



OSTBAYERISCHE
TECHNISCHE HOCHSCHULE
REGENSBURG

FORMELSAMMLUNG FELDER, WELLEN UND LEITUNGEN

Wintersemester 21/22

Name:

Ayham Alhalaibi

Matrikelnummer:

MATNR

Letzte Änderung:

4. April 2022

Lizenz:

GPLv3

Inhaltsverzeichnis

1	Grundlagen	1
1.1	mathematische	1
1.2	Randbedingung	1
1.3	Begriffe	1
1.4	Kartesische Koordinaten	1
1.5	Zylinderkoordinaten	1
1.6	Kugelkoordinaten	1
2	Maxwell'schen Gleichungen	2
2.1	Integralform I, II	2
2.2	Differentialform I, II	2
2.3	stationäre Felder	2
3	Felder	2
3.1	Elektrostatik	2
3.1.1	Potentialgleichung	2

1 Grundlagen

1.1 mathematische

Divergenz/Rotation/Gradient

div: macht aus einem Vektor ein Skalar.

rot: bildet ein Vektor auf Vektorfeld ab.

grad: bildet ein Skalar-/Gradientenfeld in ein Vektorfeld ab.

Zeigt Richtung stärkster Zunahme des Feldes.

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{div} \vec{G} &= \nabla \cdot \vec{G} = \frac{\partial G_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial G_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial G_z}{\partial z} \\ &= 0 \quad \Rightarrow \text{Volumen} \\ &> 0 \quad \Rightarrow \text{Quelle} \\ &< 0 \quad \Rightarrow \text{Senke}\end{aligned}$$

$$\operatorname{rot} \vec{G} = \nabla \times \vec{G} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial G_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial G_y}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial G_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial G_z}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial G_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial G_x}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\operatorname{grad} G = \nabla \cdot G = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial G}{\partial z} \end{pmatrix}$$

Nabla Operator

$$\nabla = \vec{\nabla} = \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial G}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial G}{\partial z} \right)$$

Feldänderung bei Bewegung

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta G &= \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} \Delta y + \frac{\partial G}{\partial z} \Delta z \\ &= dG = \operatorname{grad} G \cdot d\vec{s}\end{aligned}$$

1.2 Randbedingung

Dirichlet-RB	Funktion nimmt an den Rändern einen bestimmten Wert an (Bsp.: $\rho_r = 5V$)
Neumann-RB	Die Normalableitung der Fkt. nimmt an den Rändern einen bestimmten Wert an

1.3 Begriffe

	Begriff	Beschreibung
ρ	Raumladungsdichte	

1.4 Kartesische Koordinaten

Einheitsvektoren: $\vec{e}_x, \vec{e}_y, \vec{e}_z$

Rechtssystem: $\vec{e}_x \times \vec{e}_y = \vec{e}_z$

Linienelemente: $ds = \sqrt{dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2}$

Nabla Operator: $\nabla = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \vec{e}_x + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \vec{e}_y + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \vec{e}_z$

Gradient: $\operatorname{grad} \varphi \equiv \nabla \varphi = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \vec{e}_x + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \vec{e}_y + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \vec{e}_z$

Divergenz: $\operatorname{div} \vec{D} \equiv \nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \frac{\partial D_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial D_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial D_z}{\partial z}$

Rotation: $\operatorname{rot} \vec{E} \equiv \nabla \times \vec{E} = \left[\frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial z} \right] \vec{e}_x + \left[\frac{\partial E_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} \right] \vec{e}_y + \left[\frac{\partial E_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial y} \right] \vec{e}_z$

Laplace Operator: $\Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta \vec{E} &= \operatorname{grad} \operatorname{div} \vec{E} - \operatorname{rot} \operatorname{rot} \vec{E} = \Delta E_x \vec{e}_x + \Delta E_y \vec{e}_y + \Delta E_z \vec{e}_z = \\ &= \left[\frac{\partial^2 E_x}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 E_x}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 E_x}{\partial z^2} \right] \vec{e}_x + \left[\frac{\partial^2 E_y}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 E_y}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 E_y}{\partial z^2} \right] \vec{e}_y \\ &+ \left[\frac{\partial^2 E_z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 E_z}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 E_z}{\partial z^2} \right] \vec{e}_z\end{aligned}$$

