

* Alzerai n tiunon zw infelur sobs zerkas fibor:

$$x_1 = (1+b^2t^2) \bar{X}_1$$

$$x_2 = \bar{X}_2$$

$$y_3 = \bar{X}_3$$

N.B. or zerkas d'or enzyklosis zw' Lagrange & zw' Euler
Ajorn:

$$v_1 = \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial t} = 2b^2 t \bar{X}_1, v_2 = v_3 = 0 \quad (\text{Lagrange})$$

$$\varrho_1 = 2b^2 \bar{X}_1, \varrho_2 = \varrho_3 = 0$$

$$\bar{X}_1 = \frac{x_1}{1+b^2t^2} \Rightarrow v_1 = 2b^2 t \cdot \frac{\bar{X}_1}{1+b^2t^2} \quad (\text{Euler})$$

$$\varrho_1 = \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial t} + v_1 \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x_1} + v_2 \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x_2} + v_3 \frac{\partial v_1}{\partial x_3} = \frac{D}{Dt} \left(\frac{2b^2 \bar{X}_1}{1+b^2t^2} \right) = \dots = \frac{2b^2 \bar{X}_1}{1+b^2t^2}$$

* Alzerai n tiunon zw infelur sobs zerkas fibor

$$x_1 = \bar{X}_1 + 2\bar{X}_2 t^2$$

$$x_2 = \bar{X}_2 + 2\bar{X}_1 t^2$$

$$y_3 = \bar{X}_3$$

N.B. or zerkas zw zerkas form zw xpoen' jaffi' $t=1,5$ sec
 jia zo infelur zw sp. jaffi' $t=1$ sec foerderan zw Jaffi' (2,3,4)

Ajorn:

$$t=0: x_1 = \bar{X}_1, x_2 = \bar{X}_2, x_3 = \bar{X}_3$$

$$u_1 = 4\bar{X}_2 t, u_2 = 4\bar{X}_1 t, u_3 = 0$$

$$\varrho_1 = 4\bar{X}_2, \varrho_2 = 4\bar{X}_1, \varrho_3 = 0 \quad (\text{ausf} \text{apna zw xpoen'})$$

$$u_1 \Big|_{t=1,5} = 4\bar{x}_2 \cdot 1,5 = 6\bar{x}_2, \quad u_2 \Big|_{t=1,5} = 6\bar{x}_1, \quad u_3 \Big|_{t=1,5} = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} t > 1: \quad 2 &= \bar{x}_1 + 2\bar{x}_0 \\ 3 &= \bar{x}_2 + 2\bar{x}_1 \\ 4 &= \bar{x}_3 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} \bar{x}_1 &= 4/3 \\ \bar{x}_2 &= 1/3 \\ \bar{x}_3 &= 4 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} u_1 &= 2 \\ u_2 &= 8 \\ u_3 &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad t > 1,5 \text{ sec.}$$

* $x_1 = \frac{\bar{x}_1 + \bar{x}_2}{2} e^t + \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{2} e^{-t}$ N.B. in zax! dannes e^t in energie! dray
 $x_2 = \frac{\bar{x}_1 + \bar{x}_2}{2} e^t - \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{2} e^{-t}$ feld lagrange o! feld Euler.
 $x_3 = \bar{x}_3$

Abbr:

$$\begin{aligned} u_1 &= \frac{\bar{x}_1 + \bar{x}_2}{2} e^t - \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{2} e^{-t}, \quad u_2 = \frac{\bar{x}_1 + \bar{x}_2}{2} e^t + \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{2} e^{-t}, \quad u_3 = 0 \quad (\text{Lagrange}) \\ a_1 &= \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t} + u_1 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} + u_2 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} = 0 + 0 + 0 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_1 &= x_2, \quad a_1 = \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t} + u_1 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} + u_2 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} = 0 + 0 + 0 = 0 \Rightarrow a_1 = x_1 \quad (\text{Euler}) \\ u_2 &= x_1, \quad a_2 = \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t} + u_1 \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1} + u_2 \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} = 0 + x_2 + 0 = x_2 \Rightarrow a_2 = x_2 \\ u_3 &= 0, \quad a_3 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

* Aivera n nipyypaf! feld! lagrange svôs fôrvalcalôra omoxos:

$$x = \bar{x} \cdot (1 + f(t))^{1/2}, \quad f(0) = 0.$$

Feldw n zax! zaxa feld Euler: $v^E(x, t) = xt$.

N.B. n f(t) c' n dôpman el'man.

