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Basit harmonik hareket konu anlatımı

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the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 119,323 active editors 6,997,681 articles in English "Chinese character" written in traditional (left) and simplified (right) forms Chinese and others from regions influenced by Chinese culture. The function, style, and means of writing characters
 have changed greatly over the past three millennia. Unlike letters in alphabets that directly reflect the sounds of speech, Chinese characters generally represent morphemes—the units of meaning in a language—often encoding aspects of pronunciation as well as meaning. Writing all of a language's frequently used vocabulary requires 2000-3000
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technologies using Chinese characters include telegraph codes and typewriters, as well as input methods and text encodings on computers. (Full article...) Recently featured: Ezra Pound Dracunculiasis Red-capped parrot Archive By email More featured articles About Fanciful illustration of Donus II ... that Pope Donus II (pictured) never existed, despite
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Lamp: Selected Stories. Nicusor Dan (pictured) is elected as president of Romania. In the Portuguese legislative election, the Democratic Alliance wins the Eurovision Song Contest. In the Philippines, the Alyansa para sa Bagong Pilipinas wins the most seats in the
Senate election, while Lakas-CMD, one of its component parties, wins the most seats in the House elections. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Benjamin Ritchie Jadwiga Rappé Bachtiar Basri Daniel Bilalian Eddie Sheldrake Domingos Maubere Nominate an article May 24:
Aldersgate Day (Methodism) Eric XIV of Sweden (pictured) and his guards murdered five incarcerated nobles, including some members of the influential Sture family. 1689 - The Act of Toleration became law, granting freedom of worship to English nonconformists under certain circumstances, but
deliberately excluding Catholics. 1798 - The Irish Rebellion of 1798 began, with battles beginning in County Kildare and fighting later spreading across the country. 1963 - United States Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy met with African American author James Baldwin in an unsuccessful attempt to improve race relations. 2014 - A gunman involved in
Islamic extremism opened fire at the Jewish Museum of Belgium in Brussels, killing four people. Robert Hues (d. 1632)Philip Pearlstein (b. 1924)Magnus Manske (b. 1974)Stormé DeLarverie (d. 2014) More anniversaries: May 23 May 24 May 25 Archive By email List of days of the year About Germanicus Julius Caesar (24 May 15 BC - 10 October AD 19)
was an ancient Roman general and politician most famously known for his campaigns against Arminius in Germanicus was born into an influential branch of the patrician gens Claudia. The agnomen Germanicus was added to his full name in 9 BC when it was posthumously awarded to his
father in honor of his victories in Germania. In AD 4 he was adopted by his paternal uncle Tiberius, himself the stepson and heir of Germanicus' great-uncle Augustus; ten years later, Tiberius succeeded Augustus; ten years later, Tiberius succeeded Augustus as Roman emperor. As a result of his adoption, Germanicus' great-uncle Augustus; ten years later, Tiberius succeeded Augustus as Roman emperor.
was related on his mother's side. His connection to the Julii Caesares was further consolidated through a marriage between him and Agrippina the Elder, a granddaughter of Relation of the
J. Paul Getty Museum. Sculpture credit: unknown; photographed by J. Paul Getty Museum Recently featured: The Cocoanuts In the Loge Black-crowned barwing Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump - Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself,
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16th century 17th century Decades 1540s 1550s 1560s 1570s 1580s Years 1564 1565 1566 1567 1568 1569 1570 vte November 10: Battle of Saint-Denis. 1567 by topic Arts and science Architecture Art Literature Music Science Leaders Political entities State leaders Colonial governors Religious leaders Birth and death categories Births - Deaths
Establishments and disestablishments - Disest
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2110Tibetan calendar阳火虎年(male Fire-Tiger)1693 or 1312 or 540 — to —阴火兔年(female Fire-Rabbit)1694 or 1313 or 541 Year 1567 (MDLXVII) was a common year starting on Wednesday of the Julian calendar. January 20 - Battle of Rio de Janeiro: Portuguese forces under the command of Estácio de Sá definitively drive the French out of Rio de
Janeiro. January 23 - After 45 years' reign, the Jiajing Emperor, Zhu Houcong, dies in the Forbidden City of China. January - A Spanish force under the command of Captain Juan Pardo establishes Fort San Juan, in the Native American settlement of Joara. The fort is the first European settlement in present-day North Carolina. February 4 - Prince Zhu
Zaiji, son of the Jiajing Emperor, becomes the ascends the throne of Ming Dynasty China as the Longqing Emperor.[1] February 10 - Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, husband of Mary, Queen of Scots, is murdered at the Provost's House in Kirk o' Field, Edinburgh.[2] March 13 - Battle of Oosterweel: A Spanish mercenary army surprises and kills a band of
rebels near Antwerp in the Habsburg Netherlands, beginning the Eighty Years' War. April 9 - In India, the Battle of Thanesar is fought in what is now the Indian state of Haryana. The Mughal Emperor Akbar, with 300 men, wins a victory over more than 7,000 warriors of the Sanyasi Hindu sect. Akbar's army has two cannons, 400 rifles and 75 elephants.
April 10 - Henrique I Nerika a Mpudi becomes the new ruler of the Kingdom of Kongo in what is now the western part of the Democratic Republic of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the northern portion of Angola. Henrique succeeds his nephew, Bernardo I of Kongo April 12 - The Earl of Bothwell is acquitted on charges of murder in the February 10 killing of Lord
Darnley, the husband of Mary Queen of Scots. Upon acquittal he makes plans to become Mary's new husband. April 20 - The Ainslie Tavern Bond is signed by a group of Scottish clerics and nobles recommends Bothwell as an appropriate husband for Queen Mary and approves his acquittal after trial for the murder of her previous husband. [3] April 24 -
Bothwell takes Mary prisoner at his castle at Dunbar after preventing her from traveling from her palace to Edinburgh, then rapes her. May 15 - Mary, Queen of Scots, marries the Earl of Bothwell, under duress. [4] May 24 - Sture Murders: The mentally unstable King Erik XIV of Sweden and his guards murder five incarcerated nobles at Uppsala Castle.
June 15 - Mary, Queen of Scots, is defeated by Scottish nobles at the Battle of Carberry Hill and imprisoned in Lochleven Castle. July 25 - The city of Santiago de León de Caracas is founded by Diego de Losada. July 29 - James VI is crowned at Stirling.
