{2} X \frac{\partial Z}{\partial z}$$

$$C - C' = \frac{k_1 - k_2}{2} (X + Y) Z + \frac{k_1 - k_2}{2} \frac{1}{2} Y \frac{\partial Z}{\partial z}$$

erőbűt  $Z$  és  $\frac{\partial Z}{\partial z} = \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)$

4) lépés a) alábbiakban ismertetve.

$$X, Y, Z \quad \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \quad \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \quad \frac{\partial X}{\partial y}$$

B és C vagy B' és C' használatával ki lehet számítani

4) lépés

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial z} \quad \text{és} \quad \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z}$$

$$n = \frac{C}{\omega} = C + A_1 \sin \omega t + B_1 \cos \omega t + A_2 \sin 2\omega t + B_2 \cos 2\omega t + A_3 \sin 3\omega t + B_3 \cos 3\omega t$$

	$\omega t$	$\frac{T_i}{\omega}$
1	0	$C + B_1 + B_2 + B_3$
2	45	$C + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}A_1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}B_1 + A_2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}A_3 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}B_3$
3	90	$C + A_1 - B_2 - A_3$
4	135	$C + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}A_1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}B_1 - A_2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}A_3 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}B_3$
5	180	$C - B_1 + B_2 - B_3$
6	225	$C - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}A_1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}B_1 + A_2 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}A_3 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}B_3$
7	270	$C - A_1 - B_2 + A_3$
8	315	$C - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}A_1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}B_1 - A_2 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}A_3 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}B_3$

$$n_5 - n_1 = -2B_1 - 2B_3$$

$$n_5 + n_1 = 2C + 2B_2$$

$$n_6 - n_2 = -\sqrt{2}A_1 - \sqrt{2}B_1 - \sqrt{2}A_3 + \sqrt{2}B_3$$

$$n_6 + n_2 = 2C + 2A_2$$

$$n_7 - n_3 = -2A_1 + 2A_3$$

$$n_7 + n_3 = 2C - 2B_2$$

$$n_8 - n_4 = -\sqrt{2}A_1 + \sqrt{2}B_1 - \sqrt{2}A_3 - \sqrt{2}B_3$$

$$n_8 + n_4 = 2C - 2A_2$$

$$(n_8 - n_4) - (n_6 - n_2) = +2\sqrt{2}B_1 - 2\sqrt{2}B_3$$

$$(n_8 + n_4) + (n_6 - n_2) = -2\sqrt{2}A_1 - 2\sqrt{2}A_3$$

$$A_1 = - \frac{(n_8 - n_4) + (n_6 - n_2) + \sqrt{2}(n_7 - n_3)}{4\sqrt{2}}$$

$$B_1 = + \frac{(n_8 - n_4) - (n_6 - n_2) - \sqrt{2}(n_5 - n_1)}{4\sqrt{2}}$$

$$A_2 = + \frac{(n_6 + n_2) - (n_8 + n_4)}{4}$$

$$B_2 = + \frac{(n_5 + n_1) - (n_7 + n_3)}{4}$$

$$A_3 = - \frac{(n_8 - n_4) + (n_6 - n_2) - \sqrt{2}(n_7 - n_3)}{4\sqrt{2}}$$

$$B_3 = - \frac{(n_8 - n_4) - (n_6 - n_2) + \sqrt{2}(n_5 - n_1)}{4\sqrt{2}}$$

$$C = \frac{n_1 + n_2 + n_3 + n_4 + n_5 + n_6 + n_7 + n_8}{8}$$

ha  $x, y, z$   $\frac{\partial x}{\partial x}$   $\frac{\partial y}{\partial y}$   $\frac{\partial x}{\partial z}$   $\frac{\partial y}{\partial z}$   $\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}$  ismeretlenek ellen.

$A_3 = \text{mm} \cdot A_2$  és  $A_3 = \text{mm} \cdot A_3$  egyenletből kapjuk  $\frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{2}$  és  $a_{12}$   
 arányát az értékek felhasználásával

$A_2 = \text{mm} \cdot A_1$  és  $A_2 = \text{mm} \cdot A_2$  egyenletből  $a_{23}$  és  $a_{31}$

négyre érkezik az  $A_1 = \text{mm} \cdot A_1$  és  $A_3 = \text{mm} \cdot A_1$  egyenlet,  $\frac{a_{11} + a_{22}}{2}$  és  $a_{33}$

ismert  $a$ -k érdekében  $x, y, z$   $\frac{\partial x}{\partial x}$   $\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}$   $\frac{\partial x}{\partial z}$   $\frac{\partial y}{\partial y}$   $\frac{\partial y}{\partial z}$  meghatározásánál  
 a  $\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}$  helyett egyenlet nem elég, kifejezve a értékek.

Ha egyeneszögű forgatás veszünk akkor is könnyű

$$\psi = 45^\circ$$

$$\lambda = 0$$

$$a_{11} = k_2 + \frac{k_1 - k_2}{2} \cos^2 \lambda$$

$$a_{22} = k_2 + \frac{k_1 - k_2}{2} \sin^2 \lambda$$

$$a_{33} = k_2 + \frac{k_1 - k_2}{2}$$

$$a_{12} = \frac{k_1 - k_2}{4} \sin 2\lambda$$

$$a_{23} = \frac{k_1 - k_2}{2} \sin \lambda$$

$$a_{31} = \frac{k_1 - k_2}{2} \cos \lambda$$

$$a_{11} = \frac{k_1 + k_2}{2}$$

$$a_{22} = k_2$$

$$a_{33} = \frac{k_1 + k_2}{2}$$

$$a_{12} = 0$$

$$a_{23} = 0$$

$$a_{31} = \frac{k_1 - k_2}{2}$$

$$\lambda = 90^\circ$$

$$a_{11}' = k_2$$

$$a_{22}' = \frac{k_1 + k_2}{2}$$

$$a_{33}' = \frac{k_1 + k_2}{2}$$

$$a_{12}' = 0$$

$$a_{23}' = \frac{k_1 - k_2}{2}$$

$$a_{31}' = 0$$

eredékkel :

MATYK  
 FIZIKAI AKADEMIA  
 KÖNYVTÁRA

Proboly testre -

Kard

$$F = C = A_1 \sin \alpha + B_1 \cos \alpha = A_2 \sin 2\alpha + B_2 \cos 2\alpha$$

$$C = \mu_0 \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$A_1 = \kappa \frac{1}{2} \left( X \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + Y \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} + Z \frac{\partial X}{\partial z} \right) \Omega + \mu_a X + \mu_b Y + 2 \mu_c \frac{\partial X}{\partial z}$$

$$B_1 = \kappa \frac{1}{2} \left( X \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} + Y \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} + Z \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z} \right) \Omega + \mu_a Y - \mu_b X + 2 \mu_c \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z}$$

$$A_2 = 2 \mu_c \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} + \mu_a \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$B_2 = 2 \mu_c \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} - \mu_b \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \\ \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\{(A_1)_0 - (A_1)_\pi\} \text{ in } \{(B_1)_0 - (B_1)_\pi\} \text{ in } X \text{ in } Y$$

$$\{(A_1)_0 + (A_1)_\pi\} \Omega = 2 \kappa \frac{1}{2} \left( X \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + Y \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} + Z \frac{\partial X}{\partial z} \right) \Omega + 2 \mu_c \frac{\partial X}{\partial z}$$

$$\{(A_1)_0 + (A_1)_\pi\} \Omega' = 2 \kappa \frac{1}{2} \left( X \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + Y \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} + Z \frac{\partial X}{\partial z} \right) \Omega' + 2 \mu_c \frac{\partial X}{\partial z}$$

~~$$\text{even } (B_1)_0 + (B_1)_\pi \text{ in } \frac{\partial X}{\partial z}$$~~

~~$$\text{in } \left( X \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + Y \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} + Z \frac{\partial X}{\partial z} \right) - 1)$$~~

Ergebnis  ~~$A_1$~~   $\{(B_1)_0 + (B_1)_\pi\} \Omega$  in  $\{(B_1)_0 + (B_1)_\pi\} \Omega'$  in

$$\frac{\partial Y}{\partial z}$$

$$\left( X \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} + Y \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} + Z \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$= \left( X \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} + Y \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \mu_a Y + \mu_b X + 2 \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z} \right) - 2)$$

$$X \text{ in } Y \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \frac{\partial X}{\partial z} \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z} \text{ in } \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right) = N$$

$$1) \text{ in } 2 \text{ bis } \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \text{ in } \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y}$$

1 lépés  $(D_0 + D_\pi)$  és  $(E_0 + E_\pi)$  hat  $X$  és  $Y$

2 lépés  $X, Y$  ismételtéven  $(F_0 + F_\pi)$  és  $(G_0 + G_\pi)$  hat  $(\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y})$  és  $\frac{\partial X}{\partial y}$

3 lépés  $(B_0 + B_\pi) - (B_{\frac{\pi}{2}} + B_{\frac{\pi}{2}+\pi})$  hat  $\frac{\partial Z}{\partial z} = -\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y}$  tehát a 1, 2, 3 lépés hat ismételtéven  $X, Y, \frac{\partial X}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial X}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y}$

4 lépés  $(B_0 + B_\pi)$  vagy  $(B_{\frac{\pi}{2}} + B_{\frac{\pi}{2}+\pi})$  hat  $K_1 + K_2 \left\{ (k_1 + k_2) \left[ Z \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} + 2l\mu_c \frac{\partial X}{\partial z} \right] \right\}$  értéket

$(C_0 + C_\pi)$  vagy  $(C_{\frac{\pi}{2}} + C_{\frac{\pi}{2}+\pi})$  hat  $K_1 + K_2 \left\{ (k_1 + k_2) \left[ Z \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} + 2l\mu_c \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z} \right] \right\}$  értéket

5 lépés  $(B_0 - B_\pi)$  vagy  $(C_0 - C_\pi)$  vagy  $(B_{\frac{\pi}{2}} - B_{\frac{\pi}{2}+\pi})$  vagy  $(C_{\frac{\pi}{2}} - C_{\frac{\pi}{2}+\pi})$  hat  $K_1 + K_2 \frac{Z}{l}$

és a 4 lépés  $\left\{ \right\}$  értéket  $\frac{\partial X}{\partial z}$  és  $\frac{\partial Y}{\partial z}$

$$A_0 + A_\pi = 0$$

$$B_0 + B_\pi = \frac{\kappa_1 + 3\kappa_2}{2} l \left( X \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + Y \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\kappa_1 - \kappa_2}{2} l \frac{X \partial Z}{\partial z} + (\kappa_1 + \kappa_2) l Z \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} + 2l \mu_c \frac{\partial X}{\partial z}$$

$$C_0 + C_\pi = \frac{\kappa_1 + 3\kappa_2}{2} l \left( X \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} + Y \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\kappa_1 - \kappa_2}{2} l \frac{Y \partial Z}{\partial z} + (\kappa_1 + \kappa_2) l Z \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} + 2l \mu_c \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z}$$

$$D_0 + D_\pi = -\frac{\kappa_1 - \kappa_2}{2} (Y^2 - X^2)$$

$$E_0 + E_\pi = +(\kappa_1 - \kappa_2) X Y$$

$$F_0 + F_\pi = \frac{\kappa_1 - \kappa_2}{2} l \left[ X \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right) - 2Y \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \right]$$

$$G_0 + G_\pi = \frac{\kappa_1 - \kappa_2}{2} l \left[ Y \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right) + 2X \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \right]$$

$$A_0 - A_\pi = +\frac{\kappa_1 - \kappa_2}{2} l \left( X \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} - Y \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} \right) - \mu_b l \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x}$$

$$B_0 - B_\pi = +(\kappa_1 - \kappa_2) X Z + 2\mu_a Y + 2\mu_c X$$

$$C_0 - C_\pi = +(\kappa_1 - \kappa_2) Y Z + 2\mu_a Y - 2\mu_c X$$

$$D_0 - D_\pi = +\frac{\kappa_1 - \kappa_2}{2} l \left[ Z \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right) + X \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} - Y \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} \right] + 2l \mu_b \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} - l \mu_a \left( \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$E_0 - E_\pi = +\frac{\kappa_1 - \kappa_2}{2} l \left[ X \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} + Y \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} + 2Z \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \right] + 2l \mu_a \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} + l \mu_b \left( \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$F_0 - F_\pi = 0$$

$$G_0 - G_\pi = 0$$

$$A_{\frac{\pi}{2}} + A_{\frac{\pi}{2}+\pi} = 0$$

$$B_{\frac{\pi}{2}} + B_{\frac{\pi}{2}+\pi} = \frac{\kappa_1 + 3\kappa_2}{2} l \left( X \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + Y \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} \right) - \frac{\kappa_1 - \kappa_2}{2} l \frac{X \partial Z}{\partial z} + (\kappa_1 + \kappa_2) l Z \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} + 2l \mu_c \frac{\partial X}{\partial z}$$

$$C_{\frac{\pi}{2}} + C_{\frac{\pi}{2}+\pi} = \frac{\kappa_1 + 3\kappa_2}{2} l \left( X \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} + Y \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right) - \frac{\kappa_1 - \kappa_2}{2} l \frac{Y \partial Z}{\partial z} + (\kappa_1 + \kappa_2) l Z \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} + 2l \mu_c \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z}$$

$$D_{\frac{\pi}{2}} + D_{\frac{\pi}{2}+\pi} = +\frac{\kappa_1 - \kappa_2}{2} (Y^2 - X^2)$$

$$E_{\frac{\pi}{2}} + E_{\frac{\pi}{2}+\pi} = -(\kappa_1 - \kappa_2) X Y$$

$$F_{\frac{\pi}{2}} + F_{\frac{\pi}{2}+\pi} = F_0 + F_\pi$$

$$G_{\frac{\pi}{2}} + G_{\frac{\pi}{2}+\pi} = G_0 + G_\pi$$

$$A_{\frac{\pi}{2}} - A_{\frac{\pi}{2}+\pi} = +\frac{\kappa_1 - \kappa_2}{2} l \left( X \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} + Y \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} - Z \frac{\partial Z}{\partial z} \right) - \mu_b l \frac{\partial Z}{\partial z}$$

$$B_{\frac{\pi}{2}} - B_{\frac{\pi}{2}+\pi} = +(\kappa_1 - \kappa_2) Y Z + 2\mu_a Y - 2\mu_c X$$

$$C_{\frac{\pi}{2}} - C_{\frac{\pi}{2}+\pi} = -(\kappa_1 - \kappa_2) X Z - 2\mu_b Y - 2\mu_a X$$

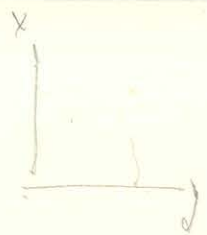
$$D_{\frac{\pi}{2}} - D_{\frac{\pi}{2}+\pi} = +\frac{\kappa_1 - \kappa_2}{2} l \left[ X \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} + Y \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} + 2Z \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \right] + 2l \mu_a \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} + l \mu_b \left( \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$E_{\frac{\pi}{2}} - E_{\frac{\pi}{2}+\pi} = -\frac{\kappa_1 - \kappa_2}{2} l \left[ Z \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right) + X \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} - Y \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} \right] - 2l \mu_b \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} + l \mu_a \left( \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$F_{\frac{\pi}{2}} - F_{\frac{\pi}{2}+\pi} = 0$$

$$G_{\frac{\pi}{2}} - G_{\frac{\pi}{2}+\pi} = 0$$

F. 1. 1  $\lambda = 0$  in  $\lambda = \pi$



$$A_z = \frac{+\mu_b L}{-1/2} \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$B_z = \pm \mu_b y \pm \mu_a x + L \mu_c \frac{\partial X}{\partial z}$$

$$C_z = \pm \mu_a y \mp \mu_b x + L \mu_c \frac{\partial y}{\partial z}$$

$$D_z = \pm L \mu_c \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \mp \frac{L}{2} \mu_b \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$E_z = \pm L \mu_a \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \mp \frac{L}{2} \mu_b \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \right)$$

$\mu_b = \mu_a$ ,  $\mu_a = -\mu_b$   $\lambda = \frac{\pi}{2}$  in  $\lambda = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi$

$$A_z = \frac{+\mu_a L}{-1/2} \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$B_z = \pm \mu_a y \mp \mu_b x + L \mu_c \frac{\partial X}{\partial z}$$

$$C_z = \mp \mu_b y \mp \mu_a x + L \mu_c \frac{\partial y}{\partial z}$$

$$D_z = \pm L \mu_a \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \mp \frac{L}{2} \mu_b \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$E_z = \mp L \mu_b \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \mp \frac{L}{2} \mu_a \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \right)$$



$$F_z = y(\mu_a \cos \alpha - \mu_b \sin \alpha) - X(\mu_a \sin \alpha + \mu_b \cos \alpha)$$

~~to~~

$$+ l \cos \alpha \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} (\mu_a \cos \alpha - \mu_b \sin \alpha)$$

$$+ l \cos \alpha \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} (\mu_a \sin \alpha + \mu_b \cos \alpha)$$

$$+ l \cos \alpha \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} (\mu_c)$$

$$- l \sin \alpha \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} (\mu_a \cos \alpha + \mu_b \sin \alpha)$$

$$- l \sin \alpha \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} (\mu_a \sin \alpha + \mu_b \cos \alpha)$$

$$- l \sin \alpha \frac{\partial X}{\partial z} (\mu_c)$$

$$l \mu_a \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \cos \alpha - l \mu_b \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \sin \alpha + l \mu_a \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \frac{\sin 2\alpha}{2} + l \mu_b \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\alpha \right)$$

$$- l \mu_a \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \frac{\sin \alpha}{2} + l \mu_b \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\alpha \right)$$

$$l \mu_c \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \cos \alpha - l \mu_c \frac{\partial X}{\partial z} \sin \alpha$$

$$F_z = + \mu_b \frac{l}{2} \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) + \left( -\mu_b y - \mu_a X - l \mu_c \frac{\partial X}{\partial z} \right) \sin \alpha$$

$$+ \left( \mu_a y - \mu_b X + l \mu_c \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \right) \cos \alpha$$

$$+ \left( -l \mu_b \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} + \mu_a \frac{l}{2} \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right) \right) \sin 2\alpha$$

$$+ \left( l \mu_a \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} + \mu_b \frac{l}{2} \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right) \right) \cos 2\alpha$$

$$(k_1 - k_2)(XZ) - 2\mu_b y - 2\mu_a X =$$

$$k_1 - k_2 (yZ) + 2\mu_a y - 2\mu_b X =$$

$$(a_{11}-k)[a_{22}-k)(a_{33}-k) - a_{23}^2] - a_{12}[a_{12}(a_{33}-k) - a_{13}a_{23}] + a_{13}[a_{12}a_{23} - a_{13}(a_{22}-k)]$$

$$(a_{11}-k)[a_{22}a_{33} - (a_{22}+a_{33})k + k^2 - a_{23}^2] - a_{12}^2 a_{33} + a_{12}^2 k + a_{12}a_{13}a_{23} + a_{12}a_{13}a_{23} - a_{13}^2 a_{22} + a_{13}^2 k = 0$$

~~3~~

$$\begin{aligned}
 & a_{11} a_{22} a_{33} - a_{11} (a_{22} + a_{33}) k + a_{11} k^2 - k^3 \\
 & - a_{11} a_{23}^2 - a_{22} a_{33} k + (a_{22} + a_{33}) k^2 \\
 & - a_{12}^2 a_{22} + a_{23}^2 k \\
 & + a_{12} a_{13} a_{23} + (a_{12}^2 + a_{13}^2) k \\
 & - a_{13}^2 a_{22}
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 & k^3 - (a_{11} + a_{22} + a_{33})k^2 + [(a_{11}a_{22} + a_{22}a_{33} + a_{33}a_{11}) - (a_{12}^2 + a_{23}^2 + a_{13}^2)]k \\
 & + [a_{11}a_{23}^2 + a_{22}a_{13}^2 + a_{33}a_{12}^2 - a_{11}a_{22}a_{33} - 2a_{12}a_{23}a_{13}]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (V_1 - \lambda_1) &= \lambda_1 + \lambda_1 - 2\lambda_1 - \lambda_3 = -\lambda_3 \\
 (V_2 - \lambda_2) &= \lambda_2 + \lambda_2 - 2\lambda_2 - \lambda_3 = -\lambda_3 \\
 (V_3 - \lambda_3) &= \lambda_3 + \lambda_3 - 2\lambda_3 - \lambda_3 = -\lambda_3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (V_1 - \lambda_1) &= 2\lambda_1 - 2\lambda_1 = 0 \\
 (V_2 - \lambda_2) &= 2\lambda_2 - 2\lambda_2 = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (V_3 - \lambda_3) &= \lambda_3 + \lambda_3 - 2\lambda_3 = 0 \\
 (V_4 - \lambda_4) &= \lambda_4 + \lambda_4 - 2\lambda_4 = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2V_1A_1 + 2V_2A_2 \\
 2V_1A_1 - 2V_2A_2 \\
 \hline
 2V_1A_1 - 2V_2A_2
 \end{array}$$



$$y dm_x - x dm_y + x \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} dm_x + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} dm_y + \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} dm_z \right) - y \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} dm_x + \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} dm_y + \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} dm_z \right)$$

~~dm\_x = a\_{11}x + a\_{12}y + a\_{13}z~~  
~~dm\_y = a\_{21}x + a\_{22}y + a\_{23}z~~

$$\begin{cases} dm_x = \frac{a_{11}+a_{22}}{2}x - a_{23}z \sin \alpha + a_{13}z \cos \alpha + \left( \frac{a_{11}-a_{22}}{2}y - a_{12}x \right) \sin 2\alpha + \left( \frac{a_{11}-a_{22}}{2}x + a_{12}y \right) \cos 2\alpha \\ dm_y = \frac{a_{11}+a_{22}}{2}y + a_{13}z \sin \alpha + a_{23}z \cos \alpha + \left( \frac{a_{11}-a_{22}}{2}x + a_{12}y \right) \sin 2\alpha + \left( -\frac{a_{11}-a_{22}}{2}y + a_{12}x \right) \cos 2\alpha \\ dm_z = a_{33}z + (a_{13}y - a_{23}x) \sin \alpha + (a_{13}x + a_{23}y) \cos \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$x = l \cos \alpha \quad y = l \sin \alpha$$

$$y dm_x - x dm_y$$

$$\begin{aligned} & - \sin \alpha \cdot x \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \frac{a_{11}+a_{22}}{2} l + \sin^2 \alpha \cdot x \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} a_{23} l - \frac{a_{13}}{2} z \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} l \sin 2\alpha - \left( \frac{a_{11}-a_{22}}{2} y \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} - a_{12} x \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \right) \sin 2\alpha \sin \alpha \\ & \quad \rightarrow \left( \frac{a_{11}-a_{22}}{2} x \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + a_{12} y \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \right) \cos 2\alpha \sin \alpha - \\ & - \sin \alpha \cdot y \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \frac{a_{11}+a_{22}}{2} l - \sin^2 \alpha \cdot z \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} a_{13} l - \frac{a_{23}}{2} z \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} l \sin 2\alpha - \left( \frac{a_{11}-a_{22}}{2} x \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + a_{12} y \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) \sin 2\alpha \sin \alpha \\ & \quad \rightarrow \left( \frac{a_{11}-a_{22}}{2} x \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + a_{12} y \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) \cos 2\alpha \sin \alpha - \\ & - \sin \alpha \cdot z \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} a_{33} l - \left( y \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} a_{13} - x \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} a_{23} \right) l \sin^2 \alpha - \left( \frac{a_{13}}{2} x \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} + \frac{a_{23}}{2} y \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \right) l \sin 2\alpha \\ & + \cos \alpha \cdot x \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \frac{a_{11}+a_{22}}{2} l - \sin \alpha \cdot a_{23} z \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} l + \cos^2 \alpha \cdot a_{13} z \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} l + \left( \frac{a_{11}-a_{22}}{2} y \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} - a_{12} x \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right) \sin 2\alpha \cos \alpha \\ & \quad + \left( \frac{a_{11}-a_{22}}{2} x \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} + a_{12} y \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right) \cos 2\alpha \cos \alpha \\ & + \cos \alpha \cdot y \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \frac{a_{11}+a_{22}}{2} l + \sin \alpha \cdot \frac{a_{13}}{2} z \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} l + \cos^2 \alpha \cdot a_{23} z \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} l + \left( \frac{a_{11}-a_{22}}{2} x \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} + a_{12} y \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right) \sin 2\alpha \cos \alpha \\ & \quad + \left( -\frac{a_{11}-a_{22}}{2} y \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} + a_{12} x \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right) \cos 2\alpha \cos \alpha \\ & + \cos \alpha \cdot z \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} a_{33} l + \sin 2\alpha \left( \frac{a_{13}}{2} y \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} - \frac{a_{23}}{2} x \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \right) l + \left( a_{13} x \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} + a_{23} y \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \right) \cos^2 \alpha l \end{aligned}$$

---

$\sin \alpha \sin 2\alpha = 2 \sin^2 \alpha \cos \alpha = 2y^2 x = \frac{1}{2} \cos \alpha - \frac{1}{2} \cos 3\alpha$	$\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\alpha$ $\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\alpha$
$\sin \alpha \cos 2\alpha = x^2 y - y^3 = -\frac{1}{2} \sin \alpha + \frac{1}{2} \sin 3\alpha$	
$\cos \alpha \sin 2\alpha = 2x^2 y = \frac{1}{2} \sin \alpha + \frac{1}{2} \sin 3\alpha$	
$\cos \alpha \cos 2\alpha = x^3 - x y^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cos \alpha + \frac{1}{2} \cos 3\alpha$	

$$-a_{13}YZ \sin \alpha + a_{13}ZY \cos \alpha + \left(\frac{a_{11}+a_{22}}{2}y^2 - a_{12}xy\right) \sin 2\alpha + \left(\frac{a_{11}-a_{22}}{2}xy + a_{12}y^2\right) \cos 2\alpha$$

$$-a_{13}ZX \sin \alpha - a_{13}ZX \cos \alpha - \left(\frac{a_{11}-a_{22}}{2}x^2 + a_{12}xy\right) \sin 2\alpha + \left(-\frac{a_{11}-a_{22}}{2}xy + a_{12}x^2\right) \cos 2\alpha$$

$$Y dm_x - X dm_y = -(a_{13}YZ + a_{13}XZ) \sin \alpha + (a_{13}XZ - a_{13}YZ) \cos \alpha$$

$$+ \left\{ \frac{a_{11}+a_{22}}{2}(y^2-x^2) + 2a_{12}xy \right\} \sin 2\alpha + \left\{ \frac{a_{11}-a_{22}}{2}xy + a_{12}(y^2-x^2) \right\} \cos 2\alpha$$

$$y + \frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha}$$

$$-x + \frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha}$$

$$-\sin \alpha \left[ l x \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \frac{a_{11}+a_{22}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{a_{11}-a_{22}}{2} x \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + a_{12} y \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \right) l \right]$$

$$\left[ l y \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \frac{a_{11}+a_{22}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{a_{11}-a_{22}}{2} x \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} - a_{12} y \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right) l \right] + 2 \frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha} a_{13}$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{a_{11}-a_{22}}{2} y \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} - a_{12} x \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right) l$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{a_{11}-a_{22}}{2} x \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + a_{12} y \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) l$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} l \left( \frac{a_{11}-a_{22}}{2} + a_{12} \right) (x-y)$$

hogy jelleme meg  $-\sin \alpha \frac{1}{2} (x-y) \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} l \left( \frac{a_{11}-a_{22}}{2} + a_{12} \right)$

$$\frac{a_{11}-a_{22}}{2} \sin 2\alpha \left\{ y \left( y + \frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha} \right) + x \left( -x + \frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} \right) \right\}$$

$$\frac{a_{11}-a_{22}}{2} \cos 2\alpha \left\{ x \left( y + \frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha} \right) - y \left( -x + \frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} \right) \right\}$$

$$a_{12} \sin 2\alpha \left\{ -x \left( y + \frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha} \right) + y \left( -x + \frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} \right) \right\}$$

$$a_{12} \cos 2\alpha \left\{ y \left( y + \frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha} \right) + x \left( -x + \frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} \right) \right\}$$

Az  $a_{11}, \dots, a_{33}$  értékekből az  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_3$  kiszámítása a következőképp történik:

$$(31) \text{ írható} \quad \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{k=1}^3 a_{ik} \beta_i \gamma_k = 0$$

$$(31)^* \quad \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{k=1}^3 a_{ik} \gamma_i \alpha_k = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{k=1}^3 a_{ik} \alpha_i \beta_k = 0$$

Vezessük be

$$L_1(\alpha) \equiv a_{11} \alpha_1 + a_{21} \alpha_2 + a_{31} \alpha_3$$

szimbólumot, akkor (31)\* írható

$$(31)^{**} \quad \begin{aligned} L_1(\beta) \gamma_1 + L_2(\beta) \gamma_2 + L_3(\beta) \gamma_3 &= 0 \\ L_1(\gamma) \alpha_1 + L_2(\gamma) \alpha_2 + L_3(\gamma) \alpha_3 &= 0 \\ L_1(\alpha) \beta_1 + L_2(\alpha) \beta_2 + L_3(\alpha) \beta_3 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

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Az  $a(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$ ;  $b(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$ ;  $c(\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3)$  orthogonális irányok irány-cosinuszai; ép így legyenek  $L_1(\alpha)$ ,  $L_2(\alpha)$ ,  $L_3(\alpha)$  vektorok, melyek iránycosinuszai arányosak legyenek:

$$L(\alpha) (L_1(\alpha), L_2(\alpha), L_3(\alpha))$$

$$L(\beta) (L_1(\beta), L_2(\beta), L_3(\beta))$$

$$L(\gamma) (L_1(\gamma), L_2(\gamma), L_3(\gamma))$$

akkor a (31)\*\* azt fejezi ki, hogy az  $L(\alpha)$  merőlegesen áll  $b$  és  $c$  irányokra, mert (31)\*\* két utolsó egyenlete így is írható

$$L_1(\alpha) \gamma_1 + L_2(\alpha) \gamma_2 + L_3(\alpha) \gamma_3 = 0$$

$$L_1(\alpha) \beta_1 + L_2(\alpha) \beta_2 + L_3(\alpha) \beta_3 = 0$$

Ép így  $L(\beta) \perp$  az  $a$  és  $c$ , az  $L(\gamma) \perp$  az  $a$  és  $b$  irányokra

Azaz  $L(\alpha) \parallel \alpha$   
 $L(\beta) \parallel \beta$   
 $L(\gamma) \parallel \gamma$  irányokkal

sőt  
 $L_1(\alpha) = \lambda \alpha_1$   
 $L_2(\alpha) = \lambda \alpha_2$   
 $L_3(\alpha) = \lambda \alpha_3$  s.i.l.

a mi részletesen kiírva

$$\begin{aligned}
 (31)^{***} \quad a_{11}\alpha_1 + a_{21}\alpha_2 + a_{31}\alpha_3 &= \lambda\alpha_1 \\
 a_{12}\alpha_1 + a_{22}\alpha_2 + a_{32}\alpha_3 &= \lambda\alpha_2 \\
 a_{13}\alpha_1 + a_{23}\alpha_2 + a_{33}\alpha_3 &= \lambda\alpha_3
 \end{aligned}$$

De a homogén egyenletrendszer csak akkor oldható meg, ha

$$(31)^{****} \quad \begin{vmatrix} a_{11}-\lambda & a_{21} & a_{31} \\ a_{12} & a_{22}-\lambda & a_{32} \\ a_{13} & a_{23} & a_{33}-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

sőt először (31)<sup>\*\*\*\*</sup> kiszámítjuk  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$ -t akkor  $\lambda_i$ -et pl.

