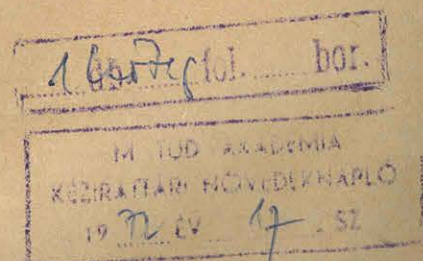


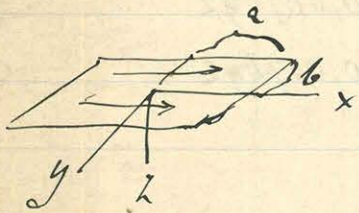
Ms. 5104/10. Eötvös Loránd tudományegyetem,  
Alkalmazott Nyelvészeti Intézet



MS. 104/10

# Declinometerparaméterek határa mértéke

Zürichben készült ábrák határa 1910 júniusban  
 mélyszelvény Körschnabel alakított Declinometerrel.  
 Uvimpulzus ábráján az észlelt helyen  $H = 0,211$



Egyenlőség ábrája

$$y_e = i_x \text{ dc } y_{e1}$$

$$y_{e1} = 4 \arctan \frac{ab}{(c-2)\sqrt{a^2+b^2+(c-2)^2}}$$



Kör ábrája

$$y_k = i_x \text{ dc } y_{k1}$$

$$y_{k1} = \pi \left\{ 1 - \frac{c-2}{\sqrt{R^2+(c-2)^2}} \right\}$$

Ergänzung:

$a=100 \text{ c.}$	$b=32,5$	$c-z = 13,0$	$(y_e)_i = +4,680$	$i_x = 0,007769$	evnt
"	"	$c-z = 20,0$	$(y_e)_i = +3,954$	$i_x = 0,007692$	
"	"	$c-z = 30,0$	$(y_e)_i = +3,122$	$i_x = 0,007692$	

$R=75 \text{ c.}$  surplus  $k_{\text{re}} \text{ l.}$

$c-z = 13,0$	$(y_k)_i = +0,841$
$c-z = 20,0$	$(y_k)_i = +0,400$
$c-z = 30,0$	$(y_k)_i = +0,187$

titel

$c-z = 13,0$	$(y_e)_i - (y_k)_i = +3,839$	$i_x = 0,007723$
$c-z = 20,0$	$(y_e)_i - (y_k)_i = +3,554$	$i_x = 0,007692$
$c-z = 30,0$	$(y_e)_i - (y_k)_i = +2,935$	$i_x = 0,007692$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{civri} (y_e)_{\text{fjamilah}} = 0,0364 & - (y_e)_{\text{ciblu}} = 0,0365 \\ (y_e)_{\text{sumbu}} = 0,0304 & (y_e)_{\text{cintan}} = 0,0302 \\ (y_e)_{\text{sumbu}} = 0,0240 & (y_e)_{\text{cintan}} = 0,0243 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{civri} \quad y_e - y_k = 0,0296 \\ \quad \quad y_e - y_k = 0,0273 \\ \quad \quad y_e - y_k = 0,0226 \end{array}$$

a. Untuk ~~ke~~ bagian islah islah

$$\begin{array}{l} y = 0,0304 \\ y = 0,0282 \\ y = 0,0232 \end{array}$$

Egy síkban elterjedő áram

eltesztés  
y cím x y z felvétel

regress  
eltesztés

$x, y, z$  a pólus helye

abc az áram elterjedés irányát jelölő helye.

ya pólus egyenlőség helye és így elterjedés  
irányát is mutatja.

h

Ís elem  $dr d\theta d\phi$

$$i_x = \frac{i}{2\pi r h} \cos \theta$$

Coordinták kezdőpontja az elterjedési pont.

$$y = dc \frac{i}{2\pi h} \int \frac{c-z}{\rho^3} dr d\theta d\phi$$

$$\rho^2 = (a-x)^2 + (b-y)^2 + (c-z)^2$$

$$a = r \cos \theta$$

$$b = r \sin \theta$$

$$y = 0$$

$$\rho^2 = [x^2 + (c-z)^2] - 2x r \cos \theta + r^2$$

$$x^2 + (c-z)^2 = l^2$$

$$\rho^2 = l^2 - 2x r \cos \theta + r^2$$

Coordinták kezdőpontja a henger

eltesztési helyén

$$I) \quad y_0 = dc \frac{i}{2\pi h} (c-z) \int_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} \int_{r=0}^{r=l} \frac{dr \cos \theta d\theta}{(l^2 - 2x r \cos \theta + r^2)^{3/2}}$$

$x, y, z$  kezdési pont.

Térben elterjedő áram

Ís elem  $r^2 dr d\theta d\phi$

$$i_x = \frac{i}{4\pi r^2} \cos \phi \cos \theta$$

$$i_z = \frac{i}{4\pi r^2} \sin \phi$$

$$y_t = \frac{i}{4\pi} \iiint \left\{ \frac{(c-z) dr \cos^2 \theta d\theta \cos \phi d\phi}{\rho^3} - \frac{(a-x) dr \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta d\phi}{\rho^3} \right\}$$

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$$a = r \cos \theta \cos \phi$$

$$b = r \cos \theta \sin \phi$$

$$c = r \sin \theta$$

$$y = 0$$

$$\rho^2 = (x^2 + z^2) - 2(x \cos \theta \cos \phi + z \sin \theta) r + r^2$$

$$II) \quad y_t = \frac{i}{4\pi} x \iiint \frac{dr \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta d\phi}{(x^2 + z^2) - 2(x \cos \theta \cos \phi + z \sin \theta) r + r^2} - \frac{i}{4\pi} z \iiint \frac{dr \cos^2 \theta d\theta \cos \phi d\phi}{(x^2 + z^2) - 2(x \cos \theta \cos \phi + z \sin \theta) r + r^2}$$

Kezdeti pont

# I Integral

$$\int \frac{dr}{(l^2 - 2lx \cos \alpha + r^2)^{3/2}} = \int \frac{x - x \cos \alpha}{l^2 - x^2 \cos^2 \alpha} \frac{1}{\sqrt{l^2 - 2lx \cos \alpha + r^2}}$$

$r=0$  dan  $r=\infty$  ig

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{dr}{(l^2 - 2lx \cos \alpha + r^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{1}{l(l - x \cos \alpha)}$$

terima

## I integral misal

$$y = \frac{dc}{2\pi h} \frac{(c-z)}{l} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos \alpha d\alpha}{l - x \cos \alpha}$$

$$y = \frac{dc}{2\pi h} \frac{(c-z)}{l} \left( \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos \alpha d\alpha}{l - x \cos \alpha} + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \frac{\cos \alpha d\alpha}{l - x \cos \alpha} \right) = -\frac{2\pi}{x} + 2 \frac{l}{x} \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{l^2 - x^2}}$$

$$y_s = \pm \frac{dc}{h x} \left( 1 \mp \frac{c-z}{\sqrt{x^2 + (c-z)^2}} \right) \text{ jika } c-z \text{ positif}$$

atau jika  $c-z$  negatif.

$c-z$  akar positif atau negatif

$$\frac{\partial y_s}{\partial z} = \frac{dc}{h} \frac{1}{x} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + (c-z)^2}} \left( 1 - \frac{(c-z)^2}{(x^2 + (c-z)^2)} \right) \text{ jika } c-z=0 \quad \frac{\partial y_s}{\partial z} = dc \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial y_s}{\partial z} = \frac{dc}{h} \frac{x}{(x^2 + (c-z)^2)^{3/2}}$$

II Integral

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x^2+z^2) - 2(x \cos \varphi \cos \psi + z \sin \varphi) x + x^2} = \frac{x - x \cos \varphi \cos \psi - z \sin \varphi}{(x^2+z^2) - (x \cos \varphi \cos \psi + z \sin \varphi)^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\dots}}$$

$x = 0 \text{ lal } x = \infty \text{ ig}$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^2+z^2) - 2(x \cos \varphi \cos \psi + z \sin \varphi) x + x^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+z^2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+z^2} - (x \cos \varphi \cos \psi + z \sin \varphi)}$$

$$y_t = \frac{i}{2} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+z^2}} \int_0^{\pi} \sin \varphi \cos \varphi d\varphi \int_0^{\pi} \frac{d\psi}{\sqrt{x^2+z^2} - (x \cos \varphi \cos \psi + z \sin \varphi)} - \frac{i}{2} \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2+z^2}} \int_0^{\pi} \cos^2 \varphi d\varphi \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos \psi d\psi}{\sqrt{x^2+z^2} - (x \cos \varphi \cos \psi + z \sin \varphi)}$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{d\psi}{\sqrt{x^2+z^2} - (x \cos \varphi \cos \psi + z \sin \varphi)} = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{d\psi}{\sqrt{x^2+z^2} - (x \cos \varphi \cos \psi + z \sin \varphi)} = 2\pi \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x^2+z^2 - z \sin \varphi)^2 - x^2 \cos^2 \varphi}}$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{d\psi \cos \psi}{\sqrt{x^2+z^2} - (x \cos \varphi \cos \psi + z \sin \varphi)} = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{d\psi \cos \psi}{\sqrt{x^2+z^2} - (x \cos \varphi \cos \psi + z \sin \varphi)} = -\frac{2\pi}{x \cos \varphi} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2+z^2} + z \sin \varphi}{x \cos \varphi} \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{(x^2+z^2 - z \sin \varphi)^2 - x^2 \cos^2 \varphi}}$$

$$y_t = \frac{i}{2} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+z^2}} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin \varphi \cos \varphi d\varphi}{\sqrt{(x^2+z^2 - z \sin \varphi)^2 - x^2 \cos^2 \varphi}} - \frac{i}{2} \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2+z^2}} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{(\sqrt{x^2+z^2} - z \sin \varphi) \cos \varphi d\varphi}{x \sqrt{(x^2+z^2 - z \sin \varphi)^2 - x^2 \cos^2 \varphi}}$$

$$+ \frac{i}{2} \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2+z^2}} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos \varphi d\varphi}{x}$$

$$\sqrt{(x^2+z^2 - z \sin \varphi)^2 - x^2 \cos^2 \varphi} = \sqrt{x^2+z^2} \cdot \sin \varphi - z$$