August 22 - The Duke of Alba is sent to the Netherlands with a strong Spanish force, to suppress unrest there. He replaces Margaret of Parma as Governor of the Netherlands. Prince William of Orange is outlawed, and Lamoral, Count of Egmont imprisoned. September 9 - At a dinner, the Duke of Alba arrests Lamoral, Count of Egmont and Philip de
Montmorency, Count of Horn for treason. September 27 - After the 2-week Siege of Inabayama Castle, the Oda clan capture Gifu Castle from the Saitō clan in Japan. September 29 - The Second War of Religion begins in France, when Louis, Prince of Condé and Gaspard de Coligny fail in an attempt to capture King Charles IX and his mother at Meaux.
The Huguenots do capture several cities (including Orléans), and march on Paris. October 7 - Bible translations into Welsh; in William Salesbury's translation from the Greek. November 10 - Battle of Saint-Denis: Anne de Montmorency, with 16,000 Royalists, falls on Condé's 3,500 Huguenots. The
Huguenots surprisingly hold on for some hours before being driven off. Montmorency is mortally wounded.[5] November 21 (10th day of 11th month, Eiroku 10) - In Japan, the Todai-ji Great Buddha Hall in the Nara Prefecture is destroyed after a six-month siege by Matsunaga Hisahide against Miyoshi Nagaitsu and the Miyoshi clan. Reconstruction of the
temple does not take place until 140 years later in 1709. December 4 - Antão de Noronha, Viceroy of Portuguese India (now the Indian state of Goa) issues decrees prohibiting the public performance of Hindu rituals for marriages, cremations, and sacred thread wearing. Other rules require all natives 15 or older to attend Christian religious services,
upon penalty of punishment.[6] December 12 - The Scottish Parliament votes to approve the Act Anent the demission of the Crown in favour of our Sovereign Lord, and his Majesty's Coronation 1567, an act regarding the abdication of Mary Queen of Scots in favor of her son James VI and the coronation of James, and confirms James as the legal ruler.[7]
Mary's half brother, James Stewart, 1st Earl of Moray is absent from Scotland at the time, the Parliament appoints a committee of seven deputy regents to rule on behalf of Moray is absent from Scotland at the time, the Parliament appoints a committee of seven deputy regents to rule on behalf of Moray is absent from Scotland at the time, the Parliament appoints a committee of seven deputy regents to rule on behalf of Moray is absent from Scotland at the time, the Parliament appoints a committee of seven deputy regents to rule on behalf of Moray is absent from Scotland at the time, the Parliament appoints a committee of seven deputy regents to rule on behalf of Moray is absent from Scotland at the time, the Parliament appoints a committee of seven deputy regents to rule on behalf of Moray is absent from Scotland at the time, the Parliament appoints a committee of seven deputy regents to rule on behalf of Moray is absent from Scotland at the time, the Parliament appoints a committee of seven deputy regents and the parliament appoints a committee of seven deputy regents and the parliament appoints a committee of seven deputy regents and the parliament appoints a committee of seven deputy regents and the parliament appoints a committee of seven deputy regents and the parliament appoints a committee of seven deputy regents and the parliament appoints and the parliament appoints a committee of seven deputy regents and the parliament appoints and the parliament appoints
Norway founds Fredrikstad in Norway. Construction of Villa Capra "La Rotonda" in Vicenza, designed by Andrea Palladio, begins. It will be one of the most influential designs in the history of architecture.[8] Rugby School, one of the most influential designs in the history of architecture.
government of China officially revokes the haijin maritime trade ban, reinstating foreign trade with all countries except Japan.[9] Jacob van Heemskerk Infanta Catherine Michelle of Spain January 1 - Fabio Colonna, Italian scientist (d. 1640) January 4 - François d'Aguilon, Belgian Jesuit mathematician (d. 1617) January 25 - Archduchess Margaret of
Austria (d. 1633) January 27 - Anna Maria of Brandenburg, Duchess Consort of Pomerania (d. 1618) February 3 - Anna Maria of Brandenburg, Duchess Consort of Pomerania (d. 1618) February 23 - Elisabeth of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, Countess of Holstein-Schauenburg
and Duchess Consort of Brunswick-Harburg (d. 1618) February 24 - Jindřich Matyáš Thurn, Swedish general (d. 1640) March 17 - Akizuki Tanenaga, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1614) April 10 - John Louis I, Count of Nassau-Wiesbaden-Idstein, Germany noble (d. 1596)
April 26 - Nicolas Formé, French composer (d. 1638) May 2 - Sebald de Weert, Dutch captain, vice-admiral of the Dutch East India Company (d. 1603) May 9 - John George I, Prince of Anhalt-Dessau (1603-1618) (d. 1618) May 13 - Don Giovanni de' Medici, Italian military commander and diplomat (d. 1621) May 15 - Claudio Monteverdi, Italian composer
(d. 1643) June 25 - Jacob Ulfeldt, Danish politician (d. 1630) August 14 - Luigi Caponaro, Italian healer (d. 1622) August 15 - Philip III, Margrave of Baden-Rodemachern (1588-1620) (d. 1622) August 15 - Philip III, Margrave of Baden-Rodemachern (1588-1620) (d. 1622) August 15 - Philip III, Margrave of Baden-Rodemachern (1588-1620) (d. 1622) August 15 - Philip III, Margrave of Baden-Rodemachern (1588-1620) (d. 1622) August 15 - Philip III, Margrave of Baden-Rodemachern (1588-1620) (d. 1622) August 15 - Philip III, Margrave of Baden-Rodemachern (1588-1620) (d. 1622) August 15 - Philip III, Margrave of Baden-Rodemachern (1588-1620) (d. 1622) August 15 - Philip III, Margrave of Baden-Rodemachern (1588-1620) (d. 1622) August 15 - Philip III, Margrave of Baden-Rodemachern (1588-1620) (d. 1622) August 15 - Philip III, Margrave of Baden-Rodemachern (1588-1620) (d. 1622) August 15 - Philip III, Margrave of Baden-Rodemachern (1588-1620) (d. 1622) August 15 - Philip III, Margrave of Baden-Rodemachern (1588-1620) (d. 1622) August 15 - Philip III, Margrave of Baden-Rodemachern (1588-1620) (d. 1622) August 15 - Philip III, Margrave of Baden-Rodemachern (1588-1620) (d. 1622) August 15 - Philip III, Margrave of Baden-Rodemachern (1588-1620) (d. 1622) August 15 - Philip III, Margrave of Baden-Rodemachern (1588-1620) (d. 1622) August 15 - Philip III, Margrave of Baden-Rodemachern (1588-1620) (d. 1622) August 15 - Philip III, Margrave of Baden-Rodemachern (1588-1620) (d. 1622) August 15 - Philip III, Margrave of Baden-Rodemachern (1588-1620) (d. 1622) August 15 - Philip III, Margrave of Baden-Rodemachern (1588-1620) (d. 1622) August 15 - Philip III, Margrave of Baden-Rodemachern (1588-1620) (d. 1622) August 15 - Philip III, Margrave of Baden-Rodemachern (1588-1620) (d. 1622) August 15 - Philip III, Margrave of Baden-Rodemachern (1588-1620) (d. 1622) August 15 - Philip III, Margrave of Baden-Rodemachern (1588-1620) (d. 1622) August 15 - Philip III, Margrave of Baden-Rodemachern (1588-1620) (d. 1622) August 15 - Philip III, Margra
