



1.

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1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

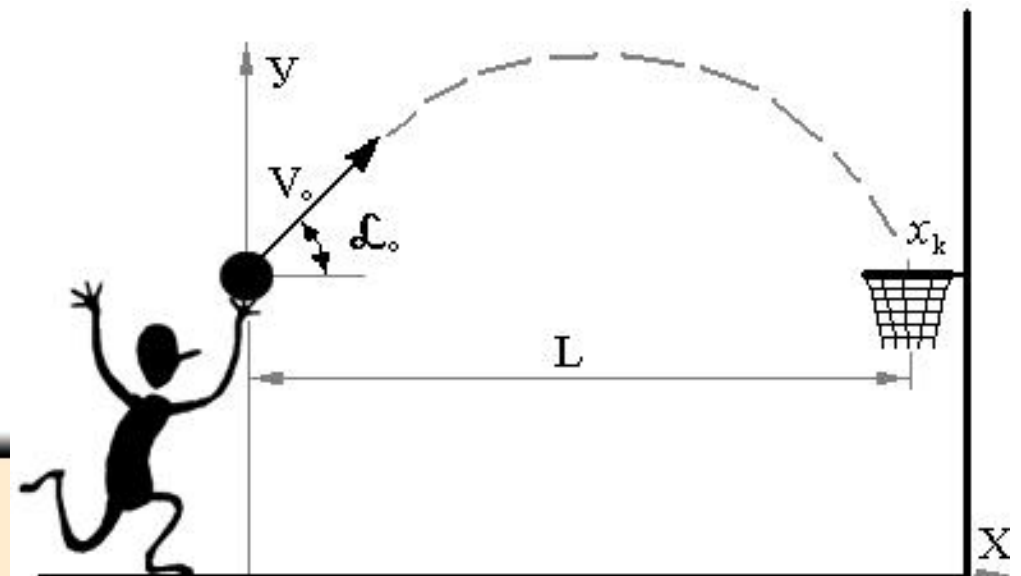
R;

m,

;

g

;





1.

:

$$m\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{F} = mg,$$

$$r(0) = \mathbf{0}, \quad \mathbf{v}(0) = \mathbf{v}_0$$

:

$$ma_x = 0,$$

$$ma_y = -mg,$$

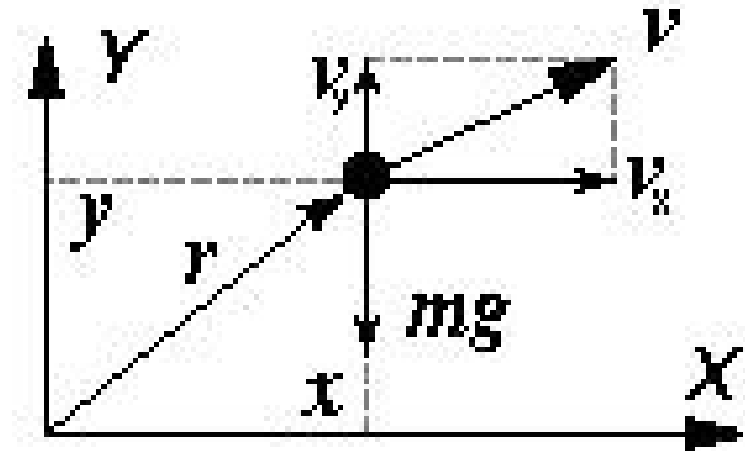
$$x(0) = x_0,$$

$$y(0) = y_0,$$

$$v_x(0) = v_0 \cos \gamma_0,$$

$$v_y(0) = v_0 \sin \gamma_0$$

$$\therefore \Delta = x(t_k) - x_k, \quad t_k > 0, v_y(t_k) < 0, y(t_k) = y_k.$$





1.

:

$$\begin{aligned}x(t) &= x_o + v_o t \cos \Gamma_o, & y(t) &= y_o + v_o t \sin \Gamma_o - \frac{gt^2}{2}, \\v_x(t) &= v_o \cos \Gamma_o, & v_y(t) &= v_o \sin \Gamma_o - gt.\end{aligned}$$

:

$$x_o = y_o = y_k = 0, \quad L = \frac{v_o^2}{g} \sin 2\Gamma_o, \quad \Delta = L - x_k.$$

:

$$x_o = y_o = y_k = 0; \quad x_k = 4,225 \ ; \quad v_o = 6,44 \ / \ ; \quad \alpha = 45^0$$

$$L = 4,225 \ ; \quad \Delta = 0$$



2. « - »

:

:

\mathbf{p}_n – n - $(\mathbf{p}_n \geq 0)$;
 \mathbf{s}_n – $($ $)$ n -
 $($ $, \mathbf{s}_n \geq 0)$;
 \mathbf{d}_n – n - $($ $,$
 $\mathbf{d}_n \geq 0)$.



