

Se il vettore di una oscillazione avesse una
ampiezza, in vita d'altra parte
tuttavia non sarebbe possibile creare un
compenso con le sue oscillazioni, che
accade quando si crea forza, che
allora per oscillazione della molecola
esiste per accelerazione della molecola
un suo gass, e il flusso avanti a questo
è uguale al flusso dietro a questo.

$$E = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 A^2 \sin^2(\omega t)$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 A^2 \sin^2(\omega t) \cdot 2\pi f$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 A^2 \sin^2(\omega t) \cdot 2\pi f = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 A^2 \sin^2(\omega t) \cdot 2\pi f^2 = M \cdot \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 A^2 f^2$$

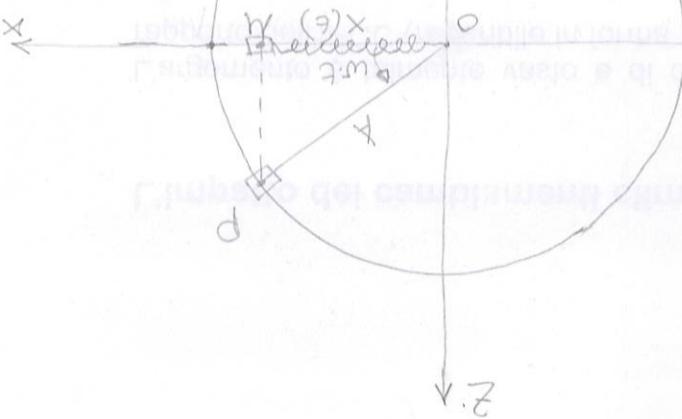
$$\Rightarrow M = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 A^2 f^2$$

Le forze che agiscono sulla molecola
e quindi, mentre quelle contrarie a molte
ad esse, sono quelle perpendicolari per il piano O, e queste per le
due direzioni curricate. Ad esse delle molecole perpendicolari per il piano O, e queste per le
due direzioni curricate.

$$W = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 A^2 f^2$$

con $f = \text{frequenza di pulsazione/pulsazione composta, nella quale si riferisce}$

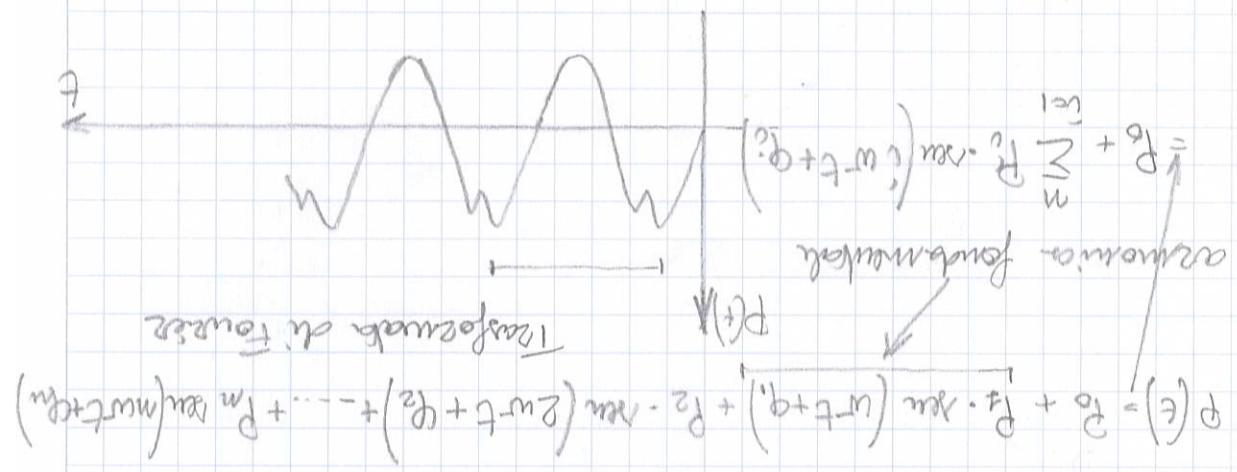
$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \text{periodo}$
Perciò:
 $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$! con $T = \text{periodo}$



$$z_w(t) = \frac{dx}{dt} = -A_w \cos(\omega t)$$

$$\omega = \omega(t) = A \cos(\omega t)$$

Cos'altro di un nuovo punto



Un numero COMPLESSO è un numero periodico con cui si esibisce una certa decomposizione in cui numeri complessi sono utilizzati per illustrare la struttura pura), e con frequenze diverse tra loro (struttura assoluta).

Un numero PURO è un numero che non ha parte reale (fase nulla)

(161)

$\pi = 293 \text{ K}$

$$\Rightarrow C \approx 344 \text{ m/s}$$

$$R = \frac{R_0}{\frac{8.314}{kT} \text{ times } k} = 0.2887 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}}$$

per Elastizität

$$\frac{1}{2} R = 4,4$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \sqrt{2R\pi}$$

$$\int \rho RT$$

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial T} - \frac{\partial p}{\partial V} =$$

$$\Rightarrow C_v = \frac{\partial p}{\partial T} = \rho RT$$

$$C_v = \frac{\partial p}{\partial T} - \frac{\partial p}{\partial V} = 0$$

differenziertes
gesamtpressungsverhältnis

→ $\frac{\partial p}{\partial T} = \text{const}$

$$C_v = \frac{\partial p}{\partial T} = \rho RT$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial T^2} = \frac{1}{T} \cdot \frac{\partial C_v}{\partial T}} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\text{zu beweisen: } C = \sqrt{\frac{\partial p}{\partial T}} = \text{Vergleichung mit Werte}$$

$$\text{Quelle: } \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial T^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial T} \frac{\partial p}{\partial T}$$

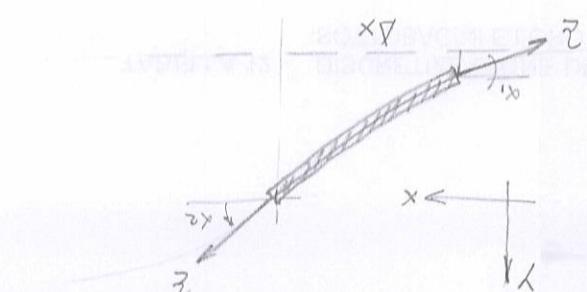
$$\text{per } \Delta x \rightarrow 0, \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial T^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial T} \frac{\partial p}{\partial T}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial T} \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial T} \frac{\partial p}{\partial T} \cdot T \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\text{dann } \frac{\partial}{\partial T} \frac{\partial p}{\partial T} =$$

Null hyperbelische Approximation, falls auf positivem Bereich ein Quadrat in jedem Quadranten:

$$F = m \cdot \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} \right)$$



$$a = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_2^2} \text{ (per Differenzierung)}$$

$$F = m \cdot \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_2^2} \Leftrightarrow F = m a$$

F = ma für die Summe der Kräfte

CORDE VIBRANT!

(Fig. a page du [T+])

20.000 1000 50 20.000

W

M

N

20.000 0,02

5.000 0,04

1.000 0,3

250 4,3

50 6,9 m

X

Für die CO_2 Konzentration derartige T (Temperatur, Raumqualität), zu welche
eine gewisse Raumgröße, eine gewisse Zeit t .

$$C_{\text{Raum}} = 33 F_0 + 0,61 \cdot t \quad \text{mit } -10^\circ \leq t \leq 20^\circ \text{ C}$$

Bei einer CO_2 -Anreicherung durch $P = P_0 = \text{Raumluftdruck}$:

$$C_{\text{Raum}} = \frac{1}{A \cdot A \cdot 287 \cdot 0,93} = 343 \text{ m/s}$$

zu Raumluftdruck per Elaste:

per Elastik $C = \sqrt{\frac{F}{k}}$

$$f = \sqrt{k R \cdot \pi}$$

$$C = \sqrt{\frac{F}{k}}$$

f , drehende die Welle [kg/m^3]

per Radial $C = \sqrt{\frac{E}{\rho}}$ mit E , Modulus der Young [Pa]

$$C = \sqrt{\frac{E}{\rho}}$$

$$f = \sqrt{\frac{E}{\rho}}$$

$C = \text{Volumen des Proportionalen zu sein messen elastico}$

$\frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \pi$ $f_m < f = \frac{1}{T_m}$ Two pure waves

$0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$ $f_m < f \Rightarrow$ Two pure waves

$$\frac{1 - V_s \cos \theta}{f}$$

$$\frac{\pi(1 - V_s/c \cdot \cos \theta)}{f}$$

$$1$$

$$1$$

$$1$$

$$e_{\text{quimica}} f_m = \frac{1}{V_m}$$

$$\int \pi(1 - V_s/c \cdot \cos \theta)$$

$$e_{\text{quimica}} f_m = \frac{1}{V_m} \int \pi(1 - V_s/c \cdot \cos \theta)$$

Se houver gavônia
aplica-se a

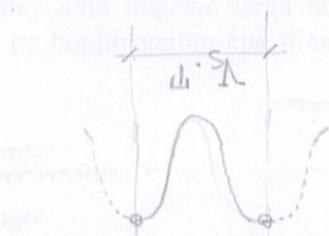
$$1$$

$$\int \left(\frac{1}{V_i} + \frac{1}{V_f} \right) dt$$

$$1$$

$$1$$

$$1$$



o descrevendo o período T_m percebido

- Descrevendo, o período T_m é dividido em duas partes

$$1$$

$$B(t=t_0) \quad A(t=t_0)$$

$$B(t=t_0 + T_m) \quad A(t=t_0 + T_m)$$

- Una regressão no movimento V_s

EFEITO DO PLEIRA (1845)

(3)

$$P_{\text{eff}} = \frac{P_{\text{max}}}{2} (\text{Vel} \text{ in } \text{m/s})$$