September 2 - György Thurzó, Palatine of Hungary (d. 1616) September 5 - Date Masamune, Japanese daimyō (d. 1636) September 24 - Martin Fréminet, French painter (d. 1619) October 10 - Infanta Catherine Michelle of Spain (d. 1597) November Thomas Nashe, English poet (d. 1600)[11] Minye Kyawswa II of Ava, last crown prince of the Toungo
religious (d. 1621) December 15 - Christoph Demantius, German composer (d. 1643) December 18 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1637) Tachibana Muneshige, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1643) December 18 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1643) December 15 - Christoph Demantius, German composer (d. 1643) December 18 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1643) December 18 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1643) December 18 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1643) December 18 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1643) December 18 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1643) December 18 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1643) December 18 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1643) December 18 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1643) December 18 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1643) December 18 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1643) December 18 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1643) December 18 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1643) December 18 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1643) December 18 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1643) December 18 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1643) December 18 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1643) December 18 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1643) December 18 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1643) December 18 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1643) December 18 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1643) December 18 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1643) December 18 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1643) December 18 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1643) December 18 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1643) December 18 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1643) December 18 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1643) December 18 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1643) December 18 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1643) December 18 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1643) December 18 Cornelius a Lapide, Jesuit exegete (d. 1643) December 18 Corneliu
and navigator (d. 1624) Jacques Clément, French assassin of Henry III of France (d. 1589) Arima Harunobu, Japanese Christian daimyō (d. 1612) John Parkinson, English herbalist and botanist (d. 1628) Sanada Yukimura, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1615) Ban
Naoyuki, Japanese samurai and soldier (d. 1615) Emperor Jiajing January 12 - Eva von Trott, German noble and courtier (b. 1505) January 26 - Nicholas Wotton, English diplomat (c. b. 1497) February 10 - Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley,
consort of Mary, Queen of Scots (b. 1545) February 20 - Estácio de Sá, Portuguese officer, founder of Rio de Janeiro (b. 1520) March 31 - Philip I, Landgrave of Hesse (b. 1545) February 20 - Estácio de Sá, Portuguese officer, founder of Rio de Janeiro (b. 1520) March 31 - Philip I, Landgrave of Hesse (b. 1545) February 20 - Estácio de Sá, Portuguese officer, founder of Rio de Janeiro (b. 1520) March 31 - Philip I, Landgrave of Hesse (b. 1545) February 20 - Estácio de Sá, Portuguese officer, founder of Rio de Janeiro (b. 1520) March 31 - Philip I, Landgrave of Hesse (b. 1545) February 20 - Estácio de Sá, Portuguese officer, founder of Rio de Janeiro (b. 1520) March 31 - Philip I, Landgrave of Hesse (b. 1545) February 20 - Estácio de Sá, Portuguese officer, founder of Rio de Janeiro (b. 1520) March 31 - Philip II, Landgrave of Hesse (b. 1545) February 20 - Estácio de Sá, Portuguese officer, founder of Rio de Janeiro (b. 1520) March 31 - Philip II, Landgrave of Hesse (b. 1545) February 20 - Estácio de Sá, Portuguese officer, founder of Rio de Janeiro (b. 1520) March 31 - Philip II, Landgrave of Hesse (b. 1545) February 20 - Estácio de Sá, Portuguese officer, founder of Rio de Janeiro (b. 1520) March 31 - Philip II, Landgrave of Hesse (b. 1545) February 20 - Estácio de Sá, Portuguese officer, founder of Rio de Janeiro (b. 1520) March 31 - Philip II, Landgrave of Hesse (b. 1545) February 20 - Estácio de Sá, Portuguese officer, founder of Rio de Janeiro (b. 1520) March 31 - Philip II, Landgrave of Hesse (b. 1545) February 20 - Estácio de Sá, Portuguese officer, founder of Rio de Janeiro (b. 1545) February 20 - Estácio de Sá, Portuguese (b. 1545) February 20 - Estácio de Sá, Portuguese (b. 1545) February 20 - Estácio de Sá, Portuguese (b. 1545) February 20 - Estácio de Sá, Portuguese (b. 1545) February 20 - Estácio de Sá, Portuguese (b. 1545) February 20 - Estácio de Sá, Portuguese (b. 1545) February 20 - Estácio de Sá, Portuguese (b. 1545) February 20 - Estácio de Sá, Portuguese (b. 1545) February 20 - Estácio de Sá,
(b. 1503) April 19 - Michael Stifel, German mathematician (b. 1487) May 2 - Marin Držić, Croatian writer (b. 1508)[12] June 2 - Shane O'Neill, Irish chieftain (b. 1490) June 12 - Richard Rich, Lord Chancellor of England (b. 1490) June 12 - Richard Rich, Lord Chancellor of England (b. 1490) June 19 - Anna of Brandenburg, Duchess of Mecklenburg-Güstrow (b. 1507) August 3 - Myeongjong of Joseon, ruler of Korea
(b. 1534) August 18 - Enea Vico, Italian engraver (b. 1523) October 1 - Pietro Carnesecchi, Italian humanist (b. 1508) October 31 - Marie of Brandenburg-Kulmbach and by marriage Electress Palatine (b. 1519) November 12 - Anne de Montmorency, Constable of France (b. 1493) November 13 - Pedro de la Gasca,
viceroy of Peru (b. 1485) November 19 - Takeda Yoshinobu, Japanese daimyō (b. 1510) Akagawa Motoyasu, Japanese samurai ^ L.
