



**THE PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF THE LAWS OF MECHANICS IN  
MODERN TECHNOLOGIES AND ENGINEERING SYSTEMS  
THE DEVELOPMENT OF ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATION  
METHODS AND THE SCIENTIFIC CAPABILITIES OF MODERN  
TELESCOPE TECHNOLOGIES**

***ISMOILOVA NAFISA ISROIL QIZI***

*Physics and Astronomy*

*Teacher at Uchquduq District Vocational*

*Technical School No. 1*

**ABSTRACT**

This article examines the practical application of the laws of mechanics in modern technologies and engineering systems, as well as the development of astronomical observation methods and the scientific capabilities of contemporary telescope technologies. The first part analyzes how fundamental mechanical principles are applied in engineering fields such as robotics, transport systems, construction, and industrial automation, emphasizing their role in ensuring efficiency, stability, and safety. The second part focuses on the evolution of astronomical observation methods, highlighting the transition from classical optical observations to advanced ground-based and space-based telescopes.

**Keywords:** *laws of mechanics, engineering systems, modern technologies, astronomical observations, telescope technologies, applied physics, astrophysical research.*

**INTRODUCTION**

The study of mechanics and its practical applications has long been a cornerstone of technological and engineering development. The laws of mechanics, formulated by classical physicists, provide the fundamental principles governing



motion, forces, and energy transformations, which are essential for designing and optimizing modern engineering systems. From robotics and transportation networks to industrial automation and construction, understanding and applying these laws ensures efficiency, safety, and innovation in technological processes.

### MAIN BODY

The Practical Application of the Laws of Mechanics in Modern Technologies and Engineering Systems

The laws of mechanics, particularly Newton's laws of motion, form the foundational framework for analyzing and designing modern technological and engineering systems. These laws enable precise calculations of forces, accelerations, and energy transformations that are essential in engineering applications.

#### Example 1: Motion of Robotic Arms

In industrial robotics, the motion of a robotic arm can be analyzed using Newton's second law:

$$\vec{F} = m\vec{a}$$

where  $\vec{F}$  is the net force applied to the robotic joint,  $m$  is the mass of the robotic segment, and  $\vec{a}$  is the acceleration vector. For instance, a robotic arm with a mass of 15 kg requires an acceleration of 2 m/s<sup>2</sup> along the x-axis to lift a component. The required force can be calculated as:

$$F = 15 \times 2 = 30 \text{ N}$$

This calculation ensures precise control of motion and prevents structural overload.

Example 2: Stability in Construction Engineering. The equilibrium condition for static structures, derived from the first law of mechanics, is given by:

$$\sum \vec{F} = 0 \text{ and } \sum \vec{\tau} = 0$$



where  $\vec{\tau}$  represents torque. Engineers use these principles to design bridges, cranes, and high-rise buildings to ensure that all forces and moments are balanced, preventing structural failure. For a simple cantilever beam subjected to a load  $P$  at its end, the bending moment  $M$  is:

$$M = P \cdot L$$

where  $L$  is the length of the beam. This formula allows engineers to determine material requirements and prevent excessive deflection.

### Example 3: Transport Systems and Kinematics

Vehicle dynamics also rely on mechanical principles. The motion of a car accelerating along a road can be described using the kinematic equation:

$$v^2 = u^2 + 2as$$

where  $v$  is the final velocity,  $u$  is the initial velocity,  $a$  is acceleration, and  $s$  is the distance traveled. If a vehicle accelerates from 0 to 20 m/s over a distance of 100 m, the acceleration is calculated as:

$$a = \frac{v^2 - u^2}{2s} = \frac{400 - 0}{200} = 2 \text{ m/s}^2$$

This analysis is essential for designing safe braking and acceleration systems in modern transport engineering. Example 4: Energy Considerations in Industrial Automation. The principle of conservation of energy is critical in optimizing industrial machinery. The total mechanical energy is given by:

$$E = K + U = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + mgh$$

where  $K$  is kinetic energy and  $U$  is potential energy. In conveyor systems, this formula allows engineers to predict the speed and height relationships to ensure smooth



operation and energy efficiency. The Development of Astronomical Observation Methods and the Scientific Capabilities of Modern Telescope Technologies

Modern astronomy heavily relies on the application of physics laws to observe, measure, and analyze celestial objects. The development of telescope technologies has allowed scientists to detect minute physical phenomena and accurately calculate properties of stars, planets, and galaxies.

