# Fourierentwichlung\_

• Ansatz: 
$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[ a_k \cos\left(\frac{2\pi k}{a}x\right) + b_k \sin\left(\frac{2\pi k}{a}x\right) \right]$$
  
für ein  $f(x)$  mit der Periode a

Berechnung der koeffizienten

Shalamultiplikation mit der Basisvelktoren

(05 (200 x) und sin (200 x), diese stehen

Senkrecht aufeinander, der Sin (mx) cos (nx) dx = 0

by: Sf(x). Sin (200 x) dx = \sum\_{k=0}^{\infty} [a\_k \cos (\frac{70k}{a}x) \sin (\frac{70k}{a}x)]

+ by \sin (\frac{70k}{a}x) \sin (\frac{70k}{a}x) \sin (\frac{70k}{a}x) \sin (\frac{70k}{a}x)

=> bx = \frac{2}{a} \cdot \sin (\frac{70k}{a}x) \sin (\frac{70k}{a}x) dx

au: \sum\_{k=0}^{\infty} (\frac{70k}{a}x) \sin (\frac{70k}{a}x) \sin (\frac{70k}{a}x) dx

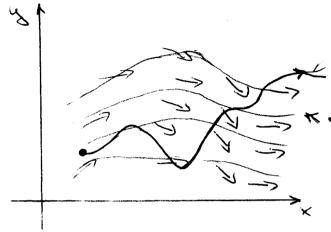
au:  $\int_{0}^{a} f(x) \cdot \cos\left(\frac{2\pi n}{a} \times\right) dx = \int_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[a_{k}\cos\left(\frac{2\pi k}{a} \times\right)\cos\left(\frac{2\pi n}{a} \times\right)\right] + \int_{k}^{\infty} \frac{2\pi k}{a} \times \cos\left(\frac{2\pi n}{a} \times\right) \left[\cos\left(\frac{2\pi n}{a} \times\right)\right] + \int_{k}^{\infty} \frac{2\pi k}{a} \times \cos\left(\frac{2\pi n}{a} \times\right) dx$ 1. Fall für  $k = n = 0 \Rightarrow a_{0}$   $a_{0} = \frac{1}{a} \cdot \int_{0}^{a} f(x) \cos\left(\frac{2\pi k}{a} \times\right) dx$ 

7. Fall für  $k = u \neq 0$   $a_{n} = \frac{2}{a} \int_{0}^{\infty} f(x) \cos \left(\frac{2\pi k}{a} \times \right) dx$ 

### Feldbegriff

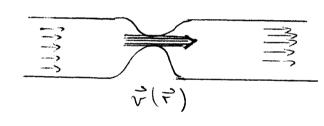
BSP.: T(7,+)

Geschwindigkitsteld \$(7,t)



Strombulu, konkrete Belen sines E Troptens im variable Feld venn Stationar = Strombinic

5 \* Strombinien, abhängig von 2



Geschwindigheitsteld hängt nicht von Zab, aber offersichttil gibt os dennoch Beschleunigung > Mraftfeld kann uns der Boschl. errednet werden

$$e\frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \vec{f} = \vec{f}(\vec{r},t)$$

~ \_ "Substantiable", "totale" Ableituncy

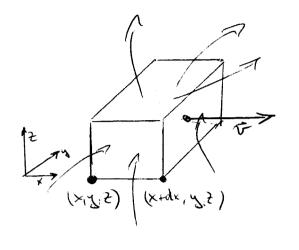
"Veltorgradient"

$$\frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \frac{\vec{v}_{\text{order}}}{dt} = \frac{\vec{v}_{\text{order}}}{dt}$$

= 
$$\lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{\vec{r}(\vec{r} + \vec{r}dt, t + dt) - \vec{r}(\vec{r}, t)}{dt}$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{j-1} \frac{3^{j+1}}{3^{j+1}} \sqrt{2^{j+1}} = : \sqrt[3]{3^{j+1}} \sqrt[3]{2^{j+1}} = : \sqrt[3]{3^{j+1}} \sqrt[3]{2^{j+1}}$$