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$$y_t = \frac{i}{2} \frac{1}{x} \left( 1 + \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2+z^2}} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial y_t}{\partial z} = \frac{i}{2} \frac{1}{x} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+z^2}} \left( 1 - \frac{z^2}{x^2+z^2} \right) = \frac{i}{2} \frac{x}{(x^2+z^2)^{3/2}}$$

III XZ síkban elhelyező áram

a térfogalelem  $r dr d\varphi db$ .

$$i_x = \frac{i}{2\pi h r} \cos \varphi$$

$$i_z = \frac{i}{2\pi h r} \sin \varphi$$

Árnyékvételek a helyes elemek leghosszának.

$$a = r \cos \varphi$$

$$c = r \sin \varphi$$

$$y_3 = db \frac{i}{2\pi h} \iint \frac{(c-z) dr \cos \varphi d\varphi}{\rho^3} - db \frac{i}{2\pi h} \iint \frac{(a-x) dr \sin \varphi d\varphi}{\rho^3}$$

$$\rho^2 = (a-x)^2 + (b-y)^2 + (c-z)^2 = [(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + b^2 - 2by) - 2(x \cos \varphi + z \sin \varphi)r + r^2]$$

$$y_3 = db \frac{i}{2\pi h} \int_{\varphi=0}^{\varphi=+\pi} \int_{r=0}^{r=\infty} \frac{x \sin \varphi dy dr}{\rho^3} - db \frac{i}{2\pi h} \int_{\varphi=0}^{\varphi=+\pi} \int_{r=0}^{r=\infty} \frac{2 \cos \varphi d\varphi dr}{\rho^3}$$

$$y_3 = db \frac{i}{2\pi h} \frac{1}{(x^2 + z^2 + (b-y)^2)^{3/2}} \log \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + z^2 + (b-y)^2} + x}{\sqrt{x^2 + z^2 + (b-y)^2} - x}$$

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KÖNYVTÁRA

$$\frac{\partial y_3}{\partial z} = - db \frac{i}{2\pi h} \left\{ \frac{2}{(x^2 + (b-y)^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} \log \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + z^2 + (b-y)^2} + x}{\sqrt{x^2 + z^2 + (b-y)^2} - x} + \frac{2xz}{(x^2 + (b-y)^2 + z^2)(\sqrt{x^2 + z^2 + (b-y)^2} + x)} \right\}$$



$$\frac{166}{27556 + 3249} = \frac{166}{30805}$$

$$\frac{166 \cdot 0,025}{(30805)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4,488621 \\ 2,244311 \\ \hline 6,732932 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2,220108 \\ 0,397940 - 2 \\ \hline 0,618048 \\ 6,732932 \\ \hline 0,885115 - 7 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{166}{2567}$$

$$i_x = \frac{i}{4\pi} (0,00003629) = \frac{2948}{6577}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4,500401 \\ 2,250201 \\ \hline 6,750603 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2,220108 \\ 6,750603 \\ \hline 0,469505 - 5 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 61962 \\ 2948 \\ \hline 9144 \\ 6577 \\ \hline 2567 \end{array}$$

$$-\frac{i}{2} \left( \frac{18}{\sqrt{388}} + \frac{32}{\sqrt{1088}} \right)$$

$$i \frac{18}{\sqrt{388}} + \frac{16}{\sqrt{272}}$$

$$-\frac{i}{2} \left( \frac{18}{19,6977} + \frac{16}{16,4924} \right) 0,00006577$$

$$\frac{0,025000}{27556}$$

$$-\frac{166}{(30805)^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{1}{27556} = \frac{1}{166^2} + \frac{16}{166^2} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{15} \right)$$

$$\frac{57}{18839}$$

$$57 \left( \frac{1}{166^3} - \frac{1}{15} \right)$$

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$$= \frac{(x \sin \varphi - z \cos \varphi) d\varphi}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + b^2 - 2by} \left( \sqrt{\quad} - x \cos \varphi - z \sin \varphi \right)}$$

$$-x \cos \varphi + z \sin \varphi = u$$

$$(x \cos \varphi - z \sin \varphi) d\varphi = du$$

$$y_3 = db \frac{i}{\sinh} \frac{1}{\sqrt{A}} \int_{-x}^{+x} \frac{du}{\sqrt{A+u}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{A}} \log \frac{\sqrt{A+u}}{\sqrt{A-u}}$$

$$y_B = db \frac{i}{\sinh} \frac{1}{\sqrt{A}} \log \frac{\sqrt{A+x}}{\sqrt{A-x}}$$

$$y=0 \quad b=0$$

$$y_3 = db \frac{i}{\sinh} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+z^2}} \log \frac{\sqrt{x^2+z^2} + x}{\sqrt{x^2+z^2} - x} =$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial z} = db \frac{i}{\sinh} \left( -\frac{z}{(x^2+z^2)^{3/2}} \log \frac{\sqrt{x^2+z^2} + x}{\sqrt{x^2+z^2} - x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+z^2}} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+z^2} - x}{\sqrt{x^2+z^2} + x} \left( \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2+z^2}(\sqrt{x^2+z^2} - x)} \right) \right)$$

$$-\frac{(\sqrt{x^2+z^2} + x)z}{(\sqrt{x^2+z^2} - x)^2 (x^2+z^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$\frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2+z^2}(\sqrt{x^2+z^2} - x)} \left( 1 - \frac{\sqrt{x^2+z^2} + x}{\sqrt{x^2+z^2} - x} \right)$$

$$\frac{z}{x^2+z^2} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+z^2} + x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+z^2} - x} \right)$$

$$= \frac{2xz}{z^2(x^2+z^2)}$$

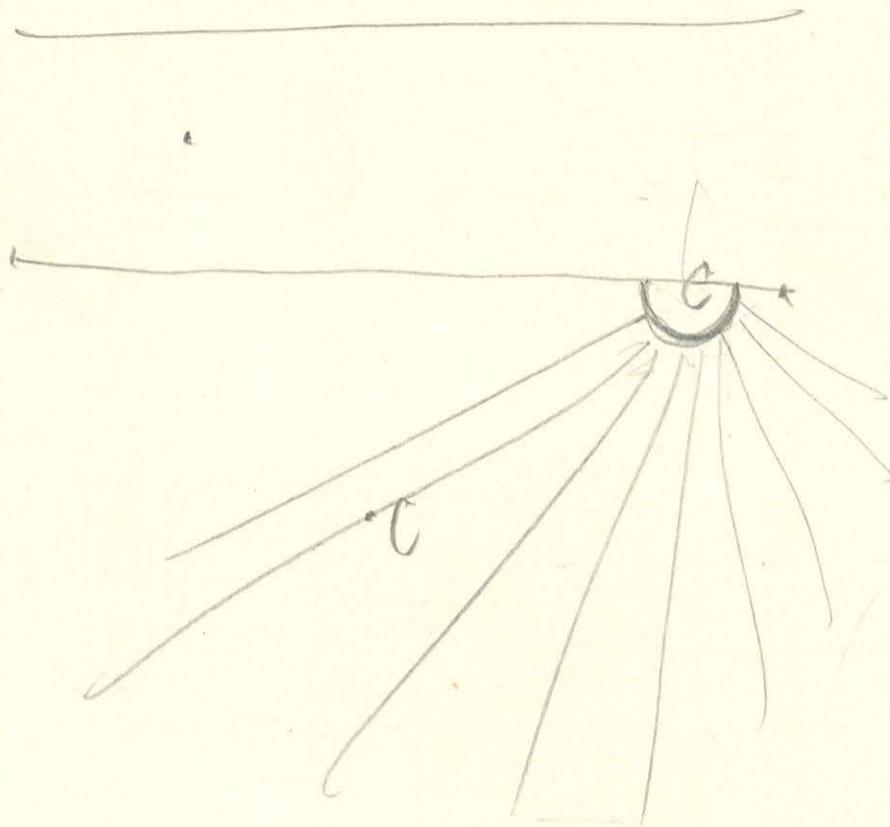
$$2xz$$

$$(z^2 + (b-y)^2)(x^2 + (b-y)^2 + z^2)$$

$$1 + \frac{c-2}{x}$$

$$y_t = \pm \frac{dci}{x} \left( 1 + \frac{c-2}{\sqrt{x^2 + (c-2)^2}} \right)$$

felüljeli ha  $c-2$  pozitív  
alsó fel ha  $c-2$  negatív



$$y = \text{doi} \frac{c-z}{z} \left( -\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x\sqrt{c^2-x^2}} \right)$$

$$\sqrt{c^2-x^2} = c-z$$

$$\frac{1}{x} \frac{c-z}{\sqrt{x^2+(c-z)^2}} \left( -1 + \sqrt{\frac{x^2+z^2}{(c-z)^2}} \right)$$

$$c = +2 \quad z = 1$$

$$x = 10$$

$$\frac{1}{x} \frac{z-c}{\sqrt{x^2+(z-c)^2}} \left( 1 - \sqrt{\frac{x^2+z^2}{(z-c)^2}} \right)$$

$$c = +2 \quad z = 3$$

$$y = \text{doi} \frac{(c-z)}{x} \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+z^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{(c-z)^2}} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{101}} \left( -\frac{1}{10} + \frac{\sqrt{101}}{10} \right)$$

$$-\frac{1}{10\sqrt{101}} + \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\frac{-1}{\sqrt{101}} \left( -\frac{1}{10} + \frac{\sqrt{101}}{10\sqrt{101}} \right) + \frac{1}{10\sqrt{101}} - \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\frac{1}{10} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{101}} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{10} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{101}} \right)$$