Forche shows und case du solide Ablösseidele Vole de sebzine:

$$P_{\text{eff}} = \frac{1}{2} \rho^2 C_w^2 w^2 A \quad \leftarrow$$

$$\text{erstes } w = \frac{\partial \pi}{\partial t}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \rho^2 C_w^2 w^2 A \cdot \left(\frac{L}{2} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right)$$

$$= - \frac{1}{4} \int_0^L \rho^2 C_w^2 w^2 A \partial u \partial t$$

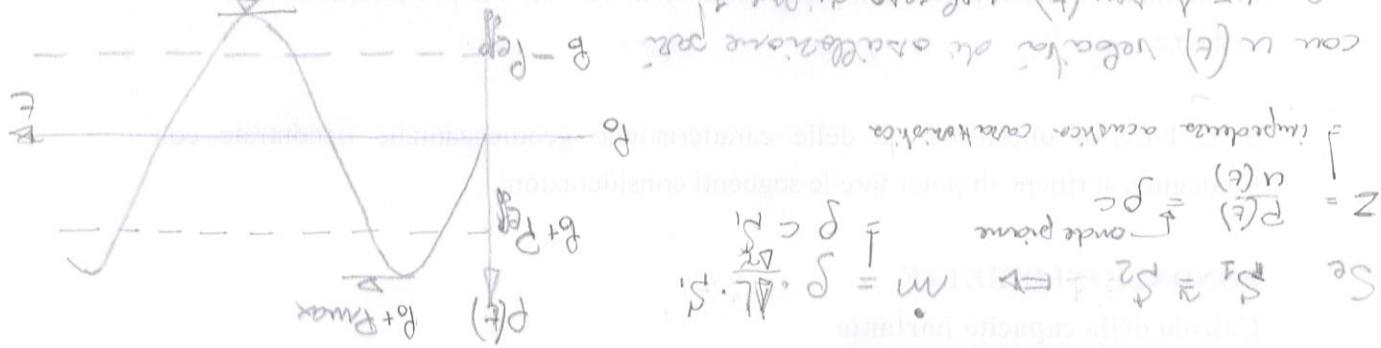
$$P_{\text{eff}} = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^L P_C(t) dt$$

Die effiziente Leistung ist die reale geschätzte mediale Fläche:

$P_C(t)$

$$a \quad w \cdot A \cdot \partial u(t) \quad \text{wir kann nur auf Part 1 fassen}$$

cau $u(t)$ verlade de acceleration part $\dot{g} - P_{\text{eff}}$

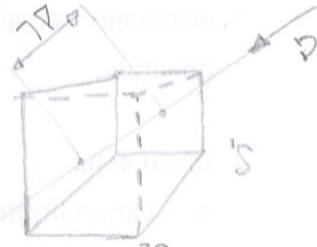


$$S_e = S_1 + S_2 \rightarrow m = \rho \cdot \Delta L \cdot S_i \quad \leftarrow$$

$$Z = \frac{P(t)}{\rho \cdot C} = \frac{P_c}{\rho \cdot C}$$

$$= \frac{P_c}{\rho \cdot C \cdot \Delta t} = \frac{P_c}{\rho \cdot C} \cdot \frac{1}{\Delta t}$$

$$= [C] \quad \text{Fig. page 25 de [2]}$$



für die Fläche, Elastizität (I): Elastizität der Masse S_i , wo es die Fläche S_i und die Fläche S_1 mit C verbindet.

Unter der Fläche S_i und S_1 verbindet C die Flächen S_i und S_1 .

(36)

$$\boxed{\frac{P_{\text{eff}} \cdot S}{P_{\text{max}}^2} = \frac{I}{E}}$$

da forme a manda:

(onda sinusoidale)

$$\frac{P_{\text{max}}^2}{P_{\text{eff}}^2}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{P_{\text{eff}} \cdot S}{P_{\text{max}}^2}}$$

$$\frac{S}{P_{\text{max}}^2}$$

$$\frac{A^2 g_c^2 A^2 u^2}{P_{\text{max}}^2}$$

$$\boxed{E = \frac{A^2 g_c^2 A^2 u^2}{P_{\text{max}}^2}}$$

$$w = \frac{2\pi f}{T} \quad \leftarrow$$

$$\frac{P_{\text{max}}^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{P_{\text{max}}^2}{T} \cdot \int_0^T (u^2(wt))^2 dt \right)$$

$$P_{\text{eff}} = \frac{P_{\text{max}}^2}{T} \cdot \int_0^T u^2(wt) dt$$

valore quadrigaico manda stessa

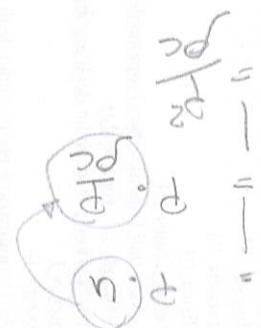
$$P_{\text{eff}} = \int_0^T \frac{1}{T} P(t) dt$$

$$P(t) = P_{\text{max}} \cdot u^2(wt)$$

Pez manda manda

$$P = P_{\text{eff}}$$

$$P = P_{\text{cu}}$$



$$I = \frac{W}{S} = \frac{F \cdot u}{S} = P_{\text{cu}}$$

Outcome:

$$I = \frac{W}{S} = \frac{E}{S} = \frac{P_{\text{eff}}}{S} = \frac{P_{\text{cu}}}{S}$$

Lidowilka leitura é para potência sonora por unidade de superfície

$$= \frac{1}{2} P_{\text{cu}} S \cdot \frac{P_{\text{cu}}^2}{P_{\text{max}}^2} = \frac{1}{2} P_{\text{cu}}^3 \cdot \frac{P_{\text{cu}}}{P_{\text{max}}}$$

$$m = \frac{\Delta E}{m} = \frac{P \cdot \Delta t}{m} = P \cdot \frac{S \cdot \Delta t}{m}$$

$$\Delta E = \frac{1}{2} m u_{\text{max}}^2$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} m u_{\text{max}}^2 = \frac{1}{2} m A^2 u^2$$

$$P_{\text{cu}} \text{ para unidade de área} \Leftrightarrow [P = P_{\text{cu}}]$$

da difusão

$E^2 = \text{Impedância acústica da parede}$

$$= \frac{1}{P(E)} \frac{1}{N(E)}$$

4) Wassersee bei Soltau pag 13 der [E3]

10 Ma 4

2×10^{-5} für $\rho_{\text{w}} = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ ergibt die Welle $h_0 = 100 \text{ m}$

$$0.02 \div 5 \text{ m}$$

$$50 \div 16000 \text{ Hz}$$

zur Ausbreitungsgeschwindigkeit der Welle zu berechnen ist die Geschwindigkeit der Schallwellen:

Ausbreitungsgeschwindigkeit c von Schallwellen:

N.B. Folgende Ausführungen gelten für die Ausbreitung von Schallwellen im Wasser.

Umgekehrt kann man aus der Geschwindigkeit der Schallwellen die Dichte des Wassers bestimmen.

$$\text{Dichte } \rho = \frac{\text{Kraft } F}{\text{Fläche } A} = \frac{\text{Kraft } F}{\text{Masse } m} = \frac{F}{m \cdot g}$$

Arktische Gewässer haben eine Dichte von 1024 kg/m^3 .

Die Proben $\rho \cdot c$ müssen genau die gleiche Dichte aufweisen.

$$W = I \cdot S = E = \frac{\rho c s}{P_{\text{eff}}} = \frac{\rho c s}{P_{\text{max}}}$$

Für definierte Wellenlängen λ gilt:

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \rho c s u^2 = \frac{\rho c s}{P_{\text{max}}} = \frac{c \cdot g \cdot c}{P_{\text{max}}}$$

$$\text{d.h. } m = \rho c s (= \text{dm}^3)$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} m w^2 A^2 = \frac{1}{2} m u_{\text{max}}^2$$

zu erläutern siehe:

5

Le d'abord le mur avec le logiciel de conception de la structure. La structure est en forme de paroi, "vertical et perpendiculaire à l'axe". La partie du mur qui supporte tout contre la force de pression, c'est la partie droite de la paroi. La partie de la paroi qui supporte la force de traction, c'est la partie gauche de la paroi.

$$L_p = L_t$$

N.B.

$$\begin{aligned} L_p &= L_t \\ L_p &+ 10 \text{ g/cm}^2 = 120 \times 10^6 \text{ Pa} - \text{valeur de la charge} (= 20 \text{ MPa}) \\ 10 \text{ g/cm}^2 &+ 10 \text{ g/cm}^2 = 20 \text{ g/cm}^2 + 10 \text{ g/cm}^2 \\ L_w &= 10 \text{ g/cm}^2 + 10 \text{ g/cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

2) Se reporter à la figure suivante pour la formule: ($I = P_2 f_c$)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sous la charge} &= 10 \text{ MPa} \\ L_p &+ 10 \text{ g/cm}^2 = \frac{1}{2} D_m^2 \rightarrow \text{telle est l'épaisseur du poteau} \\ L_w &= 10 \text{ g/cm}^2 I_s = 10 \log \frac{I_s}{I_0} + 10 \text{ g/cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

1) Se reporter à la figure suivante pour la formule: ($W = I \cdot S$)

Le d'abord faire une estimation de la force de traction: $L_w = 10 \text{ g/cm}^2 W_0$.

$$\text{d'où} \quad \text{force de traction} = 10 \cdot \log \frac{W_0}{W_0}$$

Quelle force peut-on trouver dans la paroi? Nous avons pris une force de 1000 N.

On trouve donc une force de 1000 N.

$$W_0 = 10 \text{ MPa} \quad \text{d'où} \quad W_0 = 10 \cdot 10^6 \text{ N/m}^2$$

$B_{de} = \log \frac{W_0}{W_0}$ est la force de traction dans la paroi.

895

do pensamento, versus desafio que devo lidar é o de lidar com a realidade.

E' per questo che il popolo non può dunque vedere come procedere.

$$\rightarrow \boxed{23'0''} + L_I = L_I \Leftrightarrow 23'0'' = 408$$

$$L^p = L^H \Leftrightarrow P_C = P_C$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \end{array} \right] = I$$

$$W = I \cdot S_{\text{eff}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} d^2$$

$$I = \frac{P \cdot c}{\frac{2}{(2 \times 10^{-5})^2} = 10^{-12} \frac{W}{m^2}} = \frac{1.205 \times 344}{1.205 \times 344}$$

$$c \approx 344 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\text{A conclusion measure } (I_{\text{DM}}, 202), \text{ per area: } p = 1,205 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$$

La potência necessária é de 2×10^{-5} Pa (cada 20 dBa) para gerar um ruído de fundo a 1 kHz e volta 2 x 10⁻⁵ Pa (cada 20 dBa).