2. « - »

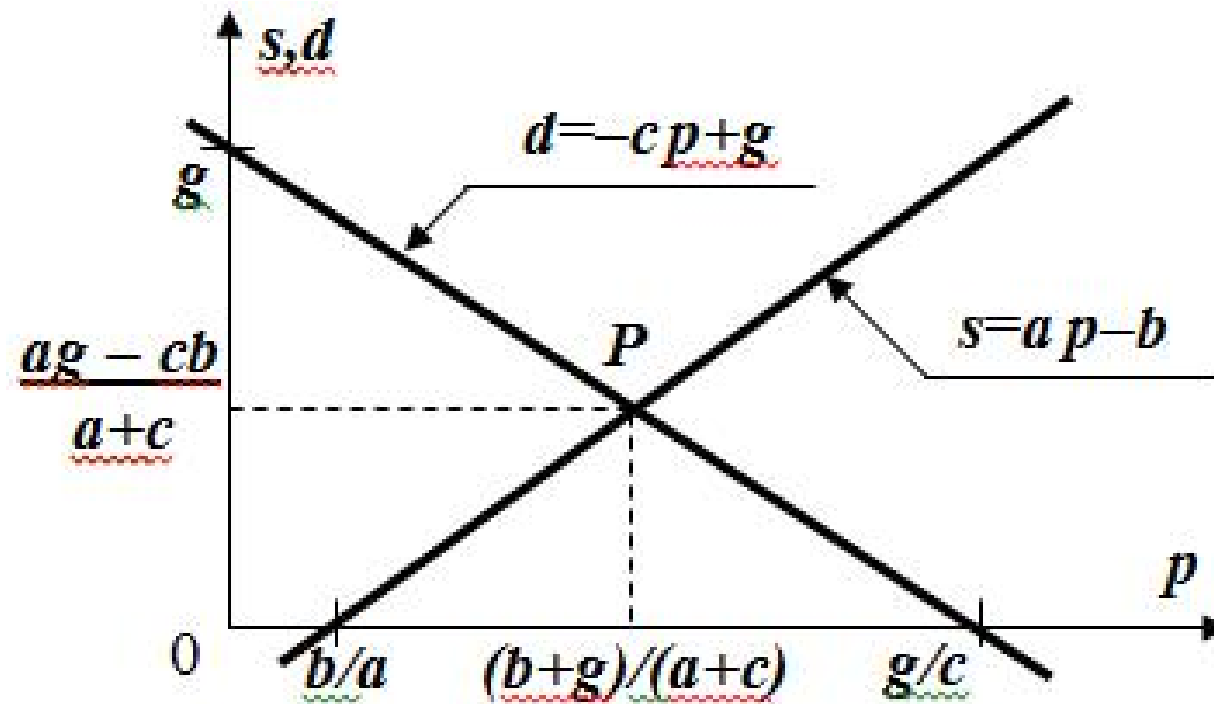
:

- p_n
- p_0 , s_{n+1} , p_n , p_n
- s_{n+1} : $s_{n+1} = p_n - b$, d_{n+1}
- p_{n+1} , d_{n+1} : $d_{n+1} = -c p_{n+1} + g$, p_{n+1}
- d_{n+1} , p_{n+1} , s_{n+1} , p_1, p_2, p_3, \dots , p_0



2. « - »

:





2. « - »

:

$$p_n - b = -c p_{n+1} + g.$$

:

$$A = a/c > 0, \quad B = (b/c + g/c) > 0,$$

:

$$p_{n+1} = -A p_n + B$$

:

$$p_{n+1} = -A p_n$$

, $p_0 =$.

$$p_1 = C (-A);$$

$$p_2 = C (-A)^2;$$

$$p_3 = C (-A)^3; \quad \dots$$

: $p_n = C (-A)^n.$



2. « - »

:

:

$$p_n = D \quad n.$$

$$D + A D = B \quad D = B/(A+1).$$

$$p_n = C (-A)^n + B/(A+1).$$

n=0

$$= p_0 - B/(A+1).$$

:

$$p_n = p_0 (-A)^n + [B/(A+1)] [1 - (-A)^n].$$

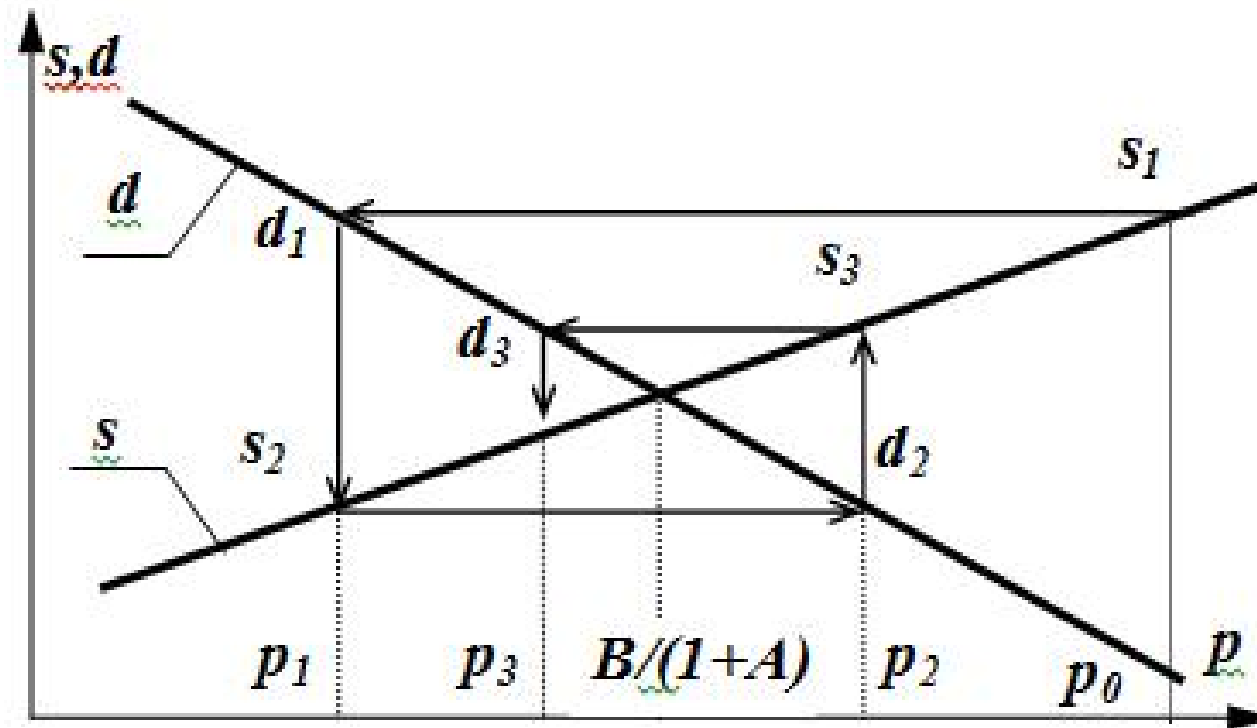


2. « - »

:

$$0 < A < 1$$

$$A = a/c > 0$$

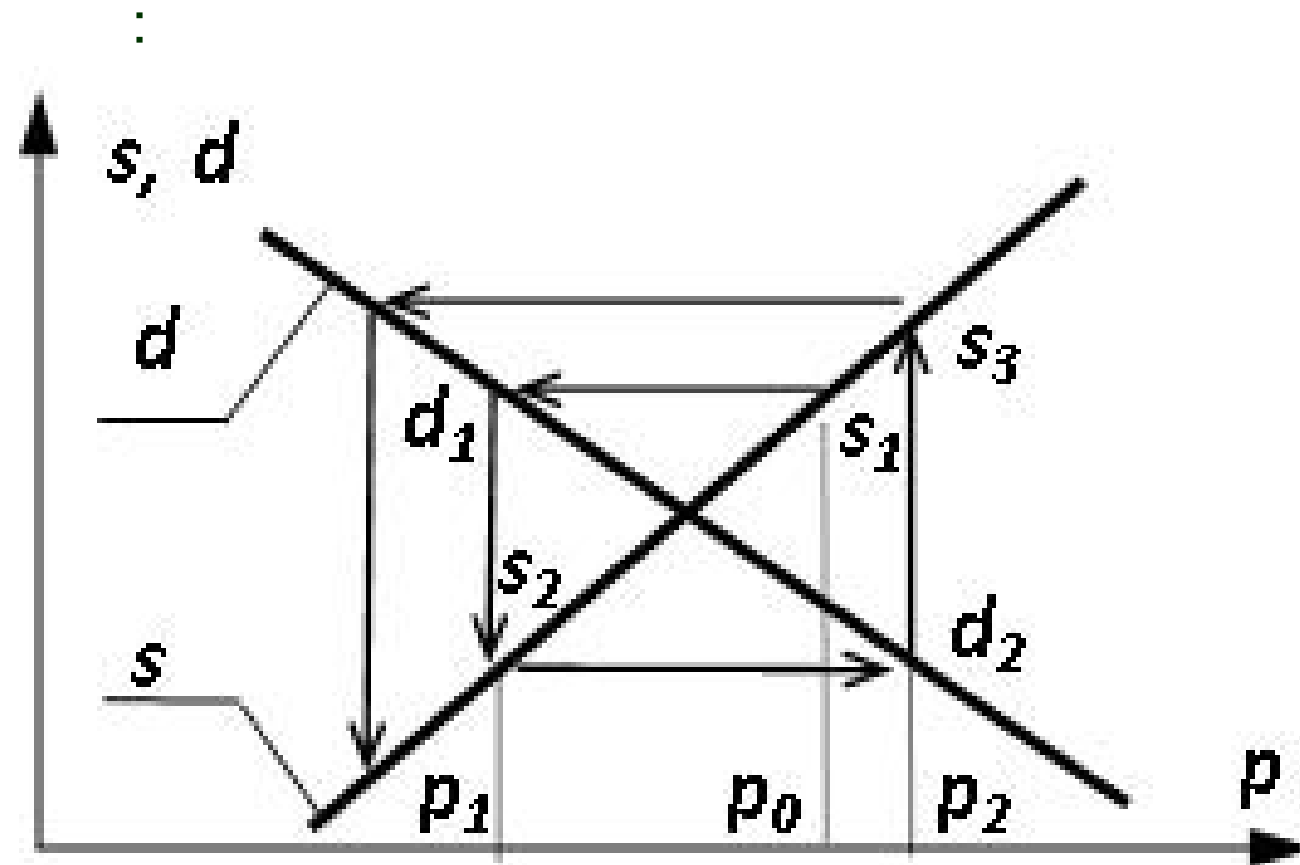




2. « - »