## anellstarke bosedina



Quellan? Sention? -> Val. vein und roms

[- vx(x, y+y, 2+9) dydz rein + vx(x+dx, y+y, 2+9) dydz] rans /dx dy dz

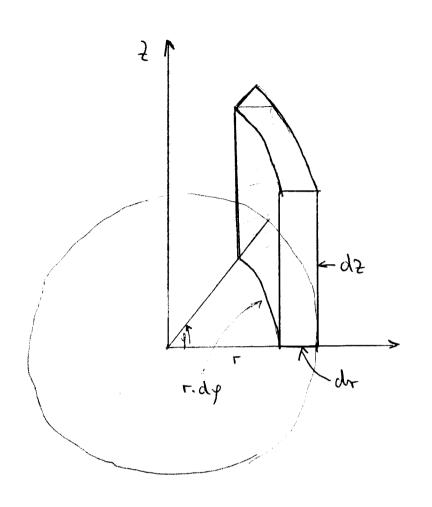
 $= \frac{v_{x}(x+dx,...)-v_{x}(x,...)}{dx}+()+()$ 

 $\frac{dx_1dy_1dz_20}{dx_1dz_20} \frac{3x}{3x_1} + \frac{3x_2}{3x_2} + \frac{3z_2}{3x_2} =: dir r^2(z, t)$  Diverginz

By:  $\vec{V} = (x. \sin y, \frac{x+y^2}{2}, e^{x+y-2})$  $\text{div } \vec{v} = \sin y + \frac{2y}{2} - e^{x+y-2}$ 

#### Betraditura in altomativen hoordinaten

Zylinderkoordinaten.



div v (+1912) = >

$$=\frac{1}{r}\left[\frac{v_r(r+dr_{1},...)(r+dr_{r})-v_r(r_{r},...)_r}{dv}\right] \rightarrow \frac{1}{r}\frac{2}{3r}(rv_r)$$

analog für andere Seiten

### Bop. Tectusse bein Unrilven



 $\vec{v} = f(t)\vec{e},$   $\vec{v} = f(t)\vec{e},$   $\vec{v} = div \vec{v} = 0$ 

J=0.3 Massenstran

From j , Dichte e übertragbar unt beliebige Sachverhalle Wenn Erhaltungssatz: div j + e = 0

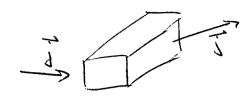
7 B bei ladung Wenn Ladung au den kondensator strömt, nimmt die Ladungsdichte im kondensator entsprechend ab

" kontinuiteits gleichung"

. Erhaltungssatz für Ströme; gilt, venn Erhaltungssatz tir entepr. Größe gilt

Aussicht: & [divi+é] = ... 7 => Gans'sche Satz

## Gauß'sche Integralsate

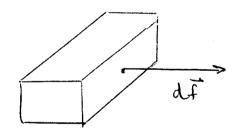


Divergez = Queldichte - Netto-Ergebigleit

 $\operatorname{div} \vec{j}(\vec{r}) = \frac{\partial i_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial i_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial i_z}{\partial z}$  in hart. Loordinaten

= \frac{1}{2} \frac{9}{1} (+ i) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} in \frac{9}{2} in \frac{5}{2} \left\land. \text{ food.}

dir = Sidf



i) df I auf der Fläche

ii) ldf | = Flächeninhalt | Normalen

iii) df Zeigt nach außen

velster

=> j. df = homponente von j, die durch die Fläche wachan Ben Stromt

& = Integral über die Oberfläche

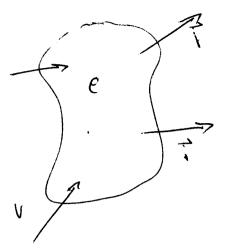
nur außere Oberflächen bleibenübrig! > (dir ) = 8 1 dt)

) div j du = 8 7 . df

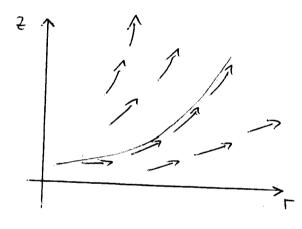
Beispiel (in Eglinderhoordinaten)  $\vec{j} = (r^2 \xi, 0, \xi^2 r) = r^2 \xi \cdot \vec{e}_r + 0 \cdot e_{\psi} + \xi^2 r \vec{e}_{\phi}$ div j=13 (r32) + 32 (22r) = 3r2 + 2r2 = 5r2 Beide Seiter des Ganpsschen auswerten a) Volumen integral 5.24 John John 12 = 107 12 = 5th Gescontergrebigheit 5) Oberflädmintegral Boden (2-0) -> j=0 2 th j. (0,0,1) + ... (mantel) 2m frdr. (12).r + 2m fzdz = 2m (3+2) = 5m hantel. \$\( (2,0,2^2) \cdot (2\pi d2,0,0) \) T=1 and name

de bit Eng : Par sind del de

# Kontinuitätsylvichung in differentieller Form



#### Stromlinien



Veltorfeld + Stromlinie

Wix brechnet man die

Strom linien?