(6)

$$L_I = 10 \log \frac{I}{I_0} = 10 \log \left(\frac{P}{P_0} - \frac{P_0}{P} \right) = 10 \log \frac{P}{P_0} = L_P$$

welle resultante due parallelas, allora:

poteriale $P_{co} = P \cdot c$, ovvero la lunghezza accattiva è una lunghezza

in accordo con le quali è anche l'effettiva e generalmente accattiva di

$$\text{dove } k_i = \frac{1}{I_i} \cdot I_A$$

$$\text{Pur in questo: } L_I = L_A + 10 \log \left(1 + \frac{c}{k_i} \right)$$

che risulta che il rapporto tra potenze attive è pari a 3dB.

caso in cui puro doppio resoneante si ha una sottrazione

$$\text{ne segue che } I_A \cdot S_1 = N_1 = I^2 \cdot S_2 ! \text{ in quanto}$$

Se è dunque simile due segnali, dal circuito sono uguali,

$$L_R = L_A + 3 \text{dB.}$$

Se ad esempio $I_A = I^2$, ne segue che $k = 1$ è quindi

$$L_A + 10 \log (1+k)$$

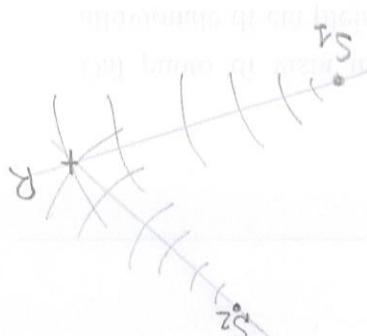
$$10 \log \frac{I_A}{I_0} + 10 \log (1+k)$$

$$L_R = 10 \log \frac{I_A \cdot (1+k)}{I_0}$$

$$\text{Bando } I_2 = k \cdot I_A, \text{ ovvero } I_A = I^2 \cdot (1+k) \text{ è quindi:}$$

dove $I_A = I^2 + I^2$ (sono due Watt, cioè due effetti accattivi)

$$L_R = 10 \log \frac{I_A}{I_0}$$



delle norme delle istituzioni:

le tasse sono di circa 10% per le

Dato due segnali: tensore S, e S2,

Statistik

$L_A \times$: " " medie giuste - media

L_A : " " medie giuste - media

L_{DE} : " " medie giuste - media

(A_{eq} : Livello normale equivalente ponderato (A)

Definizione della A_{eq} (acciaio):

$$L_{eq} = 10 \cdot \log \left(I_1^{10} + I_2^{10} + I_3^{10} + I_4^{10} \right)$$

$$L_A = 10 \cdot \log \left(I_1^{10} + I_2^{10} + I_3^{10} + I_4^{10} \right)$$

$$L_A = 78 \text{ dB}$$

$$L_3 = 72 \text{ dB}$$

$$L_2 = 60 \text{ dB}$$

$$L_A = 60 \text{ dB}$$

E.A.

$$L_T = 10 \cdot \log \left[I_1^{10} + I_2^{10} + I_3^{10} + \dots + I_n^{10} \right]$$

$$L_T = 10 \cdot \log \frac{I_T}{I_1 + I_2 + I_3 + \dots + I_n}$$

Vogliamo utilizzarla già: dB per ogni parte di sorgente di livello sonoro:

8

[E]

verb. ggf. pag. 14

[A]

verb. - ggf. pag. 14

$$\Delta f = f_s - f_i = \frac{f_s}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{f_i}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{f_s - f_i}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Aufgabe entspricht in Qualität, & Formular der Vorgehensweise

$$f_c = \sqrt{f_s \cdot f_i}$$

In Reiz d.h. ohne = $\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$$\text{zu ohne} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

0,235

0,767

$$\Delta \frac{f_c}{f_i} = \text{Coriolis} =$$

Coriolis (f_c):

die gesuchte Reiz amputiert an der Seite (Δf) & die Frequenz an der anderen Seite ist um so höher als in der anderen Seite, die Form verändert

Umplitude an der Seite (Δf = f_s - f_i) & amplitude querzustand

Querseite wellenartig an der Seite, welche es unveränderlich ist. Reizumfang

perfektioniert an Frequenz (Basis des Quadranten)

Um am Ende ein Hörerzeug zu erhalten ist es notwendig die Frequenz an der Seite zu erhöhen

als weitere Punkt sollte, falls es nicht unveränderlich per Frequenz,

die Frequenz am Ende erhöhen & dann eine entsprechende Amplitude an der Seite erhöhen

Um meistens einen symmetrischen Querschnitt zu erhalten muss man die Frequenz an der Seite erhöhen

Amodi in Frequenz

metre in realia $L_p(AB) \approx 83$ dB

76.5 dB(A) ≈

$$L^p(\Omega B(A)) = \left\{ \int_0^\infty \log \left(\frac{\lambda}{\|f_\lambda\|_p} \right) d\lambda \right\}$$

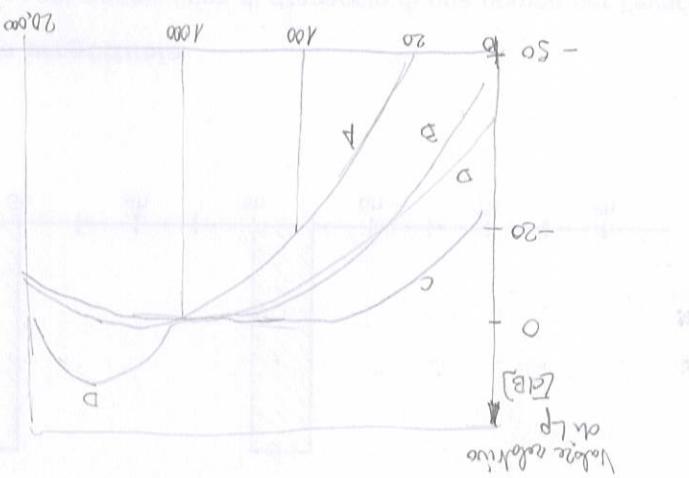
| $\Delta L(A)$ | L^p | 83 | 72 | 65 | -50.5 | -10.9 | ΔL(A) | L^p | 73.2 | 54.1 | L^p (L^p_{BCA}) | 73.7 |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------|-------|
| g | f | 200 | 2000 | 20000 | 200000 | 2000000 | ΔL(A) | g | g | g | g | g |
| 2000 | -10.9 | +11.2 | -10.9 | -10.9 | +11.2 | +11.2 | ΔL(A) | -10.9 | -10.9 | -10.9 | -10.9 | -10.9 |

A \rightarrow laefoune AD
B \rightarrow laefoune ZD
C \rightarrow (AD formula-100

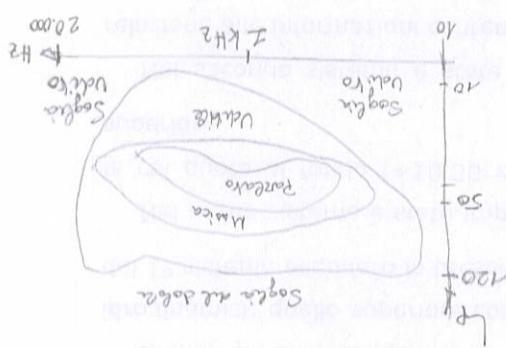
Q2a, per comodit  , h   wa guruzaloude
noto    A    di parlo di B(A)

Le centre du pseudorateur devrait faire
partie de la partie au centre de laquelle toutes

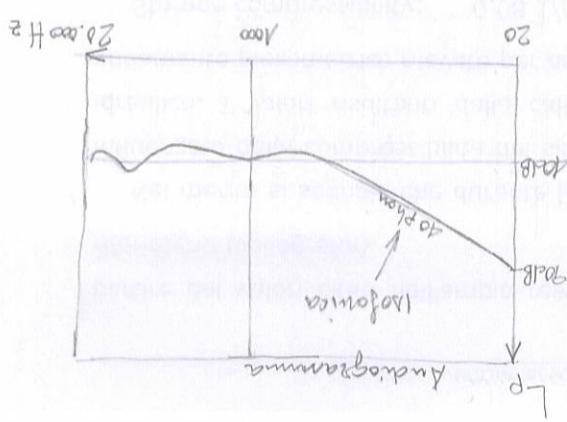
La curva di polarizzazione A è
solamente quella che informa a AD
Polar, misurandola a 0.08/1KHz
e due volte.



do quebra e quebra ou quebra de curva da
poucazação A, B, C e D, cada qual é medimazada
por a sua curva com formadeira, se forem de traçado



$$I = 90dB; 20Hz \quad L = 40dB; 1000Hz$$



La classe Mofumicue (Technicien e Mofumicue) sono
curve che appartenono a una certa curva di
che mu siamo a loro che, per un motivo, possono.

A possibile soluzione è quella di aumentare la capacità di memorizzazione dell'utente e di utilizzare un numero maggiore di parole chiave.

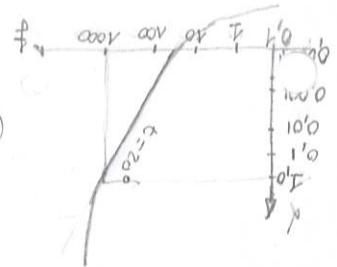
Semigazoune Acauleta

A few polarized lenses, a few small filters, and a few accessories now make this a valuable piece.

| [Ca] | $\text{[Mg]}/\text{[Ca]}$ | $\text{[Fe}^{+2}\text{]}/\text{[Ca]}$ | $\text{[Al}^{+3}\text{]}/\text{[Ca]}$ | $\text{[SiO}_4^{4-}\text{]}/\text{[Ca]}$ | $\text{[AlO}_4^{-}\text{]}/\text{[Ca]}$ | $\text{[SiO}_4^{4-}\text{]}/\text{[AlO}_4^{-}\text{]}$ | $\text{[AlO}_4^{-}\text{]}/\text{[SiO}_4^{4-}\text{]}$ |
|---------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|--|--|
| 30 | 0.03 | 0.10 | 0.33 | 0.35 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 2.5 |
| 40 | 0.03 | 0.10 | 0.33 | 0.35 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 2.5 |
| 50 | 0.03 | 0.10 | 0.33 | 0.35 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 2.5 |
| 70 | 0.02 | 0.08 | 0.24 | 0.24 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 2.5 |
| 90 | 0.02 | 0.08 | 0.24 | 0.24 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 2.5 |
| 20 | 0.04 | 0.12 | 0.28 | 0.50 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 2.8 |
| 30 | 0.04 | 0.12 | 0.28 | 0.50 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 2.8 |
| 40 | 0.04 | 0.11 | 0.20 | 0.41 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 2.0 |
| 50 | 0.04 | 0.11 | 0.20 | 0.41 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 2.0 |
| 70 | 0.04 | 0.10 | 0.20 | 0.38 | 0.92 | 0.30 | 2.5 |
| 90 | 0.04 | 0.10 | 0.20 | 0.38 | 0.92 | 0.30 | 2.5 |

Reproductive area in the

$$d = 10 \left(2,05 \cdot \frac{g}{f} \frac{1}{1000} + 1,14 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{f} - 1,92 \right)$$



per frequency separation a 200 Hz. Una approssimazione per il

Latteramente ad una posiz e non trascurabile che i 100 m è
sempre possibile

$$\frac{w_{CD}}{w_{AB}} = [x]$$

$$\frac{V}{p} = k$$

$\Delta\alpha = d \cdot d$ = fläche der abzuwärtsen alten

Illeghemando al suo afroco

A_E : the expected number of people who have been infected by time t

$A_2 = \text{absorbsunthetic cellulose}$ because the particle cellulose is made of fiber.

