$$\vec{\nabla}(\phi \, \Upsilon) = \vec{\nabla}(\phi \, \Upsilon) + \vec{\nabla}(\phi \, \Upsilon)$$

alles, was direkt abgeleitet werden soll, mvss chively nearly neben Nabla Stehen!

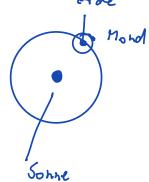
$$= \frac{7}{7} \stackrel{\downarrow}{\phi} + \stackrel{\downarrow}{\phi} \stackrel{\downarrow}{\nabla} \stackrel{\downarrow}{\gamma}$$

$$= \frac{7}{7} \stackrel{\downarrow}{\phi} + \stackrel{\downarrow}{\phi} \stackrel{\downarrow}{\nabla} \stackrel{\downarrow}{\gamma}$$

E-Tonsor gern bei 7. ansprobteren:

$$(\ddot{a} \times \ddot{b})_i = \dot{c}_i = z_{ijk} a_j b_k =$$

gravitationsgesetz: Fg 5 12



## Wir maden Test:

- · der nord erfahrt ence Zentipetal beschlennigurg.
- · Wie groß ist diese vergloden hit der Evolbe sollenique?
- · versleiden sie die zeigehonigen Bahnradien
- de Baharadien

$$g = 9.8n \text{ ms}^{-2}$$

$$\frac{2 \text{ IT } R_h}{T_h}$$

$$\frac{1}{T_h} = m_h \tilde{a}_h$$

$$a_h = \frac{f_2 n_h}{m_h} = \frac{m_h v_h}{R_h m_h} = \frac{v_h^2}{R_h} = \frac{4 \text{ H}^2 R_h}{T_h^2}$$

 $R_h = 3.84 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m}$  (millere Bahnradius)  $T_h = 27 \text{ Tage } = 2.34 \cdot 10^6 \text{ s}$  $\Rightarrow a_h = 2.72 \cdot 10^3 \text{ ms}^{-2}$ 

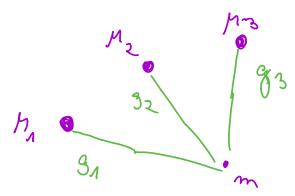
$$\frac{9}{a_m} = 3604 = (60)^2$$

Vergleiden mil angehörigen Bashradius;

$$\left(\frac{R_{H}}{R_{E}}\right)^{2} = \left(\frac{3.84.10^{8} \text{m}}{6.37.10^{6} \text{m}}\right)^{2} \simeq \left(60\right)^{2}$$

=> Besødennigen is umgehehrt proportional
zu den Abstände der Punkte vom
Erd mittel punkt.

Übergang 2h Mehrteildrensystem



Jesamtes Stavidartonsfeld, das ant m with:

Bitolel = Bin + Bit + Bit + Bit + Bit = Jodgi

 $\rightarrow$  3 esamles Scalibations potential:  $\phi_{total} = \phi_{1} + \phi_{2} + \phi_{3} + \cdots$  Vie berechtet man das gravitationsfeld von ansge dehnten Uripern?

2.3.

111111111

. massiver Stab

WIII

massives Zylinder

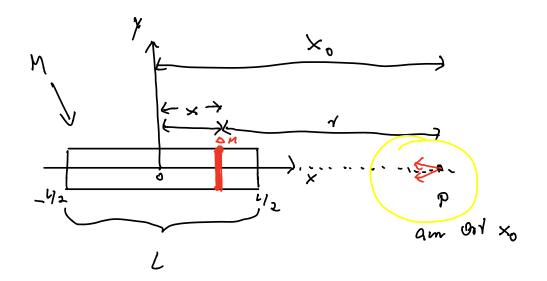


massive hugel

=> Wic summier man die Massen strack der ant?

## 1. Gravi lations feld cites massiven States

Frage: Wie lanter das franilationsfeld entlang der x-Adre für einen massiven Stab, der in x-Ridnburg orientiert ist mir der Masse M und der Zange L.



$$dg_{x} = -y \frac{dm}{r^{2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} = -3 \frac{m}{r^2}$$

Strategie:

- · Shizze + Symmetie anshützen
- · Wähle som ams sx and integree wh som odx
- In Punhi Plan det Stelle Xo) des Feld då -von den erzeigl- ansredinen:
  - => bleibt nu x nomponente ubils

We reduced man des ons?