$A > 1$

$A = a/c > 0$



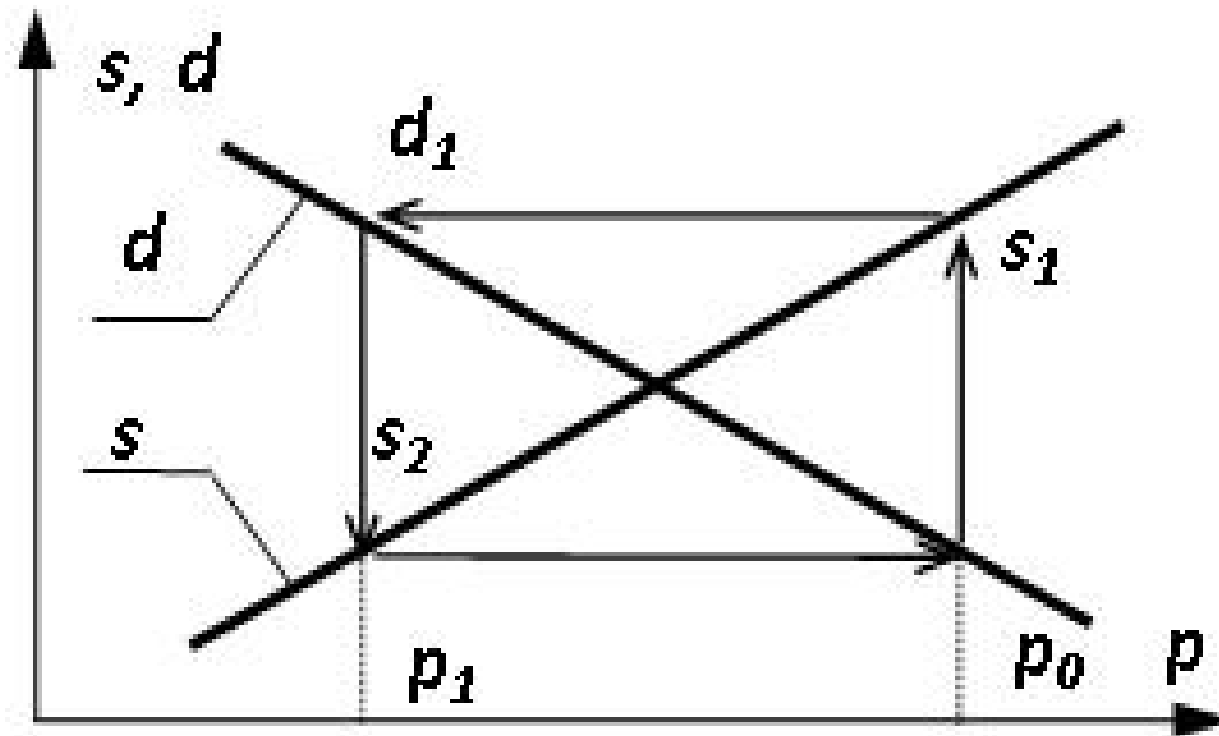


2. « - »

:

$A=1$

$A = a/c > 0$





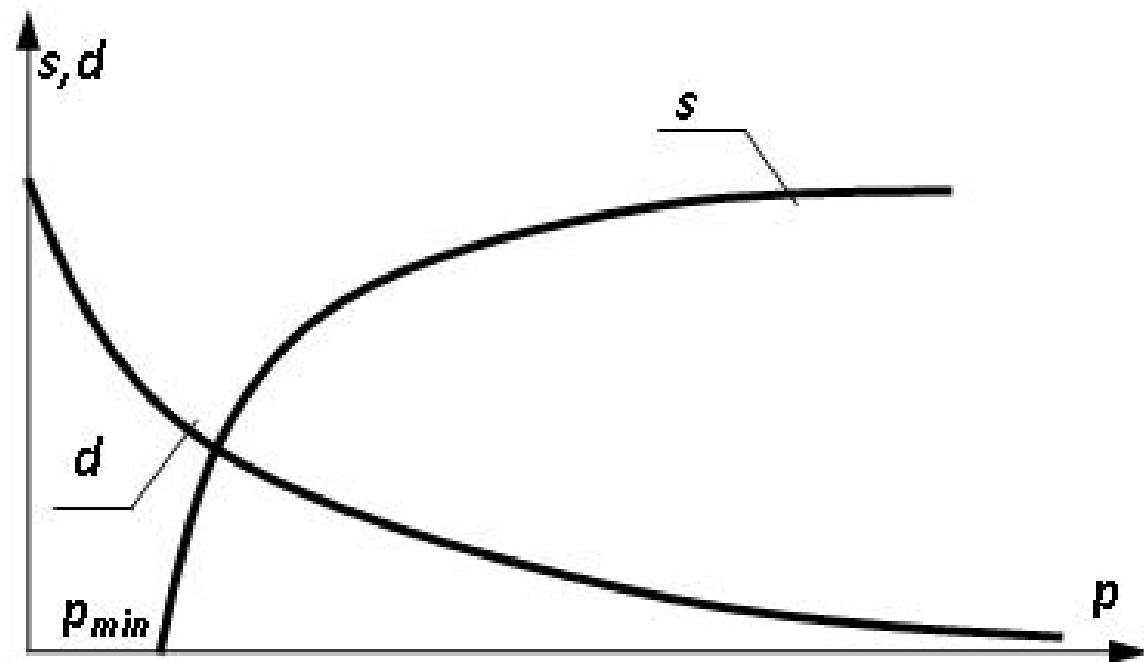
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2.

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3.

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3.

$x(t)$ —

t .

$R(t)$

Ut .

$$R(t) = (x(t+Ut) - x(t)) / x(t) Ut$$

—

r ,

,

$$\frac{x(t + \Delta t) - x(t)}{\Delta t} = rx(t)$$

Ut ,

:

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = rx$$

$$x(0) = x_0.$$



3.