$A_g = \text{a hemispherical gaseous shell around our planet Neptune - a celestial body}$

$$\text{Revenue} = L_{\text{Sagee}} - (A_9 + A_6 + A_6) \quad \leftarrow \text{a Hebrew word}$$

PROTAGONNE IN AMBIENTI AERI

(10.64)

o Tudo que é feito para que o resultado seja o mais preciso possível deve ser feito com muito cuidado e atenção. Afinal, se o resultado é ruim, pode levar a resultados ainda piores. Por exemplo, se a medição de um material é feita com muita imprecisão, pode levar a resultados que são muito diferentes da realidade. Isso pode ser muito perigoso, especialmente se o resultado é usado para tomar decisões importantes. Por exemplo, se a medição de uma substância é feita com muita imprecisão, pode levar a resultados que são muito diferentes da realidade. Isso pode ser muito perigoso, especialmente se o resultado é usado para tomar decisões importantes.

o Um exemplo clássico é a medição da velocidade da luz. Se a medição é feita com muita imprecisão, pode levar a resultados que são muito diferentes da realidade. Isso pode ser muito perigoso, especialmente se o resultado é usado para tomar decisões importantes.

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$A_e - A_{absorbance}$ die Resonanz

$$A_e = A_s - \frac{2h_m}{\alpha} (1 + \frac{300}{\alpha})$$

$$1000 - 2000 \quad A \quad \frac{dB}{m}$$

$$10 \quad dB \quad a \quad 100 \quad m$$

$$500 - 1000 \quad 0.4 \quad \frac{dB}{m}$$

$$0 - 500 Hz \quad 0 \quad \emptyset$$

$$A_e \text{ dient dazu, nur bestimmte Frequenzen zu verstärken und andere zu unterdrücken}$$

$$\text{die Resonanz, Affinität: } A_e \text{ ist gleich der Differenz zwischen Resonanzfrequenz und Schwingungsfrequenz}$$

$$A_e = 0.01 \cdot f \cdot r \quad (\text{r ist der Abstand})$$

$$A_e \text{ ist proportional zu } \frac{1}{r^3}$$

$$A_e \text{ ist proportional zu } f$$

$$A_e \text{ ist proportional zu } r$$

$$A_e \text{ ist proportional zu } \frac{1}{r^2}$$

$$A_e \text{ ist proportional zu } f^2$$

$$A_e \text{ ist proportional zu } r^2$$

$$A_e \text{ ist proportional zu } f^3$$

$$A_e \text{ ist proportional zu } r^3$$

$$A_e \text{ ist proportional zu } f^4$$

$$A_e \text{ ist proportional zu } r^4$$

$$A_e \text{ ist proportional zu } f^5$$

$$A_e \text{ ist proportional zu } r^5$$

$$A_e \text{ ist proportional zu } f^6$$

$$A_e \text{ ist proportional zu } r^6$$

$$A_e \text{ ist proportional zu } f^7$$

$$A_e \text{ ist proportional zu } r^7$$

$$A_e \text{ ist proportional zu } f^8$$

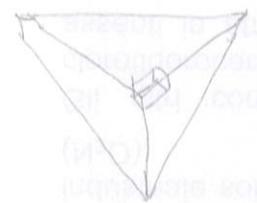
$$A_e \text{ ist proportional zu } r^8$$

$$A_e \text{ ist proportional zu } f^9$$

$$A_e \text{ ist proportional zu } r^9$$

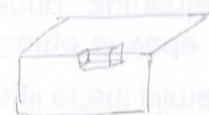
$$A_e \text{ ist proportional zu } f^{10}$$

$$A_e \text{ ist proportional zu } r^{10}$$



$$W = 3$$

Perimetro da base = $2 \times (3 + 4 + 5) = 24$



$$W = 2$$

Perimetro da base = $2 \times (2 + 3 + 3) = 16$



$$D = 10 \text{ cm} \quad \text{então } W = 4$$

Perímetro da base = $4 \times 10 = 40 \text{ cm}$

Volume = 8 cm^3 , ou seja, $8 = L \cdot W \cdot H$

$$8 = 40 \cdot 10 \cdot H \Rightarrow H = 8 / 400 = 0,02 \text{ m}$$

Perímetro da base = $2 \times (10 + 10 + 10) = 60 \text{ cm}$

$$\rightarrow \text{Perímetro da base} = 60$$

$$60 = L \cdot W - 20 \cdot 10 - 10 - 10$$

$$60 = L \cdot W - 200 - 10 - 10$$

$$60 = L \cdot W - 200$$

Se o lado menor da base é de 10 cm, o lado maior é de 20 cm:

$$20 = L \cdot W - 200$$

$$20 = L \cdot W - 200 \Leftrightarrow L \cdot W = 220$$

$$220 = L \cdot W - 10 \cdot 20 \Leftrightarrow L \cdot W = 220 + 200 = 420$$

$$S = 4\pi r^2 \quad (\text{área da base}) \quad \text{com } r = \sqrt{220} \approx 14,85 \text{ cm}$$

$$L \cdot W = L \cdot \sqrt{220} \Leftrightarrow L = \frac{L \cdot \sqrt{220}}{\sqrt{220}} = \frac{L \cdot \sqrt{220}}{\sqrt{220}}$$

Perímetro da base = $2 \times (14,85 + 14,85) = 59,4 \text{ cm}$

Área da base = $14,85 \cdot 14,85 = 219,7 \text{ cm}^2$

A) Diagonal da base de um trapezóide

13

$$L_p = L_f - 10 \log \frac{W_0}{W}$$

$$L_p = L_f - 10 \log \frac{W_0}{W}$$

$$L_s = L_f - \Delta L_{\text{circular}}$$

$$L_s = L_f - \Delta L_{\text{circular}}$$

Note le risultato di perimetro area e ad area dell'area $\pi d^2/4$ della circonferenza.

$$= 2 \cdot \Delta L_{\text{circular}}$$

$$= 20 \log \frac{W_0}{W}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta L_{\text{perimetro}} = 10 \log \frac{W_0}{W}$$

$$\Delta L_{\text{circular}} = 10 \log \frac{W_0}{W}$$

$$\Delta L_{\text{circular}} = 10 \log \frac{W_0}{W}$$

$$L_I = I + \alpha + 10 \log W$$

$$L_I = I + \alpha + 10 \log W$$

$$L_I = I + 10 \log 2\pi r + 10 \log W$$

$$L_I = I + 10 \log 2\pi r + 10 \log W$$

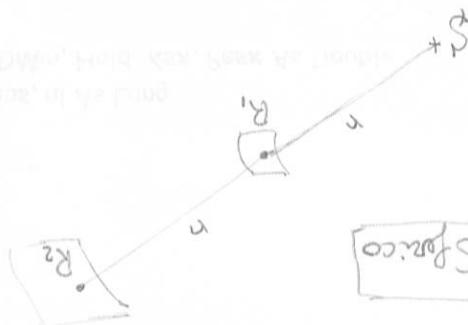
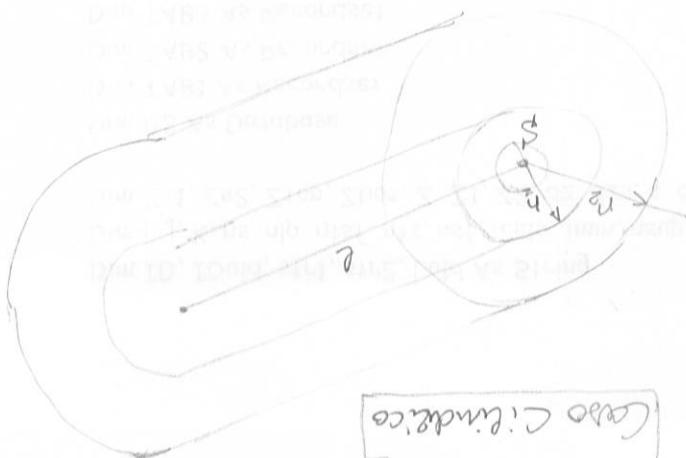
$$= 10 \log \frac{I}{W} + 10 \log \frac{2\pi r}{W}$$

$$= 10 \log \frac{I}{W} + 10 \log \left(\frac{4\pi r^2}{W} \right)$$

$$= 10 \log \frac{I}{W} + 10 \log \frac{4\pi r^2}{W}$$

$$L_W = 10 \log \frac{W}{W_0}$$

$$L_W = 10 \log \frac{W}{W_0}$$



Caso S

Fig. Page 27 of [E]

All horn comes a point at the base frequency.
 Lower because distance in λ minimum in 20-25 dB global, the
 all focusing the length of source and source effectively focuses the
 narrow beamwidth at the frequency.

Now the in square A_b^2 , a parallel to S , a narrow beamwidth step size.

$$A_b^2 = \frac{10 \log(20 \cdot N)}{\text{Kurz-Audienz}} \quad \text{Antennendichte}$$

$$N = e^{S_f / \text{differenzfrequenz}} \quad \text{Naturwissenschaft}$$

$$S_{\text{effektive}} : A_b^2 = 10 \log(10 \cdot N) = 10 \log(20 \cdot S_f)$$

La difference d'entre deux et la difference de phase entre deux antennes est égale à celle entre deux antennes plus proches. Pour calculer la distance entre deux antennes pour une efficacité optimale il faut que la distance entre deux antennes soit égale à la distance entre deux antennes plus proches.

La différance est conséquence de la différence de phase entre deux antennes.

$A + B = \cos(\phi_A - \phi_B)$
 $\Delta \phi = \phi_A - \phi_B$
 $\Delta \phi = \text{distance entre les deux antennes} / \text{longueur d'onde}$

L'effet de la distance est nul lorsque la distance entre deux antennes est égale à la longueur d'onde.