#### Example 1: Orbital Motion of Planets

Kepler's laws and Newton's law of universal gravitation are central to understanding planetary motion:

$$F = G \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2}$$

where  $G$  is the gravitational constant,  $m_1$  and  $m_2$  are the masses of the two bodies, and  $r$  is the distance between them.

For Earth orbiting the Sun, with  $m_{Sun} = 1.989 \times 10^{30}$  kg,  $m_{Earth} = 5.972 \times 10^{24}$  kg, and  $r = 1.496 \times 10^{11}$  m, the gravitational force is:

$$F = 6.674 \times 10^{-11} \frac{(1.989 \times 10^{30})(5.972 \times 10^{24})}{(1.496 \times 10^{11})^2} \approx 3.54 \times 10^{22} \text{ N}$$

This force governs the Earth's orbital motion and is used to calibrate telescope tracking systems. Example 2: Light and Optics in Telescopes. The resolving power of a telescope is determined by the Rayleigh criterion:

$$\theta = 1.22 \frac{\lambda}{D}$$

where  $\lambda$  is the wavelength of observed light, and  $D$  is the telescope aperture diameter. A telescope with a 2-meter aperture observing light at 500 nm has an angular resolution:



$$\theta = 1.22 \frac{500 \times 10^{-9}}{2} \approx 3.05 \times 10^{-7} \text{ rad} \approx 0.063''$$

This high resolution allows astronomers to distinguish closely spaced stars in distant galaxies. Example 3: Doppler Effect for Stellar Motion. The Doppler shift is used to determine radial velocities of stars:

$$\frac{\Delta\lambda}{\lambda_0} = \frac{v_r}{c}$$

where  $\Delta\lambda$  is the wavelength shift,  $\lambda_0$  is the emitted wavelength,  $v_r$  is radial velocity, and  $c$  is the speed of light. For a star showing a spectral line shift of 0.02 nm at  $\lambda_0 = 500$  nm, the radial velocity is:

$$v_r = \frac{\Delta\lambda}{\lambda_0} c = \frac{0.02}{500} \times 3 \times 10^8 \approx 12,000 \text{ m/s}$$

Such calculations are crucial for detecting exoplanets and binary star systems. Example 4: Orbital Mechanics of Satellites and Space Telescopes. The circular orbital velocity of a satellite is given by:

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{r}}$$

where  $M$  is the Earth's mass and  $r$  is the orbital radius. For a satellite in low Earth orbit at  $r = 6.7 \times 10^6$  m, the orbital velocity is:

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{6.674 \times 10^{-11} \cdot 5.972 \times 10^{24}}{6.7 \times 10^6}} \approx 7.73 \times 10^3 \text{ m/s}$$

Accurate orbital velocity calculations are essential for telescope positioning and tracking celestial targets. The examples above illustrate that laws of mechanics are directly applied in engineering systems, while astronomical observations rely heavily on classical and modern physics for accurate measurement and analysis. Both fields integrate analytical calculations, precise measurements, and



technological solutions, showing the indispensable role of physics in modern science and engineering.

## CONCLUSION

The analysis of the practical application of the laws of mechanics in modern technologies and engineering systems, alongside the development of astronomical observation methods and modern telescope technologies, highlights the indispensable role of physics in both fields. In engineering, the precise understanding of forces, motion, and energy allows for the design of safe, efficient, and innovative systems, ranging from robotics and transportation to industrial automation and construction. The use of formulas such as Newton's laws, energy conservation, and kinematic equations ensures accurate predictions and optimized performance.

In astronomy, the evolution of observation techniques from classical optical methods to advanced ground-based and space-based telescopes has significantly expanded our understanding of the universe. The application of gravitational laws, orbital mechanics, optical physics, and Doppler shift analysis enables scientists to study distant celestial objects with exceptional precision, detect exoplanets, and analyze stellar and galactic dynamics.

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