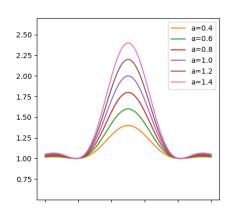
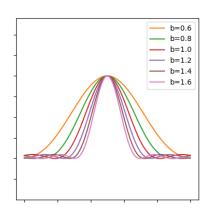
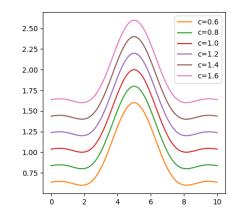
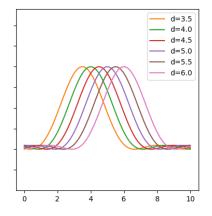


JUZEF JURCIL 2.3.2025









$$\begin{cases} \langle x \rangle = \alpha \cdot \left(\frac{\min \left(k \left(x - d \right) \right)}{k \left(x - d \right)} \right)^{2} + C \end{cases}$$

a=1, l=1, c=1, d=5 Fale nill yezifizient

Felds link - https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/ $\vec{E} = \frac{\vec{F}}{q}$ $[E] = \frac{N}{C} - \frac{V}{m}$ https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Feldst%C3%A4rke

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\vec{F}}{9}$$

https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intensit%C3%A4t_(Physik)

$$I = \frac{dE}{A} = \frac{P}{A}$$

 $\overline{I} = \frac{dE}{dV} \cdot \frac{da}{dA}$ Monodonhod, linear planied EM Well in Value $\overline{I} = \frac{1}{2} c \varepsilon_0 E_0^2$ And the |A|. $x = A \sin(\omega(A-k)) + k$

Huggensches Prinzip (French-Huggenssches Prinzip)

Jeder Pull einer Wellenfront als Amgunggenst einer

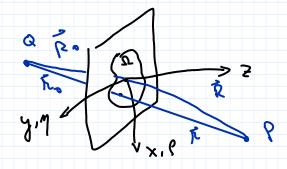
menen Welle, der sor gemanden Elenedrinelle, he traslatet

merden ham.

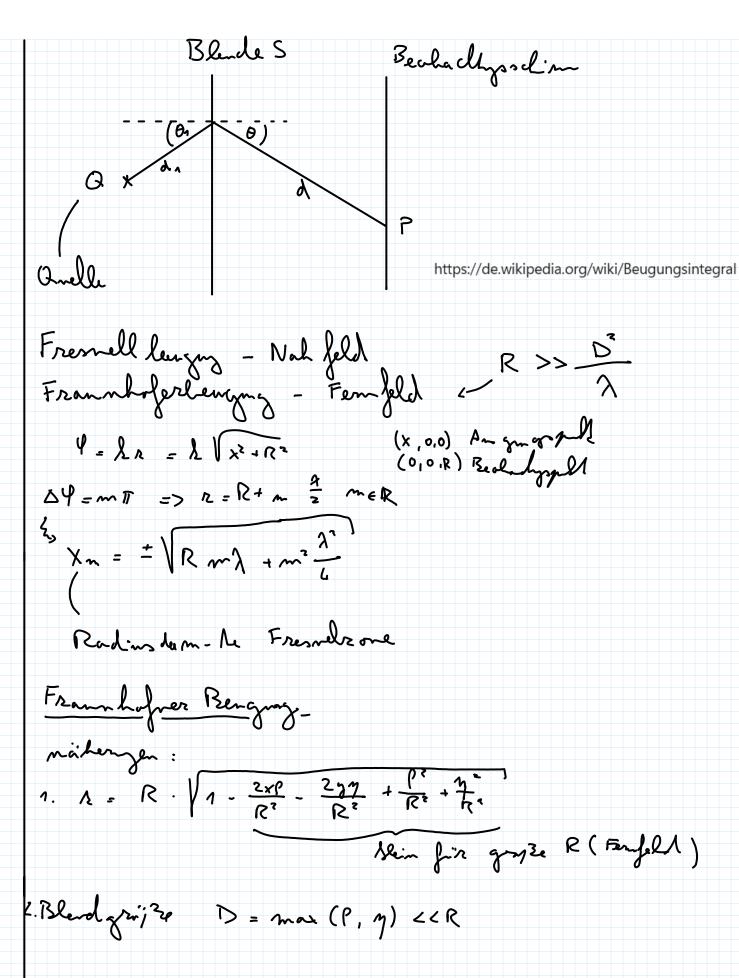
Die neue Loge der Wellenfrut erget nich duch Sopergrosition samtleder Elevetorwellen.

https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Huygenssches_Prinzip

Kirchhoffel Bengagidegraf



$$U_{\rho}(\hat{R}) \sim E_{\circ} \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{e^{i\lambda(R+R_{\circ})}}{R \cdot R_{\circ}} d\rho \eta$$



$$\frac{1}{2} > 2 \approx R \left(1 - \frac{xP}{R^2} - \frac{y\pi}{R^2}\right) + O\left(\frac{P^2}{R} + \frac{\pi^2}{R}\right)$$
Nein Nein nehr blin

Fix rentredte Belendby
$$(\alpha_0, \beta_0 = 0)$$
 and $R_1R_0 >> \frac{\vec{D}}{\lambda}$.

$$M = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (P, \eta) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{inerbole der Blade} \\ 0 & \text{anzuhlu} \end{cases}$$

Balineholes Prinzip

zne: Implementine Blende Ω , Ω' $\Omega + \Omega' = 1$ $\Omega = 0$

Frankofer Bengus

$$= \sum_{p} \left(\alpha, \beta \right) = I_{p}^{\prime} \left(\alpha, \beta \right) \qquad \text{fix } \alpha, \beta \neq 0$$

-s Interitible I pm I'm aind itelisch

Quelle:

Elektromagnetische Wellen und Optik Prof. Dr. Matthias Kling Apl. Prof. Dr. Vladislav Yakovlev

Farcier - Transformation

$$(\mathcal{F}_{\xi})(y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{\mathcal{R}^{n}} \xi(x) e^{-iyx} dx$$

Inverse Transforation

Aperiodische signale -> Somhimierliches Spoller

https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fourier-Transformation