(31)<sup>\*\*\*</sup> be írva kiszámítjuk  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ ;  $\lambda_2$  segítségével  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$   
 és  $\lambda_3$  at  $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3$ .

# Forgás momentumum mágneses térben

Állás koordinátarendszere X tengelye északra (Közélpontján testközépsége)  
Y tengelye keletre  
Z tengelye lefelé

ebben a rendszerben a mágneses indukció és differenciálderiváltak:

$$X, Y, Z \quad \frac{\partial X}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial X}{\partial y}, \text{ etc}$$

a test egy elemének mágneses momentumai pedig:  $dm_x, dm_y, dm_z$

A test forgó egy  $\omega$ -vel párhuzamos tengely körül, vagyis egyenes

forgó A, B, C tengelyrendszere körül, C tengelye Z-vel párhuzamos.

Ezért a rendszer vonatkoztatásként a mágneses indukció ~~és differenciálderiváltak~~

$$A, B, C$$

a test egy elemének mágneses momentumai pedig:  $dm_x, dm_y, dm_z$

Az ~~az~~ az XZ síkkal  $\alpha$  szögletet zár be.

A test elemének forgási sebessége:  $\omega$ , a rögzített méretű az XZ

síkkal képez:  $\alpha + \epsilon$

akkor:

$$F = \int y dm_x - \int x dm_y + \int (\cos(\alpha + \epsilon) \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} dm_x + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} dm_y + \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} dm_z \right) - \int (\sin(\alpha + \epsilon) \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} dm_x + \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} dm_y + \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} dm_z \right))$$

A dm mágneses momentum és ismétlődő  $dm_x, dm_y, dm_z$  három részre van bontva és a következő 1) az X, Y, Z által indukált momentumok:  $dm_x$

2) A test ~~test~~ részén részben a mágneses momentumok:  $dm_x$

3) Ezek az a test testén rugalmasan felgyűjtött <sup>állandó</sup> mágneses momentumok:  $dm_x$

ingylen  $dm_x = (dm_x)_1 + (dm_x)_2 + (dm_x)_3$

$dm_y = \dots$

$dm_z = \dots$

1) Az elem inerciális momentumainak vizsgálata

Három tengelyre ~~test~~, fömagnesején általánosan  $k_1, k_2, k_3$

	A	B	C
$k_1$	$l_1$	$l_2$	$l_3$
$k_2$	$\mu_1$	$\mu_2$	$\mu_3$
$k_3$	$v_1$	$v_2$	$v_3$

$$(dm_a)_1 = \{ (k_1 l_1^2 + k_2 \mu_1^2 + k_3 v_1^2) A + (k_1 l_1 l_2 + k_2 \mu_1 \mu_2 + k_3 v_1 v_2) B + (k_1 l_1 l_3 + k_2 \mu_1 \mu_3 + k_3 v_1 v_3) C \} dw$$

$$(dm_b)_1 = \{ (k_1 l_1 l_2 + k_2 \mu_1 \mu_2 + k_3 v_1 v_2) A + (k_1 l_2^2 + k_2 \mu_2^2 + k_3 v_2^2) B + (k_1 l_2 l_3 + k_2 \mu_2 \mu_3 + k_3 v_2 v_3) C \} dw$$

$$(dm_c)_1 = \{ (k_1 l_1 l_3 + k_2 \mu_1 \mu_3 + k_3 v_1 v_3) A + (k_1 l_2 l_3 + k_2 \mu_2 \mu_3 + k_3 v_2 v_3) B + (k_1 l_3^2 + k_2 \mu_3^2 + k_3 v_3^2) C \} dw$$

tehát:

$$a_{11} = k_1 l_1^2 + k_2 \mu_1^2 + k_3 v_1^2$$

$$a_{22} = k_1 l_2^2 + k_2 \mu_2^2 + k_3 v_2^2$$

$$a_{33} = k_1 l_3^2 + k_2 \mu_3^2 + k_3 v_3^2$$

$$a_{12} = k_1 l_1 l_2 + k_2 \mu_1 \mu_2 + k_3 v_1 v_2$$

$$a_{23} = k_1 l_2 l_3 + k_2 \mu_2 \mu_3 + k_3 v_2 v_3$$

$$a_{31} = k_1 l_1 l_3 + k_2 \mu_1 \mu_3 + k_3 v_1 v_3$$

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2)

és így

$$(dm_a)_1 = \{ a_{11} A + a_{12} B + a_{13} C \} dw$$

$$(dm_b)_1 = \{ a_{12} A + a_{22} B + a_{23} C \} dw$$

$$(dm_c)_1 = \{ a_{31} A + a_{23} B + a_{33} C \} dw$$

3)

mind:

$$A = X \cos \alpha + Y \sin \alpha$$

$$B = -X \sin \alpha + Y \cos \alpha$$

$$C = Z$$

tehát:



$$\begin{aligned}
 (dm_a)_1 &= \{a_{11}(X \cos \alpha + Y \sin \alpha) + a_{12}(-X \sin \alpha + Y \cos \alpha) + a_{31}Z\} dw \\
 (dm_b)_1 &= \{a_{12}(X \cos \alpha + Y \sin \alpha) + a_{22}(-X \sin \alpha + Y \cos \alpha) + a_{23}Z\} dw \\
 (dm_c)_1 &= \{a_{31}(X \cos \alpha + Y \sin \alpha) + a_{23}(-X \sin \alpha + Y \cos \alpha) + a_{33}Z\} dw
 \end{aligned}$$

mind:

$$(dm_x)_1 = (dm_a)_1 \cos \alpha - (dm_b)_1 \sin \alpha$$

$$(dm_y)_1 = (dm_a)_1 \sin \alpha + (dm_b)_1 \cos \alpha$$

$$(dm_z)_1 = (dm_c)_1$$

tehát:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (dm_x)_1 &= \left\{ X \left( \frac{a_{11} + a_{22}}{2} + \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{2} \cos 2\alpha - a_{12} \sin 2\alpha \right) + Y \left( \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{2} \sin 2\alpha + a_{12} \cos 2\alpha \right) + Z (a_{13} \cos \alpha - a_{23} \sin \alpha) \right\} dw \\
 (dm_y)_1 &= \left\{ X \left( \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{2} \sin 2\alpha + a_{12} \cos 2\alpha \right) + Y \left( \frac{a_{11} + a_{22}}{2} - \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{2} \cos 2\alpha + a_{12} \sin 2\alpha \right) + Z (a_{13} \sin \alpha + a_{23} \cos \alpha) \right\} dw \\
 (dm_z)_1 &= \left\{ X (a_{13} \cos \alpha - a_{23} \sin \alpha) + Y (a_{13} \sin \alpha + a_{23} \cos \alpha) + a_{33} Z \right\} dw
 \end{aligned}$$

2) A rögzített elem remaining momentumának összetevői.

Ha az ~~elem~~ remaining megmaradó komponensei az A B C csomópontokban  $d\mu_a, d\mu_b, d\mu_c$  alakúak:

$$(dm_x)_2 = d\mu_a \cos \alpha - d\mu_b \sin \alpha$$

$$(dm_y)_2 = d\mu_a \sin \alpha + d\mu_b \cos \alpha$$

$$(dm_z)_2 = d\mu_c$$

6)

3) A rögzítésen felhagyott elemes momentumainak összetevői.

A felhagyott elemes <sup>elem</sup> horizontális komponense =  $d\mu'_h$   
 vertikális komponense =  $d\mu'_v$

$$(dm_x)_3 = d\mu'_h \cos \alpha$$

$$(dm_y)_3 = d\mu'_h \sin \alpha$$

$$(dm_z)_3 = d\mu'_v$$

7)

a hat. d - a  $\mu'_h$  és  $X$  által bejárt sírfelület felé

Legyen  $\tau'$  a feljegyzett két tőrös állandója

$\varphi$  a tőrös fej elfordulása

$\varphi = \varphi_0 + \alpha$  ha  $\varphi_0$  az elfordulás  $\alpha = 0$  állásban akkor

$$\tau'(\varphi_0 + \alpha - \delta) = \mu'_x \sin \delta - \mu'_y \cos \delta$$

a miből  $\delta$  kiszámítható

[Ha nincs a transzformációnál  $\delta$  a mozgás meridián irányú tehát  $y=0$  és  $\delta$  kinyúló akkor

$$\delta = (\varphi_0 + \alpha) \frac{\tau'}{\tau' + \mu'_x} \quad \text{vagy leve } \varphi_0 \frac{\tau'}{\tau' + \mu'_x} = \delta_0 \quad \text{és } \frac{\tau'}{\tau' + \mu'_x} = c$$

$$\delta = \delta_0 + c\alpha$$

a miből tehát

$$(dm_x)_2 = d\mu'_x \cos(\delta_0 + c\alpha)$$

$$(dm_y)_2 = d\mu'_y \sin(\delta_0 + c\alpha)$$

$$(dm_z)_2 = d\mu'_z$$

F forgási momentum.

Az F forgási momentum három részre áll meffektölőre a

$(dm_x)_1$ ,  $(dm_x)_2$  és  $(dm_x)_3$  etc. momentumokból tehát

$$F = F_1 + F_2 + F_3$$

Kiszámítható az 1) egyenletből 5) 6) és 7) értékek felhasználásával.

# Első Feladat

$a_{11}, a_{22}, a_{33}, a_{12}, a_{21}, a_{13}, a_{31}, \mu_a, \mu_b, \mu_c$  s azután  $K_1, K_2, K_3$  s ezek irá-  
nyszerű megfigyelése ismeret megismerés közben,

A 10) szempontok közt a C-re vonatkozó nem használható, mert  $K_0$ -ak nem ismerjük (a földi mágneses csőter erőit és azok  $\partial x / \partial y$  hányadosait csak nehezen tudjuk kompensálni). A megismerésnek egyenletet alagynak kell a kért mágneses adatok megállapításához. E szerint az ismételt két körülmény

mágneses térben kell végezniük, melyek  $X, Y, Z, \frac{\partial X}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial X}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial X}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z}$  és  $X', Y', Z', \frac{\partial X'}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial X'}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial X'}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial Y'}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial Y'}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial Y'}{\partial z}$  által vannak jellemelve. <sup>Ezeket a mágneses</sup>

~~$A_1, B_1, A_2, B_2, A_3, B_3$~~  és  $A_1', B_1', A_2', B_2', A_3', B_3'$  értékekből az állapítható meg.

a) Az  $A_3$  és  $B_3$  és  $A_3'$  és  $B_3'$  ra vonatkozó eredményekből kivonásból  $\frac{a_{11}-a_{22}}{2}$  és  $a_{12}$  értékeit.

b) Az  $A_2, B_2, A_2'$  és  $B_2'$  eredményekből  $\frac{a_{11}-a_{22}}{2}$  és  $a_{12}$  értékeinek felhasználásával kivonásból  $a_{23}, a_{31}, \mu_a$  és  $\mu_b$  értékeit.

c) A más ismeret értékek felhasználásával  $A_1, B_1, A_1', B_1'$  eredményekből kivonásból  $\frac{a_{11}+a_{22}}{2}, a_{33}$  és  $\mu_c$  értékeit

Ha a mágneses tér kiszárolás áramok betartása, <sup>(tehát a földi erő kompenzálásán)</sup> melyeknél  $\frac{\partial X}{\partial y}$  az inhomogén betartásánál elmentett távolságok eltek.  $X' = -X$  etc. és  $A_1 + A_1', B_1 + B_1'$  etc. a  $\mu_a, \mu_b, \mu_c$  zít,  $A_1 - A_1', B_1 - B_1'$  etc pedig az a-któl független.

Ez esetben

a)  $(A_3 + A_3')$  és  $(B_3 + B_3')$  ből kapjuk  $\frac{a_{11}-a_{22}}{2}$  és  $a_{12}$ -t.

b)  $(A_2 + A_2')$  és  $(B_2 + B_2')$  ből kapjuk  $a_{23}$  és  $a_{31}$ -et.

c)  $(A_1 + A_1')$  és  $(B_1 + B_1')$  ből kapjuk  $\frac{a_{11}+a_{22}}{2}$  és  $a_{33}$ -at.

- d) az  $(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1')$  és  $(\lambda_2 - \lambda_2')$  közt kapjuk  $\mu_2 = 1$  és  $\mu_2 = -1$   
 e) az  $(\lambda_1 - \lambda_1')$  vagy  $(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2')$  közt kapjuk  $\mu_1 = 1$

$a_{11}, a_{22}, a_{33}, a_{12}, a_{21}, a_{23}, a_{32}$  értékeiket  $k_1, k_2, k_3, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \mu_1, \mu_2, \mu_3, \nu_1, \nu_2, \nu_3$   
Közönitve

a) 2) eigenvektorok,  $\left. \begin{aligned} \lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2 + \lambda_3^2 &= 1 \\ \mu_1^2 + \mu_2^2 + \mu_3^2 &= 1 \\ \nu_1^2 + \nu_2^2 + \nu_3^2 &= 1 \\ \lambda_1 \mu_1 + \lambda_2 \mu_2 + \lambda_3 \mu_3 &= 0 \\ \mu_1 \nu_1 + \mu_2 \nu_2 + \mu_3 \nu_3 &= 0 \\ \lambda_1 \nu_1 + \lambda_2 \nu_2 + \lambda_3 \nu_3 &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\}$

felhasználva az  $a_{ij}$  következik

$$\begin{aligned} a_{11} \lambda_1 + a_{12} \lambda_2 + a_{13} \lambda_3 &= k_1 \lambda_1 \\ a_{12} \lambda_1 + a_{22} \lambda_2 + a_{23} \lambda_3 &= k_1 \lambda_2 \\ a_{13} \lambda_1 + a_{23} \lambda_2 + a_{33} \lambda_3 &= k_1 \lambda_3 \\ \\ a_{11} \mu_1 + a_{12} \mu_2 + a_{13} \mu_3 &= k_2 \mu_1 \\ a_{12} \mu_1 + a_{22} \mu_2 + a_{23} \mu_3 &= k_2 \mu_2 \\ a_{13} \mu_1 + a_{23} \mu_2 + a_{33} \mu_3 &= k_2 \mu_3 \\ \\ a_{11} \nu_1 + a_{12} \nu_2 + a_{13} \nu_3 &= k_3 \nu_1 \\ a_{12} \nu_1 + a_{22} \nu_2 + a_{23} \nu_3 &= k_3 \nu_2 \\ a_{13} \nu_1 + a_{23} \nu_2 + a_{33} \nu_3 &= k_3 \nu_3 \end{aligned}$$

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e) homogén egyenlet rendszernek csak a triviális van megoldása, ha

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} - k & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} - k & a_{23} \\ a_{13} & a_{23} & a_{33} - k \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

vagyis

$$k^3 - (a_{11} + a_{22} + a_{33})k^2 + [(a_{11}a_{22} + a_{22}a_{33} + a_{33}a_{11}) - (a_{12}^2 + a_{23}^2 + a_{13}^2)]k + [a_{11}a_{23}^2 + a_{22}a_{13}^2 + a_{33}a_{12}^2 - a_{11}a_{22}a_{33} - 2a_{12}a_{23}a_{31}] = 0$$

az egyenlet három gyöke:  $k_1, k_2, k_3$

Ha a spinor Tesselát:

$$-(a_{11} + a_{22} + a_{33}) = p$$

$$[(a_{11}a_{22} + a_{22}a_{33} + a_{33}a_{11}) - (a_{12}^2 + a_{23}^2 + a_{13}^2)] = q$$

$$[a_{11}a_{23}^2 + a_{22}a_{13}^2 + a_{33}a_{12}^2 - a_{11}a_{22}a_{33} - 2a_{12}a_{23}a_{13}] = r$$

Tehát  $K^3 + pK^2 + qK + r = 0$

ennek az egyenletnek gyökei

$$K_1 = -\frac{p}{3} + \sin \alpha \cdot \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{p^2 - 3q}$$

$$K_2 = -\frac{p}{3} + \sin(60^\circ - \alpha) \cdot \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{p^2 - 3q}$$

$$K_3 = -\frac{p}{3} - \sin(60^\circ + \alpha) \cdot \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{p^2 - 3q}$$

a hat  $\sin 3\alpha = \left( \frac{27}{2}r - \frac{27}{6}pq + p^3 \right) \frac{1}{(p^2 - 3q)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$

és  $3\alpha$  csak pozitív értéke van

Ha most  $K_1, K_2, K_3$  ismeretében úgy a 11 egyenletet első három csoporthat kövekhez alakítani lehet:

$$(a_{11} - K_1) \frac{d_1}{\lambda_3} + a_{12} \frac{d_2}{\lambda_3} + a_{13} = 0$$

$$a_{12} \frac{d_1}{\lambda_3} + (a_{22} - K_1) \frac{d_2}{\lambda_3} + a_{23} = 0$$

$$a_{13} \frac{d_1}{\lambda_3} + a_{23} \frac{d_2}{\lambda_3} + (a_{33} - K_1) = 0$$

A mely egyenletet kiköszörítve  $\frac{d_1}{\lambda_3}$  és  $\frac{d_2}{\lambda_3}$  kifejezhetők

és mivel  $\frac{d_1^2 + d_2^2 + d_3^2}{d_3^2} = \frac{1}{\lambda_3^2} = \left( \frac{d_1}{\lambda_3} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{d_2}{\lambda_3} \right)^2 + 1$  követeljük

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_3} = \sqrt{1 + \left( \frac{d_1}{\lambda_3} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{d_2}{\lambda_3} \right)^2}$$

és így  $d_1, d_2, d_3$ , (A  $d_3$  előjele közbülső, mert nem igazán lehet hanem a tengely felkötésénél van is.  $d_3$  előjelével együtt vektorok  $d_1$  és  $d_2$  előjele).

Ezen így nyilvánvaló, hogy a 11 egyenletet második csoporthat felírva, és a harmadik csoporthat  $V_1, V_2, V_3$  értékek.

$a_{11}, a_{21}, a_{31}, a_{12}, a_{22}, a_{32}, a_{13}, a_{23}, a_{33}$  értékei  $k_1, k_2, k_3$  és  $\Lambda, \Phi, \Theta$  segítségével

Felteszünk egy legyezőrendszer  $A, B, C$  2 mélyreket tengelyei  $k_1, k_2, k_3$  egyeneseit két párhuzamos és egy iránított, hogy fogadásait  $X, Y, Z$  tengelyekkel ~~szomszédos~~ ~~összerendelt~~ ~~összerendelt~~ legyenek hordoztatva.  $k_1, k_2, k_3$  az irányba fordított  $X, Y, Z$  kezdőállású hirt, feltételezve, akkor lehet hordoztatva, ha az a fogadásait: 1)  $A$  Z tengely körüli  $\Lambda$  szöglettel az  $X$  és  $Y$  felé nézve. 2)  $B$  <sup>az  $A$  és  $A'$  közötti</sup>  $B'$  tengely körüli  $\Phi$  szöglettel az  $A'$  felé nézve. 3)  $C$  <sup>az  $A'$  és  $A''$  közötti</sup>  $A''$  tengely körüli  $\Theta$  szöglettel, az  $B'$  és  $C'$  felé nézve, a mi azt  $A, B, C$  legyezőrendszere <sup>koordináták</sup>  $A, \Phi$  és  $A$   $k_1$  az irányba fordított  $A$  tengelyek oldalra és huzamosra. Ennek megfelelően <sup>koordináták</sup>  $A, \Phi$  és  $A$   $k_1$  az irányba fordított  $A$  tengelyek oldalra és huzamosra. Ennek megfelelően <sup>koordináták</sup>  $A, \Phi$  és  $A$   $k_1$  az irányba fordított  $A$  tengelyek oldalra és huzamosra.

	X	Y	Z
A'	$+\cos \Lambda$	$+\sin \Lambda$	0
B'	$-\sin \Lambda$	$+\cos \Lambda$	0
C'	0	0	1

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A második fogadásnál

	A'	B'	C'
A''	$+\cos \Phi$	0	$+\sin \Phi$
B''	0	1	0
C''	$-\sin \Phi$	0	$+\cos \Phi$

Q Két első forgatás eredménye:

	X	Y	Z
A''	$+\cos\Phi\cos\Lambda$	$+\cos\Phi\sin\Lambda$	$+\sin\Phi$
B''	$-\sin\Lambda$	$+\cos\Lambda$	0
C''	$-\sin\Phi\cos\Lambda$	$-\sin\Phi\sin\Lambda$	$+\cos\Phi$

A harmadik forgatásnál

	A''	B''	C''
A	1	0	0
B	0	$+\cos\Theta$	$+\sin\Theta$
C	0	$-\sin\Theta$	$+\cos\Theta$

Összevetve a három forgatás eredménye:

	X	Y	Z
A	$+\cos\Phi\cos\Lambda$	$+\cos\Phi\sin\Lambda$	$+\sin\Phi$
B	$-\cos\Theta\sin\Lambda$ $-\sin\Theta\sin\Phi\cos\Lambda$	$+\cos\Theta\cos\Lambda$ $-\sin\Theta\sin\Phi\sin\Lambda$	$+\sin\Theta\cos\Phi$
C	$+\sin\Theta\sin\Lambda$ $-\cos\Theta\sin\Phi\cos\Lambda$	$-\sin\Theta\cos\Lambda$ $-\cos\Theta\sin\Phi\sin\Lambda$	$+\cos\Theta\cos\Phi$

R<sub>z</sub> az:  vektor.

12)

$$d_1 = + \cos \Phi \cos \Lambda$$

$$d_2 = + \cos \Phi \sin \Lambda$$

$$d_3 = + \sin \Phi$$

$$m_1 = - \cos \Theta \sin \Lambda - \sin \Theta \sin \Phi \cos \Lambda$$

$$m_2 = + \cos \Theta \cos \Lambda - \sin \Theta \sin \Phi \sin \Lambda$$

$$m_3 = + \sin \Theta \cos \Phi$$

$$v_1 = + \sin \Theta \sin \Lambda - \cos \Theta \sin \Phi \cos \Lambda$$

$$v_2 = - \sin \Theta \cos \Lambda - \cos \Theta \sin \Phi \sin \Lambda$$

$$v_3 = + \cos \Theta \cos \Phi$$

és ekkor a  $d_3 = + \sin \Phi$  egyszerűen vele  $\Phi$  keléslike követi egyet.

Kiválasztva

13

$$\sin \Lambda = \frac{d_2}{\cos \Phi}$$

$$\cos \Lambda = \frac{d_1}{\cos \Phi}$$

} lehet  $\Lambda$  ismeretes.

és

$$\sin \Theta = \frac{m_3}{\cos \Phi}$$

$$\cos \Theta = \frac{v_3}{\cos \Phi}$$

} lehet  $\Theta$  ismeretes.



$a_{11}$   $a_{22}$   $a_{33}$   $a_{12}$   $a_{23}$   $a_{31}$  ergibt sich durch test einsetzen.

A 2) ergibt sich durch  $k_2 = k_3$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a_{11} &= (k_1 - k_2) d_1^2 + k_2 \\ a_{22} &= (k_1 - k_2) d_2^2 + k_2 \\ a_{33} &= (k_1 - k_2) d_3^2 + k_3 \\ a_{12} &= (k_1 - k_2) d_1 d_2 \\ a_{23} &= (k_1 - k_2) d_2 d_3 \\ a_{31} &= (k_1 - k_2) d_1 d_3 \end{aligned} \right\} 13$$

in eq 12) Substitution einfügen

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a_{11} &= k_2 + (k_1 - k_2) \cos^2 \Phi \cos^2 \Lambda \\ a_{22} &= k_2 + (k_1 - k_2) \cos^2 \Phi \sin^2 \Lambda \\ a_{33} &= k_2 + (k_1 - k_2) \sin^2 \Phi \\ a_{12} &= (k_1 - k_2) \cos^2 \Phi \frac{\sin 2\Lambda}{2} \\ a_{23} &= (k_1 - k_2) \frac{\sin 2\Phi}{2} \sin \Lambda \\ a_{31} &= (k_1 - k_2) \frac{\sin 2\Phi}{2} \cos \Lambda \end{aligned} \right\} 14$$

$a_{11}$   $a_{22}$   $a_{33}$   $a_{12}$   $a_{23}$   $a_{31}$  es always testre

$k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = k$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a_{11} &= k \\ a_{22} &= k \\ a_{33} &= k \\ a_{12} &= 0 \\ a_{23} &= 0 \\ a_{31} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} 15$$

## Második feladat.

$x, y, z, \frac{\partial X}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial X}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial X}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z}$  meghatározása ismét megismé-  
 geltetve.

Az  $A_1, B_1, A_2, B_2$  és  $A_3, B_3$  értékei segítségével két egyenletet  
 adunk a felhő 8. cikkében ~~akkor~~ akkor két egyenletet meg,  
 ha a megfigyeléseket egyenlettel tesszük, úgy egy testnek két egyenlettel  
 rendelkezésével végezzük.

első egyenlet mind ismert <sup>influenza</sup> testekkel és állandó  
magneseségrel.

Egy ismert testre  $a_{11} = a_{22} = a_{33} = k$  és  $a_{12} = a_{23} = a_{31} = 0$   
 és ekkor  $A_3 = 0$  és  $B_3 = 0$  tehát

$$F = C - A_1 \sin \alpha + B_1 \cos \alpha - A_2 \sin \alpha + B_2 \cos \alpha \text{ és}$$

$$C = \mu_0 \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$A_1 = k \int \left( X \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + Y \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} + Z \frac{\partial X}{\partial z} \right) \Omega + \mu_0 X + \mu_0 Y + \int \mu_0 \frac{\partial X}{\partial z}$$

$$B_1 = k \int \left( X \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} + Y \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} + Z \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z} \right) \Omega + \mu_0 Y - \mu_0 X + \int \mu_0 \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z}$$

$$A_2 = \int \mu_0 \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} + \mu_0 \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$B_2 = \int \mu_0 \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} - \mu_0 \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)$$

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a) lépés  $A_2$  és  $B_2$  értékeinek kiműködéséhez  $\frac{\partial X}{\partial y}$  és  $\left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)$  értéke  
 $A = \pi$

b) lépés a testet függőleges helyzetű körrel  $\pi$  vel elforgatás, akkor

$$\mu_2' = -\mu_0 \quad \mu_0' = -\mu_0 \quad \text{és } \pi$$

$$(A_1)_{A=0} - (A_1)_{A=\pi} = 2\mu_0 X + 2\mu_0 Y \quad \text{a műtét végén } X \text{ és } Y \text{ értéke}$$

$$(B_1)_{A=0} - (B_1)_{A=\pi} = 2\mu_0 Y - 2\mu_0 X$$

c) Felismerjük egy második testet melyre nézve  $k'$   $\mu_0'$   $\mu_0'$   $\mu_0'$  a mágneses  
 állandó, melynek  $A_1', B_1', A_2', B_2'$  értékeket számoljuk ki.

Ridey rindon, ridey rindon <sup>annak egyike az</sup> ridey rindon ~~ridey rindon~~ test.

Fazsztat e test felhisszanon pozitív, tehát irányított <sup>ábrán felhisszanon pozitív</sup> ~~ábrán felhisszanon pozitív~~ <sup>konv</sup>

Felteszt hogy  $x, y, z$  és  $\frac{\partial x}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial x}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial x}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial z}$  a felhisszanon test által

pozitív körben elfogadható lehet alkalmazni.

(Transzformáció az irányított ridey rindon pozitív test) ~~test~~

$$F_3 = 0.$$

A pozitív ABC területe. ABC síkján a felhisszanon test irányított <sup>(felhisszanon pozitív)</sup> és a pozitív területe az van felkötve.

A irányított pozitív területe legyen ~~test~~

~~test~~ Egy négyzet  $x, y, z, \frac{\partial x}{\partial z}$  etc. minden területei elemi területek, minden

$$L \cos(\alpha + \epsilon) = L \cos \alpha \cos \epsilon - L \sin \alpha \sin \epsilon = (L + a) \cos \alpha - b \sin \alpha$$

$$L \sin(\alpha + \epsilon) = L \sin \alpha \cos \epsilon + L \cos \alpha \sin \epsilon = (L + a) \sin \alpha + b \cos \alpha$$

a hat a, b az elemi területek egy ABC irányított a irányított az felkötve területek, tehát

$$\int L \cos(\alpha + \epsilon) d\omega = L \cos \alpha \Omega$$

$$\int L \sin(\alpha + \epsilon) d\omega = L \sin \alpha \Omega$$

ha  $\Omega$  a test területe jelenti.

Ez az az esetünkben.

$$F = F_1 + F_2 = y \frac{dm_x}{d\omega} \Omega - x \frac{dm_y}{d\omega} \Omega + L \cos \alpha \Omega \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \frac{dm_x}{d\omega} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \frac{dm_y}{d\omega} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \frac{dm_z}{d\omega} \right) - L \sin \alpha \Omega \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \frac{dm_x}{d\omega} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \frac{dm_y}{d\omega} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} \frac{dm_z}{d\omega} \right)$$

a hat  $dm_x = (dm_x)_1 + (dm_x)_2$  etc.

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és  $(dm_x)_1, (dm_x)_2$  az 5) és 6) egyenletekkel lehet voenni

ingy kaptak:

$$\begin{aligned}
F = F_1 + F_2 = & + \left\{ a_{23} \frac{1}{2} \left[ X \frac{\partial X}{\partial z} + y \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} + z \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) \right] + a_{31} \frac{1}{2} \left[ X \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} - y \frac{\partial X}{\partial z} \right] \right\} \Omega + \mu_6 \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) \Bigg|_C \\
& - \sin \alpha \left\{ a_{23} y z + a_{31} x z + \frac{a_{11} + a_{22}}{2} \frac{1}{2} \left[ X \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \right] - \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{2} \frac{1}{2} X \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) + a_{33} \frac{1}{2} z \frac{\partial X}{\partial z} - a_{12} \frac{1}{2} y \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) \right\} \Omega + \mu_a X + \mu_b Y + \frac{1}{2} \mu_c \frac{\partial X}{\partial z} \Bigg|_{A_1} \\
& + \cos \alpha \left\{ -a_{23} x z + a_{31} y z + \frac{a_{11} + a_{22}}{2} \frac{1}{2} \left[ X \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} + y \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right] - \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{2} \frac{1}{2} y \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) + a_{33} \frac{1}{2} z \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} + a_{12} \frac{1}{2} X \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) \right\} \Omega + \mu_a Y - \mu_b X + \frac{1}{2} \mu_c \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \Bigg|_{B_1} \\
& - \sin 2\alpha \left\{ -\frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{2} (y^2 - x^2) + 2a_{12} x y + a_{23} \frac{1}{2} \left[ X \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} + y \frac{\partial X}{\partial z} + 2z \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \right] + a_{31} \frac{1}{2} \left[ X \frac{\partial X}{\partial z} - y \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} + z \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) \right] \right\} \Omega + \frac{1}{2} \mu_a \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} + \mu_b \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) \Bigg|_{A_2} \\
& + \cos 2\alpha \left\{ +\frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{2} 2xy + a_{12} (y^2 - x^2) - a_{23} \frac{1}{2} \left[ X \frac{\partial X}{\partial z} - y \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} + z \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) \right] + a_{31} \frac{1}{2} \left[ X \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} + y \frac{\partial X}{\partial z} + 2z \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \right] \right\} \Omega + \frac{1}{2} \mu_a \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} - \mu_b \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) \Bigg|_{B_2} \\
& - \sin 3\alpha \left\{ \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{2} \frac{1}{2} \left[ X \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) - 2y \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \right] + a_{12} \frac{1}{2} \left[ y \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) + 2X \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \right] \right\} \Omega \Bigg|_{A_3} \\
& + \cos 3\alpha \left\{ \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{2} \frac{1}{2} \left[ y \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) + 2X \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \right] - a_{12} \frac{1}{2} \left[ X \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) - 2y \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \right] \right\} \Omega \Bigg|_{B_3}
\end{aligned}$$

8)

noori mieliga  $F = \frac{n - n_0}{2S} \tau$   $S =$  Skalaarid ja skalaarvektor.  $n_0$  a teaduslik või muu intensiivsus määramiseks.

isom mool. vga  $n - n_0 = v$   $F = \frac{v}{2S} \tau$

$$F = \frac{v}{2S} \tau = C - A_1 \sin \alpha + B_1 \cos \alpha - A_2 \sin 2\alpha + B_2 \cos 2\alpha - A_3 \sin 3\alpha + B_3 \cos 3\alpha \quad \dots \quad 9)$$

a kui  $C, A_1, B_1$  etc. eelkõige a 8) eesmärgil vanna kiirva.

d pöördvõrgu kütumise <sup>elektromagnet</sup> eelkõige meelel v küt  
 esialgu a  $C, A_1, A_2, A_3, B_1, B_2, B_3$  meelel võrgu võrgu  
 eesmärgil kiirva.