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century" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (September 2022) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Millennia 2nd millennium Century 15th century 15th century 15th century 16th century 16th century 16th century 16th century 16th century 17th century 16th century 16th century 16th century 16th century 16th century 16th century 17th century 16th century
1460s 1470s 1480s 1490s Categories: Births - Deaths Establishments - Disestablishments vte Ottoman Sultan Mehmed II, victorious at the Ottoman conquest of Constantinople and the fall of the Byzantine Empire. Various historians describe it as the end of the Middle Ages. The Surrender of Granada by Francisco Pradilla Ortiz, 1882: Muhammad XII
surrenders to Ferdinand and Isabella Gergio Deluci, Christopher Columbus arrives in the Americas in 1492, 1893 painting. The 15th century was the century which spans the Julian calendar dates from 1 January 1401 (represented by the Roman numerals MCDI) to 31 December 1500 (MD). In Europe, the 15th century includes parts of the Late Middle
Ages, the Early Renaissance, and the early modern period. Many technological, social and cultural developments of the 15th century can in retrospect be seen as heralding the "European miracle" of the following centuries. The architectural perspective, and the modern fields which are known today as banking and accounting were founded in Italy. The
Hundred Years' War ended with a decisive French victory over the English in the Battle of Castillon. Financial troubles in England following the conflicts ended with the defeat of Richard III by Henry VII at the Battle of Bosworth Field, establishing the Tudor
Italy, while Johannes Gutenberg's invention of a mechanical movable type began the printing press. These two events played key roles in Europe for decades (the so-called Western Schism), until the Council of Constance. [2][3] The Roman papacy was split in two parts in Europe for decades (the so-called Western Schism), until the Council of Constance.
unrest associated with the Hussite movement would become factors in the rise of the Protestant Reformation in the following century. Islamic Spain became dissolved through the Christian Reconquista, followed by the forced conversions and the Muslim rebellion, [4] ending over seven centuries of Islamic rule and returning southern Spain to Christian
rulers. The spices, wines and precious metals of the Bengal Sultanate[5] had attracted European traders to trade was subsequently lower, due to the rise of the Ottoman Empire, which introduced new taxes and tariffs against European traders to trade was subsequently lower, due to the rise of the Bengal, but the trade was subsequently lower, due to the rise of the Ottoman Empire, which introduced new taxes and tariffs against European traders.
which eventually reached the Americas. Explorers like Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese traveller, also found a route to reach to India from the African coast. In Asia, the Timurid Empire collapsed and the Afghan Pashtun Lodi dynasty took control of the Delhi Sultanate. Under the rule of the Yongle Emperor, who built the Forbidden City and commanded
Zheng He to explore the world overseas, the Ming dynasty's territory reached its pinnacle. In Africa, the spread of Islam led to the destruction of the Christian kingdoms of Nubia, by the end of the century, leaving only Alodia (which was to collapse in 1504). The formerly vast Mali Empire teetered on the brink of collapse, under pressure from the rising
Songhai Empire. In the Americas, both the Aztec Empire and the Inca Empire reached the peak of their influence, but the voyages of Christopher Columbus and other European voyages of discovery in the Americas, beginning the European voyages of Christopher Columbus and other European voyages and other Europ
Pacioli, by Jacopo de' Barbari (Museo di Capodimonte). 1401: Dilawar Khan establishes the Malwa Sultanate in present-day central India. 1402: Ottoman and Timurid Empires fight at the Battle of Ankara resulting in the capture of Bayezid I by Timur. 1402: Sultanate of Malacca founded by Parameswara. [6] 1402: The settlement of the Canary Islands
signals the beginning of the Spanish Empire. 1403-1413: Ottoman Interregnum, a civil war between the four sons of Bayezid I. 1403: The Yongle Emperor moves the capital of China from Nanjing to Beijing.[7] 1404-1406: Regreg War, Majapahit civil war of secession between Wikramawardhana against Wirabhumi. 1405: The Sultanate of Sulu is
established by Sharif ul-Hāshim. 1405-1433: During the Ming treasure voyages, Admiral Zheng He of China sails through the Indian Ocean to Malacca, India, Ceylon, Persia, Arabia, and East Africa to spread China's influence and sovereignty. The first voyage, a massive Ming dynasty naval expedition ending in 1407, visited Java, Palembang, Malacca, Aru
leading to the downfall of the Teutonic Knights. 1410-1415: The last Welsh war of independence, led by Owain Glyndŵr. 1414: Khizr Khan, deputised by Timur to be the governor of Multan, takes over Delhi founding the Sayyid dynasty. 1415: Henry the Navigator leads the conquest of Ceuta from the Moors marking the beginning of the Portuguese
Empire. 1415: Battle of Agincourt fought between the Kingdom of England and France. 1417: A large goodwill mission led by three kings of Sulu, the Eastern King Paduka Pahala, the Western king Maharaja Kolamating and Cave king Paduka Prabhu as well as 340 members of
their delegation, in what is now the southern Philippines, ploughed through the Pacific Ocean to China to pay tribute to the Yongle emperor of the Ming Dynasty.[9] 1417: The East king of Sulu, Paduka Pahala, on their way home, suddenly died in Dezhou, a city in east China's Shandong province. The Yongle Emperor Zhu Di commissioned artisans to build
a tomb for the king.[10] 1419-1433: The Hussite Wars in Bohemia. Joan of Arc, a French peasant girl, directly influenced the result of the Hundred Years' War. 1420: Construction of the Empire has collapsed. 1424: James I returns to Scotland after being held hostage
