" Aufgabe 1

12 Punkte

a)  $V_1 = (\frac{d}{2})^2 \cdot L \cdot \pi = 566 \text{ cm}^3$ 

V3 = (2). (L-x). 17 = 440 cm3

schnell >> adiabatische Kompression

p.V = const. and p.V = n.R.T

=> T. V8-1 = const

T. V1 = T2. V2 1-1

 $\Rightarrow T_2 = \frac{T_1 \cdot V_1^{y-1}}{V_1^{y-1}}$ 

ideales, cinatomiges Gas: ge = 5/3 0,5

danit:  $T_2 = T_1 \cdot \left(\frac{V_1}{V_2}\right)^{2/3} = 350 \text{ K}$ 

 $(p_2 = p_1) (\frac{V_1}{V_2})^{5/3} = 1541 \text{ mbar}) / \Sigma (3.5)$ 

b) T3 = 296 K,  $\frac{P_2 \cdot V_2}{T_3} = \frac{P_3 \cdot V_3}{T_3} = const = n \cdot R$ 

 $\Rightarrow p_3 = *p_2 \cdot \frac{V_2 \cdot l_3}{V_3 \cdot l_2}$ 

Kolben festgehalten => V2 = V3

 $p_3 = p_2 \cdot \frac{l_3}{T} = 1303 \text{ mbar}$ 

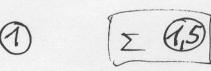
$$\Rightarrow p_3 \cdot V_3^{*} = p_4 \cdot V_4^{*}$$

$$V_4 = V_3 \cdot \left(\frac{P_3}{p_4}\right)^{3/5} = 512 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$T_4 = T_3 \cdot \left(\frac{V_3}{V_4}\right)^{\gamma - 1} = 268 \text{ K}$$

d) 
$$p = const \Rightarrow \frac{V}{T} = const$$
 Q3  
 $T_s = 296 \text{ K}$ 

$$V_5 = V_4 : \left(\frac{T_5}{T_4}\right) = 566 \text{ cm}^3$$



## Aufgabe 2 Draft aus Gölet

Dight mit homogenem, kreisformigem averschnift:

$$A = \frac{V}{l} = \frac{m}{gl}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \frac{V}{l} = \frac{m}{\ell l}$$

$$\Rightarrow R = \frac{g^{2}}{\pi 6} = 1.0$$

$$R = \frac{1}{m 6} = \frac{1}{12} = 12$$

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$$\Rightarrow Of = \frac{cm \Delta T}{p} = 137 s$$

2:4

$$m = 8.V = 0.978$$
  
 $g = 19.3.8/cm^3$ 

Aufgabe #3 Ungelhondensator 5

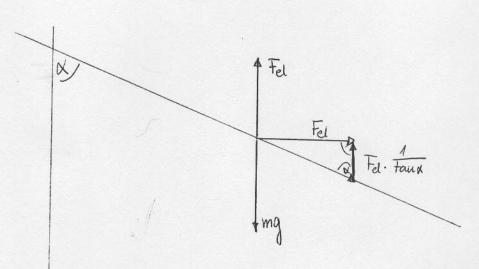
$$a_{j} = \frac{T}{4\pi r^{2}} \cdot \vec{e}_{r} \qquad \bullet$$

b, 
$$\vec{E} = \vec{j} \cdot \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{4\pi r^2} \cdot \vec{e}$$
,  $\vec{O}$ 