A vana võrgu kiirva meelel meelel a vga

$$\alpha \quad F = \frac{V}{2S} \tau =$$

1	0	$C + B_1 + B_2 + B_3$
2	45°	$C - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}A_1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}B_1 - A_2 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}A_3 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}B_3$
3	90°	$C - A_1 - B_2 + A_3$
4	135°	$C - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}A_1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}B_1 + A_2 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}A_3 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}B_3$
5	180°	$C - B_1 + B_2 - B_3$
6	225°	$C + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}A_1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}B_1 - A_2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}A_3 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}B_3$
7	270°	$C + A_1 - B_2 - A_3$
8	315°	$C + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}A_1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}B_1 + A_2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}A_3 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}B_3$

és ez alapján

$$A_1 = \frac{\tau}{2S} \frac{(V_8 - V_4) + (V_6 - V_2) + \sqrt{2}(V_7 - V_3)}{4\sqrt{2}}$$

$$B_1 = \frac{\tau}{2S} \frac{(V_8 - V_4) - (V_6 - V_2) - \sqrt{2}(V_7 - V_3)}{4\sqrt{2}}$$

$$A_2 = \frac{\tau}{2S} \frac{(V_8 - V_6) + (V_4 - V_2)}{4}$$

$$B_2 = -\frac{\tau}{2S} \frac{(V_7 - V_5) + (V_3 - V_1)}{4}$$

$$A_3 = \frac{\tau}{2S} \frac{(V_8 - V_4) + (V_6 - V_2) - \sqrt{2}(V_7 - V_3)}{4\sqrt{2}}$$

$$B_3 = -\frac{\tau}{2S} \frac{(V_8 - V_4) - (V_6 - V_2) + \sqrt{2}(V_7 - V_3)}{4\sqrt{2}}$$

$$C = \frac{\tau}{2S} \frac{V_1 + V_3 + V_5 + V_7}{4} = \frac{\tau}{2S} \frac{V_2 + V_4 + V_6 + V_8}{4}$$

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10)

A 10 egyenlethez a 8) b) részvel  $A_1, A_2, A_3, B_1, B_2, B_3, C$  értékeket

bolene kapunk két egyenletet a  $x, y, z, \frac{\partial x}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial x}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial x}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial z}$

és  $a_{11}, a_{21}, a_{31}, a_{12}, a_{22}, a_{32}$  mátrixra vonatkozóan.

$$\begin{cases} A_1 = kL \left( x \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} \right) \Omega + \mu_a x + \mu_b y + L \mu_c \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} \\ A_1' = k'L \left( x \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} \right) \Omega' + \mu_a' x + \mu_b' y + L \mu_c' \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} \end{cases}$$

ebből a kétből kapjuk (mivel  $x$  és  $y$  mind invariáns)

$$\left( x \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} \right) \text{ és } \frac{\partial x}{\partial z}$$

$$\begin{cases} B_1 = kL \left( x \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \right) \Omega + \mu_a y - \mu_b x + L \mu_c \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \\ B_1' = k'L \left( x \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \right) \Omega' + \mu_a' y - \mu_b' x + L \mu_c' \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \end{cases}$$

ebből kapjuk

$$\left( x \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \right) \text{ és } \frac{\partial y}{\partial z}$$

ha tesszük  $\frac{\partial x}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} = N$  vagyis  $N$  akkor a mind invar.

$$\left( x \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} \right) \text{ és } \left( x \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} - N \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + z \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \right)$$

és te kétből kivonítással  $\frac{\partial x}{\partial x}$  és  $z$  értéket is kihoztuk  $\frac{\partial y}{\partial y}$

Így megadtuk a feladatot.

Működik eljárás egy orientációs egy tengelyű testek esetében  
akkor általában mindig szükség van a mérték

Itten lehet választani melyre nézve  $\varphi = 45^\circ$  s elforgatással először  $A = 0$ , majd amikor  $A = \pi$  akkor <sup>+)</sup>  a 14 egyenletből ki lehet vonni

$A = 0$ ra	$a_{11} = \frac{k_1 + k_2}{2}$	és $A = 180^\circ$ ra	$a_{11}' = a_{11}$
	$a_{22} = k_2$		$a_{22}' = a_{22}$
	$a_{33} = \frac{k_1 + k_2}{2}$		$a_{33}' = a_{33}$
	$a_{12} = 0$		$a_{12}' = 0$
	$a_{23} = 0$		$a_{23}' = 0$
	$a_{13} = \frac{k_1 - k_2}{2}$		$a_{13}' = -a_{13} = -\frac{k_1 - k_2}{2}$

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és ez tényleg felhasználható a 8) ből kapjuk ~~...~~

<sup>+)</sup>   $\varphi$  nem az egyetlen, csak egy kénszámot megadós.

$A=0$  ra vonatkozólag  $C, A_1, B_1, A_2, B_2, A_3, B_3$  értékek  
 $A=\pi r$  e vonatkozólag  $C', A_1', B_1', A_2', B_2', A_3', B_3'$  értékek, melyek egyintézes egyenesen elhelyezkedő körökben.  
 A feladat  $A=0$  vagy  $C, A, B$  -re, azaz  $A=\pi$  vagy  $C', A_1', B_1'$  -re vonatkozólag.

$$\left. \begin{matrix} C \\ C' \end{matrix} \right\} = + \frac{L}{2} \frac{k_1 - k_2}{2} (X \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z} - Y \frac{\partial X}{\partial z}) \pm \mu_6 \frac{L}{2} (\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y})$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} A_1 \\ A_1' \end{matrix} \right\} = + \frac{k_1 - k_2}{2} YZ + \frac{k_1 + 3k_2}{4} L (X \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + Y \frac{\partial X}{\partial y}) + \frac{k_1 - k_2}{4} L X (\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y}) + \frac{k_1 + k_2}{2} L Z \frac{\partial X}{\partial z} \pm \mu_6 Y \pm \mu_6 X + L \mu_6 \frac{\partial X}{\partial z}$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} B_1 \\ B_1' \end{matrix} \right\} = + \frac{k_1 - k_2}{2} YZ + \frac{k_1 + 3k_2}{4} L (X \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} + Y \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y}) + \frac{k_1 - k_2}{4} L Y (\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y}) + \frac{k_1 + k_2}{2} L Z \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z} \pm \mu_6 Y \mp \mu_6 X + L \mu_6 \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z}$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} A_2 \\ A_2' \end{matrix} \right\} = - \frac{k_1 - k_2}{4} (Y^2 - X^2) \pm \frac{k_1 - k_2}{2} L [Z (\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y}) + X \frac{\partial X}{\partial z} - Y \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z}] \pm L \mu_6 \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \mp \frac{L}{2} \mu_6 (\frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial X}{\partial x})$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} B_2 \\ B_2' \end{matrix} \right\} = + \frac{k_1 - k_2}{4} X Y \pm \frac{k_1 - k_2}{2} L [X \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z} + Y \frac{\partial X}{\partial z} + 2Z \frac{\partial X}{\partial y}] \pm L \mu_6 \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \mp \frac{L}{2} \mu_6 (\frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial X}{\partial x})$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} A_3 \\ A_3' \end{matrix} \right\} = + \frac{k_1 - k_2}{4} L [X (\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y}) - 2Y \frac{\partial X}{\partial y}]$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} B_3 \\ B_3' \end{matrix} \right\} = + \frac{k_1 - k_2}{4} L [Y (\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y}) + 2X \frac{\partial X}{\partial y}]$$

Erőek hatása:

$$C + C' = 0$$

$$A_1 + A_1' = \frac{k_1 + 3k_2}{2} L (X \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + Y \frac{\partial X}{\partial y}) + \frac{k_1 - k_2}{2} L X (\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y}) + (k_1 + k_2) L Z \frac{\partial X}{\partial z} + 2L \mu_6 \frac{\partial X}{\partial z}$$

$$B_1 + B_1' = \frac{k_1 + 3k_2}{2} L (X \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} + Y \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y}) + \frac{k_1 - k_2}{2} L Y (\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y}) + (k_1 + k_2) L Z \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z} + 2L \mu_6 \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z}$$

$$A_2 + A_2' = - \frac{k_1 - k_2}{2} (Y^2 - X^2)$$

$$B_2 + B_2' = + (k_1 - k_2) X Y$$

$$A_3 + A_3' = \frac{k_1 - k_2}{2} L [X (\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y}) - 2Y \frac{\partial X}{\partial y}]$$

$$B_3 + B_3' = \frac{k_1 - k_2}{2} L [Y (\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y}) + 2X \frac{\partial X}{\partial y}]$$

is:

$$C - C' = + \frac{k_1 - k_2}{2} L \left( X \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} - Y \frac{\partial X}{\partial z} \right) - \mu_6 L \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$A_1 - A_1' = + (k_1 - k_2) X Z + 2\mu_6 Y + 2\mu_a X$$

$$B_1 - B_1' = + (k_1 - k_2) Y Z + 2\mu_a Y - 2\mu_6 X$$

$$A_2 - A_2' = + \frac{k_1 - k_2}{2} L \left[ Z \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right) + X \frac{\partial Z}{\partial z} - Y \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z} \right] + 2L \mu_6 \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} - L \mu_a \left( \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$B_2 - B_2' = + \frac{k_1 - k_2}{2} L \left[ X \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z} + Y \frac{\partial X}{\partial z} + 2Z \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \right] + 2L \mu_a \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} + L \mu_6 \left( \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$A_3 - A_3' = 0$$

$$B_3 - B_3' = 0$$

az  $X, Y, Z$   $\frac{\partial X}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial X}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial X}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z}$  kényszerítő követelmény teljesíthető:

a) lépés  $(A_2 + A_2')$  és  $(B_2 + B_2')$  értékeit kiegészítve  $(Y^2 - X^2) = a$  és  $XY = b$  értékeit

tehát  $\frac{b^2}{X^2} - X^2 = a$  és  $X^2 + aX^2 = b^2$  mitől

$$X^2 = -\frac{a}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{4} + b^2} \quad (\text{a gyök első csak + jel lehet mert } X^2 \text{ pozitív})$$

$$\text{és } Y^2 = X^2 + a$$

$$\text{tehát megkaphatjuk } X = \pm \sqrt{-\frac{a}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{4} + b^2}} \quad \text{és } Y = \frac{X}{b}$$

b) lépés  $(A_1 - A_1')$  értékeit írva:

$$A_1 - A_1' = + (k_1 - k_2) X Z + (2\mu_6 \frac{1}{b} + 2\mu_a) X$$

ahol az  $X$  két értékének (+ és -) megfelelően két  $Z$  értéket kapunk.

$$a) \quad B_1 - B_1' = + (k_1 - k_2) Z \frac{X}{b} + (2\mu_a \frac{1}{b} - 2\mu_6) X$$

azért, az  $X$  előjelének eldöntésére szükség van, úgy ~~is~~, a) és b) lépésekben  $X, Y, Z$  is meghatározandó. Az  $X$  és  $Y$  közötti kapcsolat  $Z$  kifejezésére először ha  $(2\mu_6 \frac{1}{b} + 2\mu_a)$  és  $(2\mu_a \frac{1}{b} - 2\mu_6)$  nem nulla. Erre először feltételezhetjük, hogy  $\mu_a = 0$  és  $\mu_6 = 0$ , hiszen ezekre van szükség az  $X, Y, Z$  előjelének megállapítására. Erre szükség van egy újabb megnevezés és hozzáadás, melyre négy eset az inkonzisztens komparációk valamelyikét kell ismerünk például  $X = \frac{1}{5}$ . Mivel

$$(B_2 + B_2') = (B_2 + B_2') + (k_1 - k_2) \frac{1}{5} Y$$

és így  $Y$  is megvan  $X$  és  $Z$  előjele meghatározható.



- c) lépés  $(A_3 + A_3')$  és  $(B_3 + B_3')$  hat kisimulójuk  $\frac{\partial X}{\partial y}$  és  $(\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial y})$  értékeit
- d) lépés  $(A_2 - A_2')$  és  $(B_2 - B_2')$  hat kisimulójuk  $\frac{\partial X}{\partial z}$  és  $\frac{\partial y}{\partial z}$  értékeit.
- e) lépés  $A_1 + A_1'$  értékeit adjuk:

$$(A_1 + A_1') = \frac{k_1 + 2k_2}{2} \left[ X \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) + y \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \right] + \frac{k_1 - k_2}{2} X \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) + (k_1 + k_2) X \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \\ + (k_1 + k_2) \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \frac{\partial X}{\partial z} + 2 \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \frac{\partial X}{\partial z}$$

a mielőtt  $\frac{\partial y}{\partial y}$  kisimulhatna és mielőtt  $(\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial y})$  ismeretes  $\frac{\partial X}{\partial x}$  is kisimulna

lehát ismerjük  $X, y, z, \frac{\partial X}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial X}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial X}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial z}$

$$F = \int y dm_x$$

Forgás momentum, Z tengely körül

Allo' koordinata rendszer X, Y, Z tengelyek, Z tengely felé irányított

A forgó test egy elemének <sup>inertáziája</sup> mágnus momentumai y, z, x tengelyek mentén  $dm_x, dm_y, dm_z$ , X, Y, Z mágnus inertiák  $I_x, I_y, I_z$

Forgó testben az egyes elemek felvett mozgásának A, B, C, C tengelyek felé irányított  $dm_x, dm_y, dm_z$  mágnus momentumai  $d, d, d$   $A = \int y dm_x$  az  $x$ -el képezett nyomaték =  $Z$ , a test  $dm$  elemének  $C$ -n képezett nyomaték  $dm$  az  $BC$  sík körül  $Z$  irányított forgás momentum

$$F = \int y dm_x - \int x dm_y + \int x \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} dm_x + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} dm_y + \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} dm_z \right) - \int y \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} dm_x + \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} dm_y + \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} dm_z \right) Z$$

A  $dm$  mágnus momentum  $i$  irányú  $dm_x, dm_y, dm_z$  három részre bontva  $dm_x = (dm_x)_1 + (dm_x)_2 + (dm_x)_3$    
 vannak összetevői 1) az  $X, Y, Z$  által indukált nyomaték 2) az  $A, B, C$  tengelyek  $dm$  momentum  $d$  3) a forgó testben megvalósuló  $dm$  momentum  $d$

$$dm_x = (dm_x)_1 + (dm_x)_2 + (dm_x)_3$$

a)  $(dm_x)_1, (dm_x)_2, (dm_x)_3$  kifejezések

Három irányú elmozdulás  $k_1, k_2, k_3$  a  $f$  mágnus  $i$  irányú  $dm$  momentum

	A	B	C
$k_1$	$\lambda_1$	$\mu_1$	$\nu_1$
$k_2$	$\lambda_2$	$\mu_2$	$\nu_2$
$k_3$	$\lambda_3$	$\mu_3$	$\nu_3$

$$(dm_x)_1 = \left\{ (k_1 \lambda_1^2 + k_2 \lambda_2^2 + k_3 \lambda_3^2) A + (k_1 \lambda_1 \mu_1 + k_2 \lambda_2 \mu_2 + k_3 \lambda_3 \mu_3) B + (k_1 \lambda_1 \nu_1 + k_2 \lambda_2 \nu_2 + k_3 \lambda_3 \nu_3) C \right\} dm$$

$$(dm_x)_2 = \left\{ (k_1 \lambda_1 \mu_1 + k_2 \lambda_2 \mu_2 + k_3 \lambda_3 \mu_3) A + (k_1 \mu_1^2 + k_2 \mu_2^2 + k_3 \mu_3^2) B + (k_1 \mu_1 \nu_1 + k_2 \mu_2 \nu_2 + k_3 \mu_3 \nu_3) C \right\} dm$$

$$(dm_x)_3 = \left\{ (k_1 \lambda_1 \nu_1 + k_2 \lambda_2 \nu_2 + k_3 \lambda_3 \nu_3) A + (k_1 \mu_1 \nu_1 + k_2 \mu_2 \nu_2 + k_3 \mu_3 \nu_3) B + (k_1 \nu_1^2 + k_2 \nu_2^2 + k_3 \nu_3^2) C \right\} dm$$

attól az  $x, y, z$  tengelyek mentén  $Z$  irányú

$$(dm_x)_i = (dm_a)_i \cos \alpha - (dm_z)_i \sin \alpha$$

$$1) \quad (dm_y)_i = (dm_a)_i \sin \alpha + (dm_z)_i \cos \alpha$$

$$(dm_z)_i = (dm_c)_i$$

az  $dm_a$   $dm_b$   $dm_c$  értékek között:

$$A = X \cos \alpha + Y \sin \alpha$$

$$2) \quad B = -X \sin \alpha + Y \cos \alpha$$

$$C = Z$$

teszt

$$3) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_{11} = k_1 d_1 d_1 + k_2 d_1 d_2 + k_3 d_2 d_3 \\ a_{22} = k_1 \mu_1 \mu_1 + k_2 \mu_2 \mu_2 + k_3 \mu_3 \mu_3 \\ a_{33} = k_1 v_1 v_1 + k_2 v_2 v_2 + k_3 v_3 v_3 \\ a_{12} = k_1 d_1 \mu_1 + k_2 d_2 \mu_2 + k_3 d_3 \mu_3 \\ a_{23} = k_1 \mu_1 v_1 + k_2 \mu_2 v_2 + k_3 \mu_3 v_3 \\ a_{31} = k_1 v_1 d_1 + k_2 v_2 d_2 + k_3 v_3 d_3 \end{array} \right.$$

ingy hely:

$$(dm_x)_i = a_{11} (X \cos \alpha + Y \sin \alpha) + a_{12} (-X \sin \alpha + Y \cos \alpha) + a_{13} Z$$

$$4) \quad (dm_y)_i = a_{12} (X \cos \alpha + Y \sin \alpha) + a_{22} (-X \sin \alpha + Y \cos \alpha) + a_{23} Z$$

$$(dm_z)_i = a_{31} (X \cos \alpha + Y \sin \alpha) + a_{23} (-X \sin \alpha + Y \cos \alpha) + a_{33} Z$$

4) értékek 1) be tétel.

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$$(dm_x)_i = X (a_{11} \cos^2 \alpha + a_{22} \sin^2 \alpha - a_{12} \sin 2\alpha) + Y \left( \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{2} \sin 2\alpha + a_{12} \cos 2\alpha \right) + Z (a_{13} \cos \alpha - a_{23} \sin \alpha)$$

$$5) \quad (dm_y)_i = X \left( \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{2} \sin 2\alpha + a_{12} \cos 2\alpha \right) + Y (a_{11} \sin^2 \alpha + a_{22} \cos^2 \alpha + a_{12} \sin 2\alpha) + Z (a_{13} \sin \alpha + a_{23} \cos \alpha)$$

$$(dm_z)_i = X (a_{13} \cos \alpha - a_{23} \sin \alpha) + Y (a_{13} \sin \alpha + a_{23} \cos \alpha) + a_{33} Z$$

$$\left( a_{11} \cos^2 \alpha + a_{22} \sin^2 \alpha - a_{12} \sin 2\alpha \right) = \frac{a_{11} + a_{22}}{2} + \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{2} \cos 2\alpha - a_{12} \sin 2\alpha$$

$$\left( a_{11} \sin^2 \alpha + a_{22} \cos^2 \alpha + a_{12} \sin 2\alpha \right) = \frac{a_{11} + a_{22}}{2} - \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{2} \cos 2\alpha + a_{12} \sin 2\alpha$$

b)  $(dm_x)_2, (dm_y)_2, (dm_z)_2$  Kicsiminták  
 az  $\mu_2$  rendszer  $\mu_1$  rendszerre képest  
 horizontális komponens  $d\mu_1$   
 vertikális komponens  $d\mu_2$

A vázlat mellett ad  $\mu_1$  az A tengelyre képest legyen  $\delta$

6)  $(dm_x)_2 = d\mu_1 \cos(\alpha + \delta)$   
 $(dm_y)_2 = d\mu_1 \sin(\alpha + \delta)$   
 $(dm_z)_2 = d\mu_2$

c)  $(dm_x)_3, (dm_y)_3, (dm_z)_3$  Kicsiminták

a függőleges rendszer horizontális komponense =  $d\mu'_1$   
 vertikális komponens =  $d\mu'_2$

7)  $(dm_x)_3 = d\mu'_1 \cos \delta$   $\delta$  a  $\mu'_1$  és  $X$  által képezett szög  
 $(dm_y)_3 = d\mu'_1 \sin \delta$   
 $(dm_z)_3 = d\mu'_2$

ha  $\tau'$  a  $\mu'_1$  rendszer  $\mu_1$  rendszerre képest,  $\varphi$  feltehetően a  $\mu_1$  rendszer  
 $\varphi = \varphi_0 + \alpha$  tehát  $\varphi_0$  az  $\mu_1$  rendszer  $\alpha = 0$  állásban áll.

8)  $\tau'(\varphi_0 + \alpha - \delta) = \int d\mu'_1 \sin \delta = \mu'_1 X \sin \delta$   
 ahol  $X$  az  $\mu'_1$  és  $X$  által képezett szög.

Azaz mint a transzlációkhoz képest  $\delta$  képződik akkor, amikor  $\delta$  képződik  $\delta = 1$  után

$\delta = (\varphi_0 + \alpha) \frac{\tau'}{\tau' + \mu_2 X}$  vagy  $\tau' = \rho_0 \frac{\tau'}{\tau' + \mu_2 X} = \rho_0$   $\frac{\tau'}{\tau' + \mu_2 X} = c$  9)

$\delta = \rho_0 + c\alpha$

C a transzlációkhoz képest  $\tau' = \frac{1}{30}$   
 $\mu_2 X = 10$

10)  $(dm_x)_3 = d\mu'_1 \cos(\rho_0 + c\alpha)$   
 $(dm_y)_3 = d\mu'_1 \sin(\rho_0 + c\alpha)$   
 $(dm_z)_3 = d\mu'_2$

51 7) és 10) I be tere az  $F$  el.

F min alakja  $\frac{\partial X}{\partial \alpha}$   $\frac{\partial Y}{\partial \alpha}$  etc. felhasználni a val.

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial \alpha} = -\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} y + \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} x \quad \frac{\partial Z}{\partial \alpha} = -\frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} y + \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} x \quad |||$$

$$\frac{\partial Y}{\partial \alpha} = -\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} y + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} x$$

és felhasználni  $\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}$   $\frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial X}{\partial z}$   $\frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z}$

$$F = \int y dm_x - \int X dm_y + \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial \alpha} dm_x + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial \alpha} dm_y + \frac{\partial Z}{\partial \alpha} dm_z \right) \quad |||$$

Ha  $\alpha$  egy tetsz. 1, 2, 3, 4 konstans értékű környel rendelkező áll. melynek összehasonlítását  $\alpha \leq \beta$  ad. akkor  $F = F_1 + F_2 + F_3$

$$F_1 = \int \left\{ \frac{a_{11} - a_{22} \cos \alpha - a_{12} \sin \alpha}{2} \left( 2xy + x \frac{\partial X}{\partial \alpha} - y \frac{\partial Y}{\partial \alpha} \right) dw + \frac{a_{11} - a_{22} \sin \alpha + a_{12} \cos \alpha}{2} \left( y^2 - x^2 + x \frac{\partial Y}{\partial \alpha} + y \frac{\partial X}{\partial \alpha} \right) dw \right. \\ \left. + (a_{13} \cos \alpha - a_{23} \sin \alpha) \left( yz + z \frac{\partial X}{\partial \alpha} + x \frac{\partial Z}{\partial \alpha} \right) dw + (a_{13} \sin \alpha + a_{23} \cos \alpha) \left( -xz + z \frac{\partial Y}{\partial \alpha} + y \frac{\partial Z}{\partial \alpha} \right) dw \right. \\ \left. + \frac{a_{11} + a_{22}}{2} \left( x \frac{\partial X}{\partial \alpha} + y \frac{\partial Y}{\partial \alpha} \right) dw + a_{33} \left[ z \frac{\partial Z}{\partial \alpha} \right] dw \right\}$$

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|||

$$F_2 = \int \left\{ \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial \alpha} + y \right) \cos(\alpha + \delta) dp_x + \left( \frac{\partial Y}{\partial \alpha} - x \right) \sin(\alpha + \delta) dp_y + \frac{\partial Z}{\partial \alpha} dp_z \right\}$$

$$F_3 = \int \left\{ \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial \alpha} + y \right) \cos \delta dp'_x + \left( \frac{\partial Y}{\partial \alpha} - x \right) \sin \delta dp'_y + \frac{\partial Z}{\partial \alpha} dp'_z \right\}$$

III. Formán allkötésűen az  $S_1$  pólusok

(bonyolult) Kármán  $w$  kifejezését Kirchhoff homogén mozgásmintáinak feltételére  $\mu_1, \mu_2 = 0$ , a függőleges irányú mozgás  $a_{11}, \dots, a_{31} = 0$ .

akkor:  $F = F_1$  és  $w$

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_1 = & \frac{a_{11} - a_{12}}{2} w \left[ (2xy + x^2 \frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha} - y^2 \frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha}) \cos 2\alpha + (y^2 - x^2 + x^2 \frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} + y^2 \frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha}) \sin 2\alpha \right] \\
 & + a_{12} w \left[ (y^2 - x^2 + x^2 \frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} + y^2 \frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha}) \cos 2\alpha - (2xy + x^2 \frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha} - y^2 \frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha}) \sin 2\alpha \right] \\
 & + a_{23} w \left[ (-xz + z^2 \frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} + y^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial \alpha}) \cos \alpha - (yz + z^2 \frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha} + x^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial \alpha}) \sin \alpha \right] \\
 & + a_{31} w \left[ (yz + z^2 \frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha} + x^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial \alpha}) \cos \alpha + (-xz + z^2 \frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} + y^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial \alpha}) \sin \alpha \right] \\
 & + \frac{a_{11} + a_{22}}{2} w \left( x^2 \frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha} + y^2 \frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} \right) \\
 & + a_{33} w z^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial \alpha}.
 \end{aligned} \tag{12}$$

és ebben  $x = l \cos \alpha$   
 $y = l \sin \alpha$ .

és így a (11) egyenletet megkapjuk

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha} &= -\frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha} l \sin \alpha + \frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha} l \cos \alpha \\
 \frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} &= -\frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} l \sin \alpha + \frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} l \cos \alpha \\
 \frac{\partial z}{\partial \alpha} &= -\frac{\partial z}{\partial \alpha} l \sin \alpha + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \alpha} l \cos \alpha.
 \end{aligned}$$

13



Feljegyzés a mozgás transzformációjáról

A függőleges irányú mozgás körüli  $M$  mozgás hatékonyan leírható  
 (egy, vagy több mozgás, amely körüli mozgás a pontok elmozdítására  
 és független mozgások vannak rögzítve).  
 Az  $M$  körüli általánosított mozgás  $M$  komponensei egy helyi-  
 rendszerre vonatkoznak, melynek kezdőpontja  $w$ -ben van. Ekkor  
 a mozgás  $w$ -ben van, melynek  $z$  tengelye az elmozdítás  $z$  irányában van.  
 Ezzel szemben az  $x, y$  és  $z$  mozgások  $w$ -ben vannak rögzítve.  
 $x_0, y_0, z_0$  az  $w$  körüli mozgás kezdőhelye az  $w$ -ben van,  $x_0, y_0, z_0$   
 az  $M$  körüli mozgás  $x, y, z$  mozgásának kezdőhelye az  $w$ -ben van.

akkor:

$$x_n = \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_n} \right) = \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_0} \right) \frac{\partial x_0}{\partial x_n} + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y_0} \right) \frac{\partial y_0}{\partial x_n}$$

$$y_n = \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y_n} \right) = \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_0} \right) \frac{\partial x_0}{\partial y_n} + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y_0} \right) \frac{\partial y_0}{\partial y_n}$$

$$z_n = \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial z_n} \right) = \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial z_0} \right)$$

$$\left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_n^2} \right) = \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_0^2} \right) \left( \frac{\partial x_0}{\partial x_n} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y_0^2} \right) \left( \frac{\partial y_0}{\partial x_n} \right)^2 + 2 \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_0 \partial y_0} \right) \frac{\partial x_0}{\partial x_n} \frac{\partial y_0}{\partial x_n}$$

$$\left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y_n^2} \right) = \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y_0^2} \right) \left( \frac{\partial y_0}{\partial y_n} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_0^2} \right) \left( \frac{\partial x_0}{\partial y_n} \right)^2 + 2 \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_0 \partial y_0} \right) \frac{\partial x_0}{\partial y_n} \frac{\partial y_0}{\partial y_n}$$

$$\left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y_n \partial x_n} \right) = \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_0 \partial y_0} \right) \left( \frac{\partial x_0}{\partial y_n} \frac{\partial y_0}{\partial x_n} + \frac{\partial y_0}{\partial x_n} \frac{\partial x_0}{\partial y_n} \right) + \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_0^2} \right) \frac{\partial x_0}{\partial y_n} \frac{\partial x_0}{\partial x_n} + \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y_0^2} \right) \frac{\partial y_0}{\partial x_n} \frac{\partial y_0}{\partial y_n}$$

$$\left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z_n^2} \right) = \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z_0^2} \right) = \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z_0^2} \right)$$

$$\left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z_n \partial x_n} \right) = \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_0 \partial z_0} \right) \frac{\partial x_0}{\partial x_n} + \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y_0 \partial z_0} \right) \frac{\partial y_0}{\partial x_n}$$

$$\left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z_n \partial y_n} \right) = \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y_0 \partial z_0} \right) \frac{\partial y_0}{\partial y_n} + \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_0 \partial z_0} \right) \frac{\partial x_0}{\partial y_n}$$

mind pedig:

$$x_0 = (x-1) \cos \delta + y \sin \delta$$

$$y_0 = -(x-1) \sin \delta + y \cos \delta$$

$$z_0 = z$$

és:

$$\frac{\partial x_0}{\partial x} = \cos \delta \quad \frac{\partial x_0}{\partial y} = \sin \delta$$

$$\frac{\partial y_0}{\partial x} = -\sin \delta \quad \frac{\partial y_0}{\partial y} = \cos \delta$$

és mind:  $\left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_0} \right) = X_0$  etc.

ka A, B, C, a joope M hütö koon kiint aq XYZ hylgöwöw alland  
 mygnas en Compenens ~~at~~

$$X = X_{10} \cos d - Y_{10} \sin d + A$$

$$Y = X_{10} \sin d + Y_{10} \cos d + B$$

$$Z = Z_{10} + C$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} = \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial x}\right)_{10} \cos d + \left(\frac{\partial Y}{\partial y}\right)_{10} \sin d - \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial y}\right)_{10} \sin d$$

$$\frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} = \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial x}\right)_{10} \sin d + \left(\frac{\partial Y}{\partial y}\right)_{10} \cos d + \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial y}\right)_{10} \sin d$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = \left(\left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial x}\right)_{10} - \left(\frac{\partial Y}{\partial y}\right)_{10}\right) \frac{\sin d}{2} + \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial y}\right)_{10} \cos d$$

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} = \left(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial x}\right)_{10} \cos d - \left(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial y}\right)_{10} \sin d$$

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} = \left(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial x}\right)_{10} \sin d + \left(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial y}\right)_{10} \cos d$$

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial z} = \left(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial z}\right)_{10}$$

Compenens entöjre

$$A=0 \quad B=0 \quad C=0$$

14)

Eipenit teköwöw mygnas hütö wöcköwöw a joope wöcköwöw  
 kiint matris,  $X_{10}, Y_{10}, Z_{10}, \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial x}\right)_{10}$  <sup>in A, B, C</sup> etc. itiker alappin a 14 bit  
 X, Y, Z  $\frac{\partial X}{\partial x}$  a wöcköwöw wöcköwöw 13 bit aq  $\frac{\partial X}{\partial d}$  etc. wöpe 12 bit  
 a F. l. c.