:

$$\int_{x_0}^x \frac{dx}{x} = r \int_0^t dt$$

$$\ln (x/x_0) = rt$$

$$x(t) = x_0 e^{rt}.$$



3.

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X_{max}

,
 X_{max}



3.

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$$X = x / x_{max}$$

-

$$R(X) = r(1 - X).$$



3.

$$\frac{dX}{dt} = r(1 - X)X$$

$$X(0) = X_0.$$

:

$$\frac{dX}{X(X-1)} = \frac{dX}{X-1} - \frac{dX}{X} = -r dt$$

$$: \quad X = \frac{X_0 e^{rt}}{1 - X_0(1 - e^{rt})}$$



3.

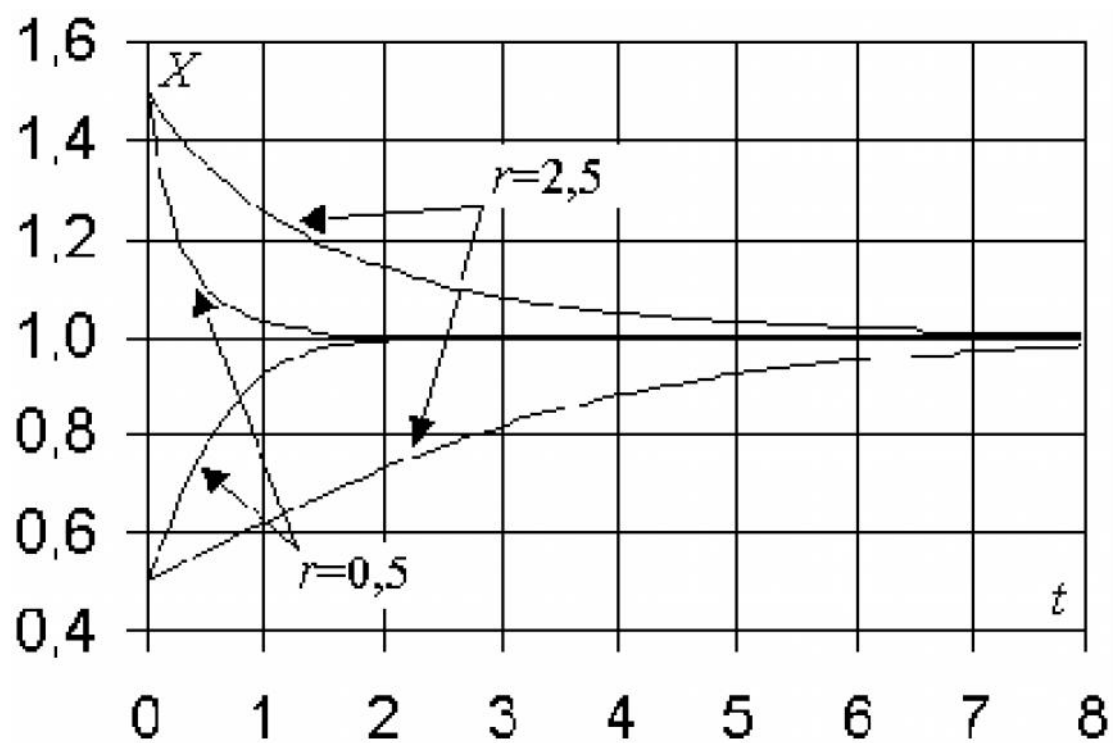


Рис. 3.8. Изменение относительной численности популяции



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3.

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x,

x* y*,

-
-
- y.
-

$$R_x(x,y) = k_x(x^* - x) - k_{xy} y,$$

k_x, k_y, k_{xy}, k_{yx} –

$$R_y(x,y) = k_y(y^* - y) - k_{yx} x,$$



3.

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = k_x (x^* - x)x - k_{xy}xy$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = k_y (y^* - y)y - k_{yx}xy$$

$$x(0) = x_0;$$

$$y(0) = y_0.$$

$$X = x/x^*; Y = y/y^*,$$

:

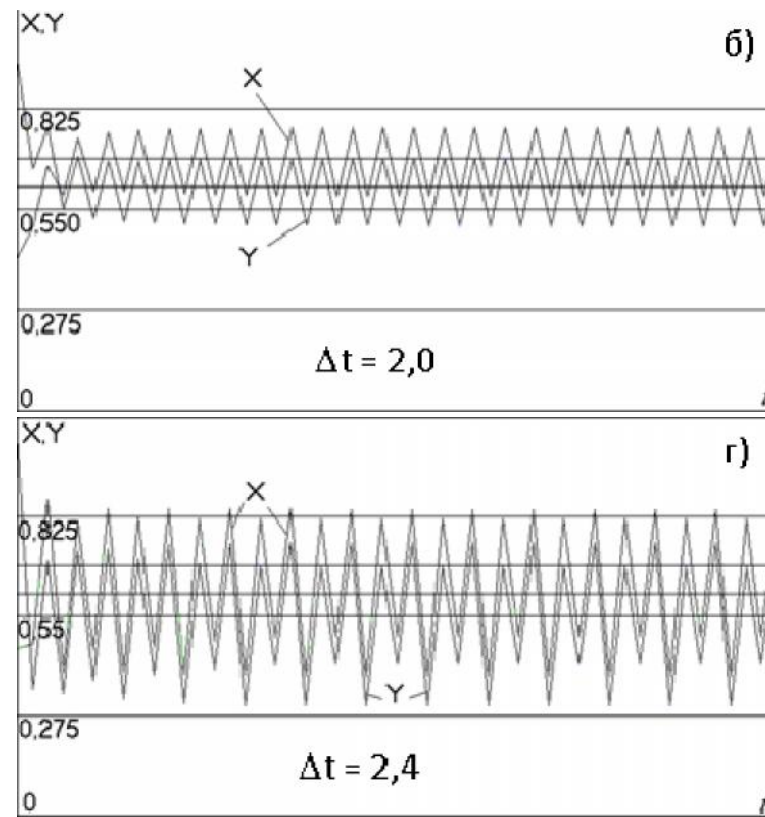
$$\frac{dX}{dt} = r_x (1 - X - \tilde{\alpha}_x Y) X,$$

