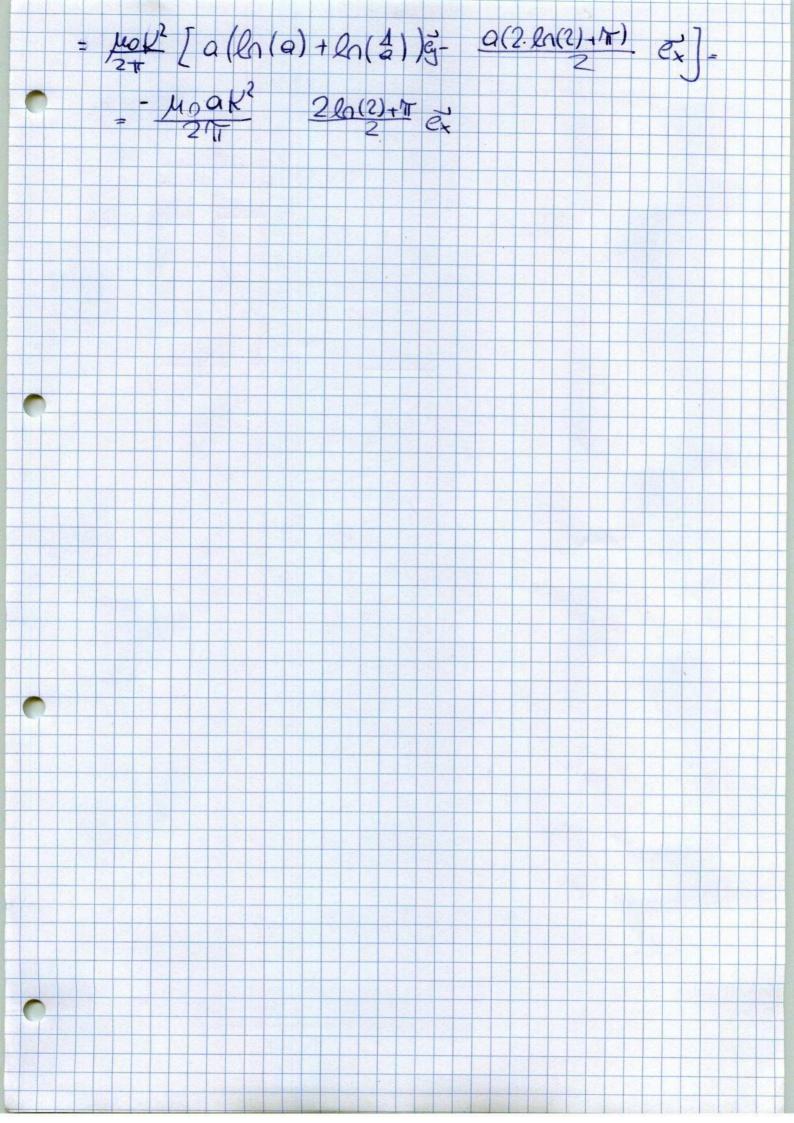
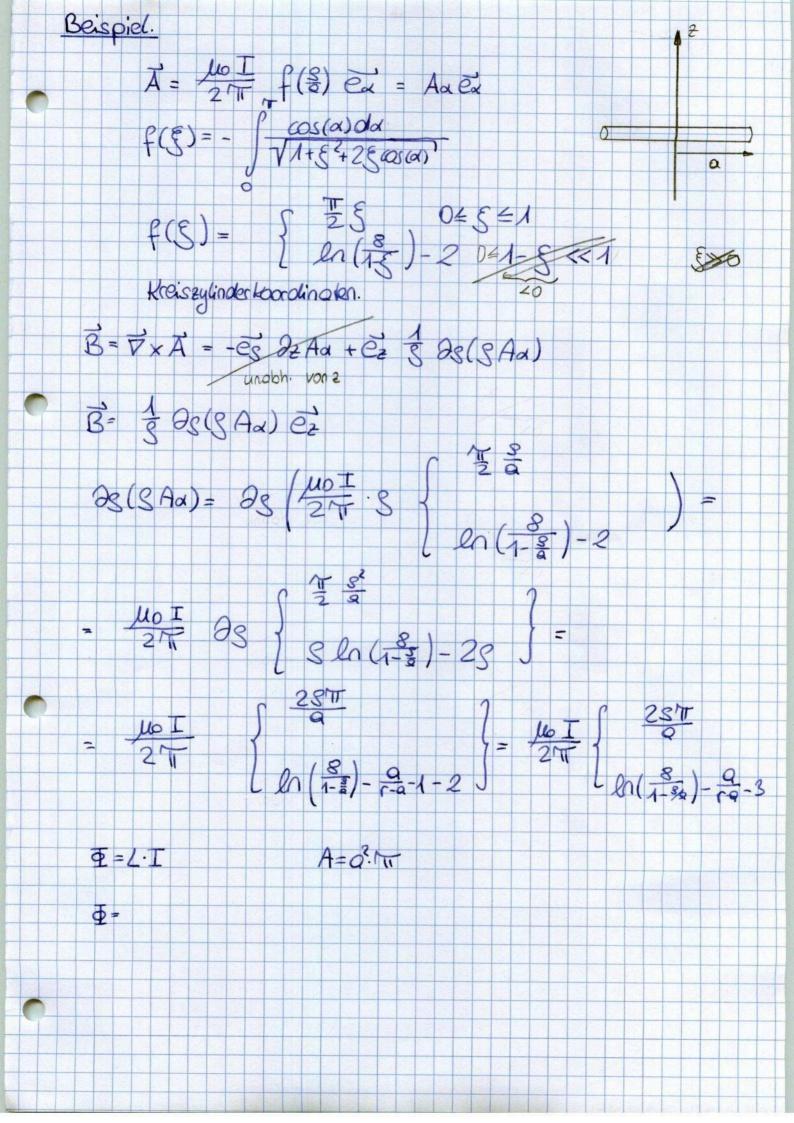
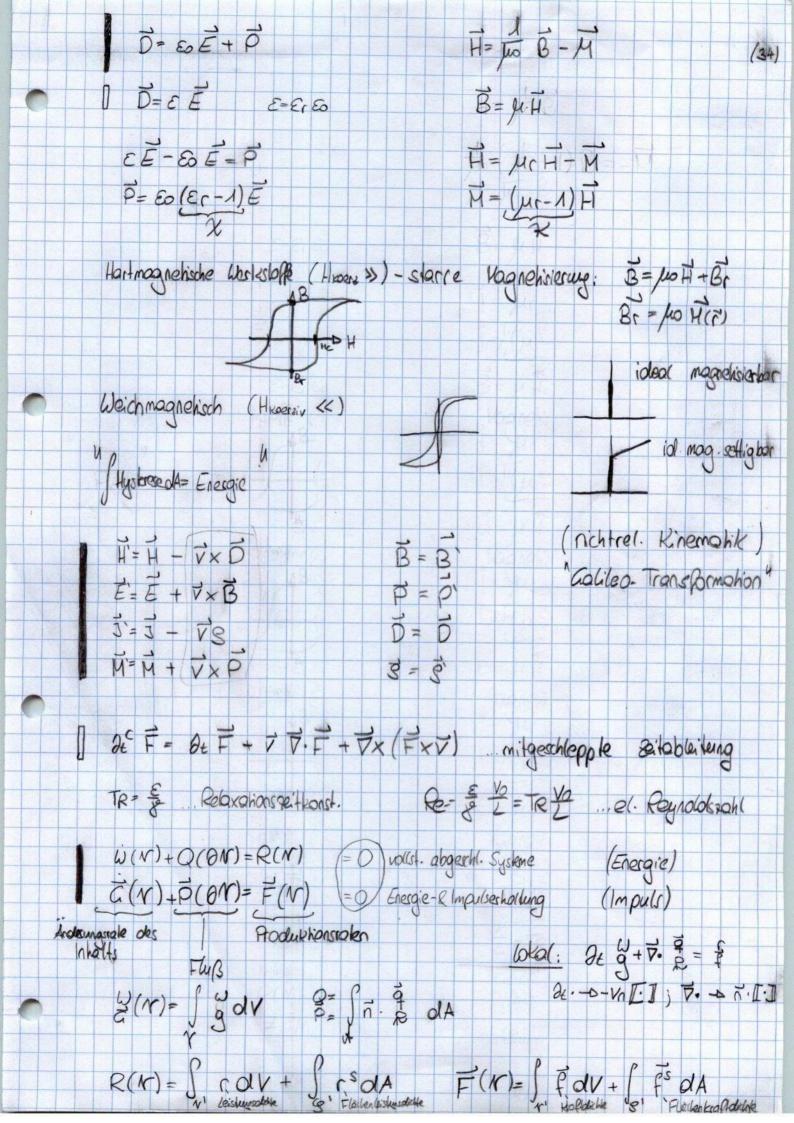
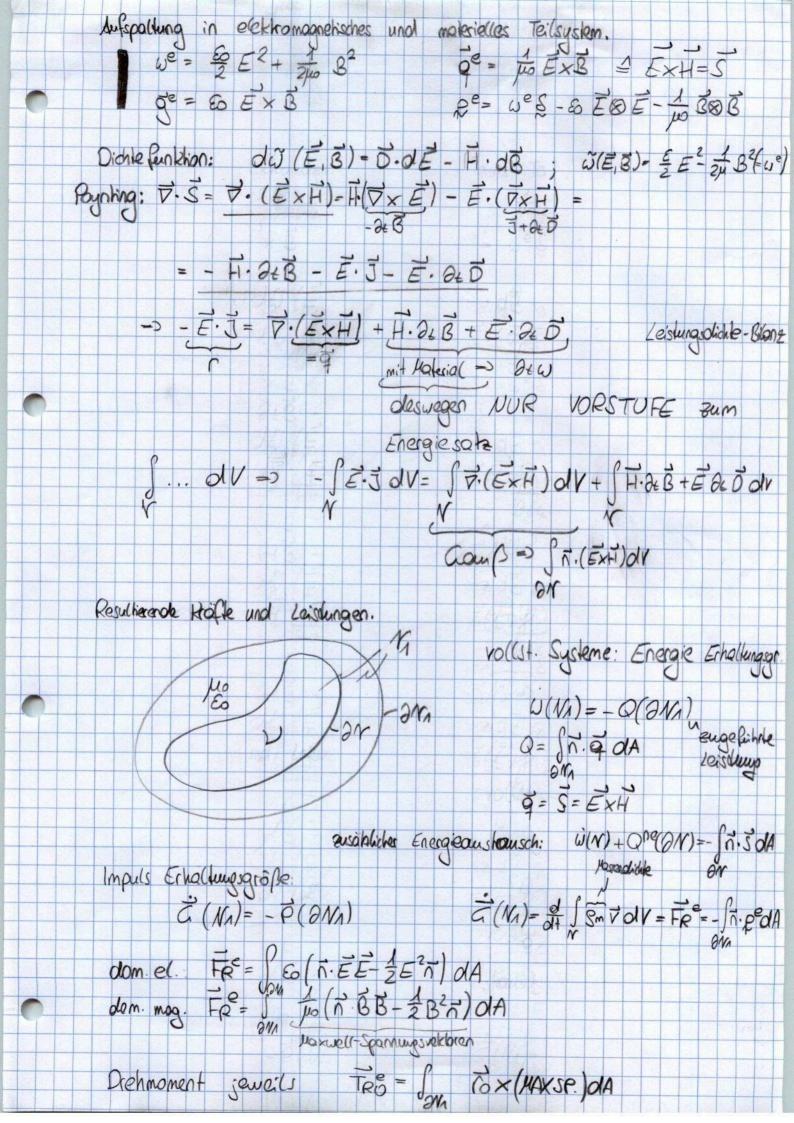
Beispiel. B(P)= Look [ln(S1) ex+ a ey } Hinueis Saradonia) 3 du = a saradonia) 3 = en Vitas + const. $don(\alpha) = \frac{sin(\alpha)}{cos(\alpha)} = \frac{\frac{q}{s_2}}{\frac{x}{s_2}} = \frac{q}{x}$ F = J K x B dx = K to K J ez