$$S_{1}(L) = \frac{qL}{qS} = \frac{\Lambda^{2}}{\Lambda^{5}} = \frac{L_{5}S}{S_{5}L} = \frac{L}{S_{5}}$$

$$\frac{2}{2} = \frac{r}{dr} = \log r + \cos st.$$

-> Gedankenbahmen (Tibang)

#### Rotation

de State 3 Ableitungsbergriffe bei Veltorfunktionen

dir: veletor -> skalar

rot: veltor > veltor

grad : shalar > veletor

Veletorgradient: reletor -> Veletor

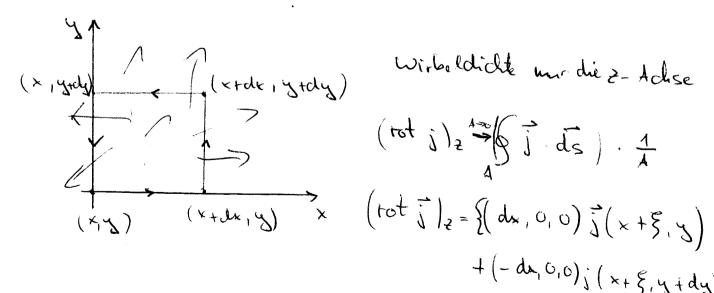
Bozeichnung Rotation

rot j Dentsch

curly Englisch

Rotation = " Wirbeldichte"

Achse wird vergegeben, wieriel wirbelt das Feld un chèse Achse



$$= \frac{9^{\times}}{9!^{2}} - \frac{9^{\%}}{9!^{\times}}$$

=> 2 - Nomponente berechnet, andere durch zyhlisches Urtanschen tot 
$$\vec{j} = \left\{ \frac{\partial iz}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial iy}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial ix}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial iz}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial ix}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial ix}{\partial y} \right\}$$

Weiner Bruder von Jangs: Stokescher Seitz

$$C = \begin{cases} 5 & -ds = 5 \text{ tot } \vec{j} \cdot d\vec{f} \\ \vec{k} & -ds = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$S = 5 \quad (\vec{k} \cdot \vec{k} \cdot \vec{k}) = 5 \quad (\vec{k} \cdot \vec{k}) =$$

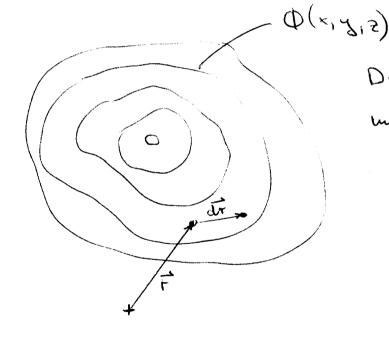
$$\sum_{i} (ret_{i}^{2})_{s} \cdot A_{i} = \sum_{i} 6_{i}^{2} \cdot ds$$

## Udh. Rotation

Stollesdar Sutz

- Notation über eine geschlossing Fläche ist Null

## Gradient

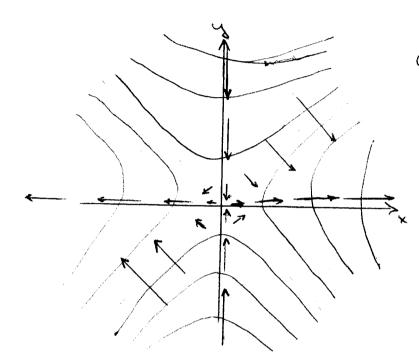


Der Gradient gibt Richtung und Stärke des Anstigs an.

 $\frac{dy}{dx} = (dx, dy, dz)$   $= (\frac{3x}{3\phi} + \frac{3y}{3\phi} + \frac{3z}{3\phi}) \cdot dz$   $= (\frac{3x}{3\phi} + \frac{3y}{3\phi} + \frac{3z}{3\phi}) \cdot dz$   $= (\frac{3x}{3\phi} + \frac{3y}{3\phi} + \frac{3z}{3\phi}) \cdot dz$ 

d = grade-tr

Höhanlimien (Äquipotentiallimien)



Gradien tenlinien stellen Sentered ant den Höbenlinien

Gradienten:

" Feldlinien"

Feldlinin als y= y(x) bastimmen  $y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} - \frac{y}{x}$ 

$$(3)\frac{dy}{y} = -\frac{dx}{x} \implies \log y = -\log x + \cos x$$

$$\implies y = \frac{C}{x}$$

1 px = part. Able hung

#### Boweis, dass Höhen- und Feldlinien I stehen

" Orthogonal - Trajektorien"

and

Wenn di längsder Höhenlime liegt, dann ist dø = 0 0 = grad f. dr.