$$\frac{dY}{dt} = r_y (Y^* - Y - \tilde{\alpha}_y X) Y$$



3.

:





4.

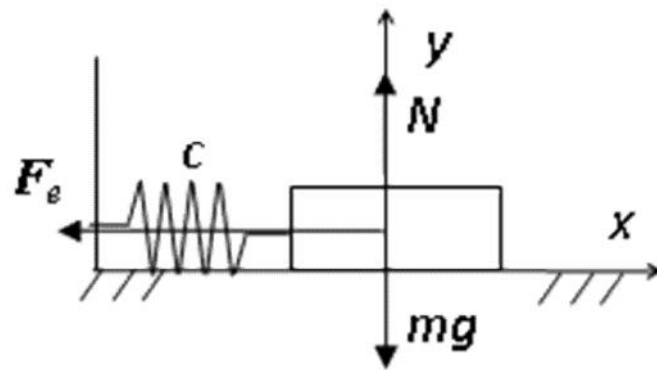


Рис. 3.18. Схема задачи

$m,$



4.

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F .

:

mg ,

N

•

•

(x_p, y_p) .

•

$F = cUx,$

$Ux = x - x_p -$

$x_p), -$

(

()

,

$v_0,$

x_0



4.

:

:

$$m \frac{dv}{dt} = F_e = -c(x - x_p); \quad \frac{dx}{dt} = v$$

$$x(0) = x_0, \quad v(0) = v_0.$$

:

:

$$\ddot{x} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right) = \frac{dv}{dt} = \dot{v}.$$



4.

:

:

$$\ddot{x} + k^2 x = 0, \quad k^2 = \frac{c}{m}$$

:

$$x = a \sin(kt + \alpha),$$

$$a = \sqrt{x_0^2 + \frac{v_0^2}{k^2}}, \quad \sin \Gamma = \frac{x_0}{a}, \quad \cos \Gamma = \frac{v_0}{ka}$$



4.

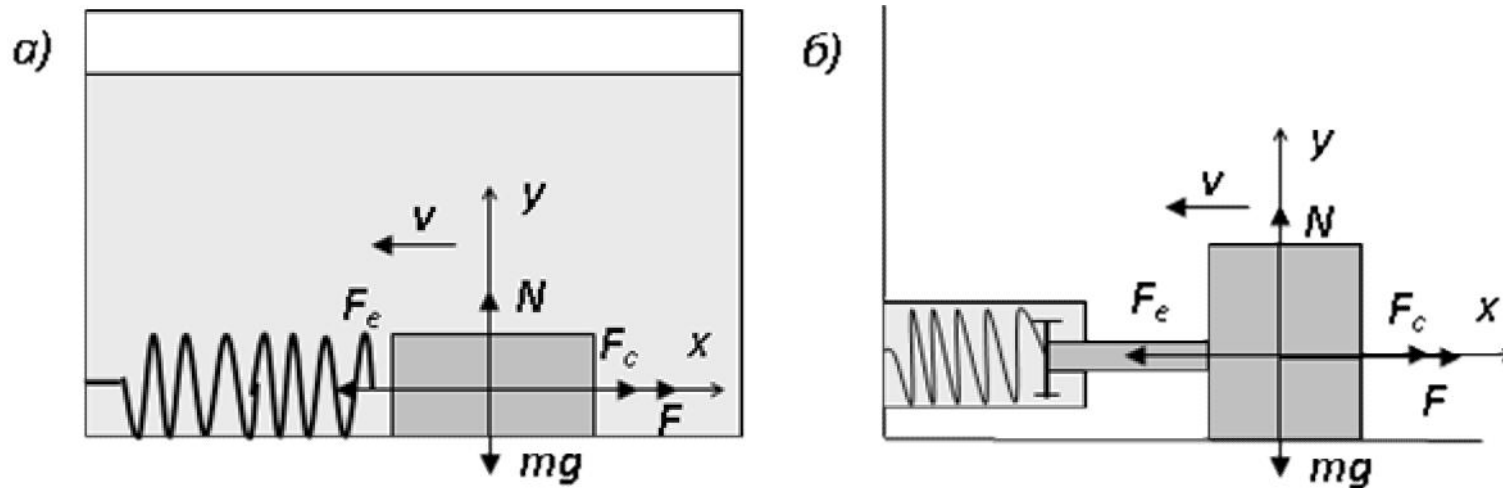


Рис. 3.22. Схемы конструкций с вязкими средами



4.

-
- $F = mg, N,$
- $F_c = -\gamma v$
- $F = cUx, Ux = x - x_p - x_0$



4.

:

:

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = -k^2(x - x_p) - 2n v; \quad \frac{dx}{dt} = v$$

$$x(0) = x_0, \quad v(0) = v_0.$$

:

:

$$\ddot{x} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right) = \frac{dv}{dt} = \dot{v}.$$



4.