### Speisidit mygnas hütö

Ey mygnas matris hütöwöw aq  $X_0, Z_0$  wöcköwöw teköwöw.

aktas  $Y_{10} = 0$  is  $\left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial y}\right)_{10} = 0$   $\left(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial y}\right)_{10} = 0$   $\left(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial x}\right)_{10} = 0$ .

is ig, ka aq XYZ hylgöwöw XYZ wöcköwöw a mygnas  
 meridian  $\rightarrow$  wöcköwöw  $A = d, B = 0, C = 0$



$$X = X_0 \cos \delta + u \quad Z = Z_0 + V$$

$$y = X_0 \sin \delta$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} = \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial X_0}\right) \cos \delta + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial y_0}\right) \sin \delta$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial y} = \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial X_0}\right) \sin \delta + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial y_0}\right) \cos \delta$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial X_0} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial y_0}\right) \frac{\sin 2\delta}{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial z} = \left(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial Z_0}\right)_0$$

Compendium entörvénit  
 $u=0 \quad V=0$

14'

Ha a magyarázat terjedése  $X_0$ -ba esik és terjedése  $X_0$ -párhuzamos és terjedése az  $X_0$ -ba esik, akkor a 14'-re vonatkozóan kívülről még:

$$Z_0 = 0 \quad \text{és} \quad \left(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial z}\right)_0 = \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial y_0}\right)_0 \quad \text{ahol} \quad \Delta u = 0 \quad \text{hisz} \quad \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial y_0}\right)_0 = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial X_0}\right)_0$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial z}\right)_0 = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial X_0}\right)_0$$

és tovább

$$X = X_0 \cos \delta + u$$

$$y = X_0 \sin \delta$$

$$z = v$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} = \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial X_0}\right) (\cos \delta - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\delta)$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial y} = \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial X_0}\right) (\sin 2\delta - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\delta)$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = \frac{3}{4} \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial X_0}\right) \sin 2\delta$$

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} = \left(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial X_0}\right) \cos \delta$$

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} = \left(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial X_0}\right) \sin \delta$$

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial z} = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial X_0}\right)_0$$

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Compendium entörvénit  
 $u=0 \quad V=0$

14''

2\*

2\*

\* A 12) és 13) formálitású ismeretlen kiegészítés  
 Készen tartva Netopjéleg kutató által gyűjtött mágnese-  
 erők influentiájaként való forgásmomentumok.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{F_1}{w} = & + a_{23} \frac{L}{2} \left( x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - z \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} \right) + a_{312} \frac{L}{2} \left( x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) \\ & - \sin \alpha \left\{ a_{23} yz + a_{31} xz + \frac{a_{11} + a_{22}}{2} L \left[ x \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right] + \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{2} L x \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} + a_{33} L z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right\}^{+)} \\ & + \cos \alpha \left\{ -a_{23} xz + a_{31} yz + \frac{a_{11} + a_{22}}{2} L \left[ x \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right] + \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{2} L y \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} + a_{33} L z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right\}^{+)} \\ & - \sin 2\alpha \left\{ -\frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{2} (y^2 - x^2) + 2a_{12} xy + a_{23} \frac{L}{2} \left( x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + z \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right) + a_{312} \frac{L}{2} \left( z \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) + x \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right) \right\} \\ & + \cos 2\alpha \left\{ +\frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{2} 2xy + a_{12} (y^2 - x^2) - a_{23} \frac{L}{2} \left( z \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) + x \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right) + a_{312} \frac{L}{2} \left( x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + z \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right) \right\} \\ & - \sin 3\alpha \left\{ \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{2} \frac{L}{2} \left[ x \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) - 2y \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right] + a_{12} \frac{L}{2} \left[ y \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) + 2x \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right] \right\} \\ & + \cos 3\alpha \left\{ \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{2} \frac{L}{2} \left[ y \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) + 2x \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right] - a_{12} \frac{L}{2} \left[ x \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) - 2y \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right] \right\} \end{aligned}$$

+)+) Törpataki végtelen javítás, hogy adandó meg:

$$-a_{12} \frac{L}{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} \sin \alpha - a_{11} \frac{L}{2} x \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} \cos \alpha$$

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6)  $F_1, F_2, F_3$  és  $\frac{\partial X}{\partial \alpha}, \frac{\partial Y}{\partial \alpha}, \frac{\partial Z}{\partial \alpha}, X, Y, Z$  értékei a koordináta 33  
 Keresetjük a felületet függvények ~~mint~~ csak a  $X, Y, Z$  koordináták  
 függvények.

A mágnus erőtelő oszlop van tényleg kétféleképpen a) a kúpa általános  
 felületét képezve (polaris csúcs), melynek az  $X, Y, Z$  tengelyre vonatkozó  
 koordinátái  $A, B, C$ .

b) <sup>M</sup> Helyettesítjük mágnus hatáskör <sup>redő</sup> csúcsát, melynek  
 c) az új koordináták felvételével  $X_m = \frac{\partial X_m}{\partial x_m}, Y_m = \frac{\partial Y_m}{\partial y_m}, Z_m = \frac{\partial Z_m}{\partial z_m}$   
 csúcsoként adja. Ez utóbbi koordináták rendszerében  $Z_m$  tengely

$X, Y, Z$  tengelyre  $Z$  tengelyre párhuzamos  $X_m, Y_m, Z_m$  irányba

a)  $X, Y, Z$ -vel  $\delta$  szögben helyezve. Tehát:

$$X = A + X_m \cos \delta - Y_m \sin \delta$$

$$Y = B + X_m \sin \delta + Y_m \cos \delta$$

$$Z = C + Z_m$$

Az  $F_1$  képlet mibenlétét vizsgálva 12) és 13) formálattal állhat meg az  
 három ~~felület~~ részről I, II, III.

I) ~~felület~~ <sup>forgatás</sup> a csúcsok az általános felület felületén (polaris csúcs és ellő M-rendszer  
 tengely) a meridiánok köré (rúd közege mint a gravitációs centrum)

II) A forgatás a csúcsok az általános felület felületén (polaris csúcs és ellő M-rendszer)  
 a kúpa  $W$  tengelye körül P pontban köré (rúd közege mint a gravitációs centrum)

III) A rúd ellő  $\alpha = 0$  és a kúpa ellő M-rendszer rendszerében forgatás  
 köré P pontban köré  $\delta$  szögben.

I forgatás mód

$X, Y, Z$  és  $X_m, Y_m, Z_m$  legyenek párhuzamosak a tengelyekkel.

$$\begin{aligned} X = A + X_m & \quad \text{és} \quad \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} = \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_m & \quad \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} = \left( \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} \right)_m \\ Y = B + Y_m & \quad \text{és} \quad \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} = \left( \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)_m & \quad \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} = \left( \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} \right)_m \\ Z = C + Z_m & \quad \text{és} \quad \frac{\partial Z}{\partial z} = \left( \frac{\partial Z}{\partial z} \right)_m & \quad \dots \quad (14) \end{aligned}$$

ah  $x_m, y_m, z_m, \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial x}\right)_m$  értékek a helyek <sup>tehát, ahhoz a csillagok  $\alpha=0$ -val</sup> változójához  
 A kinematikus eljárás tehát  $\alpha$  helyén  $\alpha_0$  és  $\alpha$  értékei között  
 Tehát  $x_m, y_m, z_m, \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial x}\right)_m$  értékek, amelyek a 13 és 14 betű  $x, y, z,$   
 $\frac{\partial X}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x}$  és ~~12~~ egyéb 12 betű  $F,$

II feladat: másod. (komplex transzláció)

A 14 egyenlet helyén  $x, y, z, \frac{\partial X}{\partial x}$  és  $\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x}$  helyén  
 $x_m, y_m, z_m, \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial x}\right)_m$  etc. Mando ~~...~~ a  $P(W)$  ponton vonatkoztatva

III feladat: másod (első transzláció  $\alpha=0$ )

A 14) egyenlet helyén másod feladat és pedig  $x_m, y_m, z_m$  és  $\left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial x}\right)_m$  etc helyén  
 $x'_m, y'_m, z'_m, \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial x}\right)'_m$  a hely

$x'_m = \frac{\partial U_m}{\partial x}$      $y'_m = \frac{\partial U_m}{\partial y}$      $z'_m = \frac{\partial U_m}{\partial z}$      $\left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial x}\right)'_m = \frac{\partial^2 U_m}{\partial x^2}$  etc.

és  $x'_m = \frac{\partial U_m}{\partial x_m} \frac{\partial x_m}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial U_m}{\partial y_m} \frac{\partial y_m}{\partial x}$

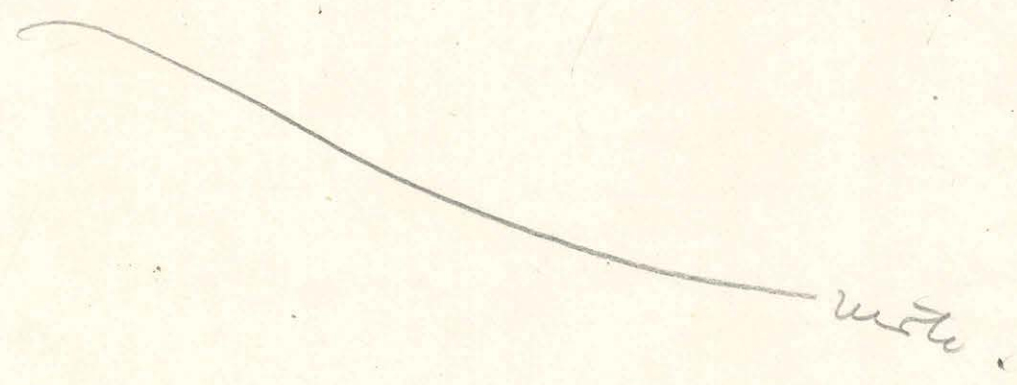
etc

a hely  $x_m = (x-l) \cos \delta + y \sin \delta$   
 $y_m = -(x-l) \sin \delta + y \cos \delta$   
 $z_m = z.$

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és így  $\frac{\partial x_m}{\partial x} = \cos \delta$      $\frac{\partial x_m}{\partial y} = \sin \delta$      $\frac{\partial z_m}{\partial x} = 0$   
 $\frac{\partial y_m}{\partial x} = -\sin \delta$      $\frac{\partial y_m}{\partial y} = \cos \delta$

tehát:



$$X = X_m \cos \delta - Y_m \sin \delta + A$$

$$Y = X_m \sin \delta + Y_m \cos \delta + B$$

$$Z = Z_m + C$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} = \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial x}\right)_m \cos^2 \delta + \left(\frac{\partial Y}{\partial y}\right)_m \sin^2 \delta - \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial y}\right)_m \sin 2\delta$$

$$\frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} = \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial x}\right)_m \sin^2 \delta + \left(\frac{\partial Y}{\partial y}\right)_m \cos^2 \delta + \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial y}\right)_m \sin 2\delta$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = \left[ \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial x}\right)_m - \left(\frac{\partial Y}{\partial y}\right)_m \right] \frac{\sin 2\delta}{2} + \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial y}\right)_m \cos 2\delta$$

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} = \left(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial x}\right)_m \cos \delta - \left(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial y}\right)_m \sin \delta$$

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} = \left(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial x}\right)_m \sin \delta + \left(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial y}\right)_m \cos \delta$$

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial z} = \left(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial z}\right)_m$$

15)

ha termék  $\alpha = 0$  a 12) és 13) ba akkor era lehetőségek  
alján

$$F_1 = \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{2} \omega \left[ 2XY + L \left( X \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} - Y \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right) \right]$$

$$+ a_{12} \omega \left[ Y^2 - X^2 + L \left( X \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} + Y \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \right) \right]$$

$$+ a_{23} \omega \left[ -XZ + L \left( Z \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} + Y \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} \right) \right]$$

$$+ a_{31} \omega \left[ YZ + L \left( Z \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} + X \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} \right) \right]$$

$$+ \frac{a_{11} + a_{22}}{2} \omega L \left( X \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} + Y \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$+ a_{33} \omega L Z \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y}$$

16.

16 és 25 megadja  $F_1$  ot. Kéne legyen  $M$  megismerés kato' lora.

15, 16 tetőzőleg  $M$  kato' lora

Ha a mágnesez ketős az  $X_n Z_n$  ik kövül symmetrikusak által.

$$y_n = 0 \quad \left( \frac{\partial y_n}{\partial z} \right)_n = \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)_n = 0 \quad \left| \quad \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \right)_n = \left( \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} \right)_n = 0 \right.$$

szüks:  $\Delta y$



II forgatási mód.

$$F_1 = \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{2} \omega \left[ 2(X_m + A) B \cos 2\alpha + (B^2 - (A + X_m)^2) \sin 2\alpha + \frac{l}{2} (X_m + A) \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_m + \left( \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)_m \sin \alpha - \frac{l}{2} B \left( \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_m + \left( \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)_m \right) \cos \alpha + \right. \\ \left. - \frac{l}{2} (X_m + A) \left( \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_m - \left( \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)_m \right) \sin 3\alpha + \frac{l}{2} B \left( \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_m - \left( \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)_m \right) \cos 3\alpha \right]$$

$$+ a_{12} \omega \left[ (B^2 - (X_m + A)^2) \cos 2\alpha - 2(X_m + A) B \sin 2\alpha + \frac{l}{2} (X_m + A) \left( \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_m + \left( \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)_m \right) \cos \alpha + \frac{l}{2} B \left( \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_m + \left( \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)_m \right) \sin \alpha + \right. \\ \left. - \frac{l}{2} (X_m + A) \left( \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_m - \left( \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)_m \right) \cos 3\alpha - \frac{l}{2} B \left( \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_m - \left( \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)_m \right) \sin 3\alpha \right]$$

$$+ a_{23} \omega \left[ -(X_m + A)(Z_m + C) \cos \alpha - B(Z_m + C) \sin \alpha + \frac{l}{2} \left\{ (X_m + A) \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} + (Z_m + C) \left( \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_m + \left( \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)_m \right) \right\} - \frac{l}{2} B \left( \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} \right)_m \sin 2\alpha - \right. \\ \left. - \frac{l}{2} \left\{ (X_m + A) \left( \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} \right)_m + (Z_m + C) \left( \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_m - \left( \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)_m \right) \right\} \cos 2\alpha \right]$$

$$+ a_{31} \omega \left[ -(X_m + A)(Z_m + C) \sin \alpha + B(Z_m + C) \cos \alpha - \frac{l}{2} B \left( \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} \right)_m + \frac{l}{2} B \left( \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} \right)_m \cos 2\alpha - \right. \\ \left. - \frac{l}{2} \left\{ (X_m + A) \left( \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} \right)_m + (Z_m + C) \left( \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_m - \left( \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)_m \right) \right\} \sin 2\alpha \right]$$

$$+ \frac{a_{11} + a_{22}}{2} \omega l \left[ -(X_m + A) \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_m \sin \alpha + B \left( \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)_m \cos \alpha \right]$$

17)

$$= a_{33} \omega l \left( Z_m + C \right) \left( \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} \right)_m \sin \alpha$$

III forgatási mód

lásd a titoldalon



### III forgatási mód

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_1 = & \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{2} \omega \left[ 2(x'_m + A) \varphi - \frac{l}{2} \varphi' \left( \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \right)_m + \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right)_m \right) + \frac{l}{2} (x'_m + A) \left( \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \right)_m - \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right)_m \right) \sin 2\vartheta \right. \\
 & \left. + \frac{l}{2} \varphi' \left( \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \right)_m - \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right)_m \right) \cos 2\vartheta \right] \\
 + a_{12} \omega & \left[ \varphi^2 - (x'_m + A)^2 + \frac{l}{2} (x'_m + A) \left( \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \right)_m + \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right)_m \right) - \frac{l}{2} (x'_m + A) \left( \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \right)_m - \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right)_m \right) \cos 2\vartheta \right. \\
 & \left. + \frac{l}{2} \varphi' \left( \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \right)_m - \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right)_m \right) \sin 2\vartheta \right] \\
 + a_{23} \omega & \left[ -(x'_m + A)(z'_m + B) + \frac{l}{2} (z'_m + C) \left( \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \right)_m + \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right)_m \right) + \frac{l}{2} \varphi' \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)_m \sin \vartheta - \right. \\
 & \left. - \frac{l}{2} (z'_m + C) \left( \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \right)_m - \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right)_m \right) \cos 2\vartheta \right] \\
 + a_{31} \omega & \left[ \varphi' (z'_m + C) + \frac{l}{2} (x'_m + A) \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)_m \sin \vartheta + \frac{l}{2} (z'_m + C) \left( \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \right)_m - \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right)_m \right) \sin 2\vartheta \right] \\
 + \frac{a_{11} + a_{22}}{2} \omega & \frac{l}{2} \left[ \varphi' \left( \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \right)_m + \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right)_m \right) + (x'_m + A) \left( \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \right)_m - \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right)_m \right) \sin 2\vartheta - \varphi' \left( \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \right)_m - \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right)_m \right) \cos 2\vartheta \right] \\
 + a_{33} \omega & l (z'_m + C) \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)_m \sin \vartheta
 \end{aligned}$$

hel  $x'_m = x_m \cos \vartheta + A$   
 $y'_m = x_m \sin \vartheta + B$





2 II fogatás módra:

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_1 = & \frac{a_{11} a_{12} a_{13}}{2} \omega \left[ -X_m^2 \sin 2\alpha + \frac{1}{2} X_m \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)_m \sin \alpha - \frac{1}{2} X_m \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)_m \sin 3\alpha \right] \\
 & + a_{12} \omega \left[ -X_m^2 \cos 2\alpha + \frac{1}{2} X_m \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)_m \cos \alpha - \frac{1}{2} X_m \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)_m \cos 3\alpha \right] \\
 & + a_{23} \omega \left[ -X_m Z_m \cos \alpha + \frac{1}{2} \left\{ X_m \left( \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} \right)_m + Z_m \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)_m \right\} - \frac{1}{2} \left\{ X_m \left( \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} \right)_m + Z_m \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)_m \right\} \cos 2\alpha \right] \\
 & + a_{31} \omega \left[ -X_m Z_m \sin \alpha - \frac{1}{2} \left\{ X_m \left( \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} \right)_m + Z_m \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)_m \right\} \sin 2\alpha \right] \\
 & - \frac{a_{11} + a_{12}}{2} \omega \cdot X_m \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_m \sin \alpha \\
 & - a_{33} \omega \cdot Z_m \left( \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} \right)_m \sin \alpha.
 \end{aligned}$$

19)

2 III fogatás módra az eltolás ha termék a helyre - Dir

$$\begin{aligned}
 19) F_1 = & \frac{a_{11} a_{12} a_{13}}{2} \omega \left[ +X_m^2 \sin 2\alpha - \frac{1}{2} X_m \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)_m \sin \alpha + \frac{1}{2} X_m \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)_m \sin 3\alpha \right] \\
 & + a_{12} \omega \left[ -X_m^2 \cos 2\alpha + \frac{1}{2} X_m \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)_m \cos \alpha - \frac{1}{2} X_m \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)_m \cos 3\alpha \right] \\
 & + a_{23} \omega \left[ -X_m Z_m \cos \alpha + \frac{1}{2} \left\{ X_m \left( \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} \right)_m + Z_m \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)_m \right\} - \frac{1}{2} \left\{ X_m \left( \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} \right)_m + Z_m \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)_m \right\} \cos 2\alpha \right] \\
 & + a_{31} \omega \left[ +X_m Z_m \sin \alpha + \frac{1}{2} \left\{ X_m \left( \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} \right)_m + Z_m \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)_m \right\} \sin 2\alpha \right] \\
 & + \frac{a_{11} + a_{12}}{2} \omega \cdot X_m \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_m \sin \alpha \\
 & + a_{33} \omega \cdot Z_m \left( \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} \right)_m \sin \alpha.
 \end{aligned}$$

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20)

19), 20) Csak M megnevezés helyére. az az  
 $A + B + C = 0$  és M helyére  $Y_m = 0$   $\left( \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} \right)_m = 0$   $\left( \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)_m = 0$

A 19), 20) formák körébe eső kútvonalas erők -  
magnetos. hatások és felhívásuk.

A) Az M hatásvonalat egy vagy több olyan magnetit áll, mely  
egy tengely körül szimmetrikus (kúpszerű, hengeres vagy v. ellipszoid-  
szerű) a magnetit tengelye az  $X_m$  tengely és vezet,

ahol  $Z_m = 0$   $(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial x})_m = 0$  és  $(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y})_m$  vagyis  $\Delta k = 0$  feltétel  $\begin{cases} (\frac{\partial X}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y})_m = + \frac{\partial X}{\partial x}_m \\ (\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial z})_m = + \frac{\partial X}{\partial z}_m \end{cases}$

e feltételek a 20) ba helyére

$$\frac{F_1}{w} = \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{2} \left[ X_m^2 \sin 2\delta - \frac{1}{4} X_m \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_m \sin \delta + \frac{3}{4} X_m \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_m \sin 3\delta \right] \\ + a_{12} \left[ -X_m^2 \cos 2\delta + \frac{1}{4} X_m \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_m \cos \delta - \frac{3}{4} X_m \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_m \cos 3\delta \right] \dots 21) \\ + \frac{a_{11} + a_{22}}{2} X_m \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_m \sin \delta$$

és ekkor rendezve -

$$\frac{F_1}{w} = \frac{3a_{11} + 5a_{22}}{8} X_m \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_m \sin \delta + \frac{a_{12}}{4} X_m \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_m \cos \delta + \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{2} X_m^2 \sin \delta - a_{12} X_m^2 \cos \delta \\ + \frac{3(a_{11} - a_{22})}{8} X_m \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_m \sin 3\delta - \frac{3a_{12}}{4} X_m \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_m \cos 3\delta \dots 22)$$

(A 19) egyenletét kiindulva megkérjük ha  $\delta$  helyett  $-\delta$ -t használjuk

és (vagyis) ha ezt köré megfelelőleg ha egyenletet képezünk me-  
lyekből kiismertető lehetünk  $\delta$  helyett

$$\begin{aligned} (3a_{11} + 5a_{22}) X_m \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_m &= A \\ a_{12} X_m \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_m &= B \\ (a_{11} - a_{22}) X_m^2 &= C \\ a_{12} X_m^2 &= D \\ (a_{11} - a_{22}) X_m \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_m &= E \\ a_{12} X_m \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_m &= F \end{aligned}$$

23)

$\epsilon$  két egyenletből kétféle identitás létezik, azaz  $\epsilon$  egyenletének megfelelően kapjuk:

$$24 \left\{ \begin{aligned} a_{22} &= a_{11} \frac{A-3\epsilon}{A+5\epsilon} \\ \text{és } a_{12} &= a_{11} \cdot 4 \cdot \frac{B}{A} \frac{2A+3\epsilon}{A+5\epsilon} \end{aligned} \right.$$

és ~~azaz~~

$$25 \left\{ \begin{aligned} \left( X \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_m &= \frac{1}{a_{11}} \frac{BA}{4} \frac{A+5\epsilon}{2A+3\epsilon} \\ X_m^2 &= \frac{1}{a_{11}} \frac{AD}{4B} \frac{A+5\epsilon}{2A+3\epsilon} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$a_{11}$  meghatározásához vegyük 25) egyenletét észre! ha azonosítsuk fel úgy, hogy az  $\left( X \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_m$  értékeit külön nem jelezve tartjuk kezeletlenül ábrázoljuk meg. az ilyenkor nem  $a_{11} = a_{22} = k$  és  $a_{12} = 0$  tehát a 23) egyenlet alapján:

$$\left( X \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_m = \frac{A'}{8k}$$

tehát  $a_{11} = \frac{A}{4} \frac{A+5\epsilon}{2A+3\epsilon} \frac{1}{\left( X \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_m}$

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$a_{11}$  értékeit tovább  $a_{22}$  és  $a_{12}$  is kiszámíthatjuk.

megjegyzés ha a 21) vagy 22) egyenletet felírjuk <sup>egy vagy két egyenlet</sup> ~~statisztikák~~ tekintetében megnevezhetjük gondolatban megvalósítás, akkor ha az egyes mágnus  $M$

	Mágnus irány		$X$	$\frac{\partial X}{\partial x}$	$X^2$	$X \frac{\partial X}{\partial x}$
Egy mágnus északon	+	-	$+\frac{2M}{r^3}$	$+\frac{6M}{r^4}$	$+\frac{4M^2}{r^6}$	$+\frac{12M^2}{r^7}$
Egy mágnus délen	+	-	$+\frac{2M}{r^3}$	$-\frac{6M}{r^4}$	$+\frac{4M^2}{r^6}$	$-\frac{12M^2}{r^7}$
Két ellentétes irányú mágnus	+	+	$+\frac{4M}{r^3}$	0	$+\frac{16M^2}{r^6}$	0
Két ellentétes irányú mágnus	+	-	0	$+\frac{12M}{r^4}$	0	0

B) Az  $M$  két pont között egy vagy több olyan mágneses bűt áll  
 mely egy tengely körüli szimmetrikus. A mágnesek tengelyei az  
 $X_m Y_m$  síkban  $Z_m$ -mel párhuzamosak és középpontjuk az  $X_m Y_m$  síkban van

egy bűt:  $X_m = 0 \quad \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial x}\right)_m = 0 \quad \left(\frac{\partial Y}{\partial y}\right)_m = 0$

tehát  $\frac{F_1}{w} = a_{33} \int \int \int \left(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial x}\right)_m \sin \delta \dots \dots \dots (26)$

és ha  $\int \int \int \left(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial x}\right)_m$  egy nem jeleses téralkívát melyre  $a_{33} = k$  meg lesz határozzuk  
 következő

$a_{33}$

Ha a (26) egyenlet feltételeit egy vagy két egyenlő eleminek tekintjük  
 megismerhetjük gondolatban megvalósítva, akkor ha az egyes mágnesek geometriáját.

	A mágnes irányán Egyenlő +		$Z_m$	$\left(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial x}\right)_m$	$\left(\frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial x^2}\right)_m$
Egy mágnes irányon	+ -		$-\frac{M}{r^3}$ $+\frac{M}{r^3}$	$-\frac{3M}{r^4}$ $+\frac{3M}{r^4}$	$+\frac{3M^2}{r^7}$
Egy mágnes síkban	+ -		$-\frac{M}{r^3}$ $+\frac{M}{r^3}$	$+\frac{3M}{r^4}$ $-\frac{3M}{r^4}$	$-\frac{3M^2}{r^7}$
Két egyirányú mágnes	Egyenlő mágnes + - - -	Deli mágnes + - -	$-\frac{2M}{r^3}$ $+\frac{2M}{r^3}$	0	0
Két ellentett irányú mágnes	+ -	- +	0	$-\frac{6M}{r^4}$ $+\frac{6M}{r^4}$	0

$\frac{M^2}{r^7}$   
 $\frac{M^2}{r^7}$

c) A ható pontoknál egy horizontális tengelyű mágnes,  
 melynek közepe a  $w(P)$  alatt van egy függőlegesen felvált.  
 (A mágnes tengelye  $X_m$  irányú) álljunk!

$$L=0, \quad \frac{\partial X}{\partial x}=0, \quad \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y}=0$$

$$\frac{F_1}{w} = \frac{a_{11}-a_{22}}{2} X_m^2 \sin 2\delta - a_{12} X_m^2 \cos 2\delta + a_{23} \frac{L}{2} \left( X \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} \right)_m - a_{23} \frac{L}{2} \left( X \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} \right)_m \cos 2\delta + a_{31} \frac{L}{2} \left( X \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} \right)_m \sin 2\delta$$

rendszere.

$$\frac{F_1}{w} = a_{23} \frac{L}{2} \left( X \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} \right)_m + \left[ \frac{a_{11}-a_{22}}{2} X_m^2 + a_{31} \frac{L}{2} \left( X \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} \right)_m \right] \sin 2\delta - \left[ a_{12} X_m^2 + a_{23} \frac{L}{2} \left( X \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} \right)_m \right] \cos 2\delta$$

(m. 27)

L-t ismerve meghatározzuk

$$a_{23} \frac{L}{2} \left( X \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} \right)_m = A$$

$$\frac{a_{11}-a_{22}}{2} X_m^2 + a_{31} \frac{L}{2} \left( X \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} \right)_m = B$$

$$a_{12} X_m^2 + a_{23} \frac{L}{2} \left( X \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} \right)_m = C$$

a mielőtt

$$\frac{a_{31}}{a_{23}} = \frac{B}{A} - \frac{C-A}{A} \frac{a_{11}-a_{22}}{2a_{12}}$$

ebben mágnes esetében  $X = -\frac{M_x}{T_3} \quad \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} = -3 \frac{M_x}{r^4}$

D) A ható síkban egy függőleges tengely <sup>központos</sup> mágnus a P alatti tengelyre a Pvel egy függőlegesben (2m távolságra) állnak:

$$X_m = 0 \quad \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial x}\right)_m = \left(\frac{\partial Y}{\partial y}\right)_m \quad \left(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial x}\right)_m = 0$$

$$\frac{F_1}{w} = a_{22} \frac{L}{2} Z_m \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y}\right)_m \quad (28)$$

tehát az mágnus nem határozható meg:

de az mágnus esetében  $Z_m = +\frac{2M_z}{\gamma^3} \quad \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial Z}{\partial z} = -\frac{6M_z}{\gamma^4}$



E) A ható síkban két középpontos egyenlő függőleges mágnus melyeknek tengelyei az  $X_m Z_m$  síkban a  $Z_m$  tengelyhez szimmetrikusan helyezkednek el. Adott:

$$X_m = 0 \quad \left(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial x}\right)_m = 0$$

$$\frac{F_1}{w} = a_{23} \frac{L}{2} Z_m \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y}\right)_m - a_{23} \frac{L}{2} Z_m \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y}\right)_m \cos \alpha + a_{31} \frac{L}{2} Z_m \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y}\right)_m \sin \alpha \quad (29)$$

erőket meghatározható

$$a_{23} \frac{L}{2} Z_m \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y}\right)_m = A$$

$$a_{23} \frac{L}{2} Z_m \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y}\right)_m = B$$

$$a_{31} \frac{L}{2} Z_m \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y}\right)_m = C$$

és így  $\frac{a_{31}}{a_{23}} = \frac{C}{B}$ .

de az mágnus páros esetében tudni, az egyes mágnusok feletti irányított momentum  $M_z$  és  $M_y$  Ezeknek lévő mágnus központosított állandói  $a, c$  nek. megadja a két mágnus együttes hatását vannak irányok:

$$Z_n = 2 \frac{2c^2 - a^2}{(c^2 + a^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}} M_2 \left| \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)_n = 30 \frac{a^2 c}{(c^2 + a^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}} M_2 \right| \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)_n = 60 \frac{3a^2 - 2c^2}{(c^2 + a^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}} M_2$$

tehát:

$$Z_m \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} \right)_n = 12 \frac{c(2c^2 - a^2)(3a^2 - 2c^2)}{(c^2 + a^2)^6} M_2 \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)_n =$$

$$Z_m \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)_n = 60 \frac{c(2c^2 - a^2)a^2}{(c^2 + a^2)^6} M_2$$



$d_1, \mu_1, v_1, d_2, \mu_2, v_2$  etc irány koszinusz kifejezése  
 $u, v, w$  forgás szögletét illető mélyekkel az ABC orthogonális  
 tengelyeket átvivünk a  $k_1, k_2, k_3$  irányokba.

az  $u$  a forgás szöglet az A tengely körül az  $u$  irányba nézőleg az  $u$  irányú forgás  
 irányában

$v$  ----- B ----- a B -----

$w$  ----- C ----- C -----

az ABC tengelyek körül <sup>A körül</sup>  $u$  forgással átvivünk  $A'A'C'$  rendszer  
 alakos. az irány koszinuszok listája -

1)

	A	B	C
A'	1	0	0
B'	0	$\cos u$	$\sin u$
C'	0	$-\sin u$	$\cos u$

az  $A'A'C'$  rendszer B' körül  $v$  forgással átvivünk  $A''B''C''$  rendszerbe

2)

	A'	B'	C'
A''	$\cos v$	0	$-\sin v$
B''	0	1	0
C''	$\sin v$	0	$\cos v$

az  $A''B''C''$  rendszer C' körül  $w$  forgással átvivünk  $A'''B'''C'''$  rendszerbe ismét  
 a  $k_1, k_2, k_3$  <sup>irány</sup> irányába.