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

$$\frac{c-z}{x\sqrt{x^2+(c-z)^2}}$$

$$\frac{x}{(x^2+z^2)^{3/2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+(z-c)^2}} \left( 1 - \sqrt{\frac{x^2+z^2}{(z-c)^2}} \right) + \frac{1}{x} \frac{z-c}{\sqrt{x^2+(z-c)^2}} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+z^2}}{(z-c)^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+(z-c)^2}} \left( 1 - \sqrt{\frac{x^2+z^2}{(z-c)^2}} \right)$$

$$Ly = \frac{c}{4\pi r^2} \cos \varphi \sin d.$$

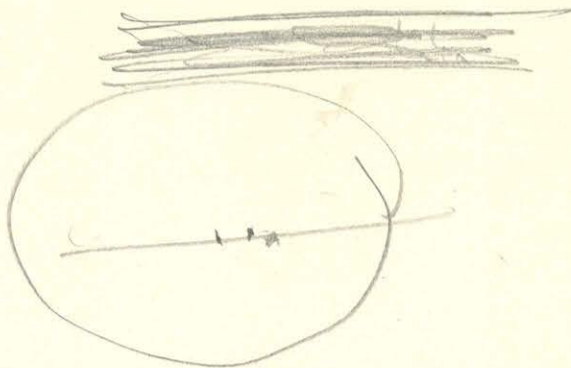
$$(b-y) dr \cos^2 \varphi \sin d \cos d \quad + \quad (a-x^2) \cos^2 \varphi \sin d \cos d.$$

$$y \int \frac{dr \cos^2 \varphi \sin d \cos d}{r^2} \quad - \quad x^2 \int dr \cos^2 \varphi \sin d \cos d.$$

$$\frac{\log \sqrt{x^2 + (b-y)^2} + x + \frac{1}{2} \frac{z^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + (b-y)^2}}}{-x}$$

$$\frac{1}{l^2 - x^2 \cos^2 \alpha} + \frac{x \cos \alpha}{l^2 - x^2 \cos^2 \alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{l}$$

$$\frac{l(l + x \cos \alpha)}{l(l^2 - x^2 \cos^2 \alpha)}$$



$$\int \frac{dx}{a + b \cos x} = \frac{2}{a(1 - \frac{b}{a})} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} \operatorname{arctg} \left\{ \frac{b \sin \frac{x}{2}}{a - \cos \frac{x}{2}} \right\}$$

$$y = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{c-2}{2} \left( -\frac{1}{x} + \frac{l}{x\sqrt{l^2 - x^2}} \right)$$

$$\frac{\operatorname{arctg}}{x} \left( -\frac{c-2}{l} + \frac{c-2}{\sqrt{l^2 - x^2}} \right)$$

$$\frac{\operatorname{arctg}}{x} \left( -\frac{c-2}{\sqrt{x^2 + (c-2)^2}} + \frac{c-2}{c-2} \right)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\sqrt{\dots}}$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 + z^2} - 2z \sqrt{x^2 + z^2} \sin \varphi + 2z^2 \sin^2 \varphi - x^2 \cos^2 \varphi + x^2 \sin^2 \varphi$$

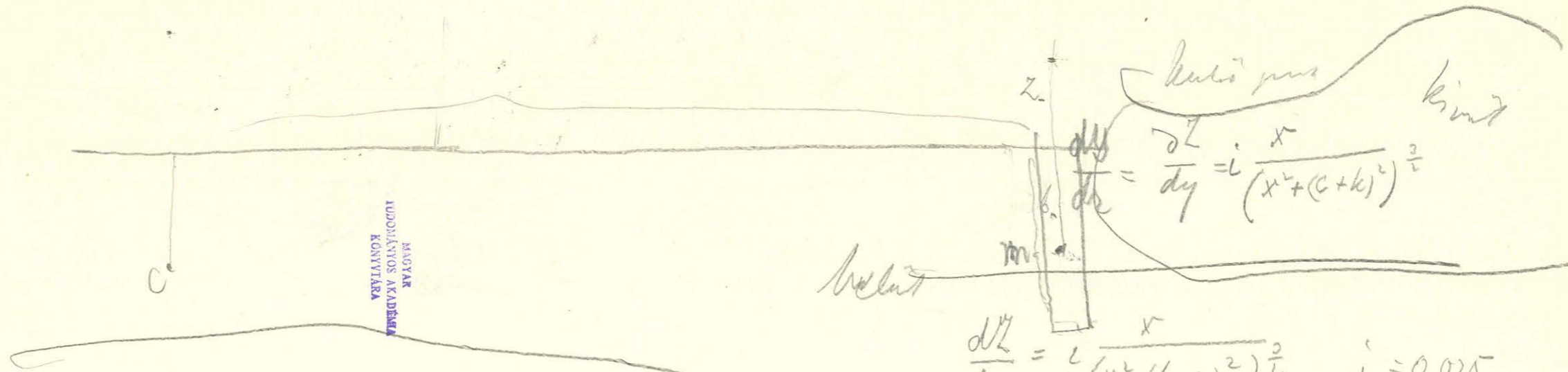
$$\frac{(\sqrt{x^2 + z^2} - z \sin \varphi) - 1}{\sqrt{x^2 + z^2} \sin \varphi - z} - 1 \quad \sqrt{x^2 + z^2} \sin \varphi - z$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 + z^2} - z \sin \varphi - \sqrt{x^2 + z^2} \sin \varphi + z$$

$$\frac{(\sqrt{x^2 + z^2} + z)(1 - \sin \varphi)}{\sqrt{x^2 + z^2} \sin \varphi - z}$$

$$z = -k$$

$$z = +b$$



belut kint?

$$\frac{dZ}{dy} = i \frac{x}{(x^2 + (c+k)^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\frac{dZ}{dy} = i \frac{x}{(x^2 + (b-c)^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \quad i = 0,025$$

$$\frac{dy}{dz} = \frac{dZ}{dy} - 4\pi i x$$

$$x = 166$$

$$k = 25$$

$$b = c = 32$$

$$m = 50$$

belut

$$i_x = \frac{i}{4\pi} \frac{x}{(x^2 + (b-c)^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{i}{4\pi} \frac{x}{(x^2 + (b+c)^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

belut

$$\frac{dy}{dz} = -i \frac{x}{(x^2 + (b+c)^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} + 2\pi \frac{(m-b)}{\sqrt{R^2 + (m-b)^2}} i_x + 2\pi \frac{b}{\sqrt{R^2 + b^2}} i_x + 4\pi i x$$

belut

$$\frac{dy}{dz} = +i \frac{x}{(x^2 + (c+k)^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = +767 \cdot 10^{-9}$$

$$i = 0,025$$

$$i_x = 0,00006577 \frac{i}{4\pi}$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial z} = -i \cdot 0,00002948 + 0,00006577 i - 0,00006196 i = -0,00002567 i = -642 \cdot 10^{-9}$$

$$-\frac{i}{2} \frac{z}{x\sqrt{x^2+z^2}} (\sqrt{x^2+z^2} + z) \int \frac{(1 - \sin \varphi) \cos \varphi d\varphi}{\sqrt{x^2+z^2} \sin \varphi - z}$$

$$+\frac{i}{2} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+z^2}} \int \frac{\sin \varphi \cos \varphi d\varphi}{\sqrt{x^2+z^2} \sin \varphi - z}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+z^2}} \left( \frac{z}{x} \sqrt{x^2+z^2} + \frac{z^2}{x} + x \right)$$

$$-\frac{i}{2} \left( \frac{z}{x} + \frac{z^2}{x\sqrt{x^2+z^2}} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2+z^2}} (z\sqrt{x^2+z^2} + (x^2+z^2))$$

$$y_t = -\frac{i}{2} \frac{z}{x} \left( 1 + \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2+z^2}} \right) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos \varphi d\varphi}{\sqrt{x^2+z^2} \sin \varphi - z}$$

$$\frac{z}{x} + \frac{\sqrt{x^2+z^2}}{x}$$

$$+\frac{i}{2} \frac{z}{x} \left( 1 + \frac{\sqrt{x^2+z^2}}{z} \right) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \varphi \cos \varphi d\varphi}{\sqrt{x^2+z^2} \sin \varphi - z}$$

$$\frac{i}{2} \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{x^2+z^2} - z \sin \varphi}{\sqrt{x^2+z^2} - z}$$

$$\sin \varphi = u \quad \cos \varphi d\varphi = du$$

$$x^2+z^2 + z^2 \sin \varphi = -2\sqrt{x^2+z^2} z \sin \varphi$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{du}{\sqrt{x^2+z^2} \cdot u - z}$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{u du}{\sqrt{x^2+z^2} \cdot u - z}$$