:

:

$$\ddot{x} + 2n\dot{x} + k^2 x = 0, \quad k^2 = \frac{c}{m}$$

:

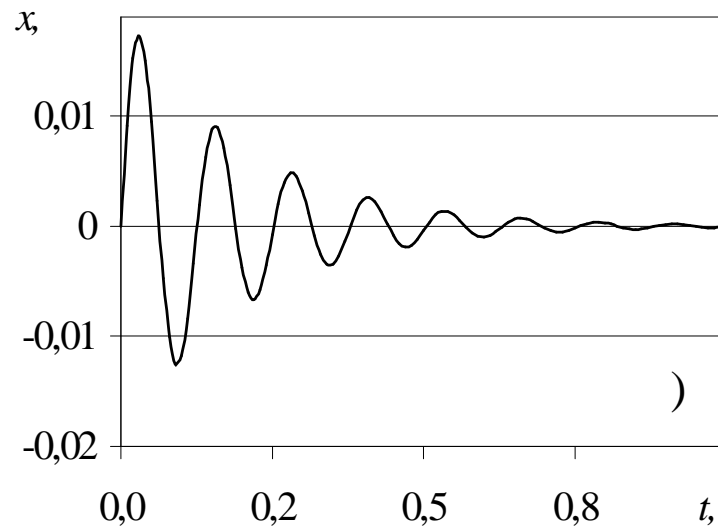
$$x = ae^{-nt} \sin(k_n t + \gamma),$$

$$a = \sqrt{x_0^2 + \frac{(v_0 + nx_0)^2}{k_n^2}}, \quad \text{ctg } \gamma = \frac{v_0 + nx_0}{x_0 k_n}$$



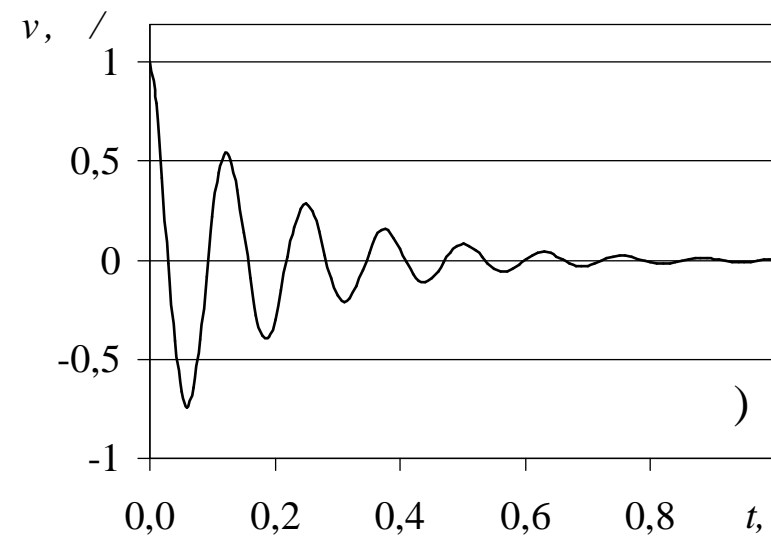
4.

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. 3.23.

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4.

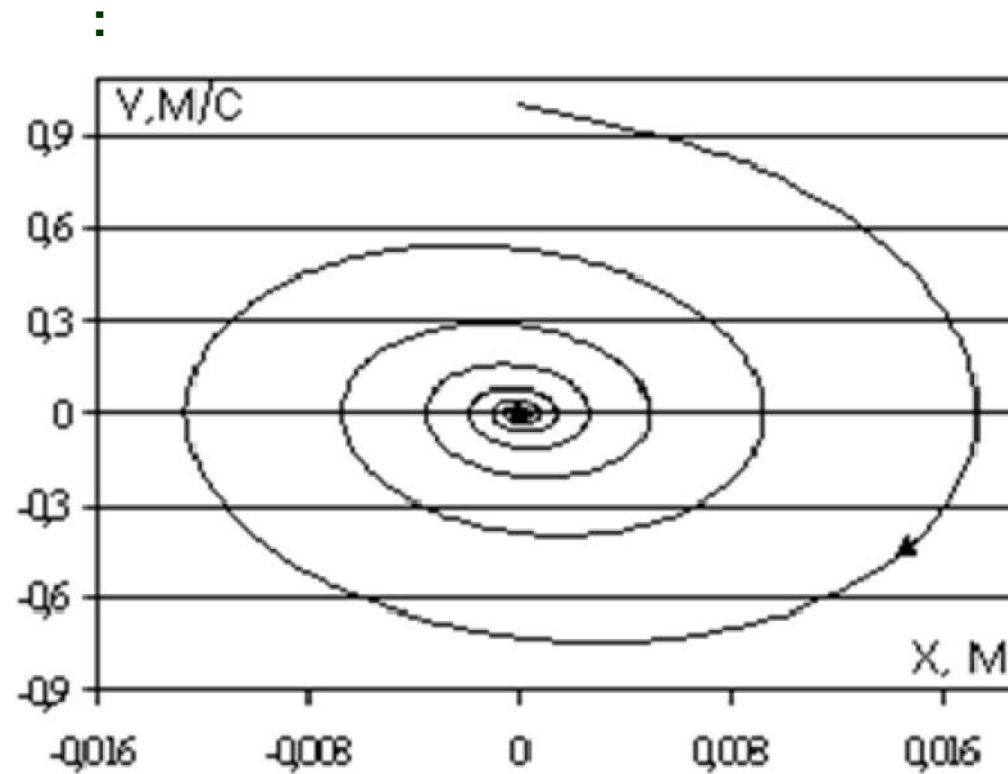


Рис. 3.24. Фазовая траектория движения точки в вязкой среде



4.