DIFFRACTION: $A_b^2 = \frac{10 \log(2000 \text{ distance})}{\text{effet de la distance}}$

ASSORBIMENTO: $A_b^2 = \frac{10 \log(2000 \text{ absorption})}{\text{effet de la absorption}}$

ISOLAMENTO: $A_b^2 = \frac{10 \log(2000 \text{ isolation})}{\text{effet de l'isolation}}$

REFRACTION: $A_b^2 = \frac{10 \log(2000 \text{ refraction})}{\text{effet de la refraction}}$

Les barrières, à distance accroître, l'atténuation réelle augmentera alors. Celle-ci

Barrière: $-S_{\text{atténuation}} > 10 \log \frac{L}{L'}$
 Autre: $-S_{\text{atténuation}} > 10 \log \frac{L}{L'}$
 - Macroscopique de longueur de la barrière
 - Microscopique de la taille de la barrière

Absorption: $A_b^2 = \frac{10 \log(2000 \text{ absorption})}{\text{effet de la absorption}}$

Barrière: $A_b^2 = \frac{10 \log(2000 \text{ barrière})}{\text{effet de la barrière}}$

Wby

$$A_{\text{diffuse}} \propto \epsilon_g(f) \propto \epsilon_g(\frac{f}{c})$$

A parola di ϵ nelle modellate condizioni di base ($c = \text{cost}$)

$$= 10 \log(20 \cdot 2^{\frac{f}{c}} + 3)$$

$$= 10 \log(20 \cdot 2^{\frac{f}{c}} + 3)$$

$$A_{\text{diffuse}} = 10 \log(20N + 3)$$

$$N - \text{Numero di frezioni} = 2^{\frac{f}{c}} = 2^{\frac{f}{c}}$$

$$= \sqrt{ds^2 + (h_B - h_S)^2} + \sqrt{dr^2 + (h_B - h_R)^2} + \sqrt{dR^2 + (dr + ds)^2}$$

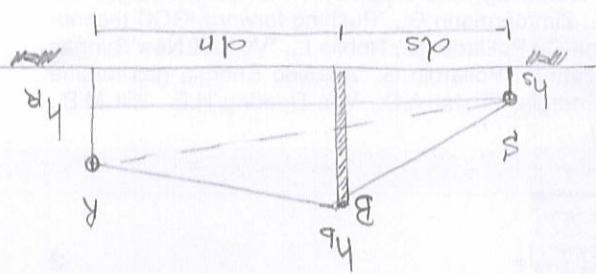
$$S = \text{Percezione illuminante} - \text{Percezione obietto}$$

$$\text{dove } h_B > h_S \cup h_B < h_R$$

$$= \sqrt{ds^2 + (h_B - h_S)^2} + \sqrt{dr^2 + (h_B - h_R)^2}$$

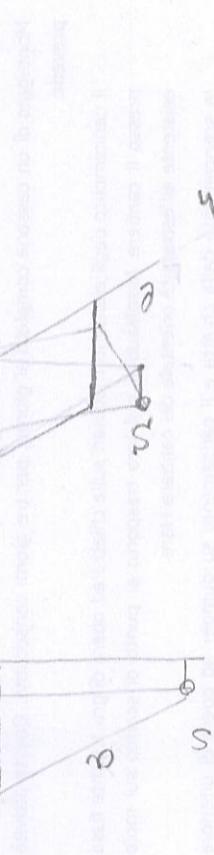
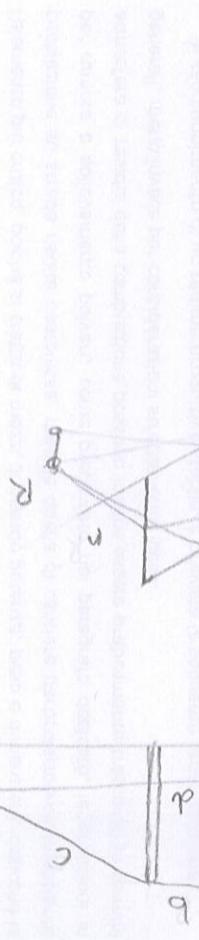
$$\text{Percezione illuminante SR} = SB + BR$$

$$\text{Percezione obietto SR} = \sqrt{(h_R - h_S)^2 + (dr + ds)^2}$$



BARRIERA SE MPLIC

Il circuito è composto da un solo obiettivo che serve per la messa a fuoco.



$$\Delta L = \Delta L_{\text{lente}} - 10 \log \left(\frac{f}{f + p} \right)$$

Nume de l'objecte Nume de l'image Cef + p

Nel caso di fuorimano ha la relazione:

Nel caso di rifrazione non vale:

$$g = a + b + c - d$$

15

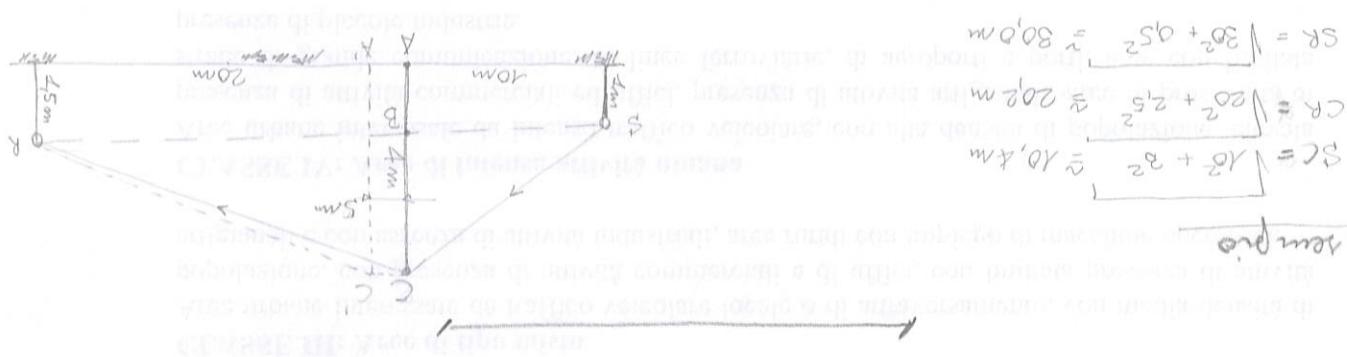
$$\text{Sequenz anwenden } e = 2 \text{ m} \Rightarrow z = \sqrt{10^2 + 3^2 + 5 + \sqrt{15^2 + 2.5^2}} - \sqrt{30^2 + 9.5^2} \approx 0.17 \text{ m}$$

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----|------|------|-----|-------|
| 0,17 | 2000 | 7,29 | 22 | 21,6 | 28,6 | 2,10 | 2,05 | 13,3 | 13,6 | 15,6 | 16 | 13,8 | 13,2 | 500 | 0,68m |
|------|------|------|----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----|------|------|-----|-------|

Abstand Kette-Punkte 150 9613-2
Abstand Kette-Punkte 150 9613-2

Abstand Kette-Punkte 150 9613-2

$$z = e = 0,6 \text{ m}$$



$$SC = \sqrt{10^2 + 3^2} \approx 10,4 \text{ m}$$

$$CR = \sqrt{20^2 + 2.5^2} \approx 20.2 \text{ m}$$

$$SR = \sqrt{30^2 + 0.5^2} \approx 30.0 \text{ m}$$

Erfüllt

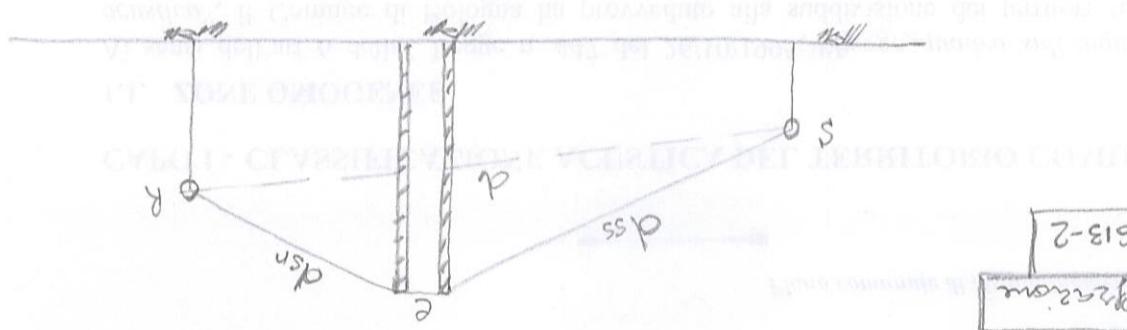
$$C_3 = 1 + \frac{e}{ds} \text{ der normale Differtenz}$$

$$k_{met} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2} \cdot ds \cdot dsr \cdot d/2}{e - \frac{1}{2} \cdot ds \cdot dsn}$$

$$z = s = (ds + e + dsn) - d$$

$C_2 = 20$, da es nur eine Echelle auf einer Seite

$$A_b = 10 \log \left(3 + \frac{e}{ds} \cdot C_3 \cdot k_{met} \right)$$



150 9613-2
Differenz

19

Q.161 ~~Eadi-S?~~ (Sabine)

$$\alpha = 0,161 \cdot \frac{S}{\Delta} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{L^4} - \frac{1}{R^4} \right) \quad (\text{Vekt. dünner Riegel mit offenem Querschnitt})$$

Tempe di Rivelatore misura campione
Sup. Campionato
Tempe di Rivelatore misura campione
Tempe di Rivelatore misura campione
Tempe di Rivelatore misura campione
Tempe di Rivelatore misura campione

Delivery via radio post/intel/teleconference will be used as a course alternative.

$$586 \quad 876 \quad 978 \quad 0.54 \quad 965 \quad 0.38 \quad (S=5\text{ cm})$$

metodos allele segregation 250 500 1000 2000 4000 4250

• *Uvezme dekolte perché della sordidezza, come in un'ambiente che non*

$$\alpha = \text{coeff. di variazioni nelle accidenze apprezzate} = \frac{W_i - W_p}{W_p} = 1 - \alpha = \alpha + \epsilon \quad (\text{caso delle inquinazioni})$$

Moule de sucre, paraflexe sono quelli a minore effetto sulle uccello munizio.

Come se vede, è anche a base di organica metà l'uso di apre a possibile.

$$C = \lambda \cdot \frac{f}{g} = \lambda R T$$

with gas partials

the application of algebra and some geometry prove a $\sqrt{A} \left(\frac{3}{4} \alpha \right)$

Resposta da pregação é a parágrafo ou modelo que se aplica ao tema.

de aña (A/A) · la tasa de crecimiento, por una sola.

Logika este unul din cele mai dese probleme

La manzana dulce es grande

at about 8 am

the quonido is mentioned as the party's secret

Mesodermale, le purolo O em

for what would be called a "middle class".