C, 
$$\mathcal{U} = + \int \overline{E(r)} dr = + \int \frac{1 \cdot \overline{I}}{\sqrt{4\pi r^2}} dr = + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}} \left[ -\frac{1}{r} \right]_{\alpha}^{b} = + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi}} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} \right)$$

d, 
$$R = \frac{u}{I} = \frac{+}{54\pi} \left( \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{6} \right)$$

$$9 = -1.0 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ C}$$
 $m = 109$ 



$$Fel = 9 \cdot E = 9 \cdot \frac{5}{2E}$$

$$\Rightarrow q \cdot \frac{5}{2 \, \mathcal{E}_o} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\tan \kappa} \right) = m \cdot q$$

$$=-1,3\cdot 10^{-6}\frac{C}{m^2}$$

Musicilosony Stromdurchflossene Diaht Angabe 5  $a) B(i) = \frac{\mu_0 I(t)}{2\pi i} = \frac{\mu_0 I(t)}{2\pi i}$ (Heleitung oder veletorielle Notation nicht noting)

Fluß durch die 1-11-1 b) Fluß durch die Leiterschleife:  $\phi(t) = \iint \beta(r,t) d\Lambda = d \cdot \int \beta(r,t) dr = \frac{d\mu_0 I(t)}{2\pi} \int \frac{1}{4} dr = \frac{\ln 2}{2\pi} d\mu_0 I_0 (1-e^{-\alpha t})$   $= \frac{d\mu_0 I(t)}{2\pi} \int \frac{1}{4} dr = \frac{\ln 2}{2\pi} d\mu_0 I_0 (1-e^{-\alpha t})$ indusive Spanning: Vind (+) = |dp(+) | = = In2 admo To e-at c) induzivites strom in des Lesterschleife: Ind (+) = Uind (+) = = In 2 · adµ. I. e · at