:

$n > k -$

, $k_a^2 = n^2 - k^2 > 0,$

$$x = e^{-nt} \left(x_0 \operatorname{ch} k_a t + \frac{v_0 + nx_0}{k_a} \operatorname{sh} k_a t \right)$$

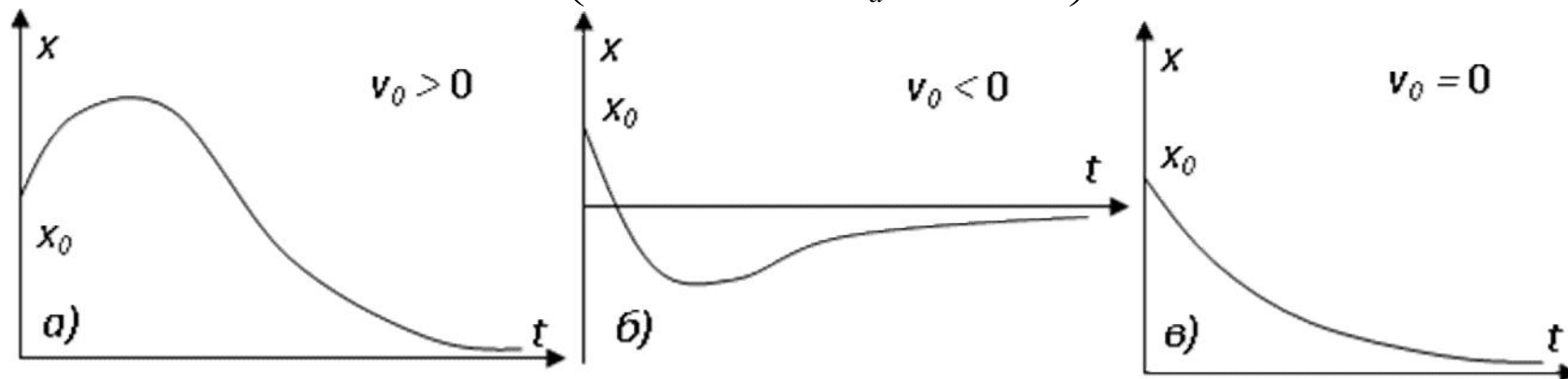
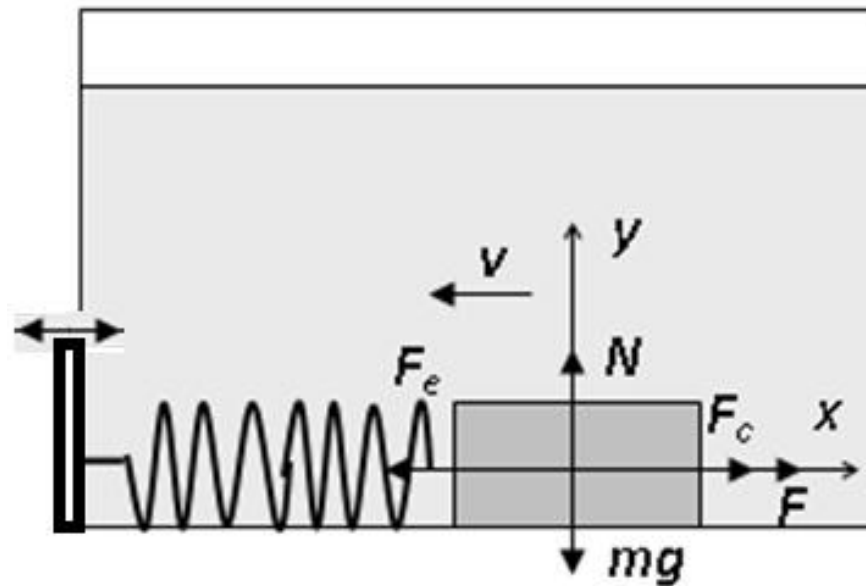


Рис. 3.25. Виды аperiodического движения при $x_0 > 0$



4.





4.

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•

,

,

X_{max} –

$$X(t) = X_{max} \cdot \cos(\omega t),$$

, ω –

•

,

X_0

V_0 ,

•



4.

:

:

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = -k^2(x - x_0) - 2n v; \quad \frac{dx}{dt} = v$$

$$x(0) = x_0, \quad v(0) = v_0.$$

:

:

$$\ddot{x} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right) = \frac{dv}{dt} = \dot{v}.$$



4.

:

:

$$\ddot{x} + 2n\dot{x} + k^2 x = X_{\max} \cos(\check{S}t), \quad k^2 = \frac{c}{m}$$

:

$$x = ae^{-nt} \sin(k_n t + r),$$

$$a = \sqrt{x_0^2 + \frac{(v_0 + nx_0)^2}{k_n^2 - \check{S}^2}}, \quad \text{ctg } r = \frac{v_0 + nx_0}{x_0 \sqrt{k_n^2 - \check{S}^2}}$$

$$\omega^2 \rightarrow k_n^2$$