1.5 Zylinderkoordinaten

Variablen: r, α, z

Einheitsvektoren: $\vec{e}_r, \vec{e}_\alpha, \vec{e}_z$

Rechtssystem: $\vec{e}_r \times \vec{e}_\alpha = \vec{e}_z$

Zusammenhang mit rechtwinkligen Koordinaten:

$$\begin{aligned}x &= r \cos \alpha & r &= \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} & dr &= dx \cos \alpha + dy \sin \alpha \\ y &= r \sin \alpha & \alpha &= \arctan \frac{y}{x} & r d\alpha &= dy \cos \alpha - dx \sin \alpha \\ z &= z & z &= z & dz &= dz\end{aligned}$$

Linienelemente: $ds = \sqrt{dr^2 + r^2 d\alpha^2 + dz^2}$

Volumenelemente: $dv = r dr d\alpha dz$

Nabla Operator: $\nabla = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \vec{e}_r + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \vec{e}_\alpha + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \vec{e}_z$

Gradient: $\operatorname{grad} \varphi \equiv \nabla \varphi = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} \vec{e}_r + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \alpha} \vec{e}_\alpha + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \vec{e}_z$

Divergenz: $\operatorname{div} \vec{D} \equiv \nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial(r \vec{D}_r)}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \vec{D}_\alpha}{\partial \alpha} + \frac{\partial \vec{D}_z}{\partial z}$

Rotation: $\operatorname{rot} \vec{E} \equiv \nabla \times \vec{E} = \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial \alpha} - \frac{\partial E_\alpha}{\partial z} \right] \vec{e}_r + \left[\frac{\partial E_r}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial r} \right] \vec{e}_\alpha + \left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial(r E_\alpha)}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial E_r}{\partial \alpha} \right] \vec{e}_z$

Laplace Operator: $\Delta = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial(r \frac{\partial}{\partial r})}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \alpha^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{E} &= \left[\Delta E_r - \frac{2}{r^2} \frac{\partial E_\alpha}{\partial \alpha} - \frac{E_r}{r^2} \right] \vec{e}_r \\ &+ \left[\Delta E_\alpha + \frac{2}{r^2} \frac{\partial E_r}{\partial \alpha} - \frac{E_\alpha}{r^2} \right] \vec{e}_\alpha + [\Delta E_z] \vec{e}_z\end{aligned}$$

1.6 Kugelkoordinaten

Variablen: r, ϑ, α

Einheitsvektoren: $\vec{e}_r, \vec{e}_\vartheta, \vec{e}_\alpha$

Rechtssystem: $\vec{e}_r \times \vec{e}_\vartheta = \vec{e}_\alpha$

Zusammenhang mit rechtwinkligen Koordinaten:

$$\begin{aligned}x &= r \sin \vartheta \cos \alpha & r &= \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} & dr &= dx \sin \vartheta \cos \alpha + dy \sin \vartheta \sin \alpha + dz \\ y &= r \sin \vartheta \sin \alpha & \alpha &= \arctan \frac{y}{x} & r \sin \vartheta d\alpha &= dy \cos \alpha - dx \sin \alpha \\ z &= r \cos \vartheta & \vartheta &= \arctan \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{z} & r d\vartheta &= dx \cos \vartheta \cos \alpha + dy \cos \vartheta \sin \alpha - dz\end{aligned}$$

Linienelement: $ds = \sqrt{dr^2 + r^2 \sin^2 \vartheta d\alpha^2 + r^2 d\vartheta^2}$

Volumenelement: $dv = r^2 \sin \vartheta dr d\vartheta d\alpha$

Nabla Operator: $\nabla = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \vec{e}_r + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \vartheta} \vec{e}_\vartheta + \frac{1}{r \sin \vartheta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \vec{e}_\alpha$

Gradient: $\operatorname{grad} \varphi \equiv \nabla \varphi = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} \vec{e}_r + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \vartheta} \vec{e}_\vartheta + \frac{1}{r \sin \vartheta} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \alpha} \vec{e}_\alpha$

Divergenz: $\operatorname{div} \vec{D} \equiv \nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial(r^2 \vec{D}_r)}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r \sin \vartheta} \frac{\partial(\sin \vartheta \vec{D}_\vartheta)}{\partial \vartheta} + \frac{1}{r \sin \vartheta} \frac{\partial \vec{D}_\alpha}{\partial \alpha}$

Rotation:

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{rot} \vec{E} &\equiv \nabla \times \vec{E} = \frac{1}{r \sin \vartheta} \left[\frac{\partial(\sin \vartheta \cdot E_\alpha)}{\partial \vartheta} - \frac{\partial E_\vartheta}{\partial \alpha} \right] \vec{e}_r \\ &+ \frac{1}{r} \left[\frac{1}{\sin \vartheta} \frac{\partial E_r}{\partial \alpha} - \frac{\partial r E_\alpha}{\partial r} \right] \vec{e}_\vartheta + \frac{1}{r} \left[\frac{\partial(r E_\vartheta)}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial E_r}{\partial \vartheta} \right] \vec{e}_\alpha\end{aligned}$$