$$-u^2 \quad x^2 \sin \varphi \quad (x^2+z^2) \sin^2 \varphi$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+z^2}} \log(\sqrt{x^2+z^2} u - z) \right|$$

$$\left( \frac{u}{\sqrt{x^2+z^2}} + \frac{z}{(x^2+z^2)} \log(\sqrt{x^2+z^2} \cdot u - z) \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+z^2}} \log \frac{\sqrt{x^2+z^2} - z}{-z}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+z^2}} + \frac{z}{(x^2+z^2)} \log \frac{\sqrt{x^2+z^2} - z}{-z}$$

$$y_t = \frac{i}{2} \frac{z}{x} \left\{ \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+z^2}} + \frac{1}{z} \right) + \frac{z}{x^2+z^2} \log + \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2+z^2}} \log - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+z^2}} \log - \frac{z}{x^2+z^2} \log \right\}$$

$$y_t = \frac{i}{2} \frac{1}{x} \left( 1 + \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2+z^2}} \right)$$

$$y_t = +\frac{i}{2} \frac{z}{x} \left( 1 + \frac{\sqrt{x^2+z^2}}{xz} \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+z^2}}$$

$$\frac{i}{4\pi} \frac{x}{(x^2+z^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{i x \delta(t)}{z}$$



$$i_x = \frac{i}{\sqrt{\pi} r} \cos \varphi \cos \alpha \quad i_y = \frac{i}{\sqrt{\pi} r} \cos \varphi \sin \alpha$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = \frac{i}{\sqrt{\pi}} \iint \frac{(a-x) dr \cos^2 \varphi \sin \alpha \cos \alpha d\alpha d\varphi}{\rho^3} - \frac{i}{\sqrt{\pi}} \iint \frac{(b-y) dr \cos^2 \varphi \sin \alpha \cos \alpha d\alpha d\varphi}{\rho^3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= r \cos \varphi \cos \alpha \\ b &= r \cos \varphi \sin \alpha \\ c &= r \sin \varphi \\ y &= y \end{aligned}$$

МАУАК  
ТОПОГРАФИЧЕСКОГО АКАДЕМИИ  
КОПИЯ

$$\rho^2 = \cancel{x^2 + z^2 + (b-y)^2} \\ \rho^2 = \underbrace{x^2 + z^2 + y^2}_{L^2} + r^2 - 2(x \cos \varphi \cos \alpha + y \cos \varphi \sin \alpha + z \sin \varphi) r$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = \frac{i}{\sqrt{\pi}} \iint \frac{\cos^2 \varphi d\varphi (y \cos \alpha - x \sin \alpha) d\alpha dr}{(L^2 - 2(x \cos \varphi \cos \alpha + y \cos \varphi \sin \alpha + z \sin \varphi) r + r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{dr}{(L^2 - 2(x \cos \varphi \cos \alpha + y \cos \varphi \sin \alpha + z \sin \varphi) r + r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{1}{L(L - x \cos \varphi \cos \alpha - y \cos \varphi \sin \alpha - z \sin \varphi)}$$

$$u = x \cos \alpha + y \sin \alpha$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = \frac{i}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int \frac{\cos^2 \varphi d\varphi}{L} \left| \frac{du}{L - 2 \sin \varphi u - u \cos \varphi} \right.$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = \frac{i}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int \frac{\cos^2 \varphi d\varphi}{L} \left| -\frac{1}{\cos \varphi} \log (L - 2 \sin \varphi u - u \cos \varphi) \right. \\ \left. \log (L - 2 \sin \varphi u - x \cos \varphi \cos \alpha - y \cos \varphi \sin \alpha) \right.$$

$$0 - \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \log \frac{L - 2 \sin \varphi u - y \cos \varphi}{L - 2 \sin \varphi u - x \cos \varphi}$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} = -i - \frac{x}{(z^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = -\frac{y}{(z^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} = \frac{z}{(z^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{(z^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{(z^2 + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$y_t = \frac{i}{z} \left( \frac{z}{x\sqrt{x^2+z^2}} + \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

$$\frac{dr}{dy} - \frac{dy}{dr} = 4\pi i x$$

$$\frac{\partial y_t}{\partial z} = \frac{i}{z} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2+z^2}} - \frac{z^2}{x(x^2+z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dr} = \frac{dr}{dy} - 4\pi i x$$

$$\frac{i}{z} \frac{x^2}{x^2(x^2+z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\frac{1}{(x^2+z^2) - (x \cos \varphi \cos \delta + 2 \sin \varphi)^2} + \frac{x \cos \varphi \cos \delta + 2 \sin \varphi}{(x^2+z^2) - (x \cos \varphi \cos \delta + 2 \sin \varphi)^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+z^2}}$$

$$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+z^2}} \left( 1 + \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2+z^2}} \right)$$

$$+\frac{z}{(x^2+z^2)} \left( 1 + \frac{\sqrt{x^2+z^2}}{z} \right)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dr} - \frac{dr}{dy} = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dr} - \frac{dr}{dy} = 4\pi i x$$

$$\frac{dr}{dy} = i \frac{x}{(\sqrt{x^2+z^2})^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$y_t = \frac{i}{z} \frac{z}{x} \left( 1 + \frac{\sqrt{x^2+z^2}}{z} \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+z^2}}$$

$$\frac{y}{(y^2+z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

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$$\frac{dr}{dy} = -i \frac{(a-x)}{((a-x)^2 + (c-z)^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\frac{dr}{dy} = -i \frac{(a-x)(b-y)}{((a-x)^2 + (b-y)^2 + (c-z)^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}}$$

$$\frac{dr}{dy} = i \frac{(a-x)}{(\quad)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

Maganig  $m = 30 \text{ cm.}$

190.0

67.0

5.00

120.0

190.0

67.4

5.00

122.5

189.7

66.8

5.00

125.1

190.0

122.9

1900. febr 3.

200 x 65 cm. Zútklames kösepen 75 x 15 cm. nyugret alaku  
lancs kivágva. - Oldalai paralleletek a zútklames oldalával.

Magnetmeter (Kohlrausch) e nyitón felelt.

Magasság  $m = 13$  cm.

Egyenlő helyes	Kitörített h.	Árammérés	Kitörés
190'4	42.9	5.01	147.8
190'4	42.3	5.02	147.9
190'0	42.1	5.02	147.9
190'0	42.1	5.03	148.0
190'2		<u>5.02</u>	<u>147.9</u>

Magasság  $m = 20$  cm.

190'1	44.2	5.00	145.7
189'7	44.0	5.03	145.8
189'9	45.3	5.01	144.8
190'2	44.3	5.03	145.8
190'0		<u>5.02</u>	<u>145.5</u>

Magasság m = 30 cm

1900	650	5.02	124.9
1899	667	4.96	123.4
1903	663	4.99	124.0
1902	669	5.00	123.3
1900		<u>4.99</u>	<u>123.9</u>

1900 febr. 5

~~Magasság~~ 200 x 65 cm. Sziklemes kösepen 15 x 15 cm.  
négyzet fordul kivágva.

Magasság = 13 cm.

1910	40.9	5.00	150.1
1910	40.4	5.01	150.2
1902	41.0	5.00	149.2
1901		<u>5.01</u>	<u>149.8</u>

Magasság m = 20 cm

1906	480	5.01	142.7
1908	482	5.01	142.7
1910	47.6	5.02	142.0
1907		<u>5.01</u>	<u>142.9</u>

MÁGYAR  
TUDOMÁNYOS AKADÉMIA  
KÖNYVTÁRA

Kohlrausch jan. 24ci.  
jan 25ci.  
1075 enlisset jan 26ci

$H = \cancel{0.23037} \quad 0.20944$   
 $0.20827$   
 $0.20986$

Alhomi magnetes mobilis

$H = 0.21114$

Legedmagnes momentuma

$M = \cancel{2052.95} \quad 20850.95$

Telt zirklemes felett.

Magnetometer körjében  $m = 13\text{cm}$  magasságban

Külsős : 179.2 skr.  $i = 5.05$  amp.  $0.03653$

$m = 20\text{cm}$ .

Külsős 152.7 skr.  $i = 5.00$  amp.  $0.03023$

$m = 30\text{cm}$ .

Külsős 129.5 skr.  $i = 5.00$  amp.  $0.02434$

15cm. átmérőjű körben és kiságban!!

$m = 13\text{cm}$  magasságban

Külsős 150.3  $i = 5.02$  amp.  $0.03043$

$m = 20\text{cm}$  magasságban

Külsős 143.0  $i = 5.00$  amp.  $0.02819$

$m = 30\text{cm}$  magasságban

Külsős 124.4  $i = 5.00$  amp.  $0.02326$

A szinkronizált egy 15cm. átmérőjű körlemest végzett  
Magnetometer a szinkronizáció; a kivágott ~~nyel~~ rész felvétel

M = 13cm.