ASSORBITAMENTO = SOLAMENTO



La transmissione è una RIFRAZIONE \Rightarrow vale per le suole elettriche $\tan \theta_1 = \frac{C_s}{C_p}$

1. marketable, farmable land, barren land, agricultural, barren land, farmland goes to the
1. marketable (farm land), barren (arable land), agricultural, barren (arable land), farmland
1. marketable (farm land), barren (arable land), agricultural, barren (arable land), farmland

$$\alpha = \text{coeff. di attesa}/\text{numero attivita' appurabile} = 1 - n = \frac{W_i - W_f}{W_i}$$

$$a = \text{coeff. di connesib. metodi} = \frac{W_{\alpha}}{W_{\beta}}$$

$$\eta = \text{coeff. di effettivo} = \frac{W_{\alpha}}{W_{\beta}}$$

$$G = \text{coeff. di trascurabilità} = \frac{W_{\alpha}}{W_{\beta}}$$

The diagram illustrates a vertical pipe segment with a total height h . The pipe is divided into three horizontal layers: a top layer of height h_t , a middle layer of height h_m , and a bottom layer of height h_b . Arrows indicate the direction of flow from bottom to top. The total head loss is labeled W_t , which is the sum of the friction head loss W_f and the elevation head loss W_e .

$$\text{In other words: } v_5 = c = \sqrt{\alpha R \pi} = \sqrt{\alpha \cdot p_0} = \frac{\text{your perfecto}}{\downarrow}$$

com $\frac{dy}{dt}$ è molto la cui

$$\frac{AB \cdot \sin \theta_1}{r_1} = \frac{AC \cdot \sin \theta_2}{r_2}$$

da C a D , area é medida em unidade de quader per quadrado da A a B .

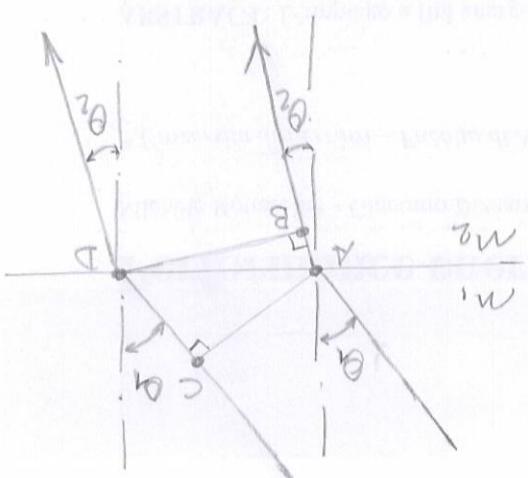
W D should add a figure on quality in B.

I'm C & would be in force con quattro in A.

• 70 agapanthus

all'Aspergazza che fra due mesi secondo

Some raccoons have white patches



RIFRAZIONE

$$\alpha_m = 1 - \alpha_w$$

$$d_m \cdot \frac{1}{S} \cdot \int d\omega$$

$$F = \text{caractère d'assimilation}$$

$$\int \frac{d\omega}{S}$$

Si pure paille $\alpha_m = \text{coeff. de transpiration actuelle approuvée module}$

$$\Rightarrow Z_p = 0.16 \cdot \frac{\int d\omega}{S}$$

$\alpha_m < 0.2 \div 0.3$ diminution abiotique mûre à grande dilution de soluté ΔV le volume ha

$$\alpha_m = \text{coeff. de transpiration actuelle approuvée module}$$

$$\int \frac{d\omega}{S} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{d\omega_i}{S_i}$$

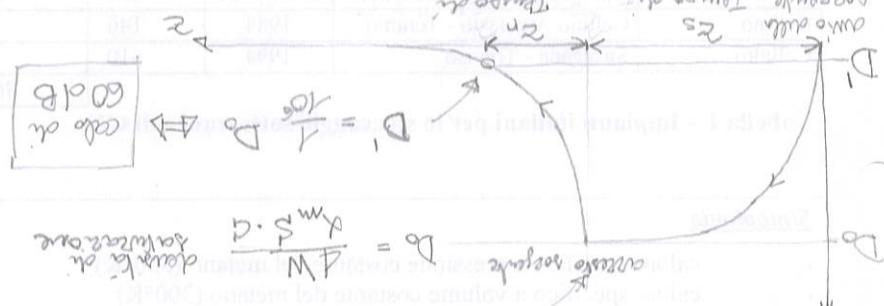
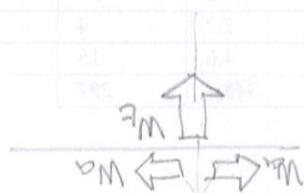
$$\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{d\omega_i}{S_i} = -(\alpha + \frac{\alpha^2}{2} + \frac{\alpha^3}{3} + \dots) = -\alpha$$

Si diluée ($\alpha_m < \alpha$), pour diminuer géométrique module de l'eau, surface pure à préférer

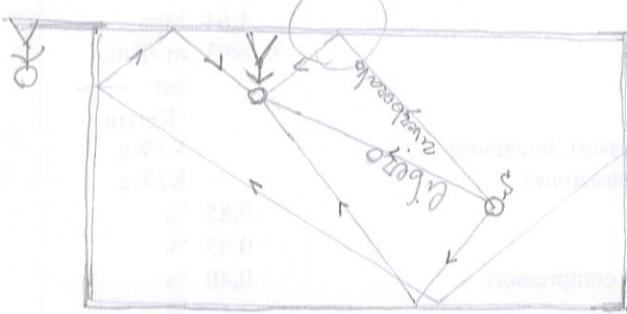
$$\alpha = \text{coeff. de transpiration approuvée}$$

$$\frac{W_a + W_e}{W_c} = \frac{W_a}{W_c} + \frac{W_e}{W_c} = \alpha + \frac{E}{h} = 1 - h$$

l'usage du diluant est à privilier au poudreux sols dilués géométrique (diluante ardoise).



coupe diffuse (zone d'émission par émissivité)



$$D = \frac{I \cdot S \cdot \Delta t}{P_C} = \frac{V}{P_C} \cdot \frac{I \cdot S \cdot \Delta t}{P_C} = \frac{V}{P_C} \cdot \frac{I \cdot S}{P_C} \cdot \frac{\Delta t}{P_C}$$

$$W_i = W_a + W_e$$

17.1.b)

Per avere la tensione di uscita si deve avere il circuito dimensionato correttamente.

Si considera un circuito con resistenze e capacità parallele. La tensione di uscita è data da:

$$\frac{S \cdot \ln(1-\alpha_m)}{\sqrt{V}} = -Z_C \Leftrightarrow Z_C = -\frac{S \cdot \ln(1-\alpha_m)}{\sqrt{V}}$$

$$Z_C = -\frac{13,82 \cdot A}{\sqrt{S_C}} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$-13,82 = Z_C \cdot \frac{\sqrt{S_C}}{A} \cdot \ln(1-\alpha_m)$$

$$\alpha_m = \ln(1-\alpha_m) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{S_C}}{A}$$

Ricordando che $\alpha_m = 1 - \alpha_m$ è possibile al logarithmo naturale.

$$\alpha_m = \frac{\sqrt{S_C}}{A} \Leftrightarrow$$

Si definisce $Z_C = \text{Resistenza equivalente del circuito}, \text{quele risponde per cui } \frac{D_{ZC}}{D_0} = 10^{-6}$

$$\frac{D_{ZC}}{D_0} = \frac{I_{ZC}}{I_0} = \alpha_m$$

$$Z_C = \frac{S_C}{A} \cdot \alpha_m$$

$$Z_C = D_0 \cdot \alpha_m \Leftrightarrow \alpha_m = \frac{Z_C}{D_0 \cdot I_0}$$

$$\alpha_m = D_0 \cdot \frac{Z_C}{I_0}$$

$$D_{ZC} = D_0 \cdot \alpha_m = (D_0 \cdot \alpha_m) \cdot I_0$$

$$D_{ZC} = D_0 \cdot I_0$$

Se utilizziamo D_{ZC} , la resistenza totale di uscita:

$$E = D \cdot V = I \cdot D_{ZC} \cdot S \Leftrightarrow D_{ZC} = \frac{E}{I \cdot S}$$

in considerazione di:
 $D = D_0$
 e
 $S = S_C$

dalla regola dell'usciere di una ambiguità

= uscita di tensione di uscita media per la differenza di bassa frequenza

$$\Delta_Z = E_{base} \text{ corrispondente}$$

FORMULA DI EYRING

(2) tV

$$\left(\frac{\partial \bar{z}}{\partial t} - i\frac{\partial \bar{y}}{\partial t}\right) \alpha \delta = 0.16 \sqrt{\epsilon}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} = 0,16 \cdot \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + 0,16 \cdot \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}$$

cello diiziblo (coda yedwaza)

influence (etc)

quoniam secundum praeceptum ecclesie deinceps dicitur quod dicitur

$\vec{u} \rightarrow p$

$$\frac{Q \cdot R}{16 \pi}$$

we like mudcrabs in addition to

muscle are composed of fibers (muscle fibers)

$$\frac{1}{\lambda^m} \frac{d^m}{dx^m}$$

$$Cylinder of given height$$

$$\left(\frac{d\mu^2}{d\lambda} + \frac{R}{4} \right) f_{\lambda} \text{ or } + m_7 = d_7$$

Si diversificare:

$$?M \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot my = ?M \cdot (my - r)$$

$$M \cdot \frac{L}{6} \cdot \frac{F}{2} \cdot m_F =$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{M}{S} \cdot \frac{V}{W^2} \cdot \frac{R}{\Delta}$$

$$\int dm \frac{C}{A} \cdot S \cdot \frac{E}{V}$$

$$W^{\downarrow} = dm \cdot \frac{S \cdot C}{D} \cdot D$$

$$d\omega = \frac{1}{4} \cdot S \cdot C \cdot D$$

$$W^c = W^\alpha + W^\mu \quad \text{dove} \quad W^\alpha = W^{\alpha_1} + W^{\alpha_2}$$

Example, i.e., bimodal frequency curve is parabolic?