under three Kings of England since 1406. 1424: Deva Raya II succeeds his father Veera Vijaya Bukka Raya as monarch of the Vijayanagara Empire. 1425: Catholic University of Leuven (Belgium) founded by Pope Martin V. 1427: Reign of Itzcoatl begins as the fourth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and the first emperor of the Aztec Empire. 1429: Joan of Arc ends
the Siege of Orléans and turns the tide of the Hundred Years' War. 1429: Queen Suhita succeeds her father Wikramawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1430: Rajah Lontok and Dayang Kalangitan become co-regent rulers of the ancient kingdom of Tondo. 1431 9 January - Pretrial investigations for Joan of Arc begin in Rouen, France under English
occupation. 3 March - Pope Eugene IV succeeds Pope Martin V, to become the 207th pope. 26 March - The trial of Joan of Arc is burned at the stake. 16 June - the Teutonic Knights and Švitrigaila sign the Treaty of Christmemel, creating anti-Polish alliance September - Battle of Inverlochy: Donald Balloch
defeats the Royalists. 30 October - Treaty of Medina del Campo, consolidating peace between Portugal and Castille. 16 December - Henry VI of England is crowned King of France. 1434: The Catholics and Utraquists defeat the Taborites at the Battle of Lipany, ending the Hussite Wars. 1438: Pachacuti founds the Inca Empire. Detail of The Emperor's
Approach showing the Xuande Emperor's royal carriage. Ming dynasty of China. 1440: Eton College founded by Henry VI. 1440s: The Golden Horde breaks up into the Siberia Khanate, the Khanate of Kazan, the Astrakhan Khanate, the Crimean Khanate, and the Great Horde. 1440-1469: Under Moctezuma I, the Aztecs become the dominant power in
shipment of African slaves sent directly from Africa to Portugal. 1441: A civil war between the Tutul Xiues and Cocom breaks out in the League of Mayapan. As a consequence, the league begins to disintegrate. 1442: Leonardo Bruni defines Middle Ages and Modern times. 1443: Abdur Razzaq visits India. 1443: King Sejong the Great publishes the hangul
the native phonetic alphabet system for the Korean language. 1444: The Albanian league is established in Lezha, Skanderbeg is elected leader. A war begins against the Ottoman Empire under Sultan Murad II defeats the Polish and Hungarian armies under Władysław III of Poland
1449: Esen Tayisi leads an Oirat Mongol invasion of China which culminate in the capture of the Zhengtong Emperor at Battle of Tumu Fortress. Angkor, the capital of the Khmer Empire, was abandoned in the 15th century. 1450s: Machu Picchu constructed. 1450: Dayang Kalangitan became the Queen regnant of the ancient kingdom of Tondo that
started Tondo's political dominance over Luzon. 1451: Bahlul Khan Lodhi ascends the throne of the Delhi sultanate starting the Lodhi dynasty 1451: Rajasawardhana, born Bhre Pamotan, styled Brawijaya II succeeds Wijayaparakramawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1453: The Fall of Constantinople marks the end of the Byzantine Empire and the
death of the last Roman Emperor Constantine XI and the beginning of the Classical Age of the Ottoman Empire. 1453: The Battle in European history where cannons were a major factor in deciding the battle. 1453: Reign of Rajasawardhana ends.[11] 1454-1466: After
defeating the Teutonic Knights in the Thirteen Years' War, Poland annexes Royal Prussia. 1455-1485: Wars of the Roses - English civil war between the House of York and the House of France. 1456: Joan of Arc is posthumously acquitted of heresy by the Catholic Church, redeeming her status as the heroine of France. 1456: The Siege of Belgrade halts
the Ottomans' advance into Europe. 1456: Girishawardhana, styled Brawijaya III, becomes ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1457: Construction of Edo Castle begins. The league of Mayapan in 1461. 1461: The city of Sarajevo is
founded by the Ottomans. 1461: 2 February - Battle of Mortimer's Cross: Yorkist troops led by Edward, Duke of York defeat Lancastrians under Owen Tudor, Earl of Warwick's army is defeated by a Lancastrian force under Queen Margaret, who
recovers control of her husband. 4 March - The Duke of York seizes London and proclaims himself King Edward IV of England is deposed by the Duke of York during war of the Roses. 29 March - Battle of Towton: Edward IV defeats Queen Margaret to make good his claim to the English throne (thought to be the bloodiest
battle ever fought in England). 28 June - Edward, Richard of York's son, is crowned as Edward IV, King of England (reigns until 1483). July - Byzantine general Graitzas Palaiologos honourably surrenders Salmeniko Castle, last garrison of the Despotate of the Morea, to invading forces of the Ottoman Empire after a year-long siege. Political map of Europe
in 1470 22 July - Louis XI of France succeeds Charles VII of France as king (reigns until 1483). 1462: Sonni Ali Ber, the ruler of the Songhai (or Songhay) Empire, along the Niger River, conquers Mali in the central Sudan by defeating the Tuareg contingent at Tombouctou (or Timbuktu) and capturing the city. He develops both his own capital, Gao, and
the main centres of Mali, Timbuktu and Djenné, into major cities. Ali Ber controls trade along the Niger River with a navy of war vessels. 1462: Mehmed the Conqueror is driven back by Wallachian prince Vlad III Dracula at The Night Attack. 1464: Edward IV of England secretly marries Elizabeth Woodville. 1465: The 1465 Moroccan revolt ends in the
murder of the last Marinid Sultan of Morocco Abd al-Haqq II. 1466: Singhawikramawardhana, succeeds Girishawardhana, succeeds Girishawardhana, succeeds Girishawardhana as ruler of Majapahit.[11] 1467: Uzun Hasan defeats the Black Sheep Turkoman leader Jahān Shāh. 1467-1615: The Sengoku period is one of civil war in Japan. 1469: The marriage of Ferdinand II of Aragon and Isabella I of Castile
leads to the unification of Spain. The renaissance king Matthias Corvinus of Hungary. His mercenary standing army (the Black Army) had the strongest military potential of its era. 1469: Matthias Corvinus of Hungary conquers some parts of Bohemia. 1469: Birth of Guru Nanak Dev. Beside followers of Sikhism, Guru Nanak is revered by Hindus and