Üreres	Kivágott rész	Áramerő	Áramerő
191.1	41.0 $\frac{191.2}{41.0}$ 150.2	5.01	150.2
191.2	40.7 $\frac{191.2}{40.7}$ 150.5	5.02	150.5
191.2	41.0 $\frac{191.1}{41.0}$ 150.1	5.02	150.1
191.0	41.1 $\frac{191.3}{41.1}$ 150.2	5.01	150.2
191.5	40.7 $\frac{191.4}{40.7}$	5.02	150.7
191.3	40.7 $\frac{191.4}{40.7}$ 150.7	5.02	150.3

M = 20cm

187.0	44.0 $\frac{187.0}{44.0}$ 143.0	5.00	143.0
186.9	43.2 $\frac{187.0}{43.2}$ 143.8	5.00	143.8
187.0	44.3 $\frac{187.2}{44.3}$ 142.9	5.01	142.9
187.3	44.8 $\frac{187.6}{44.8}$ 142.8	5.01	142.8
187.8	45.0 $\frac{187.7}{45.0}$ 142.7	4.99	142.7
187.6		5.00	143.0

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KÖNYVTÁRA

M = 30 cm.

184.1

59.7

$$\begin{array}{r} 184.0 \\ 59.7 \\ \hline 124.3 \end{array}$$

amp.  
4.99

124.3

183.8

59.0

$$\begin{array}{r} 183.9 \\ 59.0 \\ \hline 124.9 \end{array}$$

5.00

124.9

183.9

60.0

$$\begin{array}{r} 184.1 \\ 60 \\ \hline 124.1 \end{array}$$

5.00

124.1

184.2

59.7

$$\begin{array}{r} 184.0 \\ 59.7 \\ \hline 124.3 \end{array}$$

5.00

124.3

183.8

59.0

$$\begin{array}{r} 183.9 \\ 59.0 \\ \hline 124.4 \end{array}$$

5.00

124.4

183.0

5.00

124.4

$$\begin{array}{r} 5.00 \\ \hline 5.00 \\ \hline 124.4 \\ \hline 124.4 \end{array}$$



$$2 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{750}{13\sqrt{10225,25}} - 4 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{56,25}{13\sqrt{284,15}}$$

56,25  
164

112,5  
164

$$\sqrt{10225,25} = 101,12$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0212 \\ 0225 \cdot 201,1 \\ \hline 2425 \cdot 2021,1 \\ \hline 40400 \cdot 20222 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \sqrt{281,5} = 16,78 \\ 18 \cdot 266 \\ \hline 2550 \cdot 227,7 \\ \hline 26700 \cdot 234 \end{array}$$

2,0726

0,5705

29° 42'

0,5784

+ 1,0368

- 1,0032

+ 0,0336

$$\frac{0,2559}{14^{\circ} 22'}$$

0,2558

21416  
20736  
10680

$$\begin{array}{r} 0,5705 \\ 5118 \\ \hline 1,0823 \end{array}$$

$$R = 7,5$$

$$c = 30$$

$$\frac{R}{c} = 0,25$$

$$\frac{c}{R} = 4,00$$

$$\sqrt{R^2 + c^2} = 30,93$$

$$\frac{c}{\sqrt{R^2 + c^2}} = 0,96992$$

$$\operatorname{arctg} \frac{R}{c} = 0,2449$$

$$0,03007 \cdot 8,25 \cdot 3,1416$$

-4,77936

+ 4,04085

- 0,73851

+ 2,95404

$$-\pi - 2 \frac{c^2}{R^2} \pi + \frac{c^2}{\sqrt{R^2 + c^2}} \pi + 2 \frac{c^3}{R^2} \pi \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + c^2}} - 4 \frac{c}{R} + 2 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{R}{c} + 4 \frac{c^2}{R^2} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{R}{c}$$

$$-\frac{4c}{R^2} \pi + \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + c^2}} \pi - \frac{c^2}{(R^2 + c^2)^{3/2}} \pi + \frac{6c^2}{R^2 \sqrt{R^2 + c^2}} \pi - 2 \frac{c^4}{R^2 (R^2 + c^2)^{3/2}} \pi$$

$$-\frac{4}{R} + \frac{2R}{R^2 + c^2} + 8 \frac{c}{R^2} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{R}{c} - 4 \frac{c^2 R}{R^2 (R^2 + c^2)} = 0$$

$$\left[ -\left(1 + 2\frac{c^2}{R^2}\right)\pi + \frac{c}{\sqrt{R^2+c^2}} \left(1 + 2\frac{c^2}{R^2}\right)\pi - 4\frac{c}{R} + 2\left(1 + 2\frac{c^2}{R^2}\right) \operatorname{arctg} \frac{R}{c} \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -20000 \\ 0,00005 \\ \hline 499990 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 0,99995 \\ -1,00005 \\ \hline 403,141757 \\ 400 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \frac{1}{1+x^2} \\ \frac{2x}{(1+x^2)^2} \\ \frac{2}{(1+x^2)^3} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} x - 2x^3 \\ \operatorname{arctg} x = x - \end{array}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \frac{R^2}{c^2} \left(1 + 2\frac{c^2}{R^2}\right)\pi$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \frac{R^2+c^2}{c^2}$$

$$\left(-1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{R^2}{c^2}\right)\pi - 4\frac{c}{R} + 2\left(1 + 2\frac{c^2}{R^2}\right)\frac{R}{c}$$

$-\pi$

$$-4\frac{c}{R} + 4\frac{c}{R}$$



$$\int \frac{c \cos \alpha d\alpha}{c^2 + R^2 \sin^2 \alpha} \quad \frac{\sin^2 \alpha \cos \alpha d\alpha}{c^2 + R^2 \sin^2 \alpha} \quad \frac{R \cos^2 \alpha d\alpha}{c^2 + R \sin^2 \alpha} \quad \left| \quad \frac{\sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha d\alpha}{c^2 + R \sin^2 \alpha} \right.$$

56,25  
169

$$R^2 + c^2 = 225,25$$

$$\sqrt{R^2 + c^2} = 15,01$$

$$R^2 + 2c^2 = 394,25$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 56,25 \\ 13 \\ \hline 1687,5 \\ 5625 \\ \hline 73125 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{13}{15,01} \left\{ \frac{394,25}{56,25} \cdot 3,1416 - \frac{788,5 \cdot 15,01}{731,25} \cdot 1,0492 - 4 \cdot \frac{7,51}{7,5} \right\}$$

12385758

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$$\begin{array}{r} +22,0191 \\ 20,9819 \\ \hline 1,0372 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 169814 \\ \hline 40005 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11805,385 \\ 12417,686 \end{array}$$

174806

$$\underline{\underline{-0,8983}}$$

$$\sqrt{R^2 + c^2} = 15,01$$

$$\frac{R}{c} = 0,1769$$

$$\frac{c}{\sqrt{R^2 + c^2}} = 0,8661$$

$$\text{arc } \frac{R}{c} = 0,5204$$

$$\frac{2c}{R} = 3,4667$$

$$0,1339$$

1,0408

$$\frac{R}{c} + \frac{2c}{R} = 4,0436$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -4,420659 \\ +4,380280 \\ \hline +0,040379 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{R}{c} = 0,1$$

$$\frac{c}{R} = 10$$

$$\sqrt{R^2 + c^2} = 75,3747$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 56,25 \\ 5625,2 \\ \hline 5681,25 \end{array}$$

$$5^{\circ} 42' 37''$$

$$5681,25 - 75,37407 = 5605,87593$$

$$\frac{c}{\sqrt{R^2 + c^2}} = 0,9950371$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0,0872665 \\ 122173 \\ 1794 \\ \hline 0,0996632 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{781 \cdot 1455}{5625 \cdot 15020}$$

$$-4,313388$$

0,09

$$\begin{array}{r} 111600 : 15067,7 \\ 613100 : 1150744,4 \\ \hline 1012400 : 1507480 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4,006461 \\ \hline 0,306927 \end{array}$$

40,2

$dc$  a  $Z$  irányába eső áramdelem hatása  $i_z = i$

$$d\left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial x}\right) = +3i \frac{(a-x)(b-y)}{r^5} dc$$

$$d(X) = +i \frac{b-y}{r^3} dc$$

$$d\left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial y}\right) = -i \frac{1}{r^3} dc + 3i \frac{(b-y)^2}{r^5} dc$$

$$d\left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial z}\right) = +3i \frac{(b-y)(c-z)}{r^5} dc$$

$$d\left(\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}\right) = +i \frac{1}{r^3} dc - 3i \frac{(a-x)^2}{r^5} dc$$

$$d(Y) = -\frac{a-x}{r^3} dc$$

$$d\left(\frac{\partial Y}{\partial y}\right) = -3i \frac{(a-x)(b-y)}{r^5} dc$$

$$d\left(\frac{\partial Y}{\partial z}\right) = -3i \frac{(a-x)(c-z)}{r^5} dc$$

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$$d\left(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial x}\right) = 0$$

$$d(Z) = 0$$

$$d\left(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial y}\right) = 0$$

$$d\left(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial z}\right) = 0$$

$$r^2 = (a-x)^2 + (b-y)^2 + (c-z)^2$$

$X$  kengelyet járulatos egyenes áram áramát kétirány  $x, y, z$  pontban mérve egyenlő  
 az egyenes kerületpontosán üzemelési  $A, b, c$ , végpontjainak áramadása  $A', b', c$   
 (kiszármagok lánc az áramot)  $i_x = i$

