GET- abung Nr. 5

$$\varphi \omega$$
: $\stackrel{?}{=} - \overline{T} = \frac{1 \times 10^3 V}{9.05 m} = \frac{20 \text{ EV/m}}{1000 \text{ EV/m}}$

$$D = \frac{Q}{A} = \frac{100 \times 10^{3} \text{d}}{0.1 \text{m}^{2}} = \frac{1 \times 10^{2}}{10^{2}} = \frac$$

8,86×10-12 As/Vm. 1.5000 V/m

83:
$$d = \xi_0 \cdot \xi_r \cdot \frac{A}{d} = \frac{8,86 \times 10^{-42}}{V_{DY}} \cdot \frac{A_0}{2.5} \cdot \frac{0.03 L_{DY}^2}{2 \times 10^{-2} M}$$

$$= 34,3 \times 10^{-12} \left[\frac{A_5}{V} = \mp \right] = 34.3 p \mp$$

gw:
$$C_{ges}$$
, reine => $\frac{1}{C_{ges}} = \frac{1}{C_i}$ C_{ges} $C_$

Cgs, R =
$$\frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{5}$$
 (gs = $\frac{1}{5}$)

H) 8g: $d = 3nF$
 $u = 3kV$

80: Well
$$Wel = \frac{C \cdot u^2}{2} = \frac{3 \times 10^{-9} \, \text{F} \left(3 \times 10^3 \, \text{V} \right)^2}{2} = 13.5 \times 10^{-3} \, \text{J}$$

i) gos: Wann ist der Kondensator vollständig geladen? theoretisch nie: Aufladeverhalten des Kondensators: $I_c(t) = \frac{U_o}{R} \cdot e^{-(-t/Rc)}$

845: drei Kondersatoren in Reiherschaftung Nr. So2 C1 = 100p F of the the da duch ge-scriagen! C2 = 220p + C3 = 470p F a) gos: A Cges [F; %] 1 = 1 + 1 + 1 Cgcs, 1 = c'1 + c'2 + c'3 (=) $C_{85,1} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{100pF} + \frac{1}{220pF}} + \frac{1}{470pF} = 60pF$ Cges, 2 = 1 100pF 220pF A Cges = Cges, 2 - Cges, 1 = 90 = in %: Cgs, 2 = 69pF = 1.15 -D de Kapazitat

Cgs, 1 = 69pF = 1.15 -D de Kapazitat

Dimmt um 15% tu. b) gg: drei Kondensatoren in Parallelschaltung P T T ges: 40 ges [F; %]

Cgo, 2: Kurzschluss on C3 = D auch die onderen
Kondensatore werden nicht
weitr geladen
(Wes des geningsten
Widerstandes)

A C/ges = 790p = 100%

89: E= 120 Ws = Wel Nr.S.3 T= 4ms - D Entrahmetait

> a) ges: Pairely P= W = 120WS = 30x 103W = 30KW

b) 88: U= 800 V

ges: C

Wel = 42.0 (= Wel.2 = 2.120Ws = 375 K10 =

= 0,375mF

c) ges: Upest = 97V=U2

go: 4W -D verbrauchte Energie [%] (974)2 Wel, 2 = 1. C' 42 = 1 . 375 × 106 P. C977 = 1,76 W

1 W= Wel, 1-Wel, 2= 120 Ws - 1.76 8= M8, 24 Ws

protestualer Artil:

AW = M8, 24Ws = 0,985 = 0 98,5% der Energie
Wells = 120 Ws = 0,985 = 0 98,5% der Energie
Wells = 120 Ws arfasser

Nr. S.4 Cool =
$$\mathcal{E} \cdot \frac{2\pi \cdot h}{\ln (r_a/r_i)}$$

a) 88:
$$d_1 = 2cm - 5 r_1 = 1cm$$

 $d_4 = 16cm - 5 r_4 = 8cm$
 $h = 10cm$
 $E_6 = 8,86 \times 10^{-12} \text{ As/Vm}$
 $E_7 = 1$

$$d_2 = d_1 + x = 2cm + 4.67cn = 6.67cm$$

$$d_3 = d_1 + 2x = 2cm + 9.33cm = 11.33cm$$

$$d_4 = d_1 + 3x = 2cm + 14cm = 16cm$$

$$d_2 = 6,67 \, \text{cm}$$

 $d_3 = 11,33 \, \text{cn}$

$$d_{1} = \mathcal{E}_{0} \cdot \mathcal{E}_{\Gamma} \cdot \frac{2\pi \cdot h}{\ln(r_{2}/r_{1})} = \frac{8.86 \times 10^{-12} \text{A} \text{N/m} \cdot 2\pi \cdot h \times 10^{-2} \text{m}}{\ln(3.335 \text{ cm}/1 \text{cm})} = \frac{4.62 \times 10^{-12} \text{F}}{\ln(3.335 \text{ cm}/1 \text{cm})}$$

$$d_{2} \left(r_{3}, r_{2}\right) = 10.51 \times 10^{-12} \text{F}$$

$$d_{3} \left(r_{4}, r_{3}\right) = 16.13 \times 10^{-12} \text{F}$$

b)
$$88: c_1 = c_2 = c_3 + c_4 = c$$
 $14 = 16m$
 $14 = 8cm$
 $85: d_2 \cdot d_3 \cdot c$

$$E \frac{2\pi h}{\ln(r_4/r_3)} = \frac{E \cdot 2\pi h}{\ln(r_3/r_2)} = \frac{E \cdot 2\pi h}{\ln(r_2/r_1)} \begin{vmatrix} e \cdot E \cdot 2\pi \cdot h \\ e \cdot C \cdot T \cdot h \end{vmatrix} \cdot \chi^{-1}$$

das neitre kurtt sich raus

 $\ln(r_4/r_3) = \ln(r_3/r_2) = \ln(r_2/r_1)$

es ergibt sich:

 $\ln(r_4/r_3) = \ln(r_3/r_2) = \ln(r_2/r_1)$

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 $\ln(r_4/r_3) = r_3/r_2 = r_2/r_1 = r_2/r_1 = r_3/r_2 = r_3/r_2 = r_2/r_1$
 $\ln(r_4/r_3) = r_3/r_2 = r_3/r_3 = r_3/r_2 = r_3/r_3 = r_3$

$$d_{3}^{2} = 2cm \cdot 256 cm^{2}$$

$$d_{3} = 8cm$$

$$d_{7} = 4cm$$

$$C = \varepsilon \cdot \frac{2\pi h}{ln(r_2/r_n)} = \varepsilon_0 \cdot \varepsilon_r \cdot \frac{2\pi \cdot o_r \Lambda m}{ln(2cm/Mcm)} = \frac{8,03 \times 10^{-12} F}{ln(2cm/Mcm)}$$