2 Ti R (9) obere und untere Wante liefen Weinen Beitrag zur Kraft
Wraft auf die Leiterschleife entsteht durch Stromfluß links
und rechts (Strom in unterschiedlichen Richtungen!) => F(t) = d · I ind (t) [B(r=d,t) - B(r=2d,t)]=  $= \frac{\ln 2}{2\pi R} a_{1}d^{2}\mu_{0}^{2} I_{0}^{2} e^{-at} (1-e^{-at}) \left[ \frac{1}{2\pi d} - \frac{1}{2\alpha(2d)} \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi R} \left[ \frac{1}{2\pi R} a_{1}d^{2} + \frac{1}{2\alpha(2d)} \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi R} \left[ \frac{1}{2\pi R} a_{1}d^{2} + \frac{1}{2\alpha(2d)} \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi R} \left[ \frac{1}{2\pi R} a_{1}d^{2} + \frac{1}{2\alpha(2d)} \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi R} \left[ \frac{1}{2\pi R} a_{1}d^{2} + \frac{1}{2\alpha(2d)} \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi R} \left[ \frac{1}{2\pi R} a_{1}d^{2} + \frac{1}{2\alpha(2d)} \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi R} \left[ \frac{1}{2\pi R} a_{1}d^{2} + \frac{1}{2\alpha(2d)} \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi R} \left[ \frac{1}{2\pi R} a_{1}d^{2} + \frac{1}{2\alpha(2d)} \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi R} \left[ \frac{1}{2\pi R} a_{1}d^{2} + \frac{1}{2\alpha(2d)} \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi R} \left[ \frac{1}{2\pi R} a_{1}d^{2} + \frac{1}{2\alpha(2d)} \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi R} \left[ \frac{1}{2\pi R} a_{1}d^{2} + \frac{1}{2\alpha(2d)} \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi R} \left[ \frac{1}{2\pi R} a_{1}d^{2} + \frac{1}{2\alpha(2d)} \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi R} \left[ \frac{1}{2\pi R} a_{1}d^{2} + \frac{1}{2\alpha(2d)} \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi R} \left[ \frac{1}{2\pi R} a_{1}d^{2} + \frac{1}{2\alpha(2d)} \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi R} \left[ \frac{1}{2\pi R} a_{1}d^{2} + \frac{1}{2\alpha(2d)} \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi R} \left[ \frac{1}{2\pi R} a_{1}d^{2} + \frac{1}{2\alpha(2d)} \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi R} \left[ \frac{1}{2\pi R} a_{1}d^{2} + \frac{1}{2\alpha(2d)} \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi R} \left[ \frac{1}{2\pi R} a_{1}d^{2} + \frac{1}{2\alpha(2d)} \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi R} \left[ \frac{1}{2\pi R} a_{1}d^{2} + \frac{1}{2\alpha(2d)} \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi R} \left[ \frac{1}{2\pi R} a_{1}d^{2} + \frac{1}{2\alpha(2d)} \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi R} \left[ \frac{1}{2\pi R} a_{1}d^{2} + \frac{1}{2\alpha(2d)} \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi R} \left[ \frac{1}{2\pi R} a_{1}d^{2} + \frac{1}{2\alpha(2d)} \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi R} \left[ \frac{1}{2\pi R} a_{1}d^{2} + \frac{1}{2\alpha(2d)} \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi R} \left[ \frac{1}{2\pi R} a_{1}d^{2} + \frac{1}{2\alpha(2d)} \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi R} \left[ \frac{1}{2\pi R} a_{1}d^{2} + \frac{1}{2\alpha(2d)} \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi R} \left[ \frac{1}{2\pi R} a_{1}d^{2} + \frac{1}{2\alpha(2d)} \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi R} \left[ \frac{1}{2\pi R} a_{1}d^{2} + \frac{1}{2\alpha(2d)} \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi R} \left[ \frac{1}{2\pi R} a_{1}d^{2} + \frac{1}{2\alpha(2d)} \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi R} \left[ \frac{1}{2\pi R} a_{1}d^{2} + \frac{1}{2\alpha(2d)} \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi R} \left[ \frac{1}{2\pi R} a_{1}d^{2} + \frac{1}{2\alpha(2d)} \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi R} \left[ \frac{1}{2\pi R} a_{1}d^{2} + \frac{1}{2\alpha(2d)} \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi R} \left[ \frac{1}{2\pi R} a_{1}d^{2} + \frac{1}{2\alpha(2d)} \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi R} \left[ \frac{1}{2\pi R} a_{1}d^{2} + \frac{1}{2\alpha(2d)} \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi R} \left[ \frac{1}{2\pi R} a_{1}d^{2} + \frac{1}{2\alpha(2d)} \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi R} \left[ \frac{1}{2\pi R} a_{1}d^{2} + \frac{1}{2\alpha(2d)} \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi R} \left[ \frac{1}{2\pi R} a_{1}d^{2} + \frac{1$ = \frac{\ln2}{871^2 R} adple \frac{1}{0} e^2 \frac{1}{0} e^{-at} (1-e^{-at}) 2 d) - F(+) = const e - at (1-e - at)  $2 \Rightarrow \frac{dF}{dt} = const. \left[ -ae^{-at} + 2ae^{-2at} \right] \stackrel{!}{=} 0$  $(2e^{-at} = 1)$  (2) (3)

10 Pute Males Weidezaun  $\frac{a}{(5)} U_R - U_L = U =) \left[ RI + L\dot{I} = U \right] \mathcal{O}$ homogen: RI +LI =0 =) 1 dI = - Edt =) In I = - R. t + Ã =) I(t) = A · e - Et @ sperielle (sg: t-)00 =) R.I = U =) I = U =) ully (sq; It) = 4 + A, e = t + D Insagsbed: Il+=0)=0 =) I(t)= = 4 - 4 e - Et d) UR2 = OV ( ( Urzsellus übe Spele!)  $U_{R_2} = U = L \cdot I = L \cdot \frac{SI}{St} = \frac{L}{R_1} \cdot \frac{SU}{St} = \frac{L}{R_2} \cdot \frac{SU}{St} = \frac{L}{R_1} \cdot \frac{SU}{St} = \frac{L}{R_2} \cdot \frac{$ 

 $=\frac{30.10^{-3} H}{30.2}, \frac{12V}{10^{6}s} = 12kV$