Abbr:

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \bar{x} \cdot \frac{Df^{(1)}}{Dt} = \frac{\bar{x}}{1+f} \cdot \frac{df}{dt} = v^E(x, t) = xt \Rightarrow \frac{\bar{x}}{1+f} \frac{df}{dt} = xt \Rightarrow \frac{df}{1+f} = \bar{x} dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ln(1+f) &= \frac{t^2}{2} + A \Rightarrow 1+f = C \cdot e^{t^2/2} \Rightarrow f(t) = C \cdot e^{t^2/2} - 1, \quad f(0) = C - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow C = 1 \\ \Rightarrow f(t) &= e^{t^2/2} - 1, \quad x = \bar{x} \cdot e^{t^2/2} \end{aligned}$$

Maxwell Stress

Σε κυρ. πρ. η AAD μεταπιν οι στολούνται:

$$(8) \text{ (επιφανείς Reynolds): } \frac{D}{Dt} \left(\int_{X_0}^{X_1} p(y, t) \cdot v(y, t) dy \right) = \\ = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_{X_0}^{X_1} p v dy + p v \Big|_{X_0}^{X_1} \quad (1)$$

η AAD η γενική ένταση στην επιφάνεια:

$$\sigma(x, t) \Big|_{X_0}^{X_1} + \int_{X_0}^{X_1} f(x, t) dx = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\int_{X_0}^{X_1} p v dy \right) + p v^2 \Big|_{X_0}^{X_1} \quad (2)$$

ΠΡΟΒΛΗΜΑ ΟΙ ΑΝΔΙΚΕΙΩΝ ΣΤΗΝ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΕΙΑ:

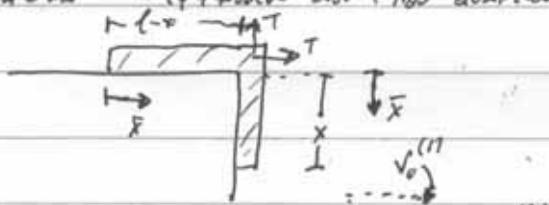
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int p F dv = \int \frac{\partial(pF)}{\partial x} dv$$

\downarrow

$$\frac{D}{Dt} \int p F dv = \int \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} dv$$

Άσκηση: Οργάνωση των λόγων στην επιφάνεια σε αντίστοιχη μορφή.

Άσκηση (t=0) η ζε σταθμών η προστασία της επιφάνειας από την ηλεκτρική επιπέδωση στην επιφάνεια στην οποία η επιπέδωση στην Τ που αντιστοιχεί στην ηλεκτρική επιφάνεια στην Τ.



Άσκηση: Η ηλεκτρική επιπέδωση στην επιφάνεια στην Τ.

Ανατομογραφία της ηλεκτρικής επιπέδωσης.

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Στην πρώτη στιγμή } t=0, \text{ η ηλεκτρική επιπέδωση στην επιφάνεια } T \text{ είναι } 0. \\ & \text{Στη δεύτερη στιγμή } t=t^{(2)}, \text{ η ηλεκτρική επιπέδωση στην επιφάνεια } T \text{ είναι } \frac{m}{c} (1 - x_1 \dot{x}) + \frac{m}{c} \dot{x}^2 / 2. \\ & \Rightarrow T = \frac{m}{c} (-\dot{x}) \dot{x} + \frac{m}{c} (1 - x_1 \dot{x}) \dot{x} + \frac{m}{c} \dot{x}^2 \Rightarrow T = \frac{m}{c} (1 - x_1 \dot{x}) \dot{x} \quad (4) \end{aligned}$$

Optimal Entfernung $\bar{x}^{(2)}$

Ansetzen der zweiten Näherung! $\stackrel{!}{\text{V}} \quad A(0) \Rightarrow \partial(\bar{x}, t)/_{\bar{x}=\bar{x}_0} + (\frac{m}{c} \dot{x})_0 g = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} (\frac{m}{c} x \cdot \dot{x}) - \frac{m}{c} \ddot{x} \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow -T + \frac{m}{c} \dot{x}_0 g = \frac{m}{c} \ddot{x} \quad (6)$

(4), (6) $\Rightarrow \cancel{\ddot{x}} - \frac{m}{c} \dot{x} = 0 \Rightarrow \dot{x} = G C \stackrel{(G C)^{1/2}}{=} \sqrt{C_2 c}$

$x(0) = G_1 - C_2 = x_0$ $\left\{ \Rightarrow x(t) = \frac{x_0}{2} \left[e^{\sqrt{G_2 c}} + e^{-\sqrt{G_2 c}} \right], T = \frac{m}{c} \left(G_1 / \sqrt{G_2 c} \right) \right.$

$\dot{x}(0) = 0 \Rightarrow G_1 - C_2 = 0$