3)

	A''	B''	C''
A'''	$\cos w$	$\sin w$	0
B'''	$-\sin w$	$\cos w$	0
C'''	0	0	1

a  $\cos \varphi = dd' + pp' + rr'$  felül alyogyan kiegészítünk a) és b) betűvel:

4)

	A	B	C
A''	$+ \cos v$	$+ \sin u \sin v$	$- \sin v \cos u$
B''	0	$+ \cos u$	$+ \sin u$
C''	$+ \sin v$	$- \sin u \cos v$	$+ \cos u \cos v$

és kiegészítünk c) és d) betűvel.

	A	B	C
A''' (K <sub>1</sub> )	$+ \cos v \cos w$	$+ \sin u \sin v \cos w$ $+ \cos u \sin w$	$- \sin v \cos u \cos w$ $+ \sin u \sin w$
B''' (K <sub>2</sub> )	$- \cos v \sin w$	$- \sin u \sin v \sin w$ $+ \cos u \cos w$	$+ \cos u \sin v \sin w$ $+ \sin u \cos w$
C''' (K <sub>3</sub> )	$\sin v$	$- \sin u \cos v$	$+ \cos u \cos v$

(Melyekből úgy ~~képezünk~~ és szimmetriánál a fagyatásuk sorrendje köztük lesz), a specius kiegészítés

30)

$$\begin{aligned}
 d_1 &= + \cos v \cos w \\
 p_1 &= + \sin u \sin v \cos w + \cos u \sin w \\
 v_1 &= - \cos u \sin v \cos w + \sin u \sin w \\
 d_2 &= - \cos v \sin w \\
 p_2 &= - \sin u \sin v \sin w + \cos u \cos w \\
 v_2 &= + \cos u \sin v \sin w + \sin u \cos w \\
 d_3 &= + \sin v \\
 p_3 &= - \sin u \cos v \\
 v_3 &= + \cos u \cos v
 \end{aligned}$$

# Egy tengelyű magneseo test.

Alkalmazunk vonasköröly tennél  $K_2 = K_3$  és az  $A$  vj  $K_1$  körüli

forrásra  $u=0$  akkor 30 bit len:

$$d_1 = + \cos v \cos w$$

$$\mu_1 = + \sin w$$

$$v_1 = - \sin v \cos w$$

$$d_2 = - \cos v \sin w$$

$$\mu_2 = + \cos w$$

$$v_2 = + \sin v \sin w$$

$$d_3 = + \sin v$$

$$\mu_3 = 0$$

$$v_3 = + \cos v$$

31

és a 3) egyenletét alaggyúim

$$a_{11} = K_1 \cos^2 v \cos^2 w + K_2 (\sin^2 v + \cos^2 v \sin^2 w)$$

$$a_{22} = K_1 \sin^2 w + K_2 \cos^2 w$$

$$a_{33} = K_1 \sin^2 v \cos^2 w + K_2 (\cos^2 v + \sin^2 v \sin^2 w)$$

$$a_{12} = K_1 \cos v \sin w \cos w - K_2 \cos v \sin w \cos w$$

$$a_{23} = -K_1 \sin v \sin w \cos w + K_2 \sin v \sin w \cos w$$

$$a_{31} = -K_1 \sin v \cos v \cos^2 w + K_2 \sin v \cos v \cos^2 w$$

32,

és

$$a_{11} = (K_1 - K_2) \cos^2 v \cos^2 w + K_2$$

$$a_{22} = (K_1 - K_2) \sin^2 w + K_2$$

$$a_{33} = (K_1 - K_2) \sin^2 v \cos^2 w + K_2$$

$$a_{12} = (K_1 - K_2) \cos v \frac{1}{2} \sin 2w$$

$$a_{23} = (K_1 - K_2) \sin v \frac{1}{2} \sin 2w$$

$$a_{31} = (K_1 - K_2) \frac{1}{2} \sin 2v \cos^2 w$$

33,

A test egyenletjén valószínű kritériumok.

A 33) egyenlet két oldaljától kezdve  $\cos w = \frac{a_{23} \cos v}{a_{31}} \dots 34)$

és az értékek segítségével kell tudni a  $\sin w$  nagy számítását

34) két képlet:

$$\cos^2 w = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{a_{23}}{a_{31}}\right)^2 \cos^2 v}$$

$$\sin^2 w = \frac{\left(\frac{a_{23}}{a_{31}}\right)^2 \cos^2 v}{1 + \left(\frac{a_{23}}{a_{31}}\right)^2 \cos^2 v}$$

$$\sin w \cos w = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2w = \frac{\frac{a_{23}}{a_{31}} \cos v}{1 + \left(\frac{a_{23}}{a_{31}}\right)^2 \cos^2 v}$$

34'

A 32) első 4 egyenletéből az  $k_1$  és  $k_2$  értékei

$$a_{11} - a_{22} = (k_1 - k_2)(\cos^2 v \cos^2 w - \sin^2 w)$$

$$a_{33} - a_{22} = (k_1 - k_2)(\sin^2 v \cos^2 w - \sin^2 w)$$

$$a_{12} = (k_1 - k_2) \cos v \frac{1}{2} \sin 2w$$

és azután:

$$\frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{a_{12}} = \frac{1 - \left(\frac{a_{22}}{a_{31}}\right)^2}{\left(\frac{a_{23}}{a_{31}}\right)} \dots 35)$$

$$\frac{a_{33} - a_{22}}{a_{12}} = \frac{\sin^2 v - \left(\frac{a_{22}}{a_{31}}\right)^2 \cos^2 v}{\cos^2 v \frac{a_{23}}{a_{31}}}$$

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és ebből

$$\cos^2 v = \frac{1}{\frac{a_{33} - a_{22}}{a_{12}} \frac{a_{23}}{a_{31}} + 1 + \left(\frac{a_{22}}{a_{31}}\right)^2} \dots 36)$$

A 35) egyenlet egyenletjén szigorú kritériumok de nem szigorú kritériumok.

34) és 36) két képletből  $\cos v$  és  $\sin w$  értéke

33) két  $k_1$  és  $k_2$

Eljárás egy tokinálépisímetől kezdve kezdésével.

$a_{11}$   $a_{22}$   $a_{33}$   $a_{12}$  és  $\frac{a_{22}}{a_{31}}$  (a<sub>2</sub> 2U) vagy 19) egyenletből alapján tehát olyan mágneses hatókkal megfigyelték  $\lambda_{2,1}$  sik könt simmetrikus és a külső mágnes (föld) erő kompenzációra való.

Kezdetben úgy ~~gyártottak~~ elvettünk - e<sub>2</sub> 35) egyenletet és a szögben mérve. Ennek helye a test lehet egy bizonyos  $\alpha$  tartományban.

$$\cos^2 \nu = \frac{1}{\frac{a_{33} - a_{22}}{a_{12}} \frac{a_{22}}{a_{31}} + 1 + \left(\frac{a_{22}}{a_{31}}\right)^2} \quad \dots \quad 36)$$

$$\text{és } \cos^2 \omega = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{a_{22}}{a_{31}}\right)^2 \cos^2 \nu} \quad \dots \quad 34')$$

és ezután  $\cos^2 \nu$  és  $\cos^2 \omega$  is  $\pm \nu$  és  $\pm \omega$  függvényeként és ezután a 33) egyenletet elvettük négyzetbe  $k_1$  és  $k_2$ -t (ad libitum), például

$$a_{11} - a_{33} = (k_1 - k_2) \cos 2\nu \cos^2 \omega$$

$$a_{22} = k_1 - (k_1 - k_2) \cos^2 \omega \quad \text{is ebből}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} k_1 - k_2 &= \frac{a_{11} - a_{33}}{\cos 2\nu \cos^2 \omega} \\ k_1 &= a_{22} + \frac{a_{11} - a_{33}}{\cos 2\nu} \end{aligned} \right.$$

A  $\cos^2 \omega$ -nak megfelelő helyen mindig lehet  $+(W)_a$  vagy  $-(W)_a$ , melyek a külső könt egy köntön észlelték dönti el.

A testet jóval a kezdeti könt (W)<sub>a</sub> val előre fogatjuk állítani.

ha  $\omega = +(W)_a$  akkor 33 bit)

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a_{11}' &= (k_1 - k_2) \cos^2 \nu \cos^2 2(W)_a + k_2 \\ a_{22}' &= (k_1 - k_2) \sin^2 2(W)_a + k_2 \\ a_{33}' &= (k_1 - k_2) \sin^2 \nu \cos^2 2(W)_a + k_2 \\ a_{12}' &= (k_1 - k_2) \cos \nu \frac{1}{2} \sin 4(W)_a \\ a_{23}' &= (k_1 - k_2) \sin \nu \frac{1}{2} \sin 4(W)_a \\ a_{31}' &= (k_1 - k_2) \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\nu \cos^2 2(W)_a \end{aligned} \right\}$$

ha pedig  $\omega = -(W)_a$  akkor

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a_{11}' &= (k_1 - k_2) \cos^2 \nu + k_2 \\ a_{22}' &= k_2 \\ a_{33}' &= (k_1 - k_2) \sin^2 \nu + k_2 \\ a_{12}' &= 0 \\ a_{23}' &= 0 \\ a_{31}' &= (k_1 - k_2) \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin 2\nu\right) \end{aligned} \right\} \frac{a_{22}'}{a_{31}'} = 0$$

A 20 egyenletből az  $F_i$  el meghatározható. Bizonyítsuk  
 az  $a_i$  értékeket. A ki adott négy a második csoport  
 irányos, akkor a  $\omega^2 \omega$ -nak megfelelő érték  $-(\omega)_2$  henger töltés,  
 ha a második csoport nem irányos akkor, a  $\omega^2 \omega$ -nak megfelel  $+(\omega)_2$  henger töltés.  
 Itt a  $\omega^2 \omega$  nek megfelelő értéke megegyezik a 24) n. sz.

$$\cos v = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{a_{12}}{a_{31}}\right)} \text{tg } \omega$$

Egyenlet alapján  $\omega$ -nak pontos értékét meghatározhatjuk.  
 az előzőekben a pontok  $v$  henger - e vagy tengely.  
 (A henger töltés előjele, vagy a pontok töltés henger vagy tengely  
 vektor. mindig előjeles a tengely felvétel (nem irányos) megjelölés-  
 tésére)

A test egyenletrendszerének egy újabb (Döntő) kritériumát  
 megadjuk ha csak utána a testet tengelyvel függőlegesen helyezzük  
 el a helyén ismét alá. Akkor ugyanis egyenletrendszer  
 csillában a 22) operáció (lásd ha  $\omega = 0$   $v = 90^\circ$ )

$$a_{11} = k_2 \quad a_{22} = k_2 \quad a_{33} = k_1$$

$$a_{12}, a_{23}, a_{31} = 0$$

is a 20) operáció

$$F_i = \left[ k_2 \omega l \sum_m \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \right)_m + k_1 \omega l \sum_m \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)_m \right] \sin \delta$$

El kéne dönteni a egyenletrendszer két sorát, a testet  
 végre ismételjük u. v. k. u. is így a 22) operáció alapján  
 minde k. a.

Häufigkeitsgleichung der Attributionsmethode

Derivaten der Ableitung der Eigenschaften der Verteilung.

1. Teil der Teste zeigen  $k_1 = k_2$  ist ein 11 (aus 3) Eigenschaften

$$a_{11} = (k_1 - k_2) d_1^2 + k_2$$

$$a_{22} = (k_1 - k_2) p_1^2 + k_2$$

$$a_{33} = (k_1 - k_2) v_1^2 + k_2$$

$$a_{12} = (k_1 - k_2) d_1 p_1$$

$$a_{23} = (k_1 - k_2) p_1 v_1$$

$$a_{31} = (k_1 - k_2) v_1 d_1$$

ha a 1. Prüfung von  $d$ ,  $p$  und  $v$  (Befehl)  $\varphi$

$$d_1 = \cos \varphi \cos d$$

$$\cos v \cos w$$

$$p_1 = \cos \varphi \sin d$$

$$\cos v \sin w$$

$$v_1 = \sin \varphi$$

$$- \sin w$$

ist  $i, j$

$$a_{11} = k_2 + (k_1 - k_2) \cos^2 \varphi \cos^2 d$$

$$a_{22} = k_2 + (k_1 - k_2) \cos^2 \varphi \sin^2 d$$

$$a_{33} = k_2 + (k_1 - k_2) \sin^2 \varphi$$

$$a_{12} = (k_1 - k_2) \cos^2 \varphi \frac{\sin 2d}{2}$$

$$a_{23} = (k_1 - k_2) \sin d \frac{\sin 2\varphi}{2}$$

$$a_{31} = (k_1 - k_2) \cos d \frac{\sin 2\varphi}{2}$$

Projeksi W, V, U domainkan

Projeksi 2 kerucut W dan -

	A	B	C
A'	cos w	sin w	0
B'	-sin w	cos w	0
C'	0	0	1

Projeksi y kerucut V -

	A'	B'	C'
A''	cos v	0	-sin v
B''	0	1	0
C''	sin v	0	cos v

Projeksi x kerucut U - val.

	A''	B''	C''
A'''	1	0	0
B'''	0	cos u	sin u
C'''	0	-sin u	cos u

	A	B	C
A''	cos v cos w	sin w cos v	-sin v
B''	-sin w	+cos w	0
C''	sin v cos w	sin v sin w	cos v

φ secara negatif

$v = -\phi$   
 $w = \lambda$   
 $u = \text{angle}$

	A	B	C
A'''	+ cos v cos w	+ sin w cos v	- sin v
B'''	- cos u sin w + sin u sin v cos w	+ cos u cos w + sin u sin v sin w	+ sin u cos v
C'''	+ sin u sin w + cos u sin v cos w	- sin u cos w + cos u sin v sin w	+ cos u cos v



Ms 5102/2

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A Könyvtári osztálynak

Magyarság-állami megkezdéséről

Vegyesek (Értekezések)

$\sin \alpha$	$\cos \alpha$	$\sin 2\alpha$	$\cos 2\alpha$	$\sin 3\alpha$	$\cos 3\alpha$
$-a_{23} yz$	$-a_{23} xz$	$+a_{11} - a_{11}(y^2 - x^2)$	$+a_{11} - a_{22} 2xy$	$-a_{11} - a_{22} \left[ x \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) - 2y \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right]$	$+a_{11} - a_{22} \left[ y \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) + 2x \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right]$
$-a_{31} xz$	$+a_{31} yz$	$-2a_{12} xy$	$+a_{12}(y^2 - x^2)$	$-a_{12} \left[ y \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) + 2x \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right]$	$-a_{12} \left[ x \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) - 2y \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right]$
$-\frac{a_{11} + a_{22}}{2} \left[ x \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} + y \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right]$	$+\frac{a_{11} + a_{22}}{2} \left[ x \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} + y \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right]$	$-a_{23} \left[ x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 2z \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right]$	$-a_{23} \left[ z \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right]$		
$-\frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{2} x \frac{\partial z}{\partial z}$	$+\frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{2} y \frac{\partial z}{\partial z}$	$-a_{31} \left[ z \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right]$	$+a_{31} \left[ x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 2z \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right]$		
$-a_{33} z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$	$+a_{33} z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$				

$y$        $\frac{\partial y}{\partial z}$        $\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}$   
 $\frac{\partial y}{\partial z}$        $\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}$

$\sin \alpha$	$\cos \alpha$	$\sin 2\alpha$	$\cos 2\alpha$	$\sin \alpha \sin 2\alpha$	$\sin \alpha \cos 2\alpha$	$\cos \alpha \sin 2\alpha$	$\cos \alpha \cos 2\alpha$
$-a_{23} yz$	$-a_{23} xz$	$+\frac{a_{11}-a_{22}}{2}(y^2-x^2)$	$\frac{a_{11}-a_{22}}{2} 2xy$	$-\frac{a_{11}-a_{22}}{2} (x\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial x}{\partial x})$	$-\frac{a_{11}-a_{22}}{2} (x\frac{\partial x}{\partial x} - y\frac{\partial y}{\partial x})$	$+\frac{a_{11}-a_{22}}{2} (x\frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + y\frac{\partial x}{\partial y})$	$+\frac{a_{11}-a_{22}}{2} (x\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} - y\frac{\partial y}{\partial y})$
$-a_{31} xz$	$+a_{31} yz$	$-2a_{12} xy$	$+a_{12}(y^2-x^2)$	$+a_{12} (x\frac{\partial x}{\partial x} - y\frac{\partial y}{\partial x})$	$-a_{12} (x\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial x}{\partial x})$	$-a_{12} (x\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} - y\frac{\partial y}{\partial y})$	$+a_{12} (x\frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + y\frac{\partial x}{\partial y})$
$-\frac{a_{11}+a_{22}}{2} (x\frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial y}{\partial x})$	$+\frac{a_{11}+a_{22}}{2} (x\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} + y\frac{\partial y}{\partial y})$						
$-a_{33} z\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$	$+a_{33} z\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$			$+\frac{1}{2} \cos \alpha$	$-\frac{1}{2} \sin \alpha$	$+\frac{1}{2} \sin \alpha$	$+\frac{1}{2} \cos \alpha$
				$-\frac{1}{2} \cos 3\alpha$	$+\frac{1}{2} \sin 3\alpha$	$+\frac{1}{2} \sin 3\alpha$	$+\frac{1}{2} \cos 3\alpha$

$\sin^2 \alpha$ $+ a_{23} \left( z \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)$ $- a_{31} \left( z \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)$ $+ \frac{1}{2}$ $- \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\alpha$	$\cos^2 \alpha$ $+ a_{23} \left( z \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)$ $+ a_{31} \left( z \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)$ $+ \frac{1}{2}$ $+ \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\alpha$	$\sin \alpha \cos \alpha$ $- a_{23} \left( z \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)$ $- a_{31} \left( z \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)$ $+ a_{31} \left( z \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)$ $\frac{1}{2} \sin 2\alpha$
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$$\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\alpha$$

$$\sin \alpha \sin 2\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \cos \alpha - \frac{1}{2} \cos 3\alpha$$

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

$$\cos^2 \alpha = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\alpha$$

$$\cos \alpha \sin 2\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \sin \alpha + \frac{1}{2} \sin 3\alpha$$

$$\cos \alpha \cos 2\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \cos \alpha + \frac{1}{2} \cos 3\alpha$$

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

$$\sin \alpha \cos 2\alpha = \sin \alpha \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^3 \alpha = \frac{1}{4} \sin \alpha + \frac{1}{4} \sin 3\alpha + \frac{1}{4} \sin \alpha - \frac{3}{4} \sin \alpha$$

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

$$\cos \alpha \cos 2\alpha = \cos^3 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha \cos \alpha = \frac{1}{4} \cos 3\alpha + \frac{3}{4} \cos \alpha + \frac{1}{4} \cos 3\alpha - \frac{1}{4} \cos 3\alpha$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - \frac{a_{11} + a_{22}}{2} \left[ x \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right] + \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{4} \left\{ x \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) + y \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right) \right\} \sin \alpha \\
 & + \frac{a_{11} + a_{22}}{2} \left[ x \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} + y \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right] + \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{4} \left\{ -x \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right) - y \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) \right\} \cos \alpha
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\cancel{y} \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$$

$$\cancel{y} \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right) - y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$$

$$a_{22} = (k_1 - k_2) + k_2 - (k_1 - k_2) \cos^2 \omega = k_1 - (k_1 - k_2) \cos^2 \omega$$

$$a_{11} - a_{22} = (k_1 - k_2) \cos^2 \omega$$

$$k_1 = a_{22} + \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{\cos^2 \omega}$$

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$$a_{11} = a_{22} = (k_1 - k_2) \cos^2 \omega$$

$$a_{33} - a_{22} = (k_1 - k_2) \sin^2 \omega$$

$$a_{11} = k_2$$

$$a_{22} = k_2$$

$$a_{33} = k_1$$

$$a_{12} = 0$$

$$a_{23} = 0$$

$$a_{31} = 0$$

$$\frac{a_{11} + a_{22}}{2} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} - \frac{a_{11}}{2} l \left( X \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{2} X \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right) \\ - \frac{a_{22}}{2} l \left( Y \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} - \frac{1}{2} Y \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right) \end{array} \right.$$

$$- \frac{a_{11}}{2} \left[ X \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + Y \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} - \frac{1}{2} (X \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - Y \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y}) \right] = - \frac{a_{11}}{4} \left[ X \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + 3Y \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right]$$

$$- \frac{a_{22}}{2} \left[ X \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + Y \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{2} (X \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - Y \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y}) \right] = - \frac{a_{22}}{4} \left[ 3X \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - Y \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right]$$

$$- \frac{a_{11} + a_{22}}{2} \left( X \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + Y \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right) =$$

$$+ \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{4} \left( X \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - Y \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$+ \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{4} \left( X \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} + Y \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$X \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} + Y \frac{\partial X}{\partial x}$$

$$X \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} + Y \frac{\partial X}{\partial x}$$

$$- \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{4} X \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{4} Y \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$- \frac{a_{11} + a_{22}}{2} X \frac{\partial X}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{4} \left( X \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right) \right)$$

$$\frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{4} \left( Y \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} \right) \right)$$

ha w függésben van

$$\frac{F_1}{w} = \frac{a'_{11} - a'_{22}}{2} \left[ (2xy) \cos 2(\alpha + \Delta w) + (y^2 - x^2) \sin 2(\alpha + \Delta w) \right] \\ + a'_{12} \left[ (y^2 - x^2) \cos 2(\alpha + \Delta w) - (2xy) \sin 2(\alpha + \Delta w) \right] \\ + a'_{23} \left[ (xz) \cos(\alpha + \Delta w) - (yz) \sin(\alpha + \Delta w) \right] \\ + a'_{31} \left[ (yz) \cos(\alpha + \Delta w) + (xz) \sin(\alpha + \Delta w) \right]$$

$$\frac{a'_{11} + a'_{22}}{2} \left( x \frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha} + y \frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} \right) \quad \text{a ből}$$

$$+ a'_{33} z \frac{\partial z}{\partial \alpha}$$

~~$$a'_{11} = (k_1 - k_2) \cos^2(\alpha) \cos^2 w + k_2$$

$$a'_{22} = (k_1 - k_2) \sin^2 w + k_2$$

$$a'_{33} = (k_1 - k_2) \sin^2(\alpha + \Delta \alpha) \cos^2 w + k_2$$

$$a'_{12} = (k_1 - k_2) \cos(\alpha + \Delta \alpha) \frac{1}{2} \sin 2w$$

$$a'_{23} = (k_1 - k_2) \sin(\alpha + \Delta \alpha) \frac{1}{2} \sin 2w$$

$$a'_{31} = (k_1 - k_2) \frac{1}{2} \sin 2(\alpha + \Delta \alpha) \cos w$$~~

$k_1, c_1$

$v = 90^\circ$

$a_{11} = k_2$

$a_{22} = k_2$

$a_{33} = k_1$

$$a_{11} = (k_1 - k_2) \cos^2 w + k_2$$

$$a_{22} = (k_1 - k_2) \sin^2 w + k_2$$

$$a_{33} = k_2$$

$$a_{12} = (k_1 - k_2) \frac{1}{2} \sin 2w$$

$$a_{13} = 0$$

$$a_{31} = 0$$

$$a_{11} = k_2$$

$$a_{22} = k_1$$

$$a_{33} = k_1$$

$$a_{12} \left. \begin{array}{l} a_{13} \\ a_{31} \end{array} \right\} = 0$$

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	$x$	$y$	$z$
$x'''$	$\cos v \cos w$	$+\sin u \sin v \cos w$ $+\cos u \sin w$	$-\sin v \cos u \cos w$ $+\sin u \sin w$
$y'''$	$-\cos v \sin w$	$-\sin u \sin v \sin w$ $+\cos u \cos w$	$+\cos u \sin v \sin w$ $+\sin u \cos w$
$z'''$	$\sin v$	$-\sin u \cos v$	$\cos u \cos v$

$$\alpha_1 \quad \lambda_1 = +\cos v \cos w$$

$$\alpha_2 \quad \mu_1 = +\sin u \sin v \cos w + \cos u \sin w$$

$$\alpha_3 \quad \nu_1 = -\cos u \sin v \cos w + \sin u \sin w$$

$$\beta_1 \quad \lambda_2 = -\cos v \sin w$$

$$\beta_2 \quad \mu_2 = -\sin u \sin v \sin w + \cos u \cos w$$

$$\beta_3 \quad \nu_2 = +\cos u \sin v \sin w + \sin u \cos w$$

$$\gamma_1 \quad \lambda_3 = +\sin v$$

$$\gamma_2 \quad \mu_3 = -\sin u \cos v$$

$$\gamma_3 \quad \nu_3 = +\cos u \cos v$$

~~$$\lambda_1 = \cos v$$~~

~~$$\mu_1 = \sin u \sin v$$~~

~~$$\nu_1 = -\cos u \sin v$$~~

~~$$\lambda_2 = 0$$~~

~~$$\mu_2 = \cos u$$~~

~~$$\nu_2 = \sin u$$~~

~~$$\lambda_3 = \sin v$$~~

~~$$\mu_3 = -\sin u \cos v$$~~

~~$$\nu_3 = \cos u \cos v$$~~

Eigenwertgleichung  $K_1 a_1 x + K_2 a_2 x + K_3 a_3 x = 0$

$$a_{11} = +\cos v \cos w$$

$$a_{12} = +\sin w$$

$$a_{13} = -\sin v \cos w$$

$$a_{21} = -\cos v \sin w$$

$$a_{22} = +\cos w$$

$$a_{23} = +\sin v \sin w$$

$$a_{31} = +\sin v$$

$$a_{32} = 0$$

$$a_{33} = \cos v$$

$$a_{11} = K_1 \cos^2 v \cos^2 w + K_2 (\sin^2 v + \cos^2 v \sin^2 w)$$

$$a_{22} = K_1 \sin^2 w + K_2 \cos^2 w$$

$$a_{33} = K_1 \sin^2 v \cos^2 w + K_2 (\cos^2 v + \sin^2 v \sin^2 w)$$

$$a_{12} = K_1 \cos v \sin w \cos w - K_2 \cos v \sin w \cos w = K_1 - K_2$$

$$a_{13} = -K_1 \sin v \sin w \cos w + K_2 \sin v \sin w \cos w$$

$$a_{31} = -K_1 \sin v \cos v \cos w + K_2 \sin v \cos v (\cos^2 w)$$



$k_1 - k_2$        $k_2$

- 1)  $a_{11} = (k_1 - k_2) \cos^2 v \cos^2 w + k_2$
- 2)  $a_{22} = (k_1 - k_2) \sin^2 v \cos^2 w + k_2$
- 3)  $a_{33} = (k_1 - k_2) \sin^2 v \sin^2 w + k_2$
- 4)  $a_{12} = (k_1 - k_2) \cos v \frac{1}{2} \sin 2w$
- 5)  $a_{23} = -(k_1 - k_2) \sin v \frac{1}{2} \sin 2w$
- 6)  $a_{31} = -(k_1 - k_2) \frac{1}{2} \sin 2w \cos^2 w$

$$a_{11} - a_{22} = (k_1 - k_2) \cos^2 w$$

$$a_{11} + a_{33} = (k_1 - k_2) \cos^2 w + 2k_2$$

$$a_{11} + a_{33} = (k_1 - k_2) \cos^2 w + 2a_{22} = 2(k_1 - k_2) \sin^2 w$$

$$\tan v = -\frac{a_{23}}{a_{12}} \quad \tan w = +\frac{a_{23}}{a_{31}} \cos v + \sin(k_1 - k_2)$$

$$a_{11} - a_{22} = (k_1 - k_2) \cos^2 v \cos^2 w - (k_1 - k_2) + (k_1 - k_2) \cos^2 w$$

$$a_{33} - a_{22} = (k_1 - k_2) \sin^2 v \cos^2 w - (k_1 - k_2) + (k_1 - k_2) \cos^2 w$$

$$\frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{a_{33} - a_{22}} = \frac{-1 + \cos w (1 + \cos v)}{-1 + \cos w (1 + \sin v)}$$

$$-\frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{a_{33} - a_{22}} + (1 + \sin^2 v) \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{a_{33} - a_{22}} \cos^2 w = -1 + (1 + \cos^2 v) \cos^2 w$$

$$1 - \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{a_{33} - a_{22}} = \left[ (1 + \cos^2 v) - (1 + \sin^2 v) \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{a_{33} - a_{22}} \right] \cos^2 w$$

$$\frac{a_{33} - a_{11}}{a_{33} - a_{22}} = \left[ \left( \frac{2a_{12}^2 + a_{23}^2}{a_{12}^2 + a_{23}^2} \right) - \frac{2a_{23}^2 + a_{12}^2}{a_{12}^2 + a_{23}^2} \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{a_{33} - a_{22}} \right] \cos^2 w$$

