$$\overrightarrow{B} \stackrel{\text{Sp}}{\wedge} 1$$

$$\overrightarrow{\nabla} \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma} \right)$$

$$\overrightarrow{\nabla} \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma} \right)$$

$$\overrightarrow{\nabla} \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma} \right)$$

$$\vec{r} = (x - x_0) \vec{c}_x + (y - y_0) \vec{c}_1 + (z - z_0) \vec{c}_1$$

$$\vec{r} = \sqrt{(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2}$$

$$\frac{a)}{\vec{\nabla} \frac{1}{\Gamma}} = \frac{4 - \frac{1}{2}}{(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2} \left[2(x - x_0)\vec{\zeta} + 2(y - y_0)\vec{\zeta} + 2(z - z_0)\vec{\zeta} + 2(z - z_0)\vec{\zeta} \right] + 2(z - z_0)\vec{\zeta}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \frac{1}{\Gamma} = -\frac{\vec{\Gamma}}{\Gamma^3} = -\frac{1}{\Gamma^2} \vec{\zeta} \vec{\zeta}$$

(B)
$$\vec{\nabla} \frac{1}{\Gamma} = -\frac{1}{\Gamma^2} \vec{\nabla} \Gamma = -\frac{\vec{\Gamma}}{\Gamma^3}$$

Ridling 'des

startheles Andring 3 Inner Ableitung

$$\frac{3s_0 2}{9V} = \int \vec{n} \cdot \vec{f} \cdot \vec{g} \, dA = \int \vec{n} \cdot (\vec{f} \otimes \vec{g}) \, dA = Sda \quad von$$

$$= \int \vec{\nabla} \cdot (\vec{f} \otimes \vec{g}) \, dA = \int (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{f} \cdot \vec{g} + \vec{f} \cdot \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{g}) \, dV$$

$$= V \quad Volumenin legal$$

BSP 3 Vehlorpotential des magn. Penal depote => magn. Sholar potential ga $\vec{A} = \frac{\mu_{om}}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{\sinh(\theta)}{\epsilon_{\lambda}} \vec{e_{\lambda}} = A_{\lambda} \vec{e_{\lambda}}$ B= Dx A H - - FIGH B = 40 H Tag. 1.3 $\vec{B} = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{e} & \partial_{\theta} \left[\sin \theta & \frac{\sin \theta}{r^2} \right] \\ \vec{e} & \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left[r & \frac{\sin \theta}{r^2} \right] \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\mu_{\theta} m}$ B = [= 2 pin 0 cos(0) + e = pin 0 10 m $\vec{H} = \frac{m}{4\pi} \frac{1}{c8} \left[2 \cos(\theta) \vec{e} + n \ln \theta \vec{e} \right]$ H= - er dr gh - eo Dogh + ex Troine da gh → er gn = - m/4π /3 2 cos(θ)

$$\vec{H} = -\vec{e} \frac{\partial_{\Gamma} g_{H}}{\partial_{\Gamma}} - \vec{e}_{\Theta} \frac{\partial_{\Theta} g_{H}}{\Gamma} + \vec{e}_{\chi} \frac{1}{\Gamma \sin \Theta} \frac{\partial_{\chi} g_{H}}{\partial_{\chi} g_{H}}$$

$$= 0$$

$$\vec{e}_{\Gamma} \frac{\partial_{\Gamma} g_{H}}{\partial_{\Gamma}} = -\frac{m}{4\pi} \frac{1}{\Gamma^{3}} 2 \cos(\Theta)$$

$$g_{H}(\Gamma, \Theta) = +\frac{m}{4\pi} \frac{1}{2\Gamma^{2}} 2 \cos(\Theta) + f(\Theta)$$

$$-\frac{\partial_{\Theta} \mathcal{G}M}{\Gamma} = +\frac{1}{\Gamma} \frac{m}{4\pi} \frac{1}{\Gamma^{2}} \operatorname{pin}(\Theta) + f'(\Theta)$$

$$f'(\Theta) = 0$$

$$g_{H} = \frac{m}{4\pi} \frac{1}{\Gamma^{2}} \cos(\theta)$$

$$\frac{3\text{sp 4}}{3} = \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10} = \frac{1$$

$$\vec{5}\vec{f} = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{H} + \partial_{\xi} \vec{P} = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{H} \quad \text{im Lorpoinnous } \vec{H} = \text{const } \vec{c_{\xi}}$$