Muslim Sufis across the Indian subcontinent. 1469: Reign of Axayacatl begins in the Aztec capital of Tenochtitlan as the Sixth tlatoani and emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1470: The kingdom of Champa suffers a massive defeat by the
Vietnamese king Lê Thánh Tông. 1472: Abu Abd Allah al-Sheikh Muhammad ibn Yahya becomes the first Wattasid Sultan of Morocco. 1474-1477: Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy. 1478: Muscovy conquers Novgorod. 1478: Reign of Singhawikramawardhana
Turkish camp in the background. 1480: After the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the Seventh tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and the emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1482: Portuguese navigator Diogo
Cão becomes the first European to enter the Congo. 1483: The Jews are expelled from Andalusia. 1483: Pluto moves inside Neptune's orbit until July 23, 1503, according to modern orbital calculations. 1485: Matthias Corvinus of Hungary captured
Vienna, Frederick III, Holy Roman Emperor ran away. 1485: Henry VII defeats Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth and becomes King of England. 1485: Ivan III of Russia conquered Tver. 1485: Saluva Narasimha Deva Raya drives out Praudha Raya ending the Sangama Dynasty. 1486: Sher Shah Suri, is born in Sasaram, Bihar. 1486: Reign of Ahuitzotl
begins as the eighth tlatoani of Tenochtitlan and emperor of the Aztec Triple Alliance. 1487: Hongzhi Emperor ascends the throne, bringing Confucian ideology under his administration. 1488: Portuguese Navigator Bartolomeu Dias sails around the Cape of Good Hope. View of Florence, birthplace of the Renaissance, in a 1493 woodcut from Hartmann
Schedel's Nuremberg Chronicle 1492: The death of Sunni Ali Ber left a leadership void in the Songhai Empire, and his son was soon dethroned by Mamadou Toure who ascended the throne in 1493 under the name Askia (meaning "general") Muhammad. Askia Muhammad made Songhai the largest empire in the history of West Africa. The empire went
into decline, however, after 1528, when the now-blind Askia Muhammad was dethroned by his son, Askia Musa. 1492: Boabdil's surrender of Granada marks the end of the Spanish Reconquista and Al-Andalus. 1492: Ferdinand and Isabella sign the Alhambra Decree, expelling all Jews from Spain unless they convert to Catholicism; 40,000-200,000 leave
1492: Christopher Columbus landed in the Americas from Spain. 1493: Christopher Columbus landed on modern-day Puerto Rico. 1494: Spain and Portugal sign the Treaty of Tordesillas and agree to divide the World outside of Europe between themselves. 1494-1559: The Italian
Wars lead to the downfall of the Italian city-states. 1495: Manuel I succeeds John II as the king of Portugal (reigns until 1521). 1497-1499: Vasco da Gama's first voyage from Europe to India and back. 1499: Michelangelo's Pietà
in St. Peter's Basilica is made in Rome 1500: Islam becomes the dominant religion across the Indonesian archipelago.[13] 1500: in an effort to increase his power. Bolkiah founded the city of Selurong—later named Maynila, on the other side of the Pasig River shortly after taking over Tondo from its monarch, Lakan Gambang.[14] 1500: Around late 15th
century Bujangga Manik manuscript was composed, tell the story of Jaya Pakuan Bujangga Manik, a Sundanese Hindu hermit journeys throughout Java and Bali. [15] 1500: Charles of Ghent (future Lord of the Netherlands, King of Spain, Archduke of Austria, and Holy Roman Emperor) was born. 1500: Guru Nanak begins the spreading of Sikhism, the fifth
largest religion in the world. 1500: Spanish navigator Vicente Yáñez Pinzón encounters Brazil but is prevented from claiming it by the Treaty of Tordesillas. 1500: Portuguese navigator Pedro Álvares Cabral claims Brazil for Portugal. 1500: The Ottoman fleet of Kemal Reis defeats the Venetians at the Second Battle of Lepanto. The Yongle Emperor (1360-
1424) raised the Ming Empire to its highest power. Launched campaigns against the Mongols and reestablished Chinese rule in Vietnam Ulugh Beg (1394-1449), Timurid sultan who oversaw the cultural peak of the Timurid Renaissance Johannes Gutenberg (1400-1468), German inventor who introduced printing to Europe with his mechanical movable-
type printing press Skanderbeg (1405-1468), who led the Albanian resistance against the Ottoman Empire Ivan III of Russia (1440-1505), Grand Prince of Moscow who ended the dominance of the Tatars in the lands of the Rus King Henry VII (1457-1509), the founder of the royal house of Tudor See also: Science and inventions of Leonardo da VinciSee
also: Timeline of historic inventions § 15th century Renaissance affects philosophy, science and art. Rise of Modern English language from Middle English. Introduction of the noon bell in the Catholic world. Public banks. Yongle Encyclopedia—over 22,000 volumes. Hangul alphabet in Korea. Scotch whisky. Psychiatric hospitals[clarification needed].
Development of the woodcut for printing between 1400-1450. Movable type first used by King Taejong of Joseon—1403. (Movable type, which allowed individual characters to be arranged to form words, was invented in China by Bi Sheng between 1041 and 1048.) Although pioneered earlier in Korea and by the Chinese official Wang Zhen (with tin),
bronze metal movable type printing is created in China by Hua Sui in 1490. Johannes Gutenberg advances the printing press in Europe (c. 1455) Linear perspective drawing perfected by Filippo Brunelleschi 1410-1415 Invention of the harpsichord c. 1450 Arrival of Christopher Columbus to the Americas in 1492. ^ Crowley, Roger (2006). Constantinople
The Last Great Siege, 1453. Faber. ISBN 0-571-22185-8. (reviewed by Foster, Charles (22 September 2006). "The Conquestof Constantinople and the end of the Middle Ages) ^ Encyclopædia Britannica, Renaissance, 2008, O.Ed. ^ McLuhan 1962; Eisenstein