Laplace Operator: $\Delta = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial(r^2 \frac{\partial \cdot}{\partial r})}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin \vartheta} \frac{\partial(\sin \vartheta \frac{\partial \cdot}{\partial \vartheta})}{\partial \vartheta} + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \vartheta} \frac{\partial^2 \cdot}{\partial \alpha^2}$ Laplace Operator in Kugelkoordinaten, angewandt auf einen Vektor:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta \vec{E} = & \left[\Delta E_r - \frac{2}{r^2} E_r - \frac{2}{r^2 \sin \vartheta} \frac{\partial(\sin \vartheta \cdot E_\vartheta)}{\partial \vartheta} - \frac{2}{r^2 \sin \vartheta} \frac{\partial E_\alpha}{\partial \alpha} \right] \vec{e}_r \\ & + \left[\Delta E_\vartheta - \frac{E_\vartheta}{r^2 \sin^2 \vartheta} + \frac{2}{r^2} \frac{\partial E_r}{\partial \vartheta} - \frac{2 \cot \vartheta}{r^2 \sin \vartheta} \frac{\partial E_\alpha}{\partial \alpha} \right] \vec{e}_\vartheta \\ & + \left[\Delta E_\alpha - \frac{E_\alpha}{r^2 \sin^2 \vartheta} + \frac{2}{r^2 \sin \vartheta} \frac{\partial E_r}{\partial \alpha} + \frac{2 \cot \vartheta}{r^2 \sin \vartheta} \frac{\partial E_\vartheta}{\partial \alpha} \right] \vec{e}_\alpha \end{aligned}$$

3 Felder

3.1 Elektrostatik

ist ein wirbelfreies Feld. Elek. Ladungen sind Quellen des Feldes.

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{div} \vec{D} &= \nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \rho & \vec{D} &= \varepsilon \vec{E} \\ \operatorname{rot} \vec{E} &= \nabla \times \vec{E} = 0 & &= \operatorname{rot} \operatorname{grad} E \\ \vec{E} &= -\operatorname{grad} \varphi \end{aligned}$$

3.1.1 Potetialgleichung

$$\operatorname{div} \operatorname{grad} = -\frac{\rho}{\varepsilon}$$

\Rightarrow Poisson-Gleichung mit $\rho = 0 \Rightarrow$ Laplace-Gleichung

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta \varphi + \underbrace{\frac{\operatorname{grad} \varepsilon \cdot \operatorname{grad} \varphi}{\varepsilon}}_{=0, \text{ wenn homogen}} &= -\frac{\rho(x, y, z)}{\varepsilon} \\ \frac{d^2 \varphi}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2 \varphi}{dy^2} + \frac{d^2 \varphi}{dz^2} &= -\frac{\rho(x, y, z)}{\varepsilon} \end{aligned}$$

2 Maxwell'schen Gleichungen

2.1 Integralform I, II

Gauß'sches Gesetz

Induktionsgesetz

Durchflutungsgesetz

Quellenfreiheit B-Feld

Zusammenhang

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_{A_{\text{Hülle}}} \vec{D} d\vec{A} &= Q_{\text{eing.}} \\ \oint_{\text{Rand}} \vec{E} d\vec{s} &= -\frac{d\Phi_{\text{eing.}}}{dt} \\ \oint_{\text{Rand}} \vec{H} d\vec{s} &= I_{\text{eing.}} + I_{\text{versch.}} \\ \oint_{A_{\text{Hülle}}} \vec{B} d\vec{A} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{D} = \varepsilon \cdot \vec{E} \quad \vec{B} = \mu \cdot \vec{H}$$

Bei isotropen Stoffen sind ε u. μ Skalare:

$$\varepsilon = \varepsilon_0 \cdot \varepsilon_r \quad \mu = \mu_0 \cdot \mu_r$$

2.2 Differentialform I, II

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{D} = \rho$$

$$\operatorname{rot} \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

$$\operatorname{rot} \vec{H} = \vec{J} + \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t}$$

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{B} = 0$$

2.3 stationäre Felder

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{D} = \rho \quad \vec{D} = \varepsilon \cdot \vec{E}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = 0$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{H} = \vec{J} \quad \vec{B} = \mu \cdot \vec{H}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

$$\vec{J} = \kappa \vec{E}$$