## Gradient in Zylinderkoordinaten

do = grado di

( boordina temma bhangia)

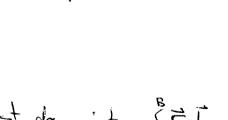
$$\phi = \phi(r, \rho, z)$$

$$d\phi = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r} dr + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \varphi} d\varphi + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \varphi} dz$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 grad  $\phi = \left(\frac{34}{27}, \frac{1}{7}, \frac{36}{27}, \frac{34}{32}\right)$ 

#### Potential

Sids ist vom Wege mabhängig



-F. ds: Warn Fein Kraftfeld ist, dann ist - SF de chie auf dem Weg von O nach Rycleistete Årbeit

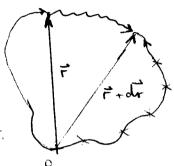
Venn & gegeben als Potential des Vektorfedes i (F), dann gilt i j = - grad de serveis.

$$d\phi = \phi(\vec{r} + d\vec{r}) - \phi(\vec{r}) = \text{grad} \phi \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\vec{r} + d\vec{r}} d\vec{s} + \int_{0}^{\vec{r} + d\vec{r}} d\vec{s} = -\int_{0}^{\vec{r} + d\vec{r}} d\vec{s}$$

$$= -\int_{0}^{\vec{r} + d\vec{r}} d\vec{s} + \int_{0}^{\vec{r} + d\vec{r}} d\vec{s} = -\int_{0}^{\vec{r} + d\vec{r}} d\vec{s}$$

Potential ex dam, wenn heine Bation vorhanden ist.



Es sei & gegeben, und es sci j = - grad & cin Volktorfeld,

dann ist die Rotation von jickentisch Null, dem vot grad =0

rot j = (\frac{\f

$$\frac{1}{2} = -\left(\frac{9^{\times}}{9^{\circ}}, \frac{9^{\circ}}{9^{\circ}}, \frac{9^{\circ}}{9^{\circ}}\right)$$

$$tot grad \phi = \left(\frac{3732}{3^24} - \frac{3532}{34}\right) \dots = \left(0,0,0\right)$$

div tot j

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} + \dots + = 0 \implies \text{ withell haben being Quellen}$$

<sup>1)</sup> M: Hewert sets der Integral rechnung

#### Veltor potential

Jedes quellentreie Vektorteldilässt sich als Rotation. oder Wirbel, eines anderen Vektorteldes Adarstellen. A heißt das Vektorpotential von j.

S rot \$\lambda df = \phi ds

frot Add = 0 = Sdiv rot Add

~ dir not \$ €0

rot grad  $\phi = 0$  I want rot j = 0 dann ist j = q rad  $\phi$  möglich  $\phi = \phi + C$  ist and möglich dir rot  $\vec{a} = 0$ 

Satz: Wenn dir j = 0 dann I & sodass j = rot à

Ben... A sate = 80, f(x,y,z), g(x,y,z)}

Lot  $a_1 = \left\{ \frac{95}{94} - \frac{97}{93} + \frac{97}{93} + \frac{97}{94} \right\} = \left( \frac{97}{97}, \frac{97}{93}, \frac{75}{75} \right)$ 

3(x,2,3) = ) g/x,2,3x+8(215)

+ (x1215) = - (35(x12)gx + 6(215)

gir: - 5 - 32 = - 2 gr ( 35 ( x 25) + 3 gr ( x 25) ) + 35 0 - 3 8

div j = 3x jx + 3x jx + 3z jz = 0

9x = 9x + x(8'5) + 95 6 - 91 x

] = rot 2 2 div = 0

å heißt Veletorpotantial von j

Womm nan å durch å + grad y ersetzt, dam åndert sich j nicht weil j = vol (å + grad y) = vol å ist wegen tot grad y = o für bel. y

Baispiel

$$\int_{x} \frac{9^{5}}{9} \left( -\frac{9^{4}}{9} a^{2} - \frac{5}{9} a^{2} \right) = x_{5} \left( \frac{5}{x_{5}} - \frac{5}{x_{5}} \right) = x_{5} \left( \frac{3}{4} - \frac{5}{5} \right) = x_{5} \left( \frac{3}{4} - \frac{5}{4} \right) = x_{5} \left( \frac{3}{4} - \frac{5}$$

 $\frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial t} + (\vec{v} \cdot \text{grad}) \vec{v}$ 