1980; Febvre & Martin 1997; Man 2002 ^ Harvey 2005, p. 14. ^ Nanda, J. N (2005). Bengal: the unique state. Concept Publishing Company. p. 10. 2005. ISBN 978-81-8069-149-2. Bengal [...] was rich in the production and export of grain, salt, fruit, liquors and wines, precious metals and ornaments besides the output of its handlooms in silk and cotton
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/ Date incompatibility (help) Retrieved from 4 The following pages link to 15th century External tools (link count transclusion count sorted list). See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Caribbean Sea (links | edit) List of decades, centuries, and millennia (links | edit) Levant
(links | edit) Romania (links | edit) House of Romanov (links | edit) Sarajevo (links | edit) Shooting sports (links | edit) 16th century (links | edit) 17th century (links | edit) 18th century (links | edit) 14th century (links | edit) 14th century (links | edit) 16th century (links | edit) 18th century (lin
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(links | edit) 21st century BC (links | edit) View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from "WhatLinksHere/15th century" Masanın kenarına bir ucu sabitlenmiş cetvelin serbest ucuna bir kuvvet uygulandığında titreşim hareketi yapar. Cetvel denge konumundan ayrılır ve salınım
hareketi yapar. Cismin sabit durduğu denge konumuna göre simetrik konumu olan bu hareket basit harmonik hareket denir. Düzgün dairesel hareket yapan bir cismin düşeyde ve yatayda izdüşüm hareketi basit harmonik hareket denir. Düzgün dairesel hareket yapan bir cismin düşeyde ve yatayda izdüşüm denge konumuna göre simetrik konumu olan bu hareketi basit harmonik hareketi basit harmonik hareketi basit harmonik hareketi yapan bir cismin düşeyde ve yatayda izdüşüm denge konumuna göre simetrik konumu olan bu hareketi basit harmonik hareketi yapan bir cismin düşeyde ve yatayda izdüşüm denge konumuna göre simetrik konumu olan bu hareketi basit harmonik hareketi yapan bir cismin düşeyde ve yatayda izdüşüm denge konumuna göre simetrik konumu olan bu hareketi basit harmonik hareketi yapan bir cismin düşeyde ve yatayda izdüşüm denge konumuna göre simetrik konumu olan bu hareketi yapan bir cismin düşeyde ve yatayda izdüşüm denge konumuna göre simetrik konumu olan bu hareketi yapan bir cismin düşeyde ve yatayda izdüşüm denge konumuna göre simetrik konumu olan bu hareketi yapan bir cismin düşeyde ve yatayda izdüşüm denge konumuna göre simetrik konumu olan bu hareketi yapan bir cismin düşeyde ve yatayda izdüşüm denge konumuna göre simetrik konumu olan bu hareketi yapan bir cismin düşeyde ve yatayda izdüşüm bareketi yapan bir cismin düşeyde ve yatayda izdüşüm bareketi yapan bir cismin dişen bareketi yapan bir cismin bareketi yapan bir cismin bareketi yapan bir cis
noktasından L' noktasına gelir. Yine cisim N noktasına gelir. Bir sistemin sabit bir sistemin sabit bir sistemin sabit bir sis
değişken ivmeli periyodik harekete ise basit harmonik hareket denir.Her salınım hareketi basit harmonik hareket denir.Her salınım hareketinin basit harmonik hareket denir.Her salınım hareketi basit harmonik hareket değildir. Bir salınım hareketinin basit harmonik hareket denir.Her salınım hareketinin basit harmonik hareket değildir. Bir salınım hareketinin basit harmonik hareketinin basit harm
gerekir. Sistemde enerji kaybı olmadan sürekli salınım yapmaya devam eden cisimlerin hareketine sönümsüz basit harmonik hareket denir. Uzanım: Basit harmonik hareket denir. Denge Noktası: Cismin herhangi bir anda denge noktasına olan uzaklığıdır. Uzanım x ile gösterilir ve SI'da
birimi metredir. Maksimum uzanım genlik, minimum uzanım genlik, minimum uzanım ise sıfırdır. Genlik: Uzanımın en büyük değerine genlik denir. Periyot (T): Cismin tam bir salınım hareketi yapması için geçen süreye periyot denir ve T ile gösterilir. Birimi saniyedir. Frekans (f): 1 saniyedeki salınım sayısına frekans denir. f ile gösterilir ve birimi 1/2 veya hertz (Hz) dir. Düzgün
dairesel harekette olduğu gibi, basit harmonik harekette de periyot ile frekans arasında, bağıntısı vardır. Geri Çağırıcı Kuvvet denge noktasında gerilme sonucu oluşan kuvvetken, sarkaçlarda ise yer çekimi kuvvetinin bileşenlerinden biridir. Geri Çağırıcı kuvvet denge
noktasında sıfır, genlik noktalarında ise maksimumdur. Basit harmonik harekette dikkat edilmesi gereken önemli noktalarıdan biri hareket eden cisim bir kuvvet etkisiyle O noktasından baslayarak sırasıyla |OL|, |LO|, |OK|, |KO| yolunu alarak tekrar O noktasına döndüğünde 1 tam
periyot(T) tamamlanmış olur. Sürtünmesiz yüzeyde basit harmonik hareket yapan cismin aldığı yol eşit parçalara bölünür ise bu yolları aldığı sürede alır. |OL| veya |OK| yolunu T/4 sürede alır. Basit harmonik hareket yapan cismin uzanım-zaman grafiğini incelersek
eğer aşağıdaki sonuçlara varırız.0- zaman aralığında denge konumundan maksimum uzanımdan denge noktasına doğru negatif yönde hızlanan hareket yapar. aralığında denge konumundan maksimum uzanımdan denge noktasına doğru negatif yönde hızlanan hareket yapar. aralığında denge konumundan maksimum uzanımdan denge noktasına doğru negatif yönde hızlanan hareket yapar. aralığında denge konumundan maksimum uzanımdan denge konumundan maksimum uzanımdan denge noktasına doğru negatif yönde hızlanan hareket yapar. aralığında denge noktasına doğru negatif yönde hızlanan hareket yapar. aralığında denge noktasına doğru negatif yönde hızlanan hareket yapar. aralığında denge noktasına doğru negatif yönde hızlanan hareket yapar. aralığında denge noktasına doğru negatif yönde hızlanan hareket yapar. aralığında denge noktasına doğru negatif yönde hızlanan hareket yapar. aralığında denge noktasına doğru negatif yönde hızlanan hareket yapar. Aralığında denge noktasına doğru negatif yönde hızlanan hareket yapar. Aralığında denge noktasına doğru negatif yönde hızlanan hareket yapar. Aralığında denge noktasına doğru negatif yönde hızlanan hareket yapar. Aralığında denge noktasına doğru negatif yönde hızlanan hareket yapar. Aralığında denge noktasına doğru negatif yönde hızlanan hareket yapar. Aralığında denge noktasına doğru negatif yönde hızlanan hareket yapar.