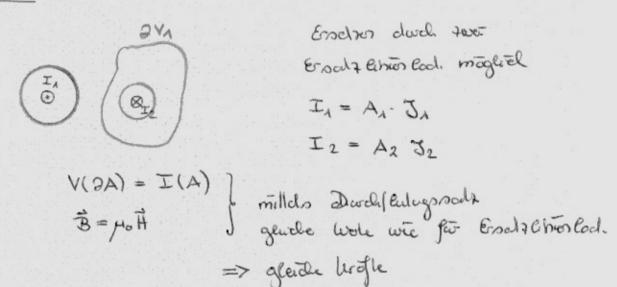
$$\Rightarrow \vec{5}\vec{f} = \vec{0}$$

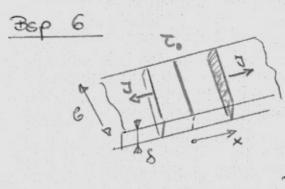
An do Rondfloode P=a

$$\vec{K}^f = \vec{e}_{x} \times [\vec{H}] = \vec{e}_{x} \times [-H\vec{e}_{x}] = \vec{e}_{x} H \cdot sin(e)$$

$$\vec{e}_{x} \vec{e}_{x} = \vec{e}_{x} \times \vec{e}_{x} = -sin(e) \cdot \vec{e}_{x}$$

Bsp 5

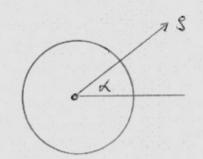




$$9 + 8 + \frac{1}{50}(8\sqrt{1}) + \frac{1}{7}8 = 0$$

$$5 = \frac{I}{2A}$$

$$\vec{B} = \begin{cases} +\frac{1}{4R} \frac{\tau_0 b}{2b8} e^{-\frac{t}{4}TR} \vec{e_x} & \times 70 \\ -\frac{1}{TR} \frac{\tau_0 g}{2e8} e^{-\frac{t}{4}TR} \vec{e_x} & \times 40 \end{cases}$$



Kreistylinder, obenes Feld

Polonial for gra Berchner

$$g(g,d) = Ca^{3}\cos(3d) = U\cos(3d)$$

$$\frac{3sp 8}{y^4} \qquad \qquad \vec{V}(t) = \text{Re} \left\{ \vec{V} e^{j\omega t} \right\}$$

$$\vec{V}(t) = x(t) \vec{e_x} + y(t) \vec{e_y} = |V| \cos(\omega t + d_0) \vec{e_x}$$

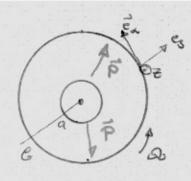
$$\vec{V}(t) = x(t) \vec{e_x} + y(t) \vec{e_y} = |V| \cos(\omega t + d_0) \vec{e_y}$$

$$\vec{V}(t) = \text{Re} \left\{ |V| e^{j(\omega t + d_0)} \vec{e_x} - j |V| e^{j(\omega t + d_0)} e_{y} \right\}$$

$$= \text{Re} \left\{ |V| e^{j(\omega t + d_0)} \left(\vec{e_x} + j\vec{e_y} \right) \right\}$$

$$\vec{V} = |V| e^{j(\omega t + d_0)} \left(\vec{e_x} - j\vec{e_y} \right)$$

3sp 9



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P dielehlr. Uruszylinder senst

locknopfai

Zylinder rottol Ergli doborsyptem mit 2

1) Boslimme F, H Bigl. Lolor syptem

$$\vec{H}' = \vec{H} + \vec{V} \times \vec{P}$$

ingentraction -> Locarsagol.

$$\vec{H} = \vec{H}' - \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{P}'$$

$$\vec{H}' = \vec{0}$$

$$\vec{P} = -\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{P}' = -g\Omega P_{\text{eff}} = g\Omega P_{\text{eff}}$$

$$\vec{P} = \vec{P}'$$

$$\vec{P} = \vec{P}'$$

2. Effethive Lading / Stronverkiling

$$g = -\vec{\nabla} \circ \vec{P} = 0$$
 da $\vec{P} \cdot const$
 $\vec{G} = -\vec{\eta} \circ [\vec{P}] = \vec{g} \cdot \vec{g} = \vec{q} - \vec{P}$

$$\vec{k} = -e_{x} \cdot g \cdot n_{z} = -e_{x} \cdot e_{x} \quad \begin{bmatrix} -e_{x} \cdot g \\ -e_{y} \cdot e_{x} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} s = a + a\Omega P \cdot e_{x} \\ -e_{y} \cdot e_{x} \end{cases} \begin{bmatrix} As & m \\ m \cdot s \end{bmatrix}$$

$$-\partial_{z} A_{y} = B_{x} = B_{0} \sin(\frac{\pi}{4}) \qquad A_{y} = B_{0} a \cos(\frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$\partial_{z} A_{x} = B_{y} = B_{0} \cos(\frac{\pi}{4}) \qquad A_{x} = B_{0} a \sin(\frac{\pi}{4})$$