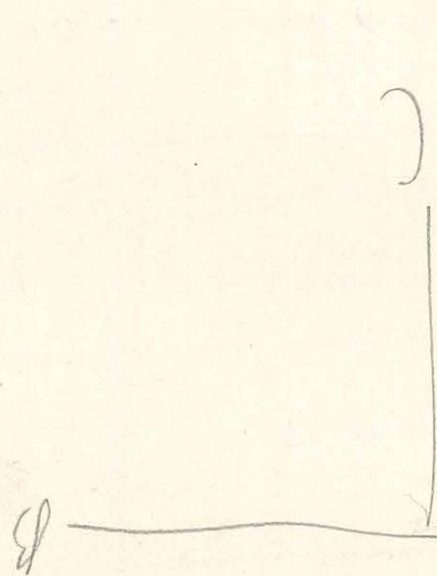
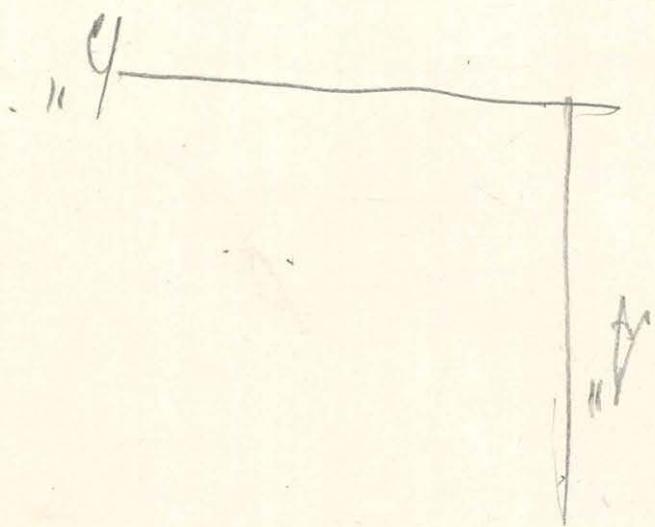
$$(a_{12}^2 + a_{23}^2)(a_{33} - a_{11}) = \left( 2a_{12}^2 a_{33} + a_{23}^2 a_{33} - 2a_{12}^2 a_{22} - \frac{a_{12}^2 a_{23}^2}{a_{12}^2 + a_{23}^2} \right) \cos^2 w$$

$$\left( -2a_{23}^2 a_{11} - a_{12}^2 a_{11} + 2a_{23}^2 a_{22} + \frac{a_{12}^2 a_{23}^2}{a_{12}^2 + a_{23}^2} \right) \cos^2 w$$

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	A	B	C
A''	$+\cos v$	$+\sin u \sin v$	$-\cos u \sin v$
B''	0	$+\cos u$	$+\sin u$
C''	$+\sin v$	$-\sin u \cos v$	$\cos u \cos v$

	A'	B	C'
A'''	$+\cos v \cos w$	$+\sin u \sin v \cos w$ $+\cos u \sin w$	$-\cos u \sin v \cos w$ $+\sin u \sin w$
B'''	$-\cos v \sin w$	$-\sin u \sin v \sin w$ $+\cos u \cos w$	$+\cos u \sin v \sin w$ $+\sin u \cos w$
C'''	$+\sin v$	$-\sin u \cos v$	$+\cos u \cos v$

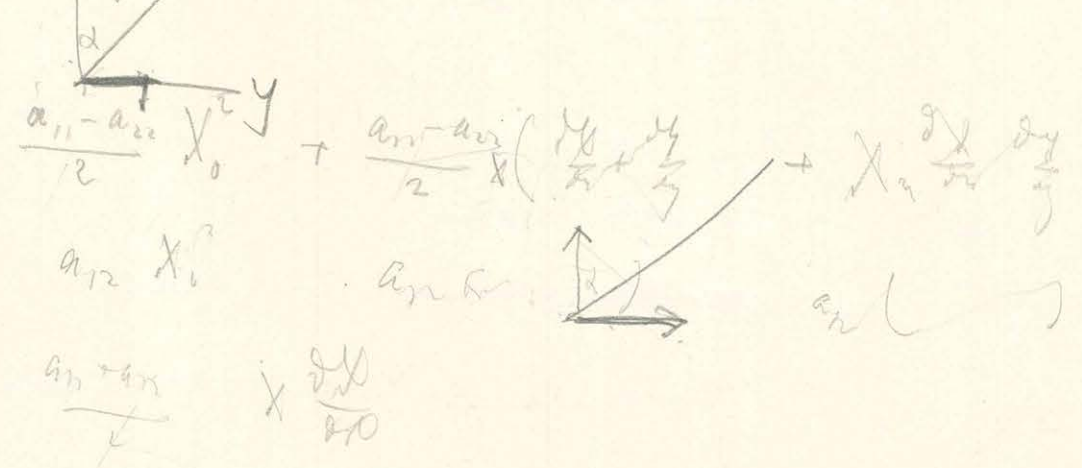


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$$F_1 = \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{2} w \left( -X_m^2 \sin 2\alpha + \frac{1}{2} X_m \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x_m} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y_m} \right) \sin \alpha - \frac{1}{2} X_m \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial y_m} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x_m} \right) \sin 2\alpha \right)$$

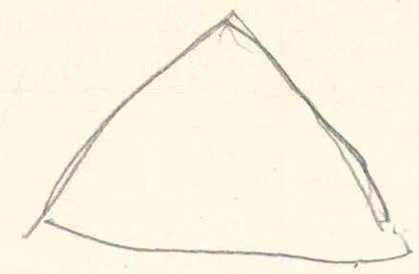
$$a_{12} w \left( -X_m^2 \cos 2\alpha + \frac{1}{2} X_m \left( \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x_m} + \frac{\partial X}{\partial y_m} \right) \cos \alpha - \frac{1}{2} X_m \left( \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y_m} - \frac{\partial X}{\partial x_m} \right) \sin 2\alpha \right)$$

$$+ \frac{a_{11} + a_{22}}{2} w \left( -X_m \frac{\partial X}{\partial x_m} \sin \alpha \right)$$



$$\frac{1}{2} X_m^2 \sin^2 \alpha + \frac{1}{2} X_m \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \sin^2 \alpha + \frac{1}{2} X_m \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \cos^2 \alpha$$

$$- X \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + \frac{1}{2} X \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + \frac{1}{2} X \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \sin \alpha \cos \alpha$$





$\alpha + w$



hasár vagy fogócska alakú

12) egyenlőség,  $\alpha$  helyén  $(\alpha + w)$

Allé ismét van fogócska

~~A-k helyén  $\alpha$  helyén  $\alpha + w$  A' esetében a 32) ban~~

~~meghagyva w-t. (A-k helyén  $\alpha + w$  helyén  $\alpha + w + w$ )~~

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_{12} = (k_1 - k_2) \cos v \frac{1}{c} \sin 2w = \\ \frac{a_{13}}{a_{21}} = \frac{\tan w}{\cos v} \end{array} \right.$$

$$a_{12} \frac{a_{13}}{a_{21}} = (k_1 - k_2) \sin^2 w$$

$\sin w \cos w$

$$\frac{a_{12}}{\frac{a_{13}}{a_{21}}} = (k_1 - k_2) \cos^2 v \cos^2 w$$

ha w nagyobb akkor v nagyobb

ha w kisebb akkor v kisebb

miel  $\alpha = 0$  a 12) egyenlet adja

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{\partial X}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial \alpha} = 0$$

B. 14) alapján a 12) ben leendő

$$(2xy + x \frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha} - y \frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha}) = X_{M_0}^2 \sin 2\delta + X_{M_0} \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_{M_0} \left( -\frac{1}{4} \sin \delta + \frac{3}{4} \sin 3\delta \right) + H \left\{ 2X_{M_0} \sin \delta + \frac{3}{4} l \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_{M_0} \sin 2\delta \right\}$$

$$(y^2 - x^2 + x \frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha} + y \frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha}) = -X_{M_0}^2 \cos 2\delta + X_{M_0} \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_{M_0} \left( \frac{1}{4} \cos \delta - \frac{3}{4} \cos 3\delta \right) + H \left( -2X_{M_0} \cos \delta - H + l \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_{M_0} \left( \frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{4} \cos 2\delta \right) \right)$$

$$\left( -x \frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha} + 2 \frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial \alpha} \right) = V \left( -X_{M_0} \cos \delta - H + l \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_{M_0} \left( \frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{4} \cos 2\delta \right) \right)$$

$$(yz + 2 \frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha} + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial \alpha}) = V \left( X_{M_0} \sin \delta + \frac{3}{4} l \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_{M_0} \sin 2\delta \right)$$

$$\left( x \frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha} + y \frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} \right) = X_{M_0} \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_{M_0} l \sin \delta + H \frac{3}{4} l \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_{M_0} \sin 2\delta$$

$$\left( z \frac{\partial z}{\partial \alpha} \right) = 0$$

15

~~Ha  $V$  és  $H$   $X$~~

15 b)l megjelölés  $H$  és  $V$  el el lehet kinyitni.

$H$  ~~kompenzálható~~  $a$  a mágneses meridiánra

helyett két egyenlő <sup>egyirányú</sup> mágneses ártól mélyebb irányba

$$+a \quad b=0 \quad c=0 \quad \text{és} \quad -a \quad b=0 \quad c=0$$

$V$  kompenzálható két egyenlő egyenlő meridián mágneses ártól

$$\text{mélyebb irányba} \quad a=0 \quad b=0 \quad +c \quad \text{és} \quad a=0 \quad b=0 \quad -c$$

$c$  kompenzálható az  $w$  köré  $h$  köré  $h$  köré  $a$  kompenzálható  
és illandóan kint

Composantă echilibrată în câmpul gravitațional terestru

$$A=0 \quad B=0 \quad C=0$$

și în funcție de coordonatele spațiale, în coordonate carteziene, în cazul unui câmp gravitațional terestru (uniform) în câmpul gravitațional terestru 15), egalitatea a două ecuații este

$$(2XY + X \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} - Y \frac{\partial X}{\partial y}) = X_{H_0}^2 \sin 2\delta + X_{H_0} \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_{H_0} \frac{L}{Y} (-\sin \delta + 3 \sin 3\delta)$$

$$(Y^2 - X^2 + X \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} + Y \frac{\partial X}{\partial y}) = -X_{H_0}^2 \cos 2\delta + X_{H_0} \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_{H_0} \frac{L}{Y} (+\cos \delta - 3 \cos 3\delta)$$

$$(-XZ + Z \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} + Y \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x}) = 0$$

$$(YZ + Z \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + X \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x}) = 0$$

$$(X \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + Y \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y}) = X_{H_0} \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_{H_0} L \sin \delta$$

$$(Z \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x}) = 0$$

în cazul în care meridianul este vertical în coordonatele terestre și  $\delta = 0$

în

$$F_1 = \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{2} \omega \left\{ X_{H_0}^2 \sin 2\delta + X_{H_0} \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_{H_0} \frac{L}{Y} (-\sin \delta + 3 \sin 3\delta) \right\}$$

$$+ a_{12} \omega \left\{ -X_{H_0}^2 \cos 2\delta + X_{H_0} \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_{H_0} \frac{L}{Y} (+\cos \delta - 3 \cos 3\delta) \right\}$$

$$+ \frac{a_{11} + a_{22}}{2} \omega X_{H_0} \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_{H_0} L \sin \delta$$

16)

În cazul în care meridianul este vertical în coordonatele terestre și  $\delta = 0$  și în cazul în care meridianul este înclinat în coordonatele terestre și  $\delta \neq 0$  și în cazul în care meridianul este înclinat în coordonatele terestre și  $\delta \neq 0$

új eset.

Ha az  $M$  magyarázat határisíkban  $x, y$  síkban  $x=0, y=0$  ahol  $x_0=0, y_0=0$   
 így mint az előző esetben a magyarázat vertikális és körpálya az  $w$ -vel  
 megközelítőleg vízszintes síkban fekszik, akkor  $\frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha} = 0, \frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} = 0$

$$(2xy + x \frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha} + y \frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha}) = 0$$

$$(y^2 - x^2 + x \frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} + y \frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha}) = 0$$

$$(-xz + z \frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial \alpha}) = 0$$

$$(yz + z \frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha} + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial \alpha}) = 0$$

$$x \frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha} + y \frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} = 0$$

$$z \frac{\partial z}{\partial \alpha} = z_{m0} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)_{m0} \sin \delta + z_{m0} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)_{m0} \cos \delta$$

és

$$F_1 = a_{33} \omega L z_{m0} \left( \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)_{m0} \sin \delta + \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)_{m0} \cos \delta \right) \quad (17)$$

új eset

Ha az  $M$  magyarázat határisíkban  $x_{m0}=0$  és  $y_{m0}=0$  ahol  $\frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha} = 0, \frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} = 0$

$$(2xy + x \frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha} - y \frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha}) = 0$$

$$(y^2 - x^2 + x \frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} + y \frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha}) = 0$$

$$(-xz + z \frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial \alpha}) = L \left\{ \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \right)_{m0} \sin^2 \delta + \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right)_{m0} \cos^2 \delta + \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right)_{m0} \sin 2\delta \right\}$$

$$(yz + z \frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha} + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial \alpha}) = L \left\{ \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \right)_{m0} - \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right)_{m0} \right\} \frac{\sin 2\delta}{2} + L \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right)_{m0} \cos 2\delta$$

$$x \frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha} + y \frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} = 0$$

$$z \frac{\partial z}{\partial \alpha} = z_{m0} \left( \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)_{m0} \sin \delta + \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)_{m0} \cos \delta \right)$$

így:

$$F_1 = a_{23} \omega L \left\{ \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \right)_{m0} \sin^2 \delta + \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right)_{m0} \cos^2 \delta + \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right)_{m0} \sin 2\delta \right\}$$

$$+ a_{31} \omega L \left\{ \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \right)_{m0} - \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right)_{m0} \right\} \frac{\sin 2\delta}{2} + \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right)_{m0} \cos 2\delta \right\}$$

$$+ a_{33} \omega L z_{m0} \left\{ \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)_{m0} \sin \delta + \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)_{m0} \cos \delta \right\}$$

(18)



Uj eset: a 16) formula esetében ~~eltekintve a~~ ~~szög~~  
 bármely irányú hatékony feltételnek hogy  $Z$  az az  $X, Y$  síkban  $= 0$   
 tehát  $Z = 0$   $\frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} = 0$  és  $\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = 0$  és  $\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = 0$

(a 16) formula ezen kívül felvett feltételnek hogy  $\left(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial x}\right)_{M_0} = \left(\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}\right)_{M_0}$  és  $\left(\frac{\partial Y}{\partial y}\right)_{M_0} = -\frac{\partial X}{\partial x}$

$$(2XY + X^2 \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - Y \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}) = X_{M_0}^2 \sin 2\vartheta + X_{M_0} l \left\{ \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial x}\right)_{M_0} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \sin \vartheta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 3\vartheta\right) - \left(\frac{\partial Y}{\partial y}\right)_{M_0} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin \vartheta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 3\vartheta\right) \right\}$$

$$(Y^2 - X^2 + X^2 \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} + Y \frac{\partial X}{\partial x}) = -X_{M_0}^2 \cos 2\vartheta + X_{M_0} l \left\{ \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial x}\right)_{M_0} \left(\frac{1}{2} \cos \vartheta - \frac{1}{2} \cos 3\vartheta\right) + \left(\frac{\partial Y}{\partial y}\right)_{M_0} \left(\frac{1}{2} \cos 3\vartheta + \frac{1}{2} \cos \vartheta\right) \right\}$$

$$(-XZ + Z \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} + Y \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x}) = 0$$

$$(YZ + Z \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + X \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x}) = 0$$

$$\left(X \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + Y \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}\right) = +X_{M_0} \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial x}\right)_{M_0} l \sin \vartheta$$

$$Z \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} = 0$$

és így

$$F_1 = \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{2} \omega \left[ X_{M_0}^2 \sin 2\vartheta + X_{M_0} l \left\{ \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial x}\right)_{M_0} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \sin \vartheta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 3\vartheta\right) - \left(\frac{\partial Y}{\partial y}\right)_{M_0} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin \vartheta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 3\vartheta\right) \right\} \right]$$

$$+ a_{22} \omega \left[ -X_{M_0}^2 \cos 2\vartheta + X_{M_0} l \left\{ \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial x}\right)_{M_0} \left(\frac{1}{2} \cos \vartheta - \frac{1}{2} \cos 3\vartheta\right) + \left(\frac{\partial Y}{\partial y}\right)_{M_0} \left(\frac{1}{2} \cos 3\vartheta + \frac{1}{2} \cos \vartheta\right) \right\} \right]$$

$$+ \frac{a_{11} + a_{22}}{2} \omega X_{M_0} \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial x}\right)_{M_0} l \sin \vartheta$$

$$K \left( X_0 \cos \delta \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_0^2} \sin^2 \delta + X_0 \sin \delta \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_0^2} (\sin^2 \delta - \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 \delta) \right) l.$$

$$K X_0 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_0^2} \left( \frac{3}{4} \cos \delta \sin^2 \delta + \sin^2 \delta - \frac{1}{2} \sin \delta \cos^2 \delta \right)$$

$$\frac{\sin \delta \left( \frac{3}{4} \cos^2 \delta + \sin^2 \delta - \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 \delta \right)}{\left( l K X_0 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_0^2} \sin \delta \left( \frac{1}{4} \cos^2 \delta + \sin^2 \delta \right) \right)}$$

$$\delta = 0 \quad 0$$

$$\delta = 45^\circ + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{5}{8}$$

$$90^\circ \quad 1$$

$$\delta = 135^\circ + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{5}{8}$$

$$\delta = 180^\circ \quad 0$$

sin u

sin u cos u

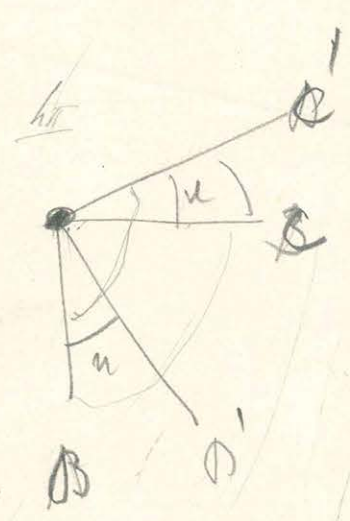
cos u

$$X_0 \sin \delta \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} l$$

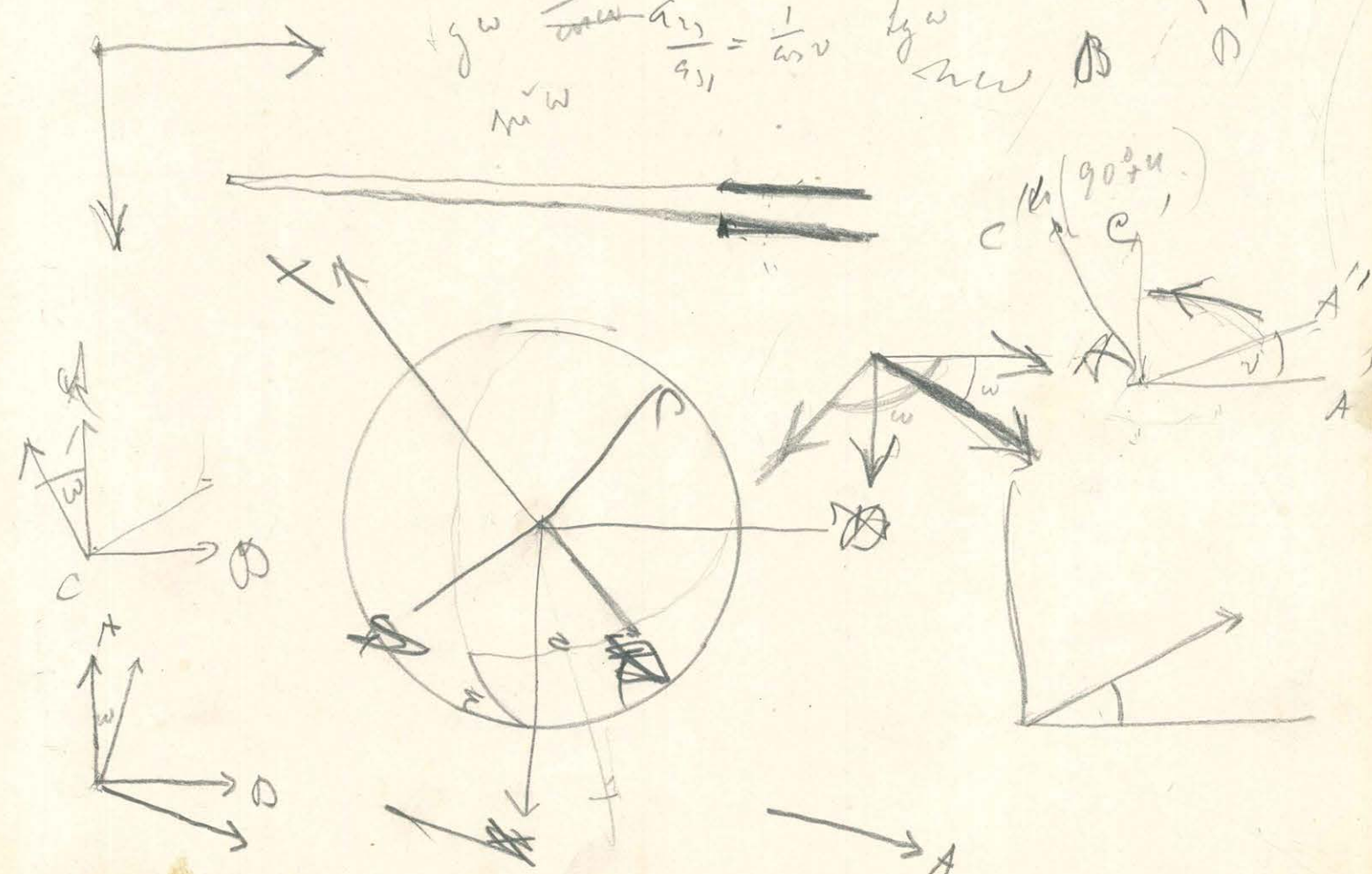
$$X_0 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_0^2} \sin^2 \delta l$$

$$X_0 \cos \delta \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} l$$

$$X_0 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_0^2} \frac{\cos^2 \delta}{2}$$



$$g^w \frac{m^w}{\cos u} a_{11} = \frac{1}{\cos u} g^w m^w$$



$$\cancel{D(+)} + X_m(+)\cancel{\sin \vartheta} + A(-)\cancel{\cos \vartheta} + X_m(-)\frac{1}{2}(\cancel{m\alpha} + m\alpha) + \cancel{D(-)} \cos \vartheta = X_m(-)\frac{1}{2}(m\alpha - m\alpha)$$

$$X_m \left[ \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial x}$$

$$+ \ell(Z_m+c) \left[ \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} m^2 \vartheta + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \cos \vartheta \right] + (X_m \cos \vartheta + D) \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} m \vartheta + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \cos \vartheta \right)$$

$$\frac{\ell}{2}(Z_m+c) \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\ell}{2}(Z_m+c) \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) \cos \vartheta + X_m \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \sin^2 \vartheta + \frac{\ell}{2} X_m \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} m^2 \vartheta + D \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} m \vartheta + D \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \cos \vartheta$$

$$\frac{\ell}{2} Z_m(+)+\frac{\ell}{2} X_m \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - X_m Z_m \cos \vartheta + \frac{\ell}{2} X_m \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \sin^2 \vartheta - \frac{\ell}{2} \left[ X_m \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + Z_m(-) \right] \cos \vartheta$$

$$\frac{\ell}{2} Z_m(+)+\frac{\ell}{2} X_m \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - X_m Z_m \cos \vartheta - \frac{\ell}{2} X_m \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \sin^2 \vartheta = \frac{\ell}{2} Z_m \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) \cos \vartheta$$

MAJYAN  
TIDORAKYOS AKADEMIKA  
KONVIVARA

$$\frac{3a_{11} + 5a_{22}}{a_{11} - a_{22}} = \frac{A}{\varepsilon}$$

$$(3a_{11} + 5a_{22})\varepsilon = (a_{11} - a_{22})A$$

5A

$$a_{22}(5\varepsilon + A) = a_{11}(A - 3\varepsilon)$$

$$a_{22} = a_{11} \frac{A - 3\varepsilon}{A + 5\varepsilon}$$

$$a_{12} = \frac{B(2A + 3\varepsilon)}{A + 5\varepsilon}$$

$$\frac{a_{12}}{3a_{11} + 5a_{22}} = \frac{B}{A}$$

$$a_{12} = \frac{B}{A} (3a_{11} + 5a_{22})$$

$$a_{12} = \frac{B}{A} (3 + 5 \frac{A - 3\varepsilon}{A + 5\varepsilon})$$

$$\frac{3A + 12\varepsilon}{A + 5\varepsilon}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = A$$

$$-(Z_m+c)(Z_m+c)$$

$$-(Z_m+c) \left[ (X_m+A) \cos \vartheta - (Z_m+c) (3m\vartheta) \right] + \frac{\ell}{2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} (1+m\vartheta) -$$

$$Z(x+mx+yma) + 17 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} m\alpha - 14 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} m\alpha + 17 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} m\alpha + 14 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} m\alpha$$

$$+ A X_m - \frac{1}{2} X_m (+)$$

$$a \neq 0$$

$$\frac{\partial K}{\partial x}$$

$$X$$

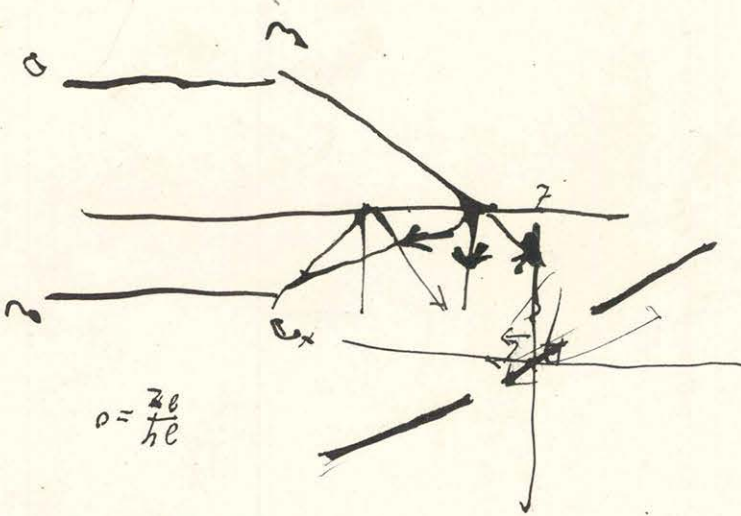
$$\begin{array}{c} \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial K}{\partial y} \\ X \\ \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \end{array}$$

Ergebnisse abhangig von ...

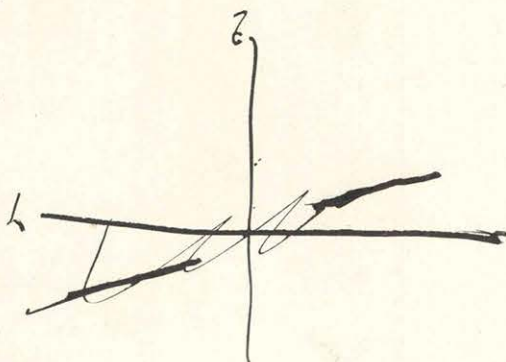
Ergebnisse abhangig von ...

Kritische Punkte ...