hızlanan hareket yapar.Cismin basit harmonik hareketi sırasında herhangi bir konumda cismin denklemi denir.Şekilde görülen cismin konum denklemi için yatayda x ve düşeyde y yolları alınarak uzanım denklemi denir.Şekilde görülen cismin konum denklemi için yatayda x ve düşeyde y yolları alınarak uzanım denklemi denir.Şekilde görülen cismin konum denklemi için yatayda x ve düşeyde y yolları alınarak uzanım denklemi denir.Şekilde görülen cismin denklemi için yatayda x ve düşeyde y yolları alınarak uzanım denklemi denir.Şekilde görülen cismin konum denklemi için yatayda x ve düşeyde y yolları alınarak uzanım denklemi basit harmonik hareketi sırasında herhangi bir konum denklemi için yatayda x ve düşeyde y yolları alınarak uzanım denklemi denir.Şekilde görülen cismin konum denklemi için yatayda x ve düşeyde y yolları alınarak uzanım denklemi basit harmonik hareketi sırasında harek
taranan açıdır(θ). ω=θ/t ifadesinde θ yalnız bırakılıp yukarıdaki uzanım denklemi bir andaki yatay hızının büyüklüğü Cismin herhangi bir andaki yatay hızının büyüklüğü şeklinde
hesaplanır. Basit harmonik hareket yapan cismin hızı uç noktaları doğru (genliğe doğru) azalırken, denge konumuna doğru artar ve genlik noktalarında sıfır, denge noktasında ise maksimum değer alır. Genliği r uzanımı x olan bir cismin herhangi bir
anda sahip olduğu ivmesinin bulunmasını sağlar. Basit harmonik hareket için:cismin yatay düzlemdeki ivmesinin büyüklüğü denklemleri ile bulunur.Basit harmonik hareket yapan cisme etki
eden yatay geri çağırıcı kuvvetin büyüklüğü: Düşey geri çağırıcı kuvvetin büyüklüğü bağıntısı ile bulunurOrijini O noktası olan K ve L noktaları arasında basit harmonik hareket yapan bir cismi incelersek değerler aşağıdaki gibi olur.K noktası olan K ve L noktaları arasında basit harmonik hareket yapan bir cismi incelersek değerler aşağıdaki gibi olur.K noktası olan K ve L noktaları arasında basit harmonik hareket yapan bir cismi incelersek değerler aşağıdaki gibi olur.K noktası olan K ve L noktaları arasında basit harmonik hareket yapan bir cismi incelersek değerler aşağıdaki gibi olur.K noktası olan K ve L noktaları arasında basit harmonik hareket yapan bir cismi incelersek değerler aşağıdaki gibi olur.K noktası olan K ve L noktaları arasında basit harmonik hareket yapan bir cismi incelersek değerler aşağıdaki gibi olur.K noktası olan K ve L noktaları arasında basit harmonik hareket yapan bir cismi incelersek değerler aşağıdaki gibi olur.K noktası olan K ve L noktaları arasında basit harmonik hareket yapan bir cismi incelersek değerler aşağıdaki gibi olur.K noktası olan K ve L noktaları arasında basit harmonik hareket yapan bir cismi incelersek değerler aşağıdaki gibi olur.K noktası olan K ve L noktaları arasında basit harmonik hareket yapan bir cismi incelersek değerler aşağıdaki gibi olur.K noktası olan K ve L noktaları arasında basit harmonik hareket yapan bir cismi incelersek değerler aşağıdaki gibi olur.K noktası olu
asılan cisim dengeye geldikten hareket ettirilir ise cisim basit harmonik hareket yapar. Yayın ucundaki cisim, genlik noktaları arasında(K-L) gidip gelme hareket iyaparken cisme yay tarafından geri çağırıcı kuvvet etki eder. Bu kuvvet Hooke Yasası'na göre F =-k.x ile açıklanır. Buradaki eksi işareti, kuvvet ilekonum vektörünün zıt olmasından
kaynaklıdır.Newton'ın II. Yasası'na göre net kuvvet bağıntısı yayın geri çağırıcıkuvvetine eşitlenir ve denklem düzenlenir ise buradan periyodu aşağıdaki gibi buluruz. Yayların seri bağlı yaylara seri bağlı yaylara seri bağlı yaylara uygulanan kuvvet eşittir. Seri
yaylarda asılan kütlenin sebep olduğu toplam uzama her yayın uzama miktarı toplamı ile bulunur. Seri bağlı yaylarda eşdeğer yay sabiti Küçülür. Toplam uzama = 1. yayın uzaması + 2. yayın uzama miktarı toplamı ile bulunur. Seri bağlı yaylarda eşdeğer yay sabiti Yayların şekilde görüldüğü gibi bağlanmasına verilen isimdir. Bu sisteme etki eden kuvvet yaylarda eşdeğer yay sabiti Yayların şekilde görüldüğü gibi bağlanmasına verilen isimdir. Bu sisteme etki eden kuvvet yaylara etki eden kuvvetlerin toplamına
eşittir. Paralel bağlı yaylarda sistemin yay sabiti büyür. (Sisteme uygulanan kuvvet + 2. yaya etkiyen kuvvet) x ler sadeleşir ise paralel bağlı yaylarda eş değer yay sabiti büyür. (Sisteme uygulanan kuvvet + 2. yaya etkiyen kuvvet) x ler sadeleşir ise paralel bağlı yaylarda sistemin yay sabiti büyür. (Sisteme uygulanan kuvvet + 2. yaya etkiyen kuvvet) x ler sadeleşir ise paralel bağlı yaylarda eş değer yay sabiti büyür.
konumundan biraz uzaklaştırılıp bırakılır ise salınım hareketi yapar.G=cismin ağırlığı(m.g)F=Geri çağırıcı kuvvet(r=denge konumuna dik uzaklıkL=ip uzunluğu eğerler yerine yazılır ise; bağıntısı elde edilir.Bu bağıntı basit sarkacın periyot denklemidir.Basit sarkacın periyot denklemidir.Basit sarkacın özellikleriA noktasına ve O'dan B noktasına saniyede, A'dan B'ye saniyede
varır.A ve B noktalarında hız sıfır, kuvvet ve ivme maksimum; O noktasında hız maksimum, kuvvet ve ivme sıfırdır.Basit sarkacın periyodu kütleden bağımsızdır. Periyot, sarkacın periyodu değişir.İp uzunluğunun karekökü ile doğru, yer çekimi ivmesinin
karekökü ile ters orantılıdır. Harmonik hareket yapan bir cisme sürtünme kuvveti etki ederse salınımın genliği sürtünme kuvveti nedeniyle küçülerek sıfır olur. Bu salınım hareketi belli bir frekansa sahiptir. Bu frekansa
doğal frekans denir. Salınım hareketinin doğal titreşim frekansı ile dışarıdan cisme uygulanan kuvvetlerin titreşim frekansı birbirine eşit olunca cismin genliği en büyük değerine ulaşmış olur. Bu olaya rezonans denir.Rezonans olayı; mekanik, elektrik ve elektromanyetik sistemlerde gerçekleşebilir. Örneğin trambolinde zıplayan bir çocuğun salınım
frekansı ile trambolinin doğal frekansı birbirine eşit olunca çocuk maksimum yüksekliğe çıkmış olur. Çocuğun trambolinde yaylanması ile trambolin titreşir. Depremlerde binaların rezonans olayı ile ilgilidir. Binaların rezonansa girmesini engelleyerek depremde hasar görmesine engel olunabilir. Doğal frekansı ile titreşim frekansı birbirini
sönümlediğinde bina rezanansa girmez ve hasar görmesi önlenir.
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