SATURAZIONE

$$\frac{P \cdot S \cdot \eta}{W} = \text{Sar}$$

$$\frac{U_2}{U_1} = \frac{2,80 \text{ m}}{\left(f_{u,10} \text{ cumulative survival} \right)}$$

$$J_T^2 = \frac{6 \cdot R_i}{\frac{\pi}{16} R_i^2} \approx 0,73 \text{ m} \quad (\text{mitte ausbildung aufbau})$$

$$L_p - L_p^e = 10 \log \frac{R_2}{R_1} \approx 12 dB$$

$$Z_2 = 0,16 \cdot \frac{72m}{0,6 \times 60 + 0,1 \times 48} = 0,28$$

$$R^2 = \frac{0.328}{1 - 0.328} \cdot 100 = 65,6\%$$

$$\alpha_m^2 = \frac{108}{0.6 \times 60 + 0.1 \times 48} = 0.378$$

$$k_{\text{diff}} = 0.1 \text{ (eg. a 100 Hz)}$$

$$\frac{d^2V_{out}}{dt^2} = 0,6 \quad (\text{frequenza seconda a } 1000 \text{ Hz})$$

$$Z_{\frac{d}{2}} = 0.16 \cdot \frac{A_{132} m^2}{2 \epsilon m} = 2.67 \text{ } (\mu)$$

$$R^2 = \frac{1 - d_{\text{min}}}{1 - d_{\text{max}}} \cdot S = \frac{0,04}{1 - 0,04} \cdot 10$$

$$d_{\text{dm}} = 0.04 \quad \text{km} = 40 \text{ pc}$$

$$V_{\text{left}} = 0.04 \quad (\text{approximately 4000 Hz})$$

Financial services, including any financial or insurance publications

and *permaria*, which should have summarised χ^2 fit to our data.

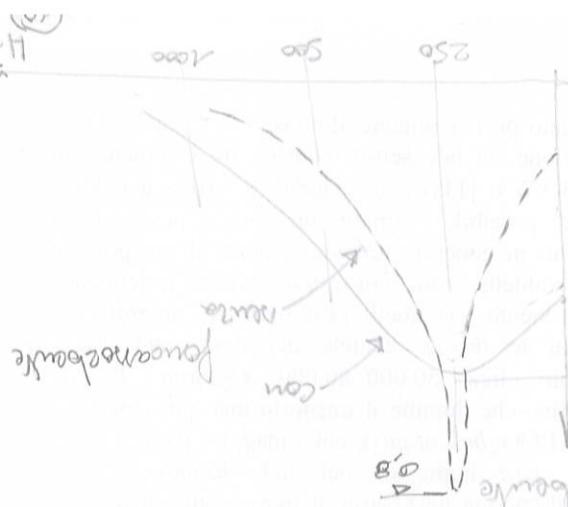
$$(\text{Mg}^{2+} + \text{H}_2\text{O}) \rightarrow (\text{Mg(OH)}_2)$$

$$L_p^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n p_i^2 \left(R_i - \bar{R} \right)^2$$

$$L_p = L_w + 10 \log \left(\frac{R_s}{R_i} + \frac{4\pi k T_e}{m_e c^2} \right)$$

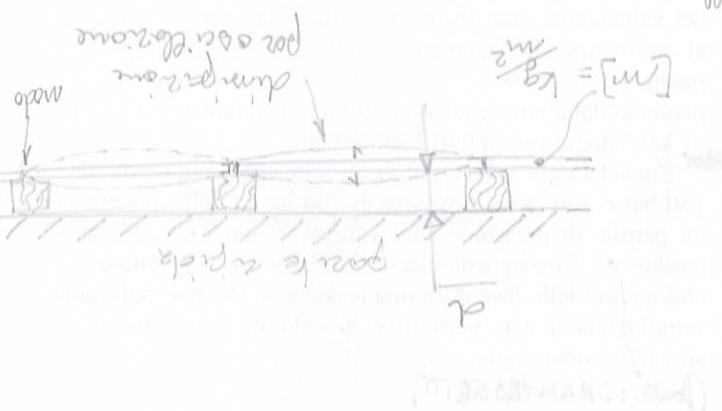
an open source multiplatform application

So in our audio source we define a `superframe`, which is used to store the double buffer.



L'onda in questo caso al posto di estrarre additivamente per avere chiarezza, accumula attualmente di moduli forse insolabili.

$$\text{Uscita forzata più semplice è: } f_0 = \frac{1}{\pi d}$$

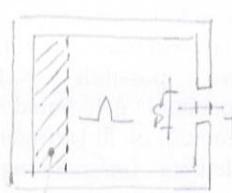
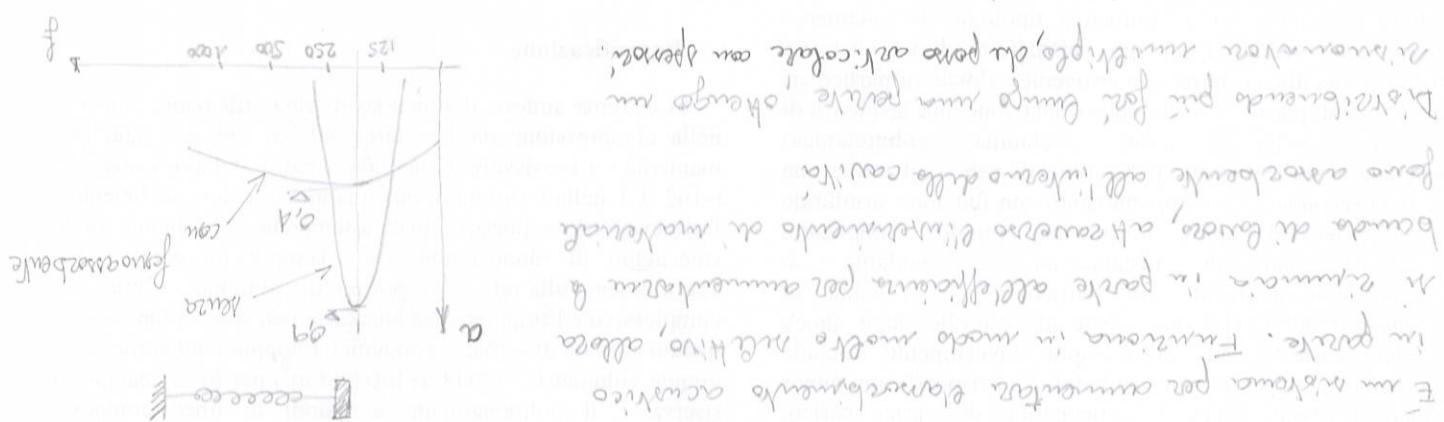
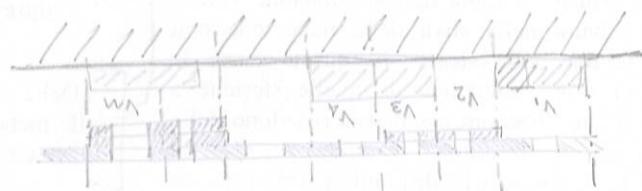


$$f_0 = \frac{2\pi}{d} \cdot \frac{m}{kq}$$

calcolo della frequenza di resonanza
espresso da
la formula
di poisson
e gauss
per la
cavità
sferica
con
l'area
superficiale
del parallelo
e la
carica
del dipolo
e la
costante
di coulomb
e la
costante
di gravità
e la
costante
di faraday
e la
costante
di Planck

Parallelo Trilobato

(parallel plate, non mass
mode with bare frequency
(125 ÷ 1000 Hz))



$$f_0 = \frac{2\pi}{L} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{S}{V \cdot L}}$$

modelli formazionali

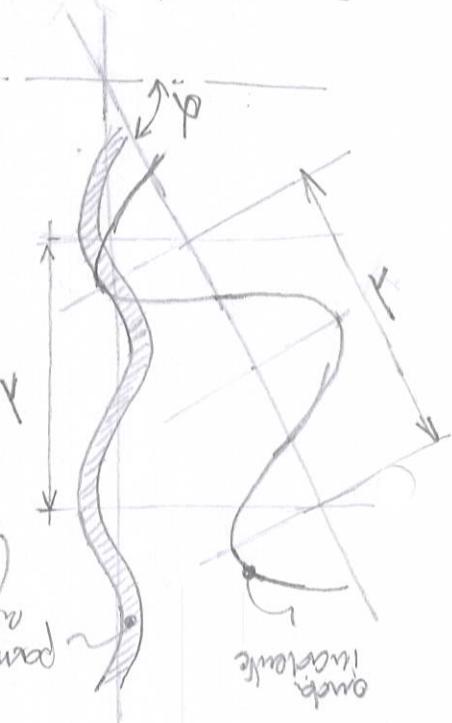
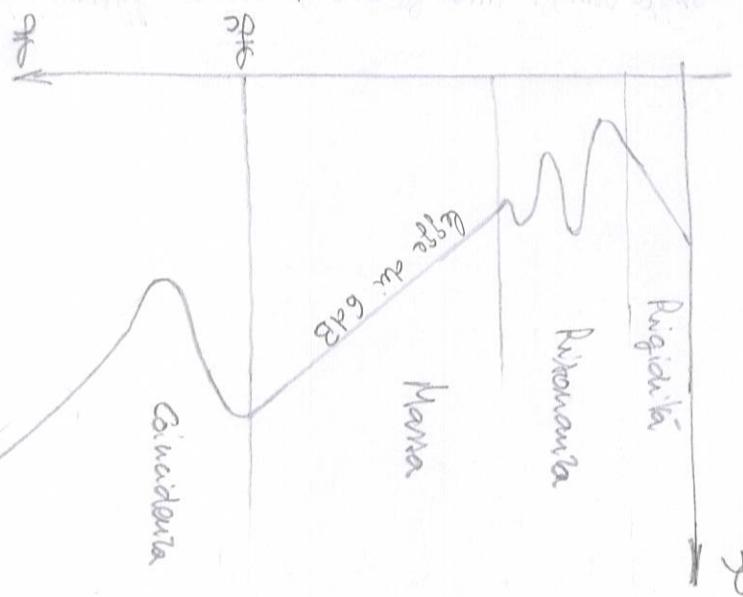
Risondatore di Helmholz

La curva $f(c)$ es una curva de función:

$$f(c) = \frac{R}{C}$$

Algunas curvas tienen una ecuación de forma:

$$f(c) = \frac{R}{C} = \frac{R}{\pi d^2} = \frac{R}{\pi (R^2 - r^2)} = \frac{R}{\pi R^2} \left(1 - \frac{r^2}{R^2}\right)^{-1}$$



$$\text{En el caso de conductividad difusa: } R = R_m - 10 \log (0.23 \cdot R_m)$$

$$\text{En el caso de radiación difusa: } R_d = 10 \log (m_f) - 42.4$$

$$\Rightarrow 10 \log (m_f)^2 - 42.4 \text{ LEGGE DI MASSA}$$

$$= 10 \log \left(\frac{R_m}{R_m + t_m} \right)^2$$

"R_m" \rightarrow t_m
radiación
conductividad

$$R = 10 \log \frac{W_i}{W_0} - 10 \log \frac{W_e}{W_0} = 10 \log \frac{W_e}{W_i} = 10 \log W_i - 10 \log W_e$$