$$X = 0$$

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

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

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$y = + i_x \frac{c-z}{(b-y)^2 + (c-z)^2} \left\{ \frac{a-x}{r} \right\}_{a=A}^{a=A'}$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = - i_x \left\{ \frac{c-z}{r^3} \right\}_{a=A}^{a=A'}$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial y} = + i_x \frac{(b-y)(c-z)}{((b-y)^2 + (c-z)^2)^2} \left\{ \frac{3(a-x)}{r} - \frac{(a-x)^3}{r^3} \right\}_{a=A}^{a=A'}$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial z} = + i_x \frac{(c-z)^2 - (b-y)^2}{((b-y)^2 + (c-z)^2)^2} \left\{ \frac{a-x}{r} \right\}_{a=A}^{a=A'} + i_x \frac{(c-z)^2}{(b-y)^2 + (c-z)^2} \left\{ \frac{a-x}{r^3} \right\}_{a=A}^{a=A'}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = + i_x \left\{ \frac{b-y}{r^3} \right\}_{a=A}^{a=A'}$$

$$z = - i_x \frac{b-y}{(b-y)^2 + (c-z)^2} \left\{ \frac{a-x}{r} \right\}_{a=A}^{a=A'}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = + i_x \frac{(c-z)^2 - (b-y)^2}{((b-y)^2 + (c-z)^2)^2} \left\{ \frac{a-x}{r} \right\}_{a=A}^{a=A'} - i_x \frac{(b-y)^2}{(b-y)^2 + (c-z)^2} \left\{ \frac{a-x}{r^3} \right\}_{a=A}^{a=A'}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = - i_x \frac{(b-y)(c-z)}{((b-y)^2 + (c-z)^2)^2} \left\{ \frac{3(a-x)}{r} - \frac{(a-x)^3}{r^3} \right\}_{a=A}^{a=A'}$$

$$r^2 = (a-x)^2 + (b-y)^2 + (c-z)^2$$

Az  $Y$  tengellyel párhuzamos egyenes áramú ábrák határa.

Az egyenes kerületpontjának összehelyei:  $a, B, c$  végyponthelyei:  $a, B', c$

$$i_y = \pm i$$

$$X = -i_y \frac{c-z}{(a-x)^2 + (c-z)^2} \left| \begin{matrix} b=B' \\ b-y \\ b=B \end{matrix} \right. \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} = -i_y \frac{(a-x)(c-z)}{((a-x)^2 + (c-z)^2)^2} \left\{ \frac{3(b-y)}{r} - \frac{(b-y)^3}{r^3} \right\}$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = +i_y \frac{c-z}{(a-x)^2 + (c-z)^2} \left| \begin{matrix} b=B' \\ c-z \\ b=B \end{matrix} \right. \frac{1}{r^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial z} = +i_y \frac{(a-x)^2 - (c-z)^2}{((a-x)^2 + (c-z)^2)^2} \left| \begin{matrix} b=B' \\ b-y \\ b=B \end{matrix} \right. \frac{1}{r} - i_y \frac{(c-z)^2}{(a-x)^2 + (c-z)^2} \left| \begin{matrix} b=B' \\ b-y \\ b=B \end{matrix} \right. \frac{1}{r^3}$$

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

$$y_1 = 0$$

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

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

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$$Z = +i_y \frac{a-x}{(a-x)^2 + (c-z)^2} \left| \begin{matrix} b=B' \\ b-y \\ b=B \end{matrix} \right. \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial x} = +i_y \frac{(a-x)^2 - (c-z)^2}{((a-x)^2 + (c-z)^2)^2} \left| \begin{matrix} b=B' \\ b-y \\ b=B \end{matrix} \right. \frac{1}{r} + i_y \frac{(a-x)^2}{(a-x)^2 + (c-z)^2} \left| \begin{matrix} b=B' \\ b-y \\ b=B \end{matrix} \right. \frac{1}{r^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial y} = -i_y \frac{a-x}{(a-x)^2 + (c-z)^2} \left| \begin{matrix} b=B' \\ a-x \\ b=B \end{matrix} \right. \frac{1}{r^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial z} = +i_y \frac{(a-x)(c-z)}{((a-x)^2 + (c-z)^2)^2} \left\{ \frac{3(b-y)}{r} - \frac{(b-y)^3}{r^3} \right\}$$

$$r^2 = (a-x)^2 + (b-y)^2 + (c-z)^2$$

A Z tengellyel párhuzamos egyenes áramú áramkörök hálójára.

Az egyenes áramú áramkörök impedanciái:  $a, b, c$ , végyújtásai:  $a, b, c'$

$$i_2 = i'$$

$$X = +i \frac{b-y}{(a-x)^2 + (b-y)^2} \left. \begin{array}{l} c=c' \\ c=c \end{array} \right\} \frac{c-z}{r}$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} = +i \frac{(a-x)(b-y)}{((a-x)^2 + (b-y)^2)^2} \left. \begin{array}{l} c=c' \\ c=c \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \frac{3(c-z)}{r^3} - \frac{(c-z)^3}{r^3} \right\}$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = +i \frac{(b-y)^2 - (a-x)^2}{((a-x)^2 + (b-y)^2)^2} \left. \begin{array}{l} c=c' \\ c=c \end{array} \right\} \frac{c-z}{r} + i \frac{(b-y)^2}{(a-x)^2 + (b-y)^2} \left. \begin{array}{l} c=c' \\ c=c \end{array} \right\} \frac{c-z}{r^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial z} = -i \frac{b-y}{r^3} \left. \begin{array}{l} c=c' \\ c=c \end{array} \right\}$$

$$Y = -i \frac{a-x}{(a-x)^2 + (b-y)^2} \left. \begin{array}{l} c=c' \\ c=c \end{array} \right\} \frac{c-z}{r}$$

$$\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = +i \frac{(b-y)^2 - (a-x)^2}{((a-x)^2 + (b-y)^2)^2} \left. \begin{array}{l} c=c' \\ c=c \end{array} \right\} \frac{c-z}{r} - i \frac{(a-x)^2}{(a-x)^2 + (b-y)^2} \left. \begin{array}{l} c=c' \\ c=c \end{array} \right\} \frac{c-z}{r^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} = -i \frac{(a-x)(b-y)}{((a-x)^2 + (b-y)^2)^2} \left. \begin{array}{l} c=c' \\ c=c \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \frac{3(c-z)}{r^3} - \frac{(c-z)^3}{r^3} \right\}$$

$$\frac{\partial Y}{\partial z} = +i \frac{a-x}{r^3} \left. \begin{array}{l} c=c' \\ c=c \end{array} \right\}$$

$$Z = 0$$

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

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

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

$$r^2 = (a-x)^2 + (b-y)^2 + (c-z)^2$$

Ha  $u, v, w$  a egyik elektród örmérsége a melyen  $i$  áram a fűrészek  
 katal, és  $u', v', w'$  a másik elektród örmérségeit jelenti, a mely elektródok  
 egymáshoz a fűrészek között vannak, akkor a fűrészek közötti feszültség me:

$$\frac{\partial \chi}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial x} = i \left\{ \frac{v' - y}{((u' - x)^2 + (v' - y)^2 + (w' - z)^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} - \frac{v - y}{((u - x)^2 + (v - y)^2 + (w - z)^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right\}$$

$$\frac{\partial \chi}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial z} = i \left\{ \frac{u' - x}{((u' - x)^2 + (v' - y)^2 + (w' - z)^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} - \frac{u - x}{((u - x)^2 + (v - y)^2 + (w - z)^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right\}$$



# Magnes a föld szintje felett a, d, e elektródokkal

X tengely az a, d, e elektródokon keresztül, pozitív iránya kelet felé.  
(x, y) ritk a felszín

A mágnes északirányú:  $x=0, y=0, z=-25c$ .

Az elektródokhoz vezető vízszintes egyenes drótkercs (y-nal párhuzamosak)

az a-ba vezetőre:  $a=-500; b: B=0 \text{ k} \text{ } B'=2200 \text{ ig}; c=-20$

d-be " :  $a=+500; b: B=0 \text{ k} \text{ } B'=2200 \text{ ig}; c=-20$

e-be " :  $a=+1500; b: B=0 \text{ k} \text{ } B'=2200 \text{ ig}; c=-20$

Az a, d, e-be vezető egyenes drótok vízszintes zárt drótkersei (X-el párhuzamosak)

a K<sub>ad</sub> vezetőre:  $a: A=-500 \text{ k} \text{ } A'+500 \text{ ig}; b=2200; c=-20$

K<sub>de</sub> " :  $a: A=+500 \text{ k} \text{ } A'+1500 \text{ ig}; b=2200; c=-20$

K<sub>ae</sub> " :  $a: A=-500 \text{ k} \text{ } A'+1500 \text{ ig}; b=2200; c=-20$