Beh.: (v grad) = -v x rotv + 2 grad +2

Barreis für siste Komponente

 $+ r^{2} \sqrt{3} r^{2} + r^{2} \cdot \frac{9^{2}}{9^{2}} r^{2} + r^{2}$ 

 $= \frac{1}{2} \left( \operatorname{grad} v^2 \right)_{x} - \operatorname{v}_{x} \left( \operatorname{rot} v \right)_{2} + \operatorname{v}_{2} \left( \operatorname{rot} v \right)_{x}$   $= \frac{1}{2} \left( \operatorname{grad} v^2 \right)_{x} - \left( \overrightarrow{v} \times \operatorname{rot} \overrightarrow{v} \right)_{x}$ 

#### Divergenz des gradiente-laplace Op.

$$\delta_{x} := \frac{\delta_{x}}{\delta}$$

dir grad & = dir (dxt, dyt, dzt)

$$\Delta \phi := \partial_x^2 \phi + \partial_y^2 \phi + \partial_z^2 \phi$$

laplace - Operator

Δφ =0 ⇒ Laplace Gleichung

Weiterfuhrung Euler-Gleichung-

Euler: e dit = f = [grad (egz) bew-e grad (qz)]-grade e (3+ - v x rot v + ½ grad v2) + e grad g2 + grad p = 0

Stationare Strömung JE = 0

Wirbelfreie Strömung: votif = 0

in how pressible Fl. e = const

hassamhalt.

hontimuitätsgleichung Dichte e Kontinuitätsglichung

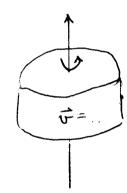
Nassanstrom j = er é + div (er) = 0 => dir r = 0

Bernoulli  $e^{\frac{2}{9}} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{9} = 0$   $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{9$ 

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + q^2 + \frac{p}{e} = const = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{p}{e}$$

$$b(s) = b + 6ds + \frac{5}{6} \left( \frac{do_s}{m_s} - \frac{d_s(s)}{m_s} \right)$$

Zu Aufg. 9



rotation versalwindst wicht!

Theo 1.M.04

$$\frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial t} - \vec{v} \times vot \vec{v} + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{grad} \vec{v}^2 + g_2 + \frac{\operatorname{grad} \vec{p}}{e} = 0 \quad (1) \quad \text{Villar}$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{e}}{\partial t} + \operatorname{div}(\vec{e} \vec{v}) = 0 \quad (2) \quad \text{Shalar} \quad - \quad + Größe$$

$$e = const. 5. Größe$$

#### einfache Fälle.

i) wirbelfrei und quellantrei  
rot 
$$\vec{v} = 0$$
 div  $\vec{v} = 0$   
 $\vec{v} = \text{grad} \phi$  div grad  $\phi = \Delta \phi = 0$ 

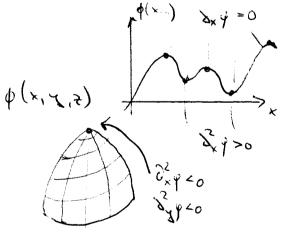
ii) wirbelfrei aber mit Quellen behaftet  
rot 
$$\vec{v} \equiv 0$$
  
 $\vec{v} = q \text{rad} \phi$  div grad  $\phi = \text{Quellen} \Rightarrow \Delta \phi = q (\vec{r}, t)$  Poissongl.

Betrachtung der Laplace - Gleichung

$$\frac{9x_5}{9_5h} + \frac{9x_5}{9_5h} + \frac{95_5}{9_5h} = 0$$

$$\nabla \phi = 0$$

War  $\phi(x_1y_1z)$  eine Lsg rom  $\Delta \phi = 0$ im Gosict G ist, dann missen alle Extremente von g and dem Rand von G liegen



kugelsymmetrie für die laplace - Gleichung

$$\phi = \phi(L)$$
 :  $L = \sqrt{x_5 + x_5 + 5_5}$ 

$$\phi = \phi(\sqrt{x_5 + ?_5 + ?_5})$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \phi(r) = \phi'(r) \cdot \frac{x}{r}$$

$$\frac{\partial x^2}{\partial x^2} \phi(r) = \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} \left( \phi'(r) \stackrel{\neq}{\times} \right) = \phi''(r) \frac{r}{\times^2} + \phi'(r) \cdot \frac{r}{\sqrt{r}} - \phi'(r) \stackrel{\neq}{\times}^2 - \stackrel{\neq}{\times}$$

ebense für y und z

$$= \frac{9\frac{9}{5}}{35} \phi(x) + \frac{95}{95} \phi(x) + \frac{95}{95} \phi(x)$$