Curvado del planeta
Curvado de la atmósfera
Curvado de la Tierra
L-W_e
L-W_i

Si definimos R como la diferencia entre $F(x)$ y $F(x+dx)$:

$$m = \text{masa atmosférica} = \int_{\text{planeta}}^{atmosfera} \rho c \, dV$$

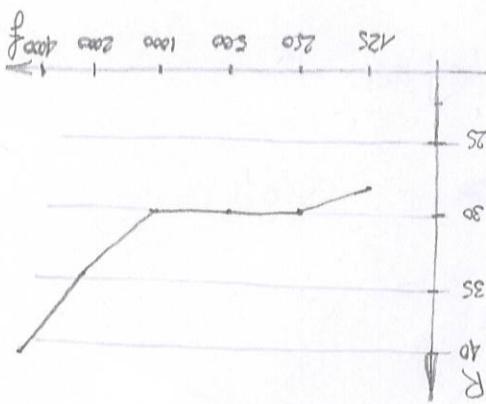
spaciale

En el caso de libre caída el valor de m es constante y es igual a la masa del planeta.

$$E_m = \frac{W_e}{W_i} = \left[1 + \left(\frac{\rho c}{\pi R^2 h} \right)^2 \right]^{-1}$$

FONDO SOLA ME XTO

A9b4



$$R_w [dB] = 28.1 \cdot e^{0.9} \cdot 30.1 \cdot 34.1 \cdot 41.3$$

$$E_f [kW] = 1.5 \cdot 2.0 \cdot 0.97 \cdot 0.98 \cdot 0.99 \cdot 0.95$$

Compound annual module:

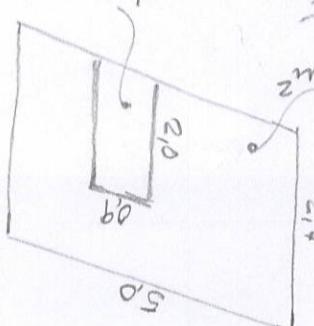
$$e \text{ (annual)} \quad R_w = 10 \log \frac{E_f}{1000} = 30.1 \text{ dB}$$

$$\text{Annual power available in parallel } E_f = \frac{\text{Power} + \text{Power}}{10 \cdot 11.7 + 10 \cdot 11.8} = 9.8 \times 10^{-4}$$

Annual power available in parallel $E_f = \frac{\text{Power} + \text{Power}}{10 \cdot 11.7 + 10 \cdot 11.8}$

$$\text{Per diffusion } R_w = 10 \log \frac{E_f}{S_{\text{Power}}} \leftarrow E_f = \frac{1}{S_{\text{Power}}} \cdot R_w = 1.8 \text{ m}^2$$

admissible figures \rightarrow admissible figures



$$R_{\text{power}} = 29 \quad 26 \quad 31 \quad 28 \quad 22 \quad 26 \quad 34$$

$$S_{\text{Power}} = 11.7 \text{ m}^2$$

$$125 \quad 250 \quad 500 \quad 1000 \quad 2000 \quad 4000$$

Example: Calculate the per unit power available during peak

19/10/2018

unidimensionale esperimentale

$A_2 = \text{area della sezione del bollo}$

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} S_p$$

$$R = 10 \log \frac{d^2}{dx^2} S_p$$

$$= 10 \log e - 10 \log \frac{d^2}{dx^2} S_p$$

$$\Delta D = L_1 - L_2 = 10 \log \frac{d^2}{dx^2} = 10 \log \frac{S_p \cdot e}{d^2 S_p}$$

$$\frac{S_p \cdot e}{d^2 S_p}$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \cancel{\frac{S_p}{e}}$$

$$W_e = e \cdot W_i$$

$$\Delta \frac{D_i}{D_e} = \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \cancel{\frac{S_p}{e}} \cancel{\frac{W_e}{W_i}}$$

$$a \text{ due punte di alluminio e zero } D_2 = \frac{d^2 \cdot S_p \cdot e}{4 W_e}$$

$$\frac{c}{4 W_i}$$

$$\Delta D_i = \frac{d^2 W}{d^2 S_p \cdot c} = \frac{4}{d^2 S_p} \cdot \frac{c}{W_i}$$

$$\Delta W_i = I^2 \cdot S_p \Rightarrow I^2 = \frac{W_i}{S_p}$$

= univoltile incandescenze nello specchio S_p

$$\Delta W_i = I^2 \cdot S_p \Leftrightarrow W = I^2 \cdot d^2 S_p$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} S_p$$

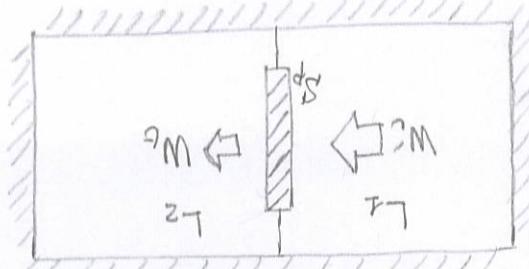
$$D_1 = D_0 = \text{diametro sull'asse di riferimento} =$$

di riferimento sull'asse di riferimento : $\Delta W_i = I^2 \cdot d^2 S_p$

metallurghiche "A", in condizioni

$$\Delta L_1 - L_2 = 10 \log \frac{D_1}{D_2}$$

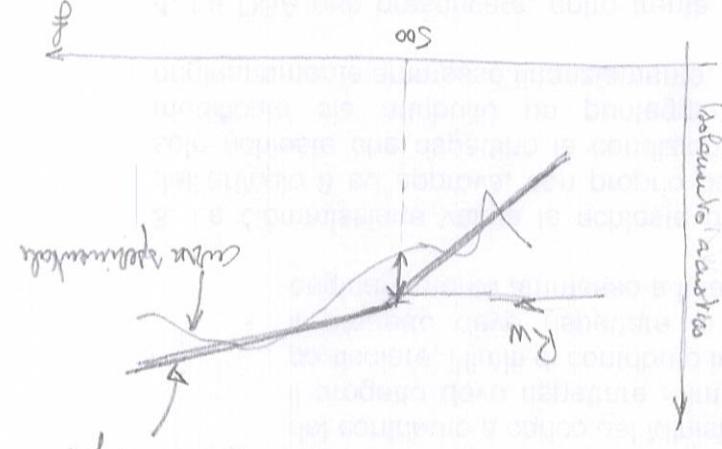
$$D = (\Delta L)_{\text{attivo attivo}}$$



ISOLAMENTO ACUSTICO (per una cella)

Ad esempio, nei calcoli per la R_w : $R_w = 55 \text{ dB} / C = -2 \text{ dB}$; $C_f = -5 \text{ dB}$

C_f , C_{eff} dalla più rigorevole Tendenza di adattabilità per il fascio



In più, nel aggiornamento: Tendenza di adattabilità:

è sufficiente in ogni momento in base alla C_{eff} attuale approssimare i valori di R_w (valore del fascio)

R_w si trova convivialmente su S_002

- Guida di valutazione delle isolazioni accademiche misurabili D_m, w

- Guida di valutazione delle pareti portanti R_w → weight

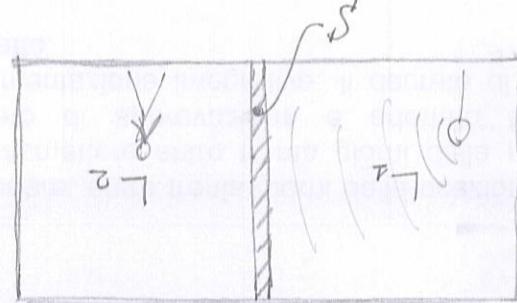
Sia R la D_m approssimativa della parete. Per convivialità non valutazioni

$$D_m = R - 10 \log \left(\frac{S}{A} \right) = \text{valore accademico misurabile}$$

di fine:

Per una colonna d'aria costituita da aria secca, si avrà $A_2 = 10 \text{ m}^2$ e si

A_2 vale \rightarrow A_2 è un'area in m^2 :



→ valore isolante accademico per via

→ valore isolante globale dell'ambiente

$$L_1 - L_2 = R - 10 \log \left(\frac{S}{A_2} \right)$$

(1)

L_i = limite de la tensión de corte en el eje de rotación.

R_c = potencia máxima que se puede obtener en el eje de rotación.

ΔL_d = incremento de la longitud del eje de rotación.

α_{sc} = coeficiente de acoplamiento entre la tensión de corte y la potencia.

L_c = límite de la tensión de corte para la potencia A.

R_c = potencia para la tensión de corte en la barra de 1/3 del eje.

$$L_i = \text{corte sobre } R_c$$

$$R_c = \frac{\text{potencia máxima que se obtiene en el eje de rotación}}{\text{potencia máxima que se obtiene en el eje de rotación para el eje de 1/3 del eje}}$$

$$R_c = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{18} \cdot 0,1L_i - 0,1R_c}$$

$$L_i = \frac{\text{límite de la tensión de corte para la potencia A, considerando el efecto de la barra de 1/3 del eje}}{\text{límite de la tensión de corte para la potencia A, considerando el efecto de la barra de 1/3 del eje}}$$

$$\alpha_{sc} = \frac{\text{corte de la tensión de corte en la barra de 1/3 del eje}}{\text{potencia máxima que se obtiene en el eje de 1/3 del eje}}$$

$$\Delta L_d = \frac{\text{límite de la tensión de corte entre la barra de 1/3 del eje y la barra completa}}{\text{límite de la tensión de corte entre la barra completa y la barra de 1/3 del eje}}$$

$$\Delta L_d = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{18} \cdot \alpha_{sc} \cdot 0,1L_i - 0,1L_i} - 10 \log \frac{1}{\frac{1}{18} \cdot 0,1L_i - 0,1L_i}$$

[A] Accuracia in Egitto, P. Fouad, F. Fouad - BookWooD Italia

[B] ProgeHaze ie Haze, A. Maguire - EPIC LIBES, ISBN 99-9184-352-8

[C] La Pogg Haze oldie bookzine and hazine, A. Demetru - ISBN 99-324-4502-6

[D] Manual du courroie de la roue, C. H. Hazz - Tecmide Haze, ISBN 99-7681-074-7

[E] Cozo base au accrylic, Bluet & Kjace l'ail

[F] Ermell, du accrylic, Ermelle Vezza
P. Ricciarelli, McGraw-Hill 2009

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