Az a, d, e elektródokhoz lefelé vezető drótdarabok függőlegesek (Z-nel párhuzamosak)

az a-ba vezetőre:  $a=-500; b=0; c: C=-20 \text{ k} \text{ } C'+30 \text{ ig}$

d-be " :  $a=+500; b=0; c: C=-20 \text{ k} \text{ } C'+30 \text{ ig}$

e-be " :  $a=+1500; b=0; c: C=-20 \text{ k} \text{ } C'+30 \text{ ig}$

Áramintenzitás:  $I_x = I_y = I_z = +0.1 = 1 \text{ amp.}$

ha tennék  $B' = \infty$

	$(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x})_k$	$(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z})_k$	$(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y})_k$	$(\frac{\partial y}{\partial z})_k$	$(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x})_k$	$(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z})_k$	$(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y})_k$	$(\frac{\partial y}{\partial z})_k$	
Y-nal párhuzos	a darab	$+0.4091 \cdot 10^6$	$+0.3899$	$-0.3955$	0	$+0.3999$	$+0.3999$	$-0.3999$	0
	d	$+0.4091 \cdot 10^6$	$+0.3899$	$+0.3955$	0	$+0.3999$	$+0.3999$	$+0.3999$	0
	e	$+0.0484$	$+0.0367$	$+0.0365$	0	$+0.0444$	$+0.0444$	$+0.0444$	0
X-el párhuzos	K <sub>ad</sub>	0	0	$-0.0178$	$-0.0091$				
	K <sub>de</sub>	$-0.0075$	0	$-0.0107$	$-0.0071$				
	K <sub>ae</sub>	$-0.0075$	0	$-0.0285$	$-0.0162$				
Z-nel párhuzos	a	0	0	0	$+0.0070$				
	d	0	0	0	$-0.0070$				
	e	0	0	0	$-0.0001$				
	$(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z})_k - (\frac{\partial z}{\partial x})_k$	$(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y})_k - (\frac{\partial y}{\partial z})_k$							
	körvellen	ésnetett	körvellen	ésnetett					
ad külső vezetőkre	0	0	$+0.7857$	$+0.7857$	$u=-500, v=0, w=30$	$u'+500, v=0, w=30$			
de " "	0	0	$-0.3485$	$-0.3487$	$u=+500, " "$	$u'+1500, " "$			
ae " "	0	0	$+0.4372$	$+0.4370$	$u=-500, " "$	$u'+1500, " "$			

MAGYAR  
TUDOMÁNYOS AKADÉMIA  
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Mágnés a föld szintje felett. b, c, d elektrodok

~~AA~~ X tengely b, c, d elektrodokhoz kéntől pozitív felől  
 X, Y zirkon felületén x=0



A mérés eredménye:  $x=0$   $y=0$   $z=-25$  cm

az elektrodokhoz vezető vezetők között (Yal párhuzamos)

b-hez vezetőre:  $a = -166$ ,  $b: B=0$  től  $B' = 2200$  cm,  $C = -20$

c-hez vezetőre:  $a = +166$ ,  $b: B=0$  től  $B' = 2200$  cm,  $C = -20$

d-hez vezetőre:  $a = +500$ ,  $b: B=0$  től  $B' = 2200$  cm,  $C = -20$



az b, c, d he vezető egyenes közötti vezetők között (X el párhuzamos)

Kbc vezetők:  $a: A = -166$  től  $A' = +166$  cm,  $b = 2200$   $C = -20$

Kcd vezetők:  $a: A = +166$  től  $A' = +500$  cm,  $b = 2200$   $C = -20$

Kbd vezetők:  $a: A = -166$  től  $A' = +500$  cm,  $b = 2200$   $C = -20$

a, b, c, d elektrodokhoz kéntől vezetői közötti vezetők között (Z el párhuzamos)

b-hez vezető:  $a = -166$  cm  $b = 0$   $c: C = -20$  től  $C' = +30$  cm

c-hez vezető:  $a = +166$  cm  $b = 0$   $c: C = -20$  től  $C' = +30$  cm

d-hez vezető:  $a = +500$  cm  $b = 0$   $c: C = -20$  től  $C' = +30$  cm

Arany  
 mikrofon  $i_x = i_y = i_z = +0,1$  ampér

	$(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial x})_K$	$(\frac{\partial X}{\partial z})_K$	$(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial y})_K$	$(\frac{\partial Y}{\partial z})_K$	ha tennék $B' = \infty$	$(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial x})_K$	$(\frac{\partial X}{\partial z})_K$	$(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial y})_K$	$(\frac{\partial Y}{\partial z})_K$
Yal párhuzamos									
b	$+3,6293 \cdot 10^4$	$+3,6088$	$-3,6225$	0	$+3,6191 \cdot 10^4$	$+3,6191$	$-3,6240$	0	
c	$+3,6293 \cdot 10^4$	$+3,6088$	$+3,6225$	0	$+3,6191$	$+3,6191$	$+3,6240$	0	
d	$+0,4091 \cdot 10^6$	$+0,3899$	$+0,3955$	0	$+0,3999$	$+0,3999$	$+0,3999$	0	
X el párhuzamos									
Kbc	0	0	$-0,0062$	$-0,0031$					
Kcd	$-0,0073$	0	$-0,0058$	$-0,0030$					
Kbd	$-0,0013$	0	$-0,0120$	$-0,0061$					
Z el párhuzamos									
b	0	0	0	$+0,5201$					
c	0	0	0	$-0,5201$					
d	0	0	0	$-0,0070$					
	$(\frac{\partial X}{\partial z})_K - (\frac{\partial Z}{\partial x})_K$		$(\frac{\partial X}{\partial y})_K - (\frac{\partial Y}{\partial z})_K$						
	Korrelációs szorzat	Összefüggés	Korrelációs szorzat	Összefüggés					
b, c közötti vezetők	0	0	$+6,2081$	$+6,2079$	$u = -166$ $v = 0$ $w = +30$	$u' = +166$ $v' = 0$ $w' = +30$			
cd közötti vezetők	0	0	$-2,7112$	$-2,7111$	$u = +166$ " " "	$u' = 500$			
bd közötti vezetők	0	0	$+3,4969$	$+3,4968$	$u = -166$	$u' = +500$			

Magnes a föld szintje alatt: b, c, d elektródok,

x tengely b, c, d elektródok kerentül; pozitív irány a kelet felé,  
(xy) sík a felszín.

A mágnes ésszrendezői:  $x=0, y=0, z=+33$

a) elektródokhoz vezető vízszintes egyenes drótok (y-nal párhuzamosak)

a) b-be vezetőkre:  $a=-166, b: B=0$  lül  $B'=2200$  ig,  $c=-20$

c " " :  $a=+166, b: B=0$  lül  $B'=2200$  ig,  $c=-20$

d " " :  $a=+500, b: B=0$  lül  $B'=2200$  ig,  $c=-20$

A b, c, d-be vezető egyenes drótok vízszintes zárt drótfajra (x-el párhuzamosak)

a) K<sub>bc</sub> vezetőre:  $a: A=-166$  lül  $A'=+166$  ig,  $b=2200, c=-20$

K<sub>cd</sub> " :  $a: A=+166$  lül  $A'=+500$  ig,  $b=2200, c=-20$

K<sub>bd</sub> " :  $a: A=-166$  lül  $A'=+500$  ig,  $b=2200, c=-20$

A b, c, d elektródokhoz lefelé vezető drótdarabok függőlegesek (z-nel párhuzamosak)

a) b-be vezetőre:  $a=-166, b=0, c: C=-20$  lül  $C'=+30$  ig

c " " :  $a=+166, b=0, c: C=-20$  lül  $C'=+30$  ig

d " " :  $a=+500, b=0, c: C=-20$  lül  $C'=+30$  ig

Aramintenzitások:  $I_x = I_y = I_z = +0.1 = 1 \text{ amp.}$

ha tennék  $B' = \infty$

	$(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x})_k$	$(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z})_k$	$(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y})_k$	$(\frac{\partial y}{\partial z})_k$	$(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x})_k$	$(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z})_k$	$(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y})_k$	$(\frac{\partial y}{\partial z})_k$
y-nal párhuzos { b darab c d	$+2,6942 \cdot 10^{-6}$	$+2,6737$	$-3,1357$	0	$+2,6840$	$+2,6840$	$-3,1372$	0
	$+2,6942$	$+2,6737$	$+3,1357$	0	$+2,6840$	$+2,6840$	$+3,1372$	0
	$+0,3960$	$+0,3768$	$+0,3890$	0	$+0,3868$	$+0,3868$	$+0,3933$	0
x-el párhuzos { K <sub>bc</sub> K <sub>cd</sub> K <sub>bd</sub>	0	0	$-0,0062$	$-0,0029$				
	$-0,0013$	0	$-0,0058$	$-0,0030$				
	$-0,0013$	0	$-0,0120$	$-0,0059$				
Z-nel párhuzos { b c d	0	0	0	$-0,4900$				
	0	0	0	$+0,4900$				
	0	0	0	$+0,0066$				
	$(\frac{\partial x}{\partial z})_k - (\frac{\partial z}{\partial x})_k$	$(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y})_k - (\frac{\partial y}{\partial z})_k$						
	körvellen	ismertett	körvellen	ismertett				
bc külső vezetőkre	0	0	$+7,2544$	$+7,2547$	$u=-166, v=0, w=+30$	$u=+166, v=0, w=+30$		
cd " "	0	0	$-3,2272$	$-3,2273$	$u=+166$	" " "	$u=+500$	" "
bd " "	0	0	$+4,0272$	$+4,0274$	$u=-166$	" " "	$u=+500$	" "

Magnes a föld szintje alatt a, d, e elektródokkal

X tengely az a, d, e elektródok közepénél; pozitív iránya kelet felé  
(x, y) sík a földszint.

A magnésis észak-keleti irányban:  $x=0$ ;  $y=0$ ;  $Z=+33$ .