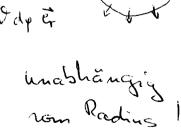
$$= \phi''(t) + \frac{3}{5} \phi'(t) - \phi'(t) \frac{7^{3}}{5}$$

Zugeloriqe Strömung:

$$=\left(-\frac{L_{5}}{P},0'0\right)$$

in hugelkoordinaten

Fluss durch eine lugelabertläche, Radius a



=> buellentreiheit ist tatsächlich gegeben dir v =0 im gunzen Raum außer bei r=0

- > Felderaugudar Punkt

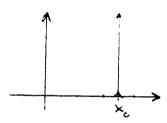
$$\Delta \phi = \operatorname{div} \vec{V} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } r \neq 0 \\ \infty & \text{for } r = 0 \end{cases} \approx \begin{cases} \binom{(3)}{r-\delta} \end{cases}$$

$$\left(\Delta_{r}^{1}\right) = e = \text{div grad } \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\Delta \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r_0}|} = -4 + S^{(3)}(\vec{r} - \vec{r_0})$$

#### Die Delter Funktion

Z(1) (x-x0)



$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - x_0) dx = 1 = \int_{x_0 - \varepsilon}^{x_0 + \varepsilon} \int_{x_0 - \varepsilon}^{x_0 + \varepsilon} dx$$

Familie der Ganß- Glochenhume,

als Boispiel für eine Funktion, bei der das Integral 1 wird Exhurs: ganpeschos Intogral

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{e^{-\lambda}(x-x_0)^2}^{+\infty} dx$$

$$T^{2} = \left(\int_{0}^{+\infty} dy e^{-y^{2}}\right)^{2} = \int_{0}^{+\infty} dy e^{-y^{2}} dx e^{-y^{2}}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx dy e^{-(x^{2}+y^{2})} = \int_{0}^{+\infty} dy \int_{0}^{+\infty} r dr e^{-y^{2}}$$

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} r dr dy e^{-y^{2}}$$

$$\overline{L}^2 = 2\pi \left[ \frac{-e^{-t^2}}{2} \right]^{\infty} = \pi \quad \sqrt{L} = \sqrt{\pi}$$

## handidat für Quell- und Wirbelfreie Strömung

stationär (dh. 
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \phi = 0$$
)

$$\frac{y^2}{2} + gz + \frac{p}{e} = \frac{p}{e}$$

Oberfläche: 
$$p = \hat{P}_{s}$$

$$z = \frac{P_{s} - \tilde{P}_{s}}{e_{g}} - \frac{v^{2}(x_{1}y_{s},z)}{7}$$

Rotations trèie, aber milt Quellen (rèce Strömung

(Beispiel)

div grad 
$$p = \frac{k^2 \sinh r}{r}$$

$$\phi = \phi(r)$$

$$\Delta \phi = \phi'' + \frac{2}{5} \phi' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \sin kr}$$

raton: 
$$\phi = -\frac{\sin kr}{r}$$
 $-\phi' = -k^2 \frac{\sin kr}{r} - 2k \frac{\cos kr}{r^2} + \frac{2 \sin kr}{r^3}$ 

$$\frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} + qrad(q)\vec{r}) + \frac{1}{e} qradp = 0 ; \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial t} + (\vec{v} \cdot qrad)\vec{v}$$
Flüssightiten:  $e = const$ 

$$\frac{1}{e} qradp = qrad \frac{e}{e}$$

ideales Gas 
$$P - e^{h}$$
;  $K = \frac{c_P}{c_V} = \frac{5}{3}$ ,  $\frac{7}{5}$ 

$$P = P(e) \quad \text{Grad}(p) = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x}, \dots, \dots\right) = P'(e) \cdot \text{grad}(p)$$

$$= \left(\frac{P'}{\partial x}, \dots, \dots\right) = P'(e) \cdot \text{grad}(p)$$

$$= \frac{1}{e} \quad \text{grad}(p) = \frac{P'(e)}{e} \cdot \text{grad}(p)$$

(Enthalpie)

W(e): grad w(e) = w'(e) grade

Bank w(e) so, dass w'(p) = 
$$\frac{P'(e)}{e}$$
 ist:

Also  $\frac{dw}{de} = \frac{1}{e} \frac{dp}{de} = \frac{1}{e} \frac{dp}{e}$   $\frac{1}{e} \frac{dp}{de}$ 