· em para metalstern: homogene Vertilong

$$\frac{M}{L} = \frac{olm}{olx}$$

$$\gamma = x_0 - x$$

$$\Rightarrow d_{5x} = -\gamma \frac{d_{1x}}{\sqrt{2}} =$$

$$\Rightarrow g = g_{\times} = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} dg_{\times} = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dx}{(x_0 - x)^2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$= - \lambda \frac{\mu}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{x_0 - x} \right]_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} = - \lambda \frac{\mu}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{x_0 - x} - \frac{1}{x_0 + x_0} \right] = - \lambda \frac{\mu}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{x_0 - x} - \frac{1}{x_0 + x_0} \right] = - \lambda \frac{\mu}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{x_0 - x} - \frac{1}{x_0 + x_0} \right] = - \lambda \frac{\mu}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{x_0 - x} - \frac{1}{x_0 + x_0} \right] = - \lambda \frac{\mu}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{x_0 - x} - \frac{1}{x_0 + x_0} \right] = - \lambda \frac{\mu}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{x_0 - x} - \frac{1}{x_0 + x_0} \right] = - \lambda \frac{\mu}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{x_0 - x} - \frac{1}{x_0 - x} \right] = - \lambda \frac{\mu}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{x_0 - x} - \frac{1}{x_0 - x} \right] = - \lambda \frac{\mu}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{x_0 - x} - \frac{1}{x_0 - x} \right] = - \lambda \frac{\mu}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{x_0 - x} - \frac{1}{x_0 - x} \right] = - \lambda \frac{\mu}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{x_0 - x} - \frac{1}{x_0 - x} \right] = - \lambda \frac{\mu}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{x_0 - x} - \frac{1}{x_0 - x} \right] = - \lambda \frac{\mu}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{x_0 - x} - \frac{1}{x_0 - x} \right] = - \lambda \frac{\mu}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{x_0 - x} - \frac{1}{x_0 - x} \right] = - \lambda \frac{\mu}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{x_0 - x} - \frac{1}{x_0 - x} \right] = - \lambda \frac{\mu}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{x_0 - x} - \frac{1}{x_0 - x} \right] = - \lambda \frac{\mu}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{x_0 - x} - \frac{1}{x_0 - x} \right] = - \lambda \frac{\mu}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{x_0 - x} - \frac{1}{x_0 - x} \right] = - \lambda \frac{\mu}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{x_0 - x} - \frac{1}{x_0 - x} \right] = - \lambda \frac{\mu}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{x_0 - x} - \frac{1}{x_0 - x} \right] = - \lambda \frac{\mu}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{x_0 - x} - \frac{1}{x_0 - x} \right] = - \lambda \frac{\mu}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{x_0 - x} - \frac{1}{x_0 - x} \right] = - \lambda \frac{\mu}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{x_0 - x} - \frac{1}{x_0 - x} \right] = - \lambda \frac{\mu}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{x_0 - x} - \frac{1}{x_0 - x} \right] = - \lambda \frac{\mu}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{x_0 - x} - \frac{1}{x_0 - x} \right] = - \lambda \frac{\mu}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{x_0 - x} - \frac{1}{x_0 - x} \right] = - \lambda \frac{\mu}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{x_0 - x} - \frac{1}{x_0 - x} \right] = - \lambda \frac{\mu}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{x_0 - x} - \frac{1}{x_0 - x} \right] = - \lambda \frac{\mu}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{x_0 - x} - \frac{1}{x_0 - x} \right] = - \lambda \frac{\mu}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{x_0 - x} - \frac{1}{x_0 - x} \right] = - \lambda \frac{\mu}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{x_0 - x} - \frac{1}{x_0 - x} \right] = - \lambda \frac{\mu}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{x_0 - x} - \frac{1}{x_0 - x} \right] = - \lambda \frac{\mu}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{x_0 - x} - \frac{1}{x_0 - x} \right] = - \lambda \frac{\mu}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{x_0 - x} - \frac{1}{x_0 - x} \right] = - \lambda \frac{\mu}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{x_0 - x} - \frac{1}{x_0 - x} \right] = - \lambda \frac{\mu}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{x_0 - x} - \frac{1}{x_0 - x} \right] = - \lambda \frac{\mu}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{x_0 - x} - \frac{1}{x_0 - x} \right] = - \lambda \frac{\mu}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{x_0 - x} - \frac{1}{x_0 - x} \right] = - \lambda \frac{\mu}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{x_0 - x} - \frac{1}{x_0 - x} \right] = - \lambda \frac{\mu}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{x_0 -$$

Da xo belichis:

$$\frac{3}{9} = -8\pi \frac{1}{x^2 - (\frac{1}{2})^2} = \frac{1}{e_x}$$

Test: Im wert entfernten gebiet, sieht der Stab vie el Purht ans

$$\Rightarrow \dot{g} = -\chi n \frac{1}{x^2} \dot{e}_{x} \qquad \sqrt{passt}$$