x (en(s) ex +dey)dx = $\frac{\mu_0 \kappa^2}{2 \pi} \int \ln \left(\frac{\chi}{\sqrt{2 \kappa^2}} \right) \frac{1}{2 \chi} \frac{1}{2 \chi} + \operatorname{arckan} \left(\frac{2}{\chi} \right) \frac{1}{2 \chi} \frac{1}{$ = $\frac{\mu_0 k^2}{2\pi i} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{i\theta} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2\pi i}}\right) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} - \operatorname{arclan}(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} dx$ = nok fla(1) ey 2 groton (2) ox ok =

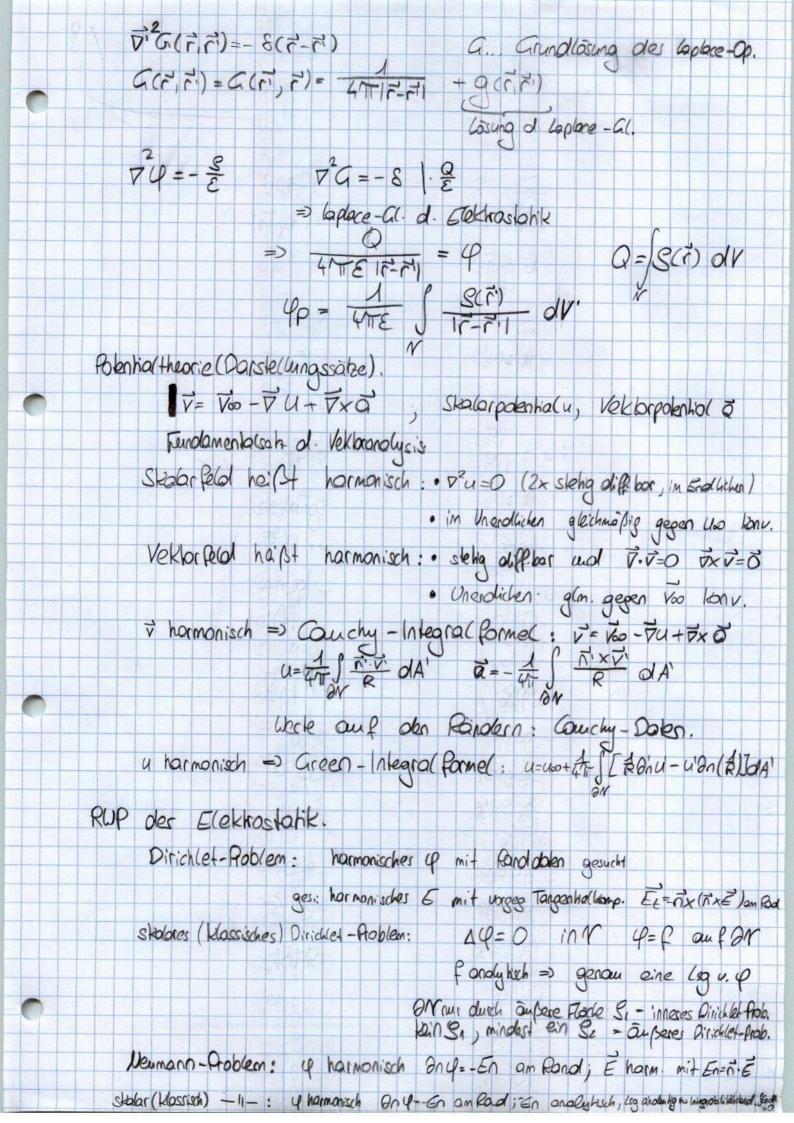


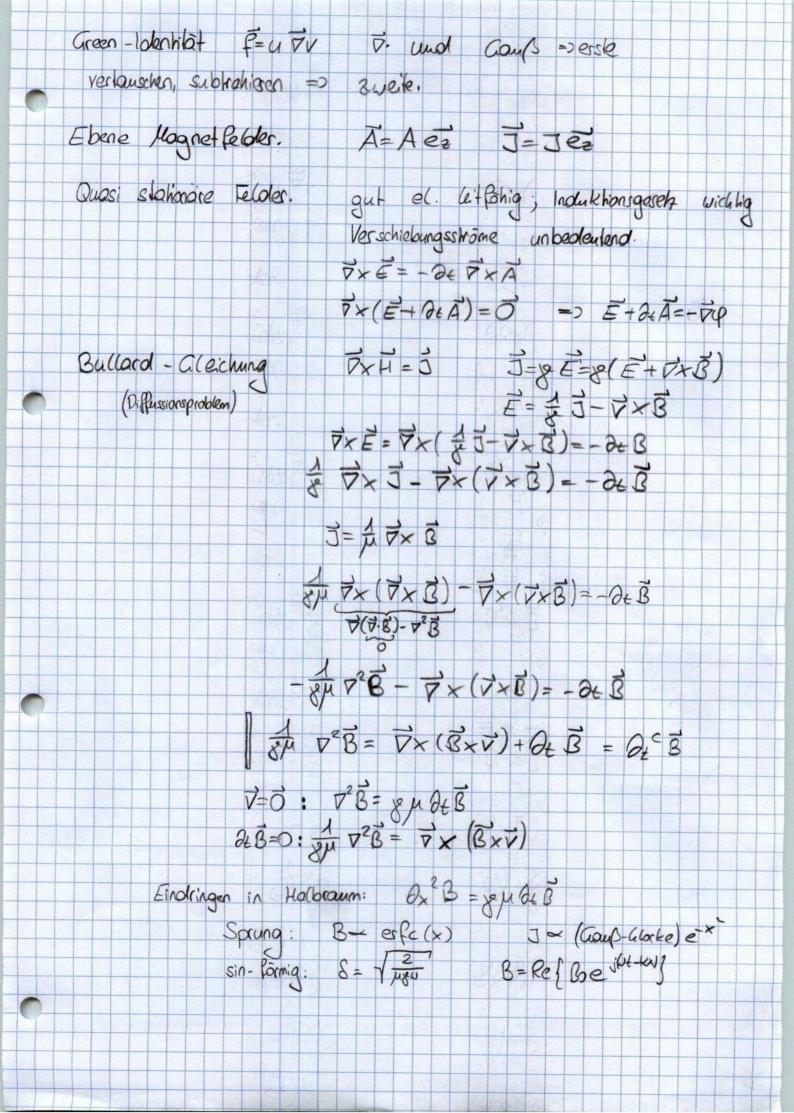


Beispiel. $\vec{h}(\vec{r}) = 2x \vec{e_x} + y^2 \vec{e_y}$ f h(r) · dr 4= - 4x +3 r= x ex+y ey = x ex + (- 3/43) ey dr = ex - 3 ey dr = (ex - 3ey) dx [(2x ex +(y2)ey).(ex - 3 ey) dx = +] (2x ex + (- 3x+3)2 ex). (ex - 3 ex) dx = $= \int 2x - \frac{3}{4}(-\frac{3}{4}x+3)^2 dx = 4$









(P2 - 1 2 2 2 W=- F d'Alembert - Operalor $(\nabla^2 - \frac{1}{c^2} \partial_t^2) G(\vec{r}, \vec{r}, t, t') = -8(\vec{r} - \vec{r}) \delta(t - t')$ Retardiesung a heißt arundlösung des d'Alembest-Operalons G(F, F, E, E') = 4711 (F-F) S(E-E'- 1F-F)/c) Beachreibung der Ausbreibung der Welle wen sing. Greignis in Raumant (r,t) die G(r,r,t,t')+0 Par Reste (r,t') liefern
erfullen "Hegelbedingung" (2(+t')=1r-r-1=0, ±> ± Beschraid (F.E) due Velle erreichen kann. wp (r, t) = [] G(r, r, t, t) P(r, t') dv'dt' verlustfreie Doppelleitung ideale 22U+2+ 0=0 Induktions gesetz 82 I + 8+ Q' = 0 Solt von Obs el ladurgherhallup Q'=C'U LC=118= 2 Φ'-4'I