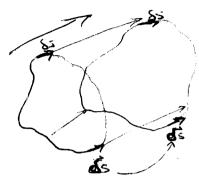
$$\frac{2.8.}{6}$$

$$\frac{1}{6} = 4.6 \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{1}{6}$$

#### Thompson: Estalting der Zighulation

ivem  $\frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \text{grad}[\text{iragendwas}], dann ist die tirkulation <math>\Gamma = S\vec{v}.d\vec{s}$  Zeitlich konstant!



die hure schwimmt mit der Strömmig mit und berändert Sichdabei Die Wirbel werden mitgenommen 1

$$\frac{d}{dt} \Gamma = \int \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} \cdot S\vec{s} + \int \vec{v} \cdot dt \cdot S\vec{s}$$

$$= \int \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} \cdot S\vec{s} + \int \vec{v} \cdot dt \cdot S\vec{s}$$

$$+ \int \vec{v} (\vec{v} | \vec{r} | t) - \vec{v} (\vec{r} + S\vec{s} | t)$$

$$- \frac{S\vec{v}}{d\vec{r}} \cdot S\vec{s}$$

$$+ \int \vec{v} (\vec{r} | \vec{r} | t) dt$$

$$+ \int \vec{v} (\vec{r} | \vec{r} | t) dt$$

 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{r_{1}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{r_{2}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{r_{2}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{r_{1}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{r_{2}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{r_{1}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{r_{2}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{r_{2}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{r_{1}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{r_{2}}} \frac{1$ 

dt \( = \frac{9 \, d\vec{v}}{\, dt} \) \( \frac{1}{\, dt} \) \( \f

$$\frac{d}{dt}\Gamma = 0$$

## Impulsarhaltung in Strömungen

e / j erhalten => c+div j = 0

Supuls ist erhalten |

Dichte der x- homponente des Impulses sui p (x)

dit

dit + grad (+ w) = 0 e + div (ev) = 0

Dichte des Impulsstromes "der Sorte" p (x) p(x) = p vx

 $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( e^{vx} \right) = - \operatorname{div}_{\delta}^{2(x)}$ 

 $= \int_{X} (e x_{x}) + g^{2}(e x_{x} x_{y}) + g^{2}(e x_{x} x_{z})$   $= \int_{X} (e x_{x}) + g^{2}(e x_{y}) + g^{2}(e x_{x} x_{z})$   $= \int_{X} (e^{2}(e^{2}x_{y}) + g^{2}(e^{2}x_{y}) + g^{2}(e^{2}x_{z})$   $= \int_{X} (e^{2}x_{y} + e^{2}x_{y} + e^{2}x_{z} + e^{2}x_{z})$   $= \int_{X} (e^{2}x_{y} + e^{2}x_{y} + e^{2}x_{z} + e^{2}x_{z})$   $= \int_{X} (e^{2}x_{y} + e^{2}x_{y} + e^{2}x_{z} + e^{2}x_{z})$   $= \int_{X} (e^{2}x_{y} + e^{2}x_{y} + e^{2}x_{z} + e^{2}x_{z})$   $= \int_{X} (e^{2}x_{y} + e^{2}x_{z} + e^{2}x_{z} + e^{2}x_{z})$   $= \int_{X} (e^{2}x_{y} + e^{2}x_{z} + e^{2}x_{z} + e^{2}x_{z})$   $= \int_{X} (e^{2}x_{y} + e^{2}x_{z} + e^{2}x_{z} + e^{2}x_{z})$   $= \int_{X} (e^{2}x_{y} + e^{2}x_{z} + e^{2}x_{z} + e^{2}x_{z})$   $= \int_{X} (e^{2}x_{y} + e^{2}x_{z} + e^{2}x_{z} + e^{2}x_{z})$   $= \int_{X} (e^{2}x_{y} + e^{2}x_{z} + e^{2}x_{z} + e^{2}x_{z})$   $= \int_{X} (e^{2}x_{y} + e^{2}x_{z} + e^{2}x_{z} + e^{2}x_{z})$   $= \int_{X} (e^{2}x_{y} + e^{2}x_{z} + e^{2}x_{z} + e^{2}x_{z})$   $= \int_{X} (e^{2}x_{y} + e^{2}x_{z}$ 

Vorschlag j; = ev; v; + p 8:1 2: j: = \( \frac{1}{2} \) \( \frac^ Hydranlischer Sprung

Impuls didte (") = pv.