...



$$0 = \frac{20}{hc}$$



$$y = \frac{hc}{20}$$

$$[(\cos + 1) \frac{hc}{2} + (\cos - 1) \frac{hc}{2}] + (\cos + 1) \frac{hc}{2} + (\cos - 1) \frac{hc}{2} = 2hc$$

$$\frac{2}{\cos} [\frac{hc}{2} - \frac{hc}{2}] + hc + [(\cos + 1) \frac{hc}{2} + (\cos - 1) \frac{hc}{2}] X + \frac{1}{2} X^2 - hc$$

$$c_m \frac{hc}{2} hc + [(\cos + 1) \frac{hc}{2} + (\cos - 1) \frac{hc}{2}] X + \frac{1}{2} X^2 + X -$$

$$c_m \frac{hc}{2} hc + X + c_m (\frac{hc}{2} - \frac{hc}{2}) X + 2hc$$

$$[(\cos + 1) \frac{hc}{2} + (\cos - 1) \frac{hc}{2}] \frac{1}{2} hc + c_m \frac{hc}{2} hc + \frac{1}{2} hc + c_m (\frac{hc}{2} - \frac{hc}{2}) X + \frac{1}{2} X^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} X=0 \\ \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$c_m \frac{hc}{2} hc + \frac{1}{2} X^2$$

$$[1]$$

$$[2]$$

$$[3]$$

$$[4]$$

$$[5]$$

$$6$$

$$\begin{aligned} & [(y^2 - x^2) \cos 2\alpha + X l \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}\right) \cos \alpha \sin \alpha + Y l \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}\right) \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \\ & - 2XY \sin 2\alpha + X l \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial x}\right) \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + Y l \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial y}\right) \cos \alpha \sin \alpha \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -X/Z + Z l \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \cos^2 \alpha & \rightarrow Y l \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \\ -Y/Z + Z l \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \sin^2 \alpha & + X l \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} \sin \alpha \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} YZ & \rightarrow Z l \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial x}\right) \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + X l \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \\ -XZ + Z l \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \sin \alpha \cos \alpha & \rightarrow Y l \left(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial x}\right) \sin^2 \alpha \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X l \left\{ \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} (-\cos 3\alpha + \cos \alpha) + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} (\cos \alpha + \cos \alpha) \right\} \\ Y l \left\{ \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} (-\sin \alpha + \sin \alpha) + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} (\sin \alpha + \sin \alpha) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

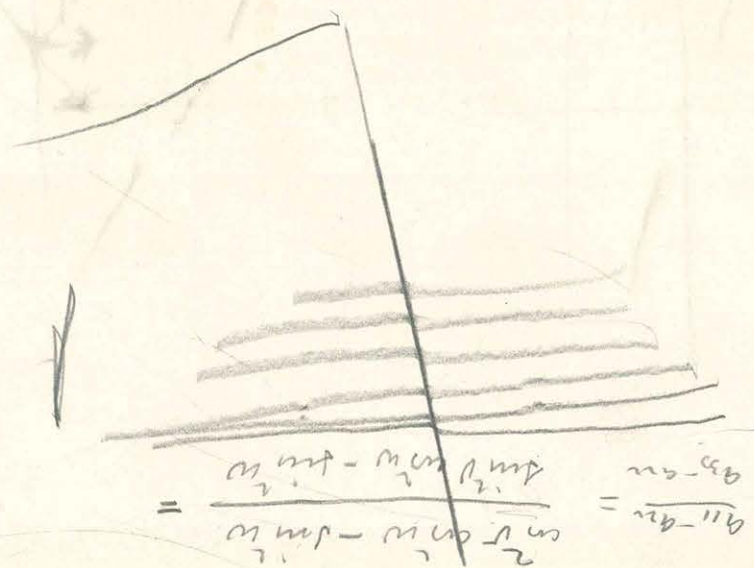
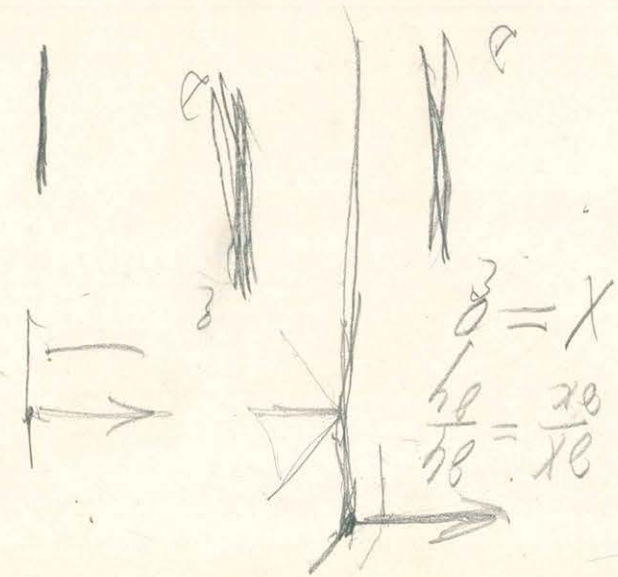
$$\begin{aligned} Z l \left\{ \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} (1 - \cos 2\alpha) + \left(\frac{\partial Y}{\partial y}\right) (1 + \cos 2\alpha) \right\} \\ Z l \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} \left[ X \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\alpha\right) - Y \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\alpha \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z l \left\{ \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right\} - Z l \left\{ \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right\} \cos \alpha \\ \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{2} l X \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} \cos \alpha - \frac{1}{2} l Y \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} \sin 2\alpha \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{l}{2} Z \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \sin 2\alpha - \frac{l}{2} X \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} \sin 2\alpha \\ + \frac{l}{2} Z \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \sin 2\alpha - \frac{l}{2} Y \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} + \frac{l}{2} Y \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} \cos 2\alpha \end{aligned}$$

$$-X l \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \sin \alpha + Y l \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \cos \alpha$$

MAGYAR  
TUDOMÁNYOS AKADEMIA  
KÖNYVTÁRA



$$a_{33} - a_{22} = -(k_1 - k_2)$$

$$0 = \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial z^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial z^2} = \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial z^2} = \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial x^2} = 2 \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial x^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial z^2} = 0$$

$$F_1 = \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{2} \omega \left( X_m^2 \sin \delta - \frac{1}{4} X_m^2 \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial x^2} \sin \delta + \frac{3}{4} X_m^2 \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial x^2} \sin \delta \right)$$

$$+ a_{12} \omega \left( -X_m^2 \omega \sin \delta + \frac{1}{4} X_m^2 \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial x^2} \omega \sin \delta - \frac{3}{4} X_m^2 \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial x^2} \omega \sin \delta \right)$$

$$+ \frac{a_{11} + a_{22}}{2} \omega \left( X_m^2 \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial x^2} \sin \delta \right)$$

$$\frac{F_1}{\omega} = \sin \delta \left( -\frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{2} \frac{1}{4} X_m^2 \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial x^2} + \frac{a_{11} + a_{22}}{2} \frac{1}{4} X_m^2 \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial x^2} \right) + a_{12} \frac{1}{4} X_m^2 \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial x^2} \omega \sin \delta + \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{2} X_m^2 \sin^2 \delta - a_{12} X_m^2 \omega \sin \delta$$

$$+ \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{2} \frac{3}{4} X_m^2 \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial x^2} \omega \sin \delta - a_{12} \frac{3}{4} X_m^2 \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial x^2} \omega \sin \delta$$

$$\frac{1}{4} X_m^2 \frac{\partial^2 X}{\partial x^2} = S$$

$$\frac{3a_{11} + 5a_{22}}{2}$$

$$-\frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{2} S + \frac{a_{11} + a_{22}}{2} S = A = \frac{3a_{11} + 5a_{22}}{2} S$$

$$a_{12} S = 0$$

$$a_{11} - a_{22} = 0$$

$$-X_0^2 \cos 2\theta + X_0 l \left\{ \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_0 (\cos \theta \sin^2 \theta + \frac{\sin 2\theta \sin \theta}{2}) + \left( \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)_0 (\cos^3 \theta - \frac{\sin 2\theta \sin \theta}{2}) + \left( \frac{\partial Z}{\partial z} \right)_0 (\sin 2\theta \cos \theta + \cos \theta \sin \theta) \right\}$$

$$2 \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_0 \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta + \left( \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)_0 \cos \theta \sin 2\theta + \left( \frac{\partial Z}{\partial z} \right)_0 (\cos^3 \theta - \cos \theta \sin^2 \theta)$$

$$2 \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_0 \left( -\frac{1}{4} \cos 3\theta + \frac{1}{4} \cos \theta \right) + \left( \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)_0 \left( \frac{1}{4} \cos 3\theta + \frac{3}{4} \cos \theta + \frac{1}{4} \cos 3\theta - \frac{1}{4} \cos \theta \right)$$

$$\left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_0 \left( +\frac{1}{2} \cos \theta - \frac{1}{2} \cos 3\theta \right) + \left( \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)_0 \left( \frac{1}{2} \cos 3\theta + \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta \right)$$

$$X_0 l \left\{ \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_0 \left( \frac{\sin 2\theta \cos \theta}{2} + \sin^3 \theta \right) + \left( \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)_0 \left( -\frac{\sin 2\theta \cos \theta}{2} + \cos^3 \theta \sin \theta \right) + \right.$$

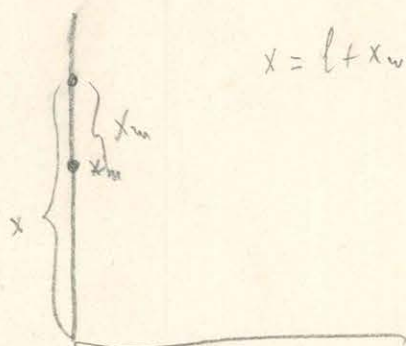
$$\left. \left( \frac{\partial Z}{\partial z} \right)_0 (\sin \theta \cos^2 \theta + \sin^3 \theta) \right\} \quad \left( \sin \theta \cos \theta + \cos \theta \sin \theta \right)$$

$$X_0 l \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_0 \left( \frac{1}{4} \sin 3\theta + \frac{1}{4} \sin \theta + \frac{1}{4} \sin 3\theta + \frac{3}{4} \sin \theta \right)$$

$$\left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_0 \left( \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta - \frac{1}{2} \cos 3\theta - \frac{1}{4} \cos 3\theta - \frac{1}{4} \cos \theta \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \cos \theta - \frac{3}{4} \cos 3\theta$$

$$\frac{1}{4} (\cos \theta - 3 \cos 3\theta)$$



$$m \left[ (-) \dots + \frac{x_0}{2l} X \right]^2 + 2 \dots + X_m X_m \dots + X_m X_m \dots + X_m X_m \dots$$

$$- X_m X_m \dots - \frac{1}{2} \left[ X_m \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + X_m (-) \right] m \dots$$

$$m \left[ (-) \dots + \frac{x_0}{2l} X \right]^2 - \left\{ \dots + \frac{x_0}{2l} X \right\} + \dots - X_m X_m \dots - X_m X_m \dots + \dots$$

$$m \left[ (-) \dots + \frac{x_0}{2l} X \right]^2 - \dots - \frac{x_0}{2l} X \dots + \dots + \dots$$

$1$   
 $X_m \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_m$   
 $X_m \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_m$   
 $X_m \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_m$   
 $X_m \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_m$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (X_m \sin \theta + B)(Z_m + C) + l(X_m + C) \left( \frac{mz}{2} \right) + l(X_m \cos \theta + A) \left\{ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \sin \theta + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \cos \theta \right\} \\
 & \cancel{B(Z_m + C)} + \cancel{X_m(Z_m + C) \sin \theta} + \frac{1}{2}(Z_m + C) \cancel{(-) \sin 2\theta} + \cancel{lA \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \cos \theta} + \frac{l}{2} X_m \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \sin 2\theta + \frac{l}{2} X_m \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} (1 + \cos 2\theta) \\
 & \quad + \cancel{lA \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \sin \theta} \quad \quad \quad + \cancel{lA \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \cos \theta} \\
 & B(Z_m + C) + \frac{l}{2} X_m \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + \left\{ X_m(Z_m + C) + lA \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \right\} \sin \theta + \frac{l}{2} (Z_m + C) \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) + X_m \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \left. \right\} \sin 2\theta \\
 & + \frac{l}{2} X_m \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + X_m Z_m \sin \theta + \frac{l}{2} Z_m (-) + X_m \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \sin 2\theta + \frac{l}{2} X_m \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \cos 2\theta \\
 & \quad - X_m Z_m \sin \theta
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -X_m \cos 2\theta + \frac{l}{2} X_m [(+) \cos \theta + (-) \cos \theta] \\
 & -X_m \sin 2\theta + \frac{l}{2} X_m [(+) \sin \theta - (-) \sin \theta] \\
 & -\frac{l}{2} X_m (+) \sin \theta + X_m \sin \theta + \frac{l}{2} X_m (-) \sin \theta \\
 & + \frac{l}{2} X_m (+) \sin \theta - X_m \sin \theta \\
 & 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \sin^2 \theta + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \cos^2 \theta \\
 & 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \theta - \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 \theta \right) + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \theta \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (X_m \cos \theta + A) (-) \frac{mz}{2} (-) \cos 2\theta + (X_m \sin \theta + B) (+) \frac{mz}{2} (+) \sin 2\theta - \frac{l}{2} X_m (-) \cos 2\theta + \frac{l}{2} X_m (+) \sin 2\theta \\
 & \quad + \frac{l}{2} X_m \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \sin 2\theta + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} (1 + \cos 2\theta) \right) \\
 & \quad + \frac{l}{2} X_m \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \sin 2\theta + \frac{l}{2} X_m \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \cos 2\theta \\
 & \quad + \frac{l}{2} X_m \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} (1 + \cos 2\theta) \\
 & \quad + \frac{l}{2} X_m \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \sin 2\theta + \frac{l}{2} X_m \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \cos 2\theta \\
 & \quad + \frac{l}{2} X_m \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} (1 + \cos 2\theta)
 \end{aligned}$$

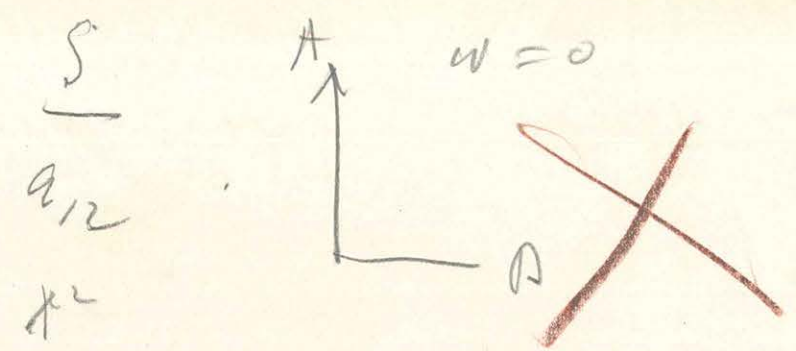


$$\frac{2}{2} \dots$$

$$a_{12} x^2 = 0$$

$$\frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{2} S = E$$

$$a_{12} S = F$$



$x=0$   $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \dots$

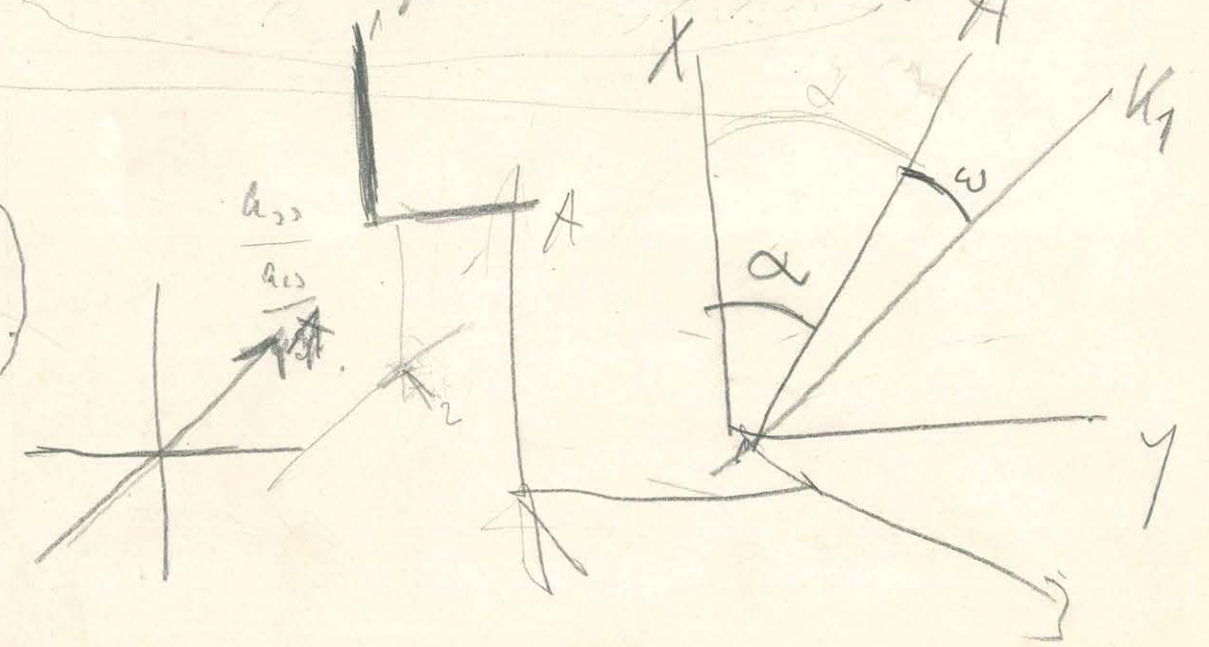
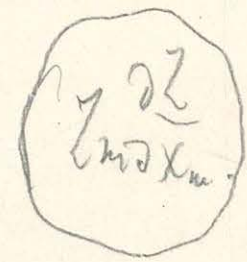
~~$\frac{F}{w} = a_{12} \frac{\partial x}{\partial x}$~~

$$\frac{F}{w} = a_{22} \left( \frac{1}{2} \ln \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \ln \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) \right) \cos \delta$$

$$+ a_{31} \frac{1}{2} \ln \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) \sin \delta + a_{32} \frac{1}{2} \ln \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \right) \sin \delta$$

$$\frac{F}{w} = a_{22} \frac{1}{2} \ln \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) + a_{32} \left( \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) \sin \delta - a_{22} \frac{1}{2} \ln \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) \cos \delta + a_{31} \frac{1}{2} \ln \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) \sin \delta$$

$$a_{22} \frac{1}{2} \ln \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \sin \delta + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \cos \delta \right)$$



MATEMATIKA  
 TUDOMÁNYOS AKADÉMIA  
 KÖNYVTÁRA

$$a_{11} \quad a_{22} \quad a_{33} \quad a_{33} \quad \left( \begin{array}{c} a_{31} \\ a_{22} \end{array} \right)$$

$$a_{11} - a_{22} = (k_1 - k_2) \cos^2 v \cos^2 w - \sin^2 w$$

$$0 \quad a_{11} - a_{33} = (k_1 - k_2)$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{c} a_{11} \quad a_{22} \text{ és } \frac{a_{12}}{a_{21}} \text{ but} \\ a_{31} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_{11} - a_{22} = (k_1 - k_2) (\cos^2 v \cos^2 w - \sin^2 w) = \cancel{(k_1 - k_2)} \\ a_{33} - a_{22} = k_1 - k_2 (\sin^2 v \cos^2 w - \sin^2 w) = \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 w}{\cos^2 w} = \left( \frac{a_{23}}{a_{31}} \right)^2 \cos^2 v$$

$$\sin^2 v = 1 - \left( \frac{a_{31}}{a_{23}} \right)^2 \frac{\sin^2 w}{\cos^2 w}$$

$$a_{11} - a_{22} = (k_1 - k_2) \left( \left( \frac{a_{31}}{a_{23}} \right)^2 \sin^2 w - \sin^2 w \right)$$

$$a_{33} - a_{22} = (k_1 - k_2) \left( \cos^2 w - \left( \frac{a_{31}}{a_{23}} \right)^2 \sin^2 w - \sin^2 w \right)$$

$$\cancel{a_{11} - a_{22} = k_1 - k_2}$$

$$a_{11} - a_{22} = (k_1 - k_2) \sin^2 w \left( \left( \frac{a_{31}}{a_{23}} \right)^2 - 1 \right)$$

$$a_{33} - a_{22} = (k_1 - k_2) \left( \cos^2 w - \sin^2 w \left( \left( \frac{a_{31}}{a_{23}} \right)^2 + 1 \right) \right)$$

$$\frac{a_{33} - a_{22}}{a_{11} - a_{22}} = \cot^2 w \frac{1}{\left( \frac{a_{31}}{a_{23}} \right)^2 - 1} - \frac{\left( \frac{a_{31}}{a_{23}} \right)^2 + 1}{\left( \frac{a_{31}}{a_{23}} \right)^2 - 1}$$

II forgalmi mód

$$F_1 = \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{2}$$

$$x = -\frac{M}{r^2}$$

$$y = 0$$

$$z = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = \frac{6M}{4r^3} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = -\frac{2}{r^3} M$$

$$\frac{a_{11} + a_{22}}{2} A + a_{33} B = C_1$$

$$\frac{a_{11} + a_{22}}{2} A' + a_{33} B' = C_1'$$

$$\left(\frac{a_{11} + a_{22}}{2}\right)' A + a_{33}' B = C_1'$$

$$\left(\frac{a_{11} + a_{22}}{2}\right)' A + a_{33}' B = C_1'$$

$$a_{33}' B = C_2'$$

$$\left(\frac{a_{11} + a_{22}}{2}\right)' A + a_{33}' B = C_3'$$

$2(X_m \cos \theta + A) (X_m \sin \theta + A) + 2(X_m \cos \theta + A) \left(\frac{\partial x - \partial y}{\partial x}\right) \frac{\partial z}{2} - 2(X_m \sin \theta + A) \left(\frac{\partial x + \partial y}{\partial x}\right) \frac{\partial z}{2} - (2x - \frac{\partial x}{\partial y}) \cos \theta$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (X_m \cos \theta + A) (-) \sin \theta + (X_m \sin \theta + A) \frac{\partial}{2} [(+) - (-) \cos \theta] \\
 & \frac{\partial}{2} [(+) - (-) \cos \theta] + X_m (-) (\sin \theta - \sin \theta) - \frac{\partial}{2} (-) \cos \theta + \frac{A}{2} (-) \sin \theta \\
 & X_m \frac{\partial}{2} (-) (\sin \theta + \sin \theta)
 \end{aligned}$$

$X_m \left[ \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} \right]$

$$- (X_m \cos \alpha + A)(z_m + C) + \frac{l}{2} \left\{ (z_m + C) \left[ \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) - \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) \cos \alpha \right] + l (X_m \sin \alpha + D) \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \sin \alpha + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cos \alpha \right) \right\}$$

$$- A(z_m + C) - X_m(z_m + C) \cos \alpha - \frac{l}{2} (z_m + C) (-) \cos \alpha + l B \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \sin \alpha + l A \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cos \alpha + \frac{l}{2} X_m \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \sin \alpha$$

$$+ \frac{l}{2} (z_m + C) (+) + l B \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cos \alpha - \frac{l}{2} X_m \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cos \alpha$$

$$+ \frac{l}{2} X_m \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$$

$$(X_m \sin \alpha + D)(z_m + C) + \frac{l}{2} \left\{ (z_m + C) (-) \sin \alpha + l (X_m \cos \alpha + A) \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \sin \alpha + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cos \alpha \right) \right\}$$

$$D(z_m + C) + X_m(z_m + C) \sin \alpha + \frac{l}{2} (z_m + C) (-) \sin \alpha + l A \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cos \alpha + \frac{l}{2} X_m \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \sin \alpha + \frac{l}{2} X_m \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cos \alpha$$

$$+ \frac{l}{2} X_m \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + l A \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \sin \alpha$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} A^2 + \\ & \frac{1}{2} X_m^2 + 2 A X_m \cos \alpha - 2 A X_m \sin \alpha - 2 A X_m \cos \alpha - 2 A X_m \sin \alpha + 2 B X_m \cos \alpha + 2 B X_m \sin \alpha \\ & \frac{1}{2} X_m^2 + 2 A X_m \cos \alpha - 2 A X_m \sin \alpha - 2 A X_m \cos \alpha - 2 A X_m \sin \alpha + 2 B X_m \cos \alpha + 2 B X_m \sin \alpha \\ & \frac{1}{2} A^2 + \frac{1}{2} X_m^2 + 2 A X_m \cos \alpha - 2 A X_m \sin \alpha - 2 A X_m \cos \alpha - 2 A X_m \sin \alpha + 2 B X_m \cos \alpha + 2 B X_m \sin \alpha \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} X_m^2 + 2 A X_m \cos \alpha - 2 A X_m \sin \alpha - 2 A X_m \cos \alpha - 2 A X_m \sin \alpha + 2 B X_m \cos \alpha + 2 B X_m \sin \alpha + \frac{1}{2} A^2 + \frac{1}{2} X_m^2 + 2 A X_m \cos \alpha - 2 A X_m \sin \alpha - 2 A X_m \cos \alpha - 2 A X_m \sin \alpha + 2 B X_m \cos \alpha + 2 B X_m \sin \alpha$$

$$\frac{1}{2} A^2 + \frac{1}{2} X_m^2 + 2 A X_m \cos \alpha - 2 A X_m \sin \alpha - 2 A X_m \cos \alpha - 2 A X_m \sin \alpha + 2 B X_m \cos \alpha + 2 B X_m \sin \alpha + \frac{1}{2} A^2 + \frac{1}{2} X_m^2 + 2 A X_m \cos \alpha - 2 A X_m \sin \alpha - 2 A X_m \cos \alpha - 2 A X_m \sin \alpha + 2 B X_m \cos \alpha + 2 B X_m \sin \alpha$$

$$2(X_m \cos \alpha + A)(z_m + C) + l(X_m \sin \alpha + D) \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \sin \alpha + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cos \alpha \right) + \frac{l}{2} (z_m + C) \left[ \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) - \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) \cos \alpha \right]$$

$$(X_m \cos \alpha + A)(z_m + C) + (X_m \sin \alpha + D) \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \sin \alpha + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cos \alpha \right) + \frac{l}{2} (z_m + C) \left[ \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) - \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) \cos \alpha \right]$$

$$a_{23} \frac{L}{2} \left( X \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} \right)_n = A$$

$$\frac{a_{11} - a_{12}}{2} X_m^2 + a_{31} \frac{L}{2} \left( X \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} \right)_n = B$$

$$a_{12} X_m^2 + a_{23} \frac{L}{2} \left( X \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} \right)_n = C$$

$$\frac{a_{11} - a_{12}}{2} X_m^2 + \frac{a_{31}}{a_{23}} A = B - \frac{a_{31}}{a_{23}} A$$

$$a_{12} X_m^2 = C - A$$

$$\frac{a_{11} - a_{12}}{2 a_{12}} = \frac{B - \frac{a_{31}}{a_{23}} A}{C - A} \quad \text{magn}$$

$$\frac{a_{31}}{a_{23}} A = B - (C - A) \frac{a_{11} - a_{12}}{2 a_{12}}$$

X<sup>II</sup> u

	x	y	z
X'	1	0	0
Y'	0	cos u	sin u
Z'	0	-sin u	cos u

y<sup>III</sup>

	X'	Y'	Z'
X''	cos v	0	-sin v
Y''	0	1	0
Z''	sin v	0	cos v

	X'	Y	Z
X''	cos v	+ sin u sin v	- sin v cos u
Y''	0	cos u	sin u
Z''	sin v	- sin u cos v	cos u cos v

	X''	Y''	Z''
X'''	cos w	sin w	0
Y'''	-sin w	cos w	0
Z'''	0	0	1

$$\frac{\sin^2 W}{\cos^2 W} = \left(\frac{a_{23}}{a_{31}}\right)^2 \cos^2 V$$

~~$$\sin^2 W = \left(\frac{a_{23}}{a_{31}}\right)^2 \cos^2 V$$~~

~~$$1 - \cos^2 W = \left(\frac{a_{23}}{a_{31}}\right)^2 \cos^2 V \cos^2 W$$~~

~~$$\tan W = \frac{a_{23}}{a_{31}} \cos V$$~~

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \cos^2 W &= \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{a_{23}}{a_{31}}\right)^2 \cos^2 V} \\ \sin^2 W &= \frac{\left(\frac{a_{23}}{a_{31}}\right)^2 \cos^2 V}{1 + \left(\frac{a_{23}}{a_{31}}\right)^2 \cos^2 V} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

~~$$a_{11} - a_{22} = (k_1 - k_2) \sin W \cos W = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2W = \frac{\frac{a_{23}}{a_{31}} \cos V}{1 + \left(\frac{a_{23}}{a_{31}}\right)^2 \cos^2 V}$$~~

$$a_{11} - a_{22} = (k_1 - k_2) (\cos^2 V \cos^2 W - \sin^2 W)$$

$$a_{33} - a_{22} = k_1 - k_2 (\sin^2 V \cos^2 W - \sin^2 W)$$

$$a_{12} = (k_1 - k_2) \cos V \frac{1}{2} \sin 2W$$

$$\frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{a_{12}} = \frac{\cos^2 V - \left(\frac{a_{23}}{a_{31}}\right)^2 \cos^2 V}{\frac{a_{23}}{a_{31}} \cos^2 V} = \frac{1 - \left(\frac{a_{23}}{a_{31}}\right)^2}{\frac{a_{23}}{a_{31}}}$$

$$\frac{a_{33} - a_{22}}{a_{12}} = \frac{\sin^2 V - \left(\frac{a_{23}}{a_{31}}\right)^2 \cos^2 V}{\cos^2 V \frac{a_{23}}{a_{31}}} =$$

$$1 - \frac{1 - \left[1 + \left(\frac{a_{23}}{a_{31}}\right)^2\right] \cos^2 V}{\cos^2 V} = \frac{a_{33} - a_{22}}{a_{12}} \cdot \frac{a_{31}}{a_{23}} \frac{a_{23}}{a_{31}} \cos^2 V$$

$$\cos^2 V = \frac{1}{\frac{a_{33} - a_{22}}{a_{12}} \frac{a_{23}}{a_{31}} + 1 + \left(\frac{a_{23}}{a_{31}}\right)^2}$$

$$Z = \frac{3c^2 M_2}{r^5} - \frac{M_2}{r^3}$$

$$Z = \frac{3c^2 M_2}{r^5} - \frac{M_2}{r^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} = -\frac{3c}{r^5} M_2 + 15 \frac{a^2 c}{r^7} M_2$$

$$-\frac{3c}{r^5} M_2 + 15 \frac{a^2 c}{r^7} M_2$$

$$\frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} = -\frac{3c}{r^5} M_2$$

$$-\frac{3c}{r^5} M_2$$

$$(2c^2 - a^2)(3a^2 - 2c^2) = 6a^2 c^2 - 3a^4 - 4c^4 + 2a^2 c^2$$

$$8a^2 c^2 - 3a^4 - 4c^4$$

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$$\frac{3c^2 - c^2 - a^2}{r^5} = \frac{2c^2 - a^2}{r^5} M_2$$

$$Z = 2 \frac{2c^2 - a^2}{(c^2 + a^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}}$$

$$\frac{-6c(a^2 + c^2) + 15a^2 c}{r^7}$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} = 30 \frac{a^2 c}{(c^2 + a^2)^{\frac{7}{2}}}$$

$$\frac{9a^2 c - 6c^3}{r^7}$$

$$2 \cdot 5 \cdot \frac{3a^2 c - 2c^3}{r^7} =$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} = 6c \frac{3a^2 - 2c^2}{(c^2 + a^2)^{\frac{7}{2}}}$$



$$a_{11} - a_{22} = (k_1 - k_2)(\cos^2 v \cos^2 w - \sin^2 w)$$

$$a_{22} - a_{33} = (k_1 - k_2)(\sin^2 v \cos^2 w - \sin^2 w)$$

$$\frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{a_{12}} = \frac{\cos^2 v \cos^2 w - \sin^2 w}{\cos v \sin w \cos w} = \frac{\cos v \cos w}{\sin v} - \frac{\sin w}{\cos v \cos w}$$

$$\frac{a_{22} - a_{33}}{a_{12}} = \frac{\sin^2 v \cos^2 w - \sin^2 w}{\cos v \sin w \cos w} = \frac{\sin^2 v \cos w}{\cos v \sin w} - \frac{\sin v}{\cos v \cos w}$$

$$\frac{a_{13}}{a_{12}} = -\operatorname{tg} v$$

$$\frac{a_{23}}{a_{31}} = \frac{\operatorname{tg} w}{\operatorname{tg} v \cos v}$$

$$\operatorname{cotg} v = \frac{a_{31} \cos v}{a_{23}}$$

$$\frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{a_{12}} = -\frac{a_{12} \cos w}{a_{23}} - \frac{a_{23}}{a_{31}}$$

$$\frac{a_{22} - a_{33}}{a_{12}} = \frac{\sin^2 v}{\cos^2 v} \frac{a_{31}}{a_{23}} - \operatorname{tg} v \frac{1}{\cos w}$$

$$\frac{a_{22} - a_{33}}{a_{12}} = \left(\frac{a_{13}}{a_{12}}\right) \frac{a_{31}}{a_{23}} + \frac{a_{23}}{a_{12} \cos w}$$

$$\frac{a_{13}}{a_{12}} \frac{1}{\cos w} = \frac{a_{22} - a_{33}}{a_{12}} - \left(\frac{a_{23}}{a_{12}}\right)^2 \frac{a_{31}}{a_{23}} = \frac{(a_{22} - a_{33}) a_{12} a_{23} - a_{23}^2 a_{31}}{a_{12}^2 a_{23}}$$

$$\frac{a_{12} \cos w}{a_{23}} = -\frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{a_{12}} - \frac{a_{23}}{a_{31}} = -\frac{(a_{11} - a_{22}) a_{31} + a_{31} a_{23}}{a_{12} a_{31}}$$

$$1 = -\frac{[(a_{22} - a_{33}) a_{12} a_{23} - a_{23}^2 a_{31}][(a_{11} - a_{22}) a_{31} + a_{31} a_{23}]}{a_{12}^3 a_{31} a_{23}}$$

$$a_{12} a_{23} = -(a_{11} - a_{22})(a_{22} - a_{33}) a_{12} a_{23} + (a_{11} - a_{22}) a_{23}^2 a_{31} - a_{23}^2 (a_{22} - a_{33}) a_{12} + a_{23}^3 a_{31}$$

$$1 = -\frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{a_{12}} \cdot \frac{a_{22} - a_{33}}{a_{12}} + \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{a_{12}} \cdot \frac{a_{23}}{a_{12}} \cdot \frac{a_{31}}{a_{12}} - \frac{a_{23}}{a_{12}} \cdot \frac{a_{22} - a_{33}}{a_{12}} + \frac{a_{23}^2}{a_{12}^2} \cdot \frac{a_{31}}{a_{12}}$$