Az a, d, e elektródokhoz vezető vízszintes egyenes drótokra (y-nal párhuzamosak)

- az a b-vel vezetőre :  $a=-500$ ;  $b: B=0$  lél  $B'=2200$  ig;  $c=-20$
- d b-vel " :  $a=+500$ ;  $b: B=0$  lél  $B'=2200$  ig;  $c=-20$
- e b-vel " :  $a=+1500$ ;  $b: B=0$  lél  $B'=2200$  ig;  $c=-20$

Az a, d, e-be vezető egyenes drótok vízszintes zóna drótként (X-el párhuzamosak)

- a Kad vezetőre :  $a: A=-500$  lél  $A'=+500$  ig;  $b=2200$ ;  $c=-20$
- Kde " :  $a: A=+500$  lél  $A'=+1500$  ig;  $b=2200$ ;  $c=-20$
- Kae " :  $a: A=-500$  lél  $A'=+1500$  ig;  $b=2200$ ;  $c=-20$

Az a, d, e elektródokhoz lefelé vezető drótdarabok függőlegesek (Z-nel párhuzamosak)

- az a b-vel vezetőre;  $a=-500$ ;  $b=0$ ;  $c: C=-20$  lél  $C'=+30$  ig
- d b-vel " :  $a=+500$ ;  $b=0$ ;  $c: C=-20$  "  $C'=+30$  ig
- e " " :  $a=+1500$ ;  $b=0$ ;  $c: C=-20$  "  $C'=+30$  ig

Áramintenzitás:  $I_x = I_y = I_z = +0.1 = 1 \text{ amp.}$

	$(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial x})_k$	$(\frac{\partial X}{\partial z})_k$	$(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y})_k$	$(\frac{\partial y}{\partial z})_k$	$h_a$ sennél $B' = \infty$ $(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial x})_k$	$(\frac{\partial X}{\partial z})_k$	$(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y})_k$	$(\frac{\partial y}{\partial z})_k$	
Y-nal párhuzos	<u>a</u> darab	+0.3960 <sup>10<sup>6</sup></sup>	+0.3768	-0.3890	0	+0.3868	+0.3868	-0.3933	0
	<u>d</u> "	+0.3960 <sup>10<sup>6</sup></sup>	+0.3768	+0.3890	0	+0.3868	+0.3868	+0.3933	0
	<u>e</u> "	+0.0482	+0.0366	+0.0364	0	+0.0443	+0.0443	+0.0444	0
X-el párhuzos	<u>Kad</u>	0	0	-0.0178	-0.0089				
	<u>Kde</u>	-0.0075	0	-0.0106	-0.0070				
	<u>Kae</u>	-0.0075	0	-0.0284	-0.0159				
Z-nel párhuzos	<u>a</u> "	0	0	0	-0.0066				
	<u>d</u> "	0	0	0	+0.0066				
	<u>e</u> "	0	0	0	+0.0001				
		$(\frac{\partial X}{\partial z})_k - (\frac{\partial z}{\partial x})_k$		$(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y})_k - (\frac{\partial y}{\partial z})_k$					
		Körvellen	önnetell	Körvellen	önnetell				
<u>ad</u> külső vezetőkre	0	0	+0.8000	+0.8001	$u=-500$ ; $v=0$ ; $w=20$			$u'=+500$ ; $v'=0$ ; $w'=20$	
<u>de</u>	0	0	-0.3555	-0.3555	$u=+500$			$u'=+1500$ ; " "	
<u>ae</u>	0	0	+0.4445	+0.4446	$u=-500$			$u'=+1500$ ; " "	

$$\frac{y}{i} = -2 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{R}{c} + \frac{4c}{R} - \frac{4c^2}{R^2} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{R}{c} + \frac{c}{\sqrt{R^2+c^2}} \left( \frac{\sqrt{R^2+c^2}}{c} - 1 \right) \pi$$

$$- 2 \frac{c^2}{R^2} \frac{c}{\sqrt{R^2+c^2}} \left( 1 - \frac{\sqrt{R^2+c^2}}{c} \right) \pi$$

$$= -2 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{R}{c} + \frac{4c}{R} - \frac{4c^2}{R^2} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{R}{c} + \pi - \frac{c}{\sqrt{R^2+c^2}} \pi$$

$$+ 2 \frac{c^2}{R^2} \pi - 2 \frac{c^2}{R^2} \frac{c}{\sqrt{R^2+c^2}} \pi$$

$$= \left( \pi - 2 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{R}{c} \right) + 2 \frac{c^2}{R^2} \left( \pi - \operatorname{arctg} \frac{R}{c} \right) - \left( 1 + \frac{2c^2}{R^2} \right) \frac{c}{\sqrt{R^2+c^2}} \pi + \frac{4c}{R}$$

$$= \left( \pi - 2 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{R}{c} \right) + 2 \frac{c^2}{R^2} \left( 1 - \operatorname{arctg} \frac{R}{c} \right) + \frac{4c}{R} - \left( 1 + \frac{2c^2}{R^2} \right) \frac{c}{\sqrt{R^2+c^2}} \pi + \frac{4c}{R}$$

$$= \left( 1 + 2 \frac{c^2}{R^2} \right) \operatorname{arctg} \frac{c}{R} + \frac{4c}{R} - \left( 1 + \frac{2c^2}{R^2} \right) \frac{c}{\sqrt{R^2+c^2}} \pi$$

$$\frac{c - \sqrt{R^2+c^2}}{R^2}$$

$$- \frac{i}{2R} \frac{2R}{\sqrt{R^2+c^2}}$$

$$\operatorname{arctg} \frac{c}{R} + \operatorname{arctg} \frac{R}{c} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} - \operatorname{arctg} \frac{R}{c} = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{c}{R}$$

$$- \frac{c}{R} - 3 \frac{c^3}{R^3} + \frac{4c}{R} - \pi - \frac{2c^2}{R^2} \pi$$

$$- 3 \frac{c}{R} - 3 \frac{c^3}{R^3} - \pi - \frac{2c^2}{R^2} \pi$$

$$y = -i \frac{c}{R} \left\{ R^2 \left( \frac{2}{cR} + \frac{4c}{R^3} \right) \operatorname{arctg} \frac{R}{c} - \frac{4}{R^2} \right\} + \frac{R^2 \pi}{\sqrt{R^2+c^2}} \left( 2 \frac{c^2}{R^2} + \frac{1}{R^2} \right) \left( 1 - \frac{\sqrt{R^2+c^2}}{c} \right)$$

$$y = -i \frac{c}{R} \left\{ \left( \frac{2R}{c} + \frac{4c}{R} \right) \operatorname{arctg} \frac{R}{c} - 4 + \pi \frac{R^2}{\sqrt{R^2+c^2}} \left( 2 \frac{c^2}{R^2} - 2 \frac{c\sqrt{R^2+c^2}}{R^3} + \frac{1}{R^2} - \frac{\sqrt{R^2+c^2}}{cR^2} \right) \right\}$$

$$(y)^+ = -i \frac{c}{R} \left\{ \left( \frac{2R}{c} + \frac{4c}{R} \right) \operatorname{arctg} \frac{R}{c} - 4 + \pi \left( \frac{2c^2}{R\sqrt{R^2+c^2}} - \frac{2c}{R} + \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2+c^2}} - \frac{R}{c} \right) \right\}$$

$$y = -i \frac{c}{R} \left[ \left( \frac{2R}{c} + \frac{4c}{R} \right) \operatorname{arctg} \frac{c}{R} - 4 + \pi \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2+c^2}} \left( 2 \frac{c^2}{R^2} + 1 \right) \right]$$

$$y = -i \frac{c}{R} \left[ 2 \frac{R^2+2c^2}{Rc} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{c}{R} - 4 + \frac{R^2+2c^2}{R\sqrt{R^2+c^2}} \pi \right] = -i \frac{c}{R} \left[ 2 \frac{(R^2+c^2)\sqrt{R^2+c^2}}{Rc} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{c}{R} - 4 + \frac{R^2+2c^2}{R\sqrt{R^2+c^2}} \pi \right]$$

$$\int_{-1}^{+1} \frac{x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}}{c^2 + R^2 x^2} dx$$

$$x^2 = c^2 + R^2 x^2 \quad f = c^2 \quad g = R^2$$

$$x = 1 - x^2 \quad a = +1 \quad b = -1$$

$$\int = -\frac{1}{R^2} \int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \left( \frac{1}{R^2} + \frac{c^2}{R^4} \right) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - \left( \frac{c^2}{R^2} + \frac{c^4}{R^4} \right) \int \frac{dx}{(c^2 + R^2 x^2) \sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

~~$$= -\frac{1}{R^2} \int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \left( \frac{1}{R^2} + \frac{c^2}{R^4} \right) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - \left( \frac{c^2}{R^2} + \frac{c^4}{R^4} \right) \int \frac{dx}{(c^2 + R^2 x^2) \sqrt{1-x^2}}$$~~

$$\int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = -\frac{x \sqrt{1-x^2}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \arcsin x$$

$$\int_{-1}^{+1} \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\int_{-1}^{+1} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \pi$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{(c^2 + R^2 x^2) \sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c^2 R^2 + c^4}} \arctan \frac{x \sqrt{c^2 R^2 + c^4}}{c^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{c^2 R^2 + c^4}} \pi$$

$$\int_{-1}^{+1} \frac{x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}}{c^2 + R^2 x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{R^2} \frac{\pi}{2} + \left( \frac{1}{R^2} + \frac{c^2}{R^4} \right) \pi - \left( \frac{c^2}{R^2} + \frac{c^4}{R^4} \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{c^2 R^2 + c^4}} \pi$$

$$= +\frac{c^2}{R^4} \pi - \frac{1}{R^2} \left( c^2 + \frac{c^4}{R^2} \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{c^2 R^2 + c^4}} \pi$$

$$= +\frac{c^2}{R^4} \pi - \frac{c^2}{R^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{c^2 R^2 + c^4}} \pi = \frac{c^2}{R^4} \pi \left( 1 - \sqrt{1 + \frac{R^2}{c^2}} \right)$$