Sprungwelle

$$\frac{\mathbf{Z}_{\omega_{1}} \mathbf{C}}{\mathbf{U}_{4} + \mathbf{U}_{2}} = \mathbf{U}_{4} + \mathbf{U}_{2} = \mathbf{U}_{4} + \mathbf{U}_{2} = \mathbf{U}_{4} + \mathbf{U}_{2} = \mathbf{U}_{4} + \mathbf{U}_{2} = \mathbf{U}_{4} + \mathbf{U}_{3} = \mathbf{U}_{4} + \mathbf{U}_{4} + \mathbf{U}_{4} = \mathbf{U}_{4} + \mathbf{U}_{4} = \mathbf{U}_{4} + \mathbf{U}_{4} + \mathbf{U}_{4}$$

Verlus Prez

A=0
$$\chi = 0$$
 $\chi = 0$ $\chi = 0$

$$\frac{u_{\lambda}}{z_{\omega}} - \frac{u_{2}}{z_{\omega}} + \frac{u(t)}{R} = 0 \qquad u_{2} = u_{1} + \frac{z_{\omega}}{R} u(t)$$

$$u_A + u_A + \frac{z_\omega}{R} u(t) = u(t)$$

$$u(t) = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{z_{w}}{R}} \cdot 2 \cdot u_{A} = \frac{2}{1 + \frac{z_{w}}{R}} \cdot \varepsilon(t)$$

$$\frac{Z_{\omega}, C}{u_1 + u_2} = U_1 + U_2 = U_1 + U_2 = U_1 + U_2 + U_2 = 0$$

$$U_1 + u_2 = U_1 + U_2 = U_2 + U_2 = 0$$

$$U_2 + U_2 = U_1 + U_2 = U_2 + U_2 = 0$$

$$U_1 + U_2 = U_1 + U_2 = 0$$

$$U_2 + U_2 = U_1 + U_2 = 0$$

$$U_3 + U_4 = U_1 + U_2 = 0$$

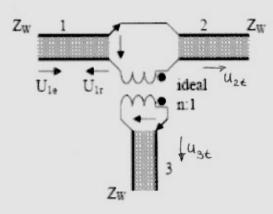
$$U_4 + U_2 = U_1 + U_2 = 0$$

$$\frac{u_{\lambda}}{z_{w}} - \frac{u_{z}}{z_{w}} - c \frac{du_{c}}{dt} = 0 \qquad u_{\lambda} + u_{z} = u_{c}(t)$$

$$u_{\lambda} + u_{\lambda} + c Z_{\omega} \frac{du_{c}(t)}{dt} = u_{c}(t)$$

$$2U_{\lambda} = u_{c}(t) + c z_{\omega} \frac{d}{dt} u_{c}(t)$$

Enodellectpool



Im Zuge einer verlustfreien Leitung mit der Wellenimpedanz Z_W wird über einen idealen Transformator eine weitere Leitung, ebenfalls mit der Wellenimpedanz Z_W, angekoppelt. Auf den Leitungsteil 1 fällt ein bekannter Spannungsimpuls U₁e ein. Bestimmen sie den dann in den Abzweig 3 übertragenen Spannungsimpuls U₃ unter der Voraussetzung, dass dieser Leitungsteil, wie auch der Leitungsteil 2, reflexionsfrei, d.h. mit Z_W abgeschlossen ist.

$$u_4$$
 $\int_{1}^{2} \frac{I_2}{3} \frac{I_2}{4} = \frac{\Lambda}{4} \frac{I_3}{I_2} = \frac{\Lambda}{\Lambda}$

$$\frac{I_A}{I_2} = \frac{A}{\Omega} \qquad \qquad U_A = \frac{A}{\Omega} U_A$$

$$u_{Ae} + u_{Ar} = u_{2t} = u_{3t} \frac{A}{n}$$

$$= u_{Ae} + u_{Ar} = \frac{u_{3t}}{n}^{2} = u_{2t} \quad u_{3t} = n \left[u_{Ae} + u_{Ar} \right]$$

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{I}_{Ae} + \mathbf{I}_{Ar} &= \mathbf{I}_{2e} + n \, \mathbf{I}_{3e} & \qquad \mathbf{U}_{Ae} = \mathbf{Z}_{w} \cdot \mathbf{I}_{Ae} \\ \frac{\mathbf{U}_{Ae}}{\mathbf{Z}_{w}} - \frac{\mathbf{U}_{Ar}}{\mathbf{Z}_{w}} &= \frac{\mathbf{U}_{2e}}{\mathbf{Z}_{w}} + \frac{\mathbf{U}_{3e}}{\mathbf{Z}_{w}} \, n \end{split}$$