(ii) Kreisbaln:

$$g(t) = g_0$$

 $g(t) = g_0$
 $g(t) = \frac{1}{3} t = \omega t$
 $g(t) = \frac{1}{3} t = \omega t$

$$g(t) = g_0$$

$$g(t) = \frac{v_0}{g_0} + c_0 + c_0$$

$$f(t) = \frac{v_0}{g_0} + c_0 + c_0$$

$$f(t) = v_0 + c_0 + c_0$$

$$f(t) = v_0 + c_0 + c_0$$

$$f(t) = g_0$$

• Teil den gaschw.
$$\underline{V(t)} = \frac{d\underline{r}}{dt} = \underline{\dot{r}} = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \frac{\underline{r(t+\varepsilon)} - \underline{r(t)}}{\varepsilon} \qquad (5.19)$$

(iv) Bsp: (1) (5.151/6.16).
$$r(t) = v + r_0 \rightarrow dr = v$$
 (5.20)

Abl. dur

(a) (5.17):
$$\underline{r}(1) = g \cdot e_g \longrightarrow \frac{d\underline{r}}{dt} = g \cdot e_g + g \cdot \dot{e}_g$$

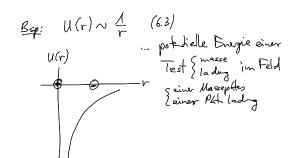
$$\frac{d\underline{r}}{dt} = g_0 \underbrace{\dot{y}}_{55} \underline{e}_{y} \stackrel{(s,h)}{=} v_y \underline{e}_{y} \quad (5.21)$$

$$(3) (5.18): \underline{r}(t) = g_0 \underline{e}_{g} + v_2 + \underline{e}_{z} \xrightarrow{(5.21)} \frac{d\underline{r}}{dt} = v_q \underline{e}_{q} + v_z \underline{e}_{z} \quad (5.22)$$

logentange-Borsellug

$$ds = v dt \dots 2undgelegte$$
 $Weglesge in dt (5.23)$
 $s(t)$
 $s($

Flade it f=0: k.r = nt , n=0, ±1, ±2,...



(3) zylinder symmetriscler (Potetial) feld:
$$U = U(g)$$
 (6.4)

Agripotetial flade: $U(g) = kaust$.

 $y = kaust$.

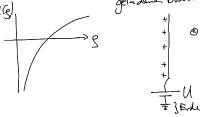
Abstract

2- Adre

2- Adre

Bep: U(g) ~ lng (6.5)

... pot. Energie einer Testladig im
fell eines mallid langen, hangen
geladene Abahtes



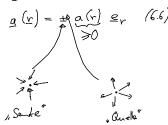
6.2 Vetter felder

· Vetterfeld a (r): ordnet jeden Ramptt. Painen Vettre Vp zu.

Beg: Kraft f, Geschwidigkeit (2.8. in Flüssi keit)

elehtr. (E) / magnet. (H) Feld ...

· Bsp: (1) fugel summetr. (Quada=/Senker-) Feld:



Mathematische Methoden der Physik, Prof. Dr. Holger Stark, Bahnkurven/Felder/Differential, 06.06.2019, 3

bsp. 2: $H(r) \sim \frac{I}{S} = (6.12)$ I duel flossone Leiters

H

6.3 Vollstandiges liftrehal einer Funktion in 30

• (1) Ennuage: Geg
$$f(x)$$

Wet in Nadbardaft unx: Taylorathickling!

 $f(x+dx) = f(x) + \frac{df}{dx} dx + O(2)$ (6.12)

So Tame (dx), $n \ge 2$

Od Tame (dx), $n \ge 2$