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$$\frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{a_{12}} \frac{a_{23}}{a_{21}} = \frac{\sin W}{\sin V} - \frac{\tan^2 W}{\cos^2 V}$$

$$\frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{a_{12}} = \frac{\cos W}{\tan V} - \frac{\tan W}{\cos V}$$

$$\frac{a_{22} - a_{33}}{a_{12}} = \sin V \frac{\tan V}{\tan W} - \frac{\tan V}{\cos W}$$

$$\frac{a_{22} - a_{33}}{a_{12}} = - \frac{a_{21} \tan V}{a_{12}} - \frac{\tan V}{\cos W}$$

$$\frac{\tan V}{\tan W} = - \frac{a_{22} a_{21}}{a_{12} a_{23}} \frac{1}{\cos V}$$

$$\frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{a_{12}} \left( \frac{a_{23} a_{21}}{a_{12} a_{12}} - \frac{a_{22} - a_{33}}{a_{12}} \right) + \frac{a_{23}}{a_{12}} \left( \frac{a_{23} a_{21}}{a_{12} a_{12}} - \frac{a_{22} - a_{33}}{a_{12}} \right)$$

$$\left( \frac{a_{11} - a_{22}}{a_{12}} + \frac{a_{23}}{a_{12}} \right) \left( \frac{a_{23} a_{21}}{a_{12} a_{12}} - \frac{a_{22} - a_{33}}{a_{12}} \right) = 1$$

$$1 \quad X_0^2 \sin^2 \alpha + X_0 \cos \alpha \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - X_0 \sin \alpha \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = X_0^2 \sin^2 \alpha + X_0 l \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \cos \alpha - X_0 l \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \sin \alpha$$

$$2 \quad -X_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha + X_0 \cos \alpha \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} + X_0 \sin \alpha \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} = -X_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha + X_0 l \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \cos \alpha + X_0 l \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \sin \alpha$$

$$3 \quad X_0 \cos \alpha \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + X_0 \sin \alpha \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = X_0 l \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \cos \alpha + X_0 l \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \sin \alpha$$

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$$1 = X_0^2 \sin^2 \alpha + X_0 l \left\{ \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_0 \cos^2 \alpha \sin \alpha - 2 \left( \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)_0 \cos \alpha \sin \alpha - \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \right)_0 \cos^2 \alpha \right\}$$

$\cos^2 \alpha \sin \alpha - \sin^3 \alpha$	$\cos \alpha - \sin^3 \alpha$
$\frac{1}{4} \sin^3 \alpha + \frac{1}{4} \sin^3 \alpha$	$-\frac{1}{2} \cos \alpha + \frac{1}{2} \sin^3 \alpha$
$+\frac{1}{4} \sin^3 \alpha - \frac{3}{4} \sin^3 \alpha$	$+\frac{1}{4} \cos \alpha + \frac{1}{4} \cos^3 \alpha$
$\frac{1}{2} \sin^3 \alpha - \frac{1}{2} \cos \alpha$	

$$2 = -X_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha + X_0 l \left\{ \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_0 \left( \frac{1}{2} \cos \alpha - \frac{1}{2} \cos^3 \alpha \right) + \left( \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)_0 \left( \frac{1}{2} \cos^3 \alpha + \frac{1}{2} \cos \alpha \right) \right\}$$

$$3 = + X_0 l \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_0 \sin \alpha$$

$$\sin \alpha \sin 2\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \sin 3\alpha + \frac{1}{2} \sin \alpha$$

$$\cos \alpha \sin 2\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \sin 3\alpha + \frac{1}{2} \sin \alpha$$

$$\sin \alpha \cos 2\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \sin 3\alpha - \frac{1}{2} \sin \alpha$$

$$\cos \alpha \cos 2\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \cos 3\alpha + \frac{1}{2} \cos \alpha$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial \alpha} = -\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \sin \alpha + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cos \alpha$$

$$= l \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)_{M_0} \sin \alpha + l \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)_{M_0} \cos \alpha$$

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$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial \beta} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} l = l \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)_{M_0} \sin \alpha + l \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)_{M_0} \cos \alpha$$

$$z \frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} l = l \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \right)_{M_0} \sin \alpha + l \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right)_{M_0} \cos \alpha + l \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \right)_{M_0} \sin 2\alpha$$

$$z \frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} l = l$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} = -\frac{\partial x}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial z}$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \sin \alpha - \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \cos \alpha - \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} \cos 2\alpha$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\alpha \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\alpha \right)$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) \cos 2\alpha$$

$$+ 2dX_{m_0} \sin \delta + H \frac{\partial X}{\partial d} = H \left( 2X_{m_0} \sin \delta + \frac{3}{4} l \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_{m_0} \sin 2\delta \right)$$

$$- 2dX_0 \cos \delta - H^2 + H \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = H \left( -2X_0 \cos \delta - H + l \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_{m_0} \frac{1}{4} (1 - 3 \cos 2\delta) \right)$$

$$- V X_0 \cos \delta - V H + V \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = V \left( -X_0 \cos \delta - H + l \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_{m_0} \frac{1}{4} (1 - 3 \cos 2\delta) \right)$$

$$+ V X_{m_0} \sin \delta + V \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} = V \left( X_{m_0} \sin \delta + \frac{3}{4} l \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_{m_0} \sin 2\delta \right)$$

$$H \frac{\partial X}{\partial d} =$$

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$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial d} = \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} l = \frac{3}{4} l \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_{m_0} \sin 2\delta$$

$$\frac{\partial Y}{\partial d} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} l = l \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_{m_0} \left( \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\delta - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\delta \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\delta - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \cos 2\delta$$

$$\frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{4} \cos 2\delta$$

$$b=0 \quad c=0 \quad M_2=M \quad M_1=0 \quad M_3=0$$

$$d=0 \quad y=0 \quad Z = -\frac{M}{r^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} l = l \left( \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_{m_0} \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) \sin \delta + \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \right)_{m_0} \cos \delta$$

$$\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} l = l \left( \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_{m_0} \sin \delta + \left( \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)_{m_0} \cos \delta \right) + \left( \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} \right)_{m_0} \sin \delta$$

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} l = l \left( \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} \right)_{m_0} \sin \delta + \left( \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} \right)_{m_0} \cos \delta$$

c	a=0	b=0	$M_x=M$	$M_y=0$	$M_z=0$
	$x = -\frac{M}{r^2}$		$\frac{\partial X}{\partial d}$		
	$y = 0$		$\frac{\partial Y}{\partial d}$		
	$Z = 0$		$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial d}$		

$$-(X_m \cos \vartheta + A)(Z_m + c) + l \left\{ (Z_m + c) \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \sin^2 \vartheta + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \cos^2 \vartheta \right) + l (X_m \sin \vartheta + B) \left\{ \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \sin \vartheta + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cos \vartheta \right\} \right.$$

$$- \cancel{A(Z_m + c)} - \cancel{X_m(Z_m + c) \cos \vartheta} + \frac{l}{2} (Z_m + c) \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) - \frac{l}{2} (Z_m + c) \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) \cos 2\vartheta + \frac{l}{2} \cancel{B} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \sin \vartheta + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cos \vartheta \right) + \frac{l}{4} X_m \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \sin \vartheta + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cos \vartheta \right) + l B \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \sin \vartheta + l B \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cos \vartheta + l X_m \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \sin^2 \vartheta + \frac{l}{2} X_m \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cos 2\vartheta - \frac{1}{2} X_m \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cos 2\vartheta - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\vartheta$$

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$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial \alpha} = -L \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_m \sin \alpha$$

$$\frac{\partial Y}{\partial \alpha} = +L \left( \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)_m \cos \alpha$$

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial \alpha} = -L \left( \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} \right)_m \sin \alpha$$

$$X = A + X_m \left( \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\alpha + \frac{1}{2} \sin \alpha \right) \cos \alpha \sin 2\alpha =$$

$$Y = B$$

$$Z = C + Z_m$$

$$\cos^2 \alpha \sin \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$\cos^3 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha \cos \alpha$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \cos 2\alpha + \frac{3}{4} \cos \alpha$$

$$+ \frac{1}{4} \cos 2\alpha - \frac{1}{4} \cos \alpha$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sin \alpha \sin 2\alpha &= -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2\alpha + \frac{1}{2} \cos \alpha \\ \cos \alpha \sin 2\alpha &= +\frac{1}{2} \sin 2\alpha + \frac{1}{2} \sin \alpha \end{aligned} \right\} \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} = 0 \quad \left( \frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} \right) = 0$$

$$(2XY + X \frac{\partial X}{\partial \alpha} - Y \frac{\partial Y}{\partial \alpha}) = 2AB + 2BX_m - AL \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_m \sin \alpha - LX_m \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_m \sin \alpha + BL \left( \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)_m \cos \alpha \cos 2\alpha$$

$$(Y^2 - X^2) + X \frac{\partial Y}{\partial \alpha} + Y \frac{\partial X}{\partial \alpha} = B^2 - A^2 - 2AX_m - X_m^2 + AL \left( \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)_m \cos \alpha + LX_m \left( \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)_m \cos \alpha - BL \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_m \sin \alpha \sin 2\alpha$$

$$\frac{LX_m}{2} \left\{ \left( \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)_m (2 \sin 2\alpha + \sin \alpha) - \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_m (\sin 2\alpha - \sin \alpha) \right\} - AL \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_m \left( \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\alpha - \frac{1}{2} \sin \alpha \right) + AL \left( \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)_m \left( \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\alpha + \frac{1}{2} \sin \alpha \right)$$

$$2XY \cos 2\alpha + (Y^2 - X^2) \sin 2\alpha - LX \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_m \sin \alpha \cos 2\alpha = LY \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \cos \alpha \cos 2\alpha + LY \left( \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)_m \cos \alpha \sin 2\alpha + LY \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_m \sin \alpha \sin 2\alpha$$

$$-\frac{LY}{2} \left( \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)_m (\cos 2\alpha + \cos \alpha) + \frac{LY}{2} \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_m (-\cos 2\alpha + \cos \alpha)$$

$$+ \frac{LY}{2} \left\{ \left( \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)_m (\sin 2\alpha + \sin \alpha) - \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_m (\sin 2\alpha - \sin \alpha) \right\}$$

$$\frac{LY}{2} \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right) \sin \alpha - \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right) \sin \alpha - \frac{LY}{2} \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right) \cos \alpha - \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right) \cos \alpha$$

$$-(X_m \cos \theta + A)(Z_m + D) + \frac{1}{2}(Z_m + C) \left( + \right) + \frac{1}{2}(X_m \sin \theta + D) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \sin \theta - \frac{1}{2}(Z_m + C) \left( - \right) \cos \theta$$

$$\cancel{A} - A(Z_m + D) \rightarrow X_m(Z_m + D) \cos \theta \rightarrow + \frac{1}{2} D \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \sin \theta + \frac{1}{4} X_m \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \left( \sqrt{-\cos \theta} \right) -$$

$X_m$        $\sin \theta + \cos \theta$   
 $\sin \theta - \cos \theta$   
 $\sin \theta (1 - \cos \theta)$   
 $\sin \theta \cos \theta$

$$(X_m \sin \theta + D)(Z_m + C) + \frac{1}{2}(X_m \cos \theta + A) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \sin \theta + \frac{1}{2}(Z_m + C) \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) \sin \theta$$

$$B(Z_m + C) + X_m(Z_m + C) \sin \theta + \frac{1}{2} A \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \sin \theta + \frac{1}{4} X_m \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \sin \theta$$

$$(X_m \sin \theta + D)(+) + (X_m \cos \theta + A)(-) \sin \theta = (X_m \sin \theta + D)(-) \cos \theta$$

$$B(+)+ X_m(+)\sin \theta + A(-)\sin \theta + X_m(-)(\sin \theta + \cos \theta) + B(-)\cos \theta$$

$$+ X_m(-)(\cos \theta - \sin \theta)$$

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$$\cancel{A} + 2D X_m \sin \theta - 2A X_m \cos \theta = \cancel{C} \sin \theta + \cancel{D} \cos \theta + \cancel{A} \frac{1}{2}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} D (-) \sin \theta + \frac{1}{2} X_m (-) (\sin \theta + \cos \theta) + \frac{1}{2} A (+) \cos \theta - \frac{1}{2} X_m (+) \cos \theta + \frac{1}{2} X_m (+) \sin \theta - \frac{1}{2} A (-) \cos \theta - \frac{1}{2} X_m (-) (\cos \theta + \sin \theta) + \frac{1}{2} D (+) \sin \theta + \frac{1}{2} X_m (+) \cos \theta$$

$$(X_m \sin \theta + D)^2 - (X_m \cos \theta + A)^2 + \frac{1}{2}(X_m \sin \theta + D) \left( + \right) - \frac{1}{2}(X_m \cos \theta + A) \left( - \right) \cos \theta + \frac{1}{2}(X_m \sin \theta + D) \left( - \right) \sin \theta$$

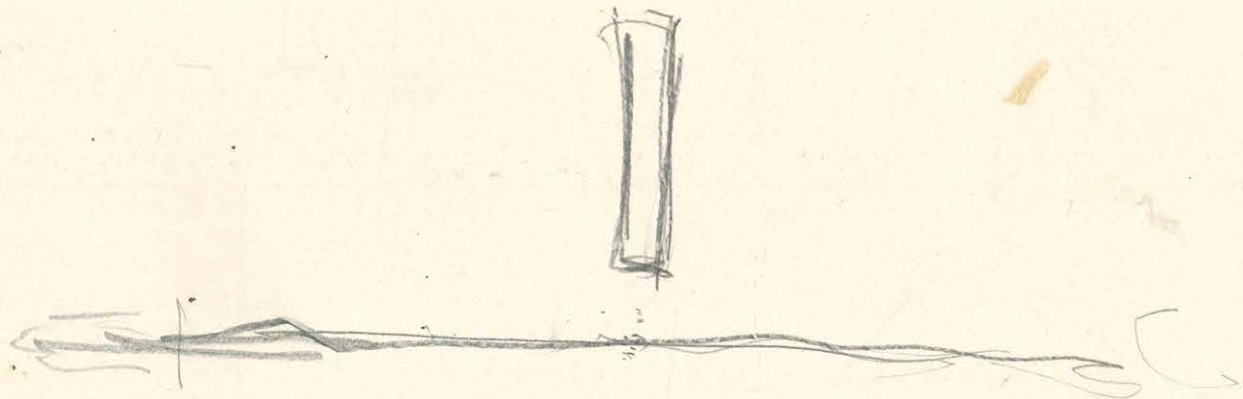
$$X_m^2 [ X_m^2 \sin^2 \theta + X_m(A \sin \theta + D \cos \theta) + A^2 ] - \frac{1}{2} ( + ) + (X_m \sin \theta + D) \left( + \right) + \frac{1}{2} (X_m \cos \theta + A) \left( - \right) \cos \theta + \frac{1}{2} (X_m \sin \theta + D) \left( - \right) \sin \theta$$

$$+ 2 X_m \sin \theta + A X_m \cos \theta + B X_m \sin \theta + C X_m \cos \theta + D X_m \sin \theta + E X_m \cos \theta + F X_m \sin \theta + G X_m \cos \theta + H X_m \sin \theta + I X_m \cos \theta + J X_m \sin \theta + K X_m \cos \theta + L X_m \sin \theta + M X_m \cos \theta + N X_m \sin \theta + O X_m \cos \theta + P X_m \sin \theta + Q X_m \cos \theta + R X_m \sin \theta + S X_m \cos \theta + T X_m \sin \theta + U X_m \cos \theta + V X_m \sin \theta + W X_m \cos \theta + X X_m \sin \theta + Y X_m \cos \theta + Z X_m \sin \theta + \dots$$



$$y_m = 0 \quad \left. \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right|_m = 0 \quad \left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right|_m = 0 \quad \text{②}$$

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$$c$$
$$M_x = 0$$

$$\bar{b}$$
$$M_y$$

$$a = 0$$
$$M_x = 0$$

$$1[ ] = \frac{l}{2} X_m \left\{ \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_m + \left( \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)_m \right\} \sin \alpha - \left\{ \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \right)_m - \left( \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)_m \right\} \sin 3\alpha \right\} + 2B(A+X_m) \cos 2\alpha + (B^2 - (A+X_m)^2) \sin 2\alpha$$

$$[1] = 2(A+X_m)B \cos 2\alpha + (B^2 - (A+X_m)^2) \sin 2\alpha + \frac{l}{2} (X_m+A) \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)_m \sin \alpha - \frac{l}{2} B \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)_m \sin 3\alpha - \frac{l}{2} (X_m+A) \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)_m \sin 3\alpha + \frac{l}{2} B \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)_m \cos 3\alpha$$

$$[2] = (B^2 - (A+X_m)^2) \cos 2\alpha - 2(A+X_m)B \sin 2\alpha + \frac{l}{2} (X_m+A) \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)_m \cos \alpha + \frac{l}{2} B \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)_m \sin \alpha - \frac{l}{2} (X_m+A) \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)_m \cos 3\alpha - \frac{l}{2} B \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right)_m \sin 3\alpha$$

$$[3] = -(X_m+A+B)(Z_m+C) + \frac{l}{2} (X_m+A) \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} + \frac{l}{2} (Z_m+C) \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right) - \frac{l}{2} B \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} \sin 2\alpha - \frac{l}{2} \left[ (X_m+A) \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} + (Z_m+C) \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right) \right] \cos 2\alpha$$

$$[4] = -(X_m+A-B)(Z_m+C) - \frac{l}{2} B \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} + \frac{l}{2} B \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} \cos 2\alpha - \frac{l}{2} \left[ (X_m+A) \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} + (Z_m+C) \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right) \right] \sin 2\alpha$$

$$[5] = -\frac{l}{2} (X_m+A) \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \sin \alpha + \frac{l}{2} B \left( \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \right) \cos \alpha$$

$$[ ] = -\frac{l}{2} (Z_m+C) \frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} \sin \alpha$$

a = +50

c = +5

	I	I+45	II	II+45	III	III+45	IV	IV+45	I	I+45
$\frac{1}{m_a} X \cdot 10^9$										
$\frac{1}{m_a} y \cdot 10^9$										
$\frac{1}{m_a} \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \cdot 10^9$										
$\frac{1}{m_a} \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \cdot 10^9$										
$\frac{1}{m_a} \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \cdot 10^9$										
$\frac{1}{m_a} z \cdot 10^9$	+5636,6	+3997,4	+2124,4	+1335,8	+1137,6	+1335,8	+2124,4	+3997,4	-1137,6	-1335,8
$\frac{1}{m_a} \frac{\partial X}{\partial z} \cdot 10^9$	+552,82	+354,26	+159,84	+90,992	+45,183	+90,992	+159,84	+354,26	+45,183	+90,992
$\frac{1}{m_a} \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \cdot 10^9$	0	-73,689	-40,465	-14,174	0	+14,174	+40,465	+73,689	0	+14,174
		a = +50 + e		m <sub>a</sub>						
		a = -50 + e		m <sub>a</sub>						
$\frac{1}{m_a} X \cdot 10^9$	+								+	
$\frac{1}{m_a} y \cdot 10^9$										
$\frac{1}{m_a} \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} \cdot 10^9$										
$\frac{1}{m_a} \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \cdot 10^9$										
$\frac{1}{m_a} \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} \cdot 10^9$										
$\frac{1}{m_a} z \cdot 10^9$	+4499,0	+2661,6	0	-2661,6	-4499,0	-2661,6	0	+2661,6	+6774,2	+5333,2
$\frac{1}{m_a} \frac{\partial X}{\partial z} \cdot 10^9$	+628,00	+445,25	+319,68	+445,25	+628,00	+445,25	+319,68	+445,25	+477,64	+263,27
$\frac{1}{m_a} \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \cdot 10^9$	0	-59,575	0	+59,575	0	-59,575	0	+59,575	0	-87,863

$a = -50$

$c = 25$

IIII+VIIIIII+VIVIV+V

-2124,4	-3997,4	-5636,6	-3997,4	-2124,4	-1335,8
+159,84	+354,26	+552,82	+354,26	+159,84	+90,992
+40,465	+73,689	0	-73,689	-40,465	-14,174
	$a = +50 - 7c$	$ma$			
	$a = -50 - 7c$	$-ma$			
+4248,8	+5333,2	+6774,2	+5333,2	+4248,8	+5333,2
0	-263,27	-47764	-263,27	0	+263,27
-80,930	-87,863	0	+87,863	+80,930	+87,863

Egy mágnes irányon  $a = +50$

$$\frac{1}{M^2} \left[ +L \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} x - L \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} y \right] 10^{12}$$

↑ uvezen  $\mu$       ↓ uvezen  $\mu$

$a = -50$

↑ uvezen  $\mu$       ↓ uvezen  $\mu$

I	0	0	0	0
I+45	-12,096	-11,370	+0,726	-11,370
II	-3,396	0	+3,396	0
II+45	-0,726	+11,370	+12,096	+11,370
III	0	0	0	0
III+45	+0,726	-11,370	-12,096	-11,370
IV	+3,396	0	-3,396	0
IV+45	+12,096	+11,370	-0,726	+11,370

Két egyirányú mágnes

Két ellentett mágnes

I	0	0	0	0
I+45	-9,500	-19,000	-13,242	-26,484
II	0	0	0	0
II+45	+9,500	+19,000	+13,242	+26,484
III	0	0	0	0
III+45	-9,500	-19,000	-13,242	-26,484
IV	0	0	0	0
IV+45	+9,500	+19,000	+13,242	+26,484

$$\frac{1}{M^2} \left[ \left( X \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) x - \left( X \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right) y \right] 10^2$$

$$a = -50$$

	rind veşm M	rind ket veşm M	rind veşm M	rind ket veşm M
I	0	0	0	0
I+45	-328,742	-295,284	+33,458	-295,284
II	-123,963	0	+123,963	0
II+45	-33,458	+295,284	+328,742	+295,284
III	0	0	0	0
III+45	+33,458	-295,284	-328,742	-295,284
IV	+123,963	0	-123,963	0
IV+45	+328,742	+295,284	-33,458	+295,284

Ket erri veşm M

Ket allen tok veşm M

I	0	0	0	0
I+45	-399,294	-798,588	-191,275	-382,550
II	0	0	0	0
II+45	+399,294	+798,588	+191,275	+382,550
III	0	0	0	0
III+45	-399,294	-798,588	-191,275	-382,550
IV	0	0	0	0
IV+45	+399,294	+798,588	+191,275	+382,550

	a = +50    c = 0								a = -50			
	I	I+45	II	II+45	III	III+45	IV	IV+45	I	I+45	II	III
$\frac{1}{m_a} X 10^9$	+31250	+23002	+13925	+10198	+9259	+10198	+13925	+23002	+9259	+10198	+13925	+10198
$\frac{1}{m_a} Y 10^9$	0	-5841,6	-4351,7	-1924,8	0	+1924,8	+4351,7	+5841,6	0	+1924,8	+4351,7	+10198
$\frac{1}{m_a} \frac{\partial X}{\partial X} 10^9$	+2343,8	+1543,2	+786,65	+523,86	+462,96	+523,86	+786,65	+1543,2	-462,96	-523,86	-786,65	-10198
$\frac{1}{m_a} \frac{\partial Y}{\partial Y} 10^9$	-1171,9	-716,63	-357,48	-257,64	-231,48	-257,64	-357,48	-716,63	+231,48	+257,64	+357,48	+10198
$\frac{1}{m_a} \frac{\partial X}{\partial Y} 10^9$	0	-526,33	-331,40	-132,36	0	+132,36	+331,40	+526,33	-0	-132,36	-331,40	-10198

$a = +50$  re  $m_a$   
 $a = -50$  re  $m_a$

$\frac{1}{m_a} X 10^9$	+40509	+33200	+27850	+33200	+40509	+33200	+27850	+33200	+21991	+12804	0	-
$\frac{1}{m_a} Y 10^9$	0	-3916,80	0	+3916,80	0	-3916,80	0	+3916,80	0	-7766,40	-8703,40	-
$\frac{1}{m_a} \frac{\partial X}{\partial X} 10^9$	+1880,84	+1019,34	0	-1019,34	-1880,84	-1019,34	0	+1019,34	+2806,76	+2067,06	+1573,30	+10198
$\frac{1}{m_a} \frac{\partial Y}{\partial Y} 10^9$	-940,42	-464,99	0	+464,99	+940,42	+464,99	0	-464,99	-1403,38	-968,27	-702,96	+10198
$\frac{1}{m_a} \frac{\partial X}{\partial Y} 10^9$	0	-658,69	-662,80	-658,69	0	+658,69	+658,69	+658,69	0	-393,97	0	+10198

-50 C=0

II+45 III III+45 IV IV+45

25 +23002 +31200 +23002 +13925 +10198

7 +5841.6 0 -5841.6 -4357.7 -1924.8

65 -1543.2 -2343.8 -1543.2 -786.65 -523.86

48 +716.63 +1171.9 +716.63 +357.48 +257.64

10 -526.33 0 +526.33 +331.40 +132.56

$a = +50 \text{ ve } m_e$

$a = -50 \text{ ve } -m_a$

-12804 -21991 -12804 0 +12804

10 -7766.40 0 +7766.40 +8703.40 +7766.40

0 +2067.06 +2806.76 +2067.06 +1573.30 +2067.06

-968.27 -1403.38 -968.27 -702.96 -968.27

+393.97 0 -393.97 0 +393.97



2) két egyirányú mágnes

$$x = +67,3278$$

$$y = -14,5948$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha} = -44,0949$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} = +9,5738$$

$$x^2 = +4533,033$$

$$y^2 = +213,008$$

$$xy = -982,636$$

$$x \frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha} = -2968,813$$

$$x \frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} = +644,583$$

$$y \frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha} = +643,556$$

$$y \frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} = -139,728$$

$$\frac{y^2 - x^2}{2} + x \frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} + y \frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha} = -871,874$$

$$-xy + y \frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} - x \frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha} = +3811,721$$

$$x \frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha} + y \frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} = -3108,541$$

$$\begin{matrix} F_{45} \\ F_{25} \end{matrix} = \begin{cases} - \\ + \end{cases} \left[ -(a_{11} - a_{22}) 1743,748 - a_{12} 15246,884 - (a_{11} + a_{22}) 6217,082 \right] \text{ m}^2 \text{ v} 10^{-12}$$

3) két ellentett mágnes

$$x = +33,4296$$

$$y = -22,9838$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha} = -54,5033$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} = -3,0188$$

$$x^2 = +1117,538$$

$$y^2 = +528,255$$

$$xy = -768,339$$

$$x \frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha} = -1822,024$$

$$x \frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} = -100,917$$

$$y \frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha} = +1252,693$$

$$y \frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} = +69,583$$

$$\frac{y^2 - x^2}{2} + x \frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} + y \frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha} = +857,134$$

$$-xy + y \frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} - x \frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha} = +2520,980$$

$$x \frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha} + y \frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} = -1752,641$$

$$\begin{matrix} F_{45} \\ F_{25} \end{matrix} = \begin{cases} + \\ - \end{cases} \left[ (a_{11} - a_{22}) 1714,268 + a_{12} 10083,920 - (a_{11} + a_{22}) 35057,282 \right] \text{ m}^2 \text{ v} 10^{-12}$$

- 4320,025  
- 2160,013  
+ 1288,139  
- 871,874

+ 1102,606  
+ 3951,449  
129,728  
+ 3811,721

- 2968,813  
129,728  
- 3108,541

- 589,283  
- 294,642  
- 100,917  
- 395,559  
1252,693  
+ 857,134

+ 2590,363  
69,780  
2520,980  
69,780  
- 1752,641

$$(a-x) = 32,2218$$

$$(a-x)^2 = 1038,24$$

$$x = \frac{11}{\sqrt{2}} = y \quad y^2 = 60,5$$

$$X = \frac{2015,98}{1098,74^{\frac{1}{2}}} = +50,3787$$

$$y = -\frac{757,881}{1098,74^{\frac{1}{2}}} = -18,7893$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial a} = -\frac{2167581}{1098,74^{\frac{3}{2}}} = -49,2991$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial a} = +\frac{144104}{1098,74^{\frac{3}{2}}} = +3,2775$$

3,204487	2,876150
2,602246	7,602240
0,702247-5	0,273910-5
503787	187893
6,335975	5,158676
10,643136	10,643136
0,692839-5	0,515540-6
492991	227718

$$X^2 = +2538,013$$

$$y^2 = +353,038$$

$$Xy = -946,581$$

$$X \frac{\partial X}{\partial a} = -2483,625$$

$$X \frac{\partial y}{\partial a} = +165,116$$

$$y \frac{\partial X}{\partial a} = +926,296$$

$$y \frac{\partial y}{\partial a} = -61,582$$

$$\frac{y^2 - X^2}{2} + X \frac{\partial y}{\partial a} + y \frac{\partial X}{\partial a} = 1,076$$

$$-Xy + y \frac{\partial y}{\partial a} - X \frac{\partial X}{\partial a} = +3368,624$$

$$X \frac{\partial X}{\partial a} + y \frac{\partial y}{\partial a} = 2545,207$$

$$-a-x = -47,7782$$

$$(a-x)^2 = 2282,76$$

$$x = x \cdot y = y^2 = 60,5$$

$$X = +\frac{4505,02}{2343,26^{\frac{1}{2}}} = +16,9491$$

$$y = +\frac{1114,885}{2343,26^{\frac{1}{2}}} = +4,1945$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial a} = +\frac{3241353}{2343,26^{\frac{3}{2}}} = +5,2042$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial a} = +\frac{3921506}{2343,26^{\frac{3}{2}}} = +6,2963$$

3,653697	3,047232
8,424550	8,424550
0,229147-5	0,622682-6
169491	419452
6,570726	6,590453
18,794070	11,794070
0,716356-6	0,799083-6
520423	629627

$$= +287,272$$

$$= +17,594$$

$$= +71,093$$

$$= +88,207$$

$$= +106,717$$

$$= +21,829$$

$$= +26,410$$

$$= -6,293$$

$$= -132,890$$

$$= +114,6177$$

$$\sin^2 \vartheta = \frac{\kappa_1^2 \lambda_1^2 + \kappa_2^2 \lambda_2^2 + \kappa_3^2 \lambda_3^2 - \kappa_1^2 \lambda_1^4 - 2\kappa_1 \kappa_2 \lambda_1^2 \lambda_2^2 + \kappa_2^2 \lambda_2^4 + 2\kappa_1 \kappa_3 \lambda_1^2 \lambda_3^2 + 2\kappa_1 \kappa_3 \lambda_2^2 \lambda_3^2 + \kappa_3^2 \lambda_3^4}{\kappa_1^2 \lambda_1^2 + \kappa_2^2 \lambda_2^2 + \kappa_3^2 \lambda_3^2}$$

$$\sin^2 \vartheta = \frac{\kappa_1^2 \lambda_1^2 (1 - \lambda_1^2) + \kappa_2^2 \lambda_2^2 (1 - \lambda_2^2) + \kappa_3^2 \lambda_3^2 (1 - \lambda_3^2) - 2\kappa_1 \kappa_2 \lambda_1^2 \lambda_2^2 - 2\kappa_1 \kappa_3 \lambda_1^2 \lambda_3^2 - 2\kappa_2 \kappa_3 \lambda_2^2 \lambda_3^2}{\kappa_1^2 \lambda_1^2 + \kappa_2^2 \lambda_2^2 + \kappa_3^2 \lambda_3^2}$$

$$\sin^2 \vartheta = \frac{\kappa_1^2 \lambda_1^2 (\lambda_2^2 + \lambda_3^2) + \kappa_2^2 \lambda_2^2 (\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_3^2) + \kappa_3^2 \lambda_3^2 (\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2) - \dots}{\kappa_1^2 \lambda_1^2 + \kappa_2^2 \lambda_2^2 + \kappa_3^2 \lambda_3^2}$$

$$\sin^2 \vartheta = \frac{\lambda_2^2 \lambda_3^2 (\kappa_2^2 + \kappa_3^2 - 2\kappa_2 \kappa_3) + \lambda_3^2 \lambda_1^2 (\kappa_1^2 + \kappa_3^2 - 2\kappa_1 \kappa_3) + \lambda_1^2 \lambda_2^2 (\kappa_1^2 + \kappa_2^2 - 2\kappa_1 \kappa_2)}{\kappa_1^2 \lambda_1^2 + \kappa_2^2 \lambda_2^2 + \kappa_3^2 \lambda_3^2}$$