g=udd: Impuls strondidte i jix sodass

de(") + dy jix = 0

 $\partial_{+}e^{(i)} = \partial_{+}(\rho v_{i}) = \dot{\rho} v_{i} + \rho \partial_{+} v_{i}$   $= -v_{i} \partial_{u}(\rho v_{u}) - (\rho v_{u})\partial_{u} v_{i} - \partial_{i}(\rho + \rho \phi)$  (Produbl regal)

= - du (e vi vu) = - du [e vi vu + Sin (p+e4)]

~ 1 in = 6 pi vk + Sik ( p+6 )

Games: S(e(i) + div j: = 0

dt Se(i) dW + Sj. - df = 0

Mussonerhable ry

e + div (ev) = 0

entweder e = cours

oder p = 0

dv: = dv: + vxdx v; = -di(p+pp)

Summe der

angarde: de p

# Analytische Funktionen in Komplexen

$$\omega = f(s)$$

Bop. 1

$$\omega = 2^2 \qquad 2 = x + iy$$

$$\omega = p + iy$$

$$p+i \Upsilon = (x+iy)^2 = x^2 + 2ixy$$
  
 $p=x^2-y^2; y=7xy$ 

$$\Delta \phi = 2 - 2 = 0$$

dis gilt für jede analytische Funktion Funktion geningt immer der Laplace - Gleichung!

$$\phi^2 - \gamma^2 = x ; \quad 2\phi\gamma = \gamma$$

$$\gamma = \frac{3}{2\phi} ; \qquad \gamma^2 - \frac{3}{14^2} = x$$

$$b_{S} - \frac{1}{2}b_{S} = x$$

$$\frac{3^2}{4\gamma^2} - \gamma^2 = x$$

$$\frac{y^{2}}{4+z^{2}} - y^{2} = x$$

$$\phi^{4} - x \phi^{2} - \frac{y^{2}}{4} = 0$$

$$\phi = \sqrt{\frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}}$$

.. y analog

$$\psi = \sin(2)$$

$$\phi + i \psi = \sin(x + i \psi)$$

$$= \sin(x) \cosh(y) + i \cos(x) \sinh(y)$$

$$\phi = \sin x \cosh y$$

$$\gamma = \cos x \sinh y$$

$$w = \log(2)$$

$$e^{\phi + i \gamma} = x + i \gamma$$

$$e^{\phi} \cos \gamma = x$$

$$e^{\phi} \sin \gamma = \gamma$$

$$\phi = \frac{1}{2} \log(x^2 + \gamma^2)$$

$$\gamma = Arctan(\frac{\pi}{x})$$

$$\frac{\partial^{k} \phi + i \partial^{k} \lambda}{\partial x^{k}} = \int_{0}^{\infty} (x + i \lambda)$$

$$g^{2}A = g^{2}\phi$$

$$g^{2}\phi = -g^{2}A$$

$$\int_{3}^{7} \phi = -9^{4} \times \lambda = -9^{4} \phi \qquad \forall \phi = 0$$

\$ sie ein Geschwindigheitspotential: v= grad = (dx \$, dy \$)

Veraleiche mit kontour-linien d= const

Alon 
$$0 = d\phi = \partial_x \phi dx + \partial_x \phi dy = (\partial_x \phi, \partial_y \phi) \cdot (\partial_x, \partial_y)$$

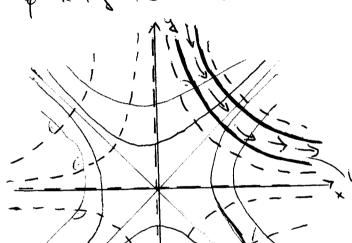
was ist mit grad y)

grad  $\gamma = (\partial_x \gamma, \partial_x \gamma) = (-\partial_x \phi, \partial_x \phi)$ 

grady grad = 0

war i = grad + dann sind y=const die Stromlinien

Brispid:  $w = 2^2$  $\phi = x^2 + y^2$   $\sqrt{y} = 2(x_1 - y)$ 



- 0 = const

--- y = coust

v2=4(x2+42)

banal:

Bernoulli 2+92+p=const

Oberfläche: p = const

 $S = \frac{\partial}{\nabla b} - \frac{\partial}{S(x_S^T d_S)}$ 

Variation von 2 mass blein Steiben!
(Näharung)

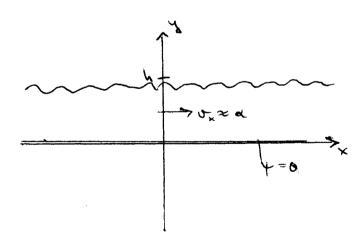
Walerung ist un bout volliert

#### Schwerewellen

Stromlinien: 4=0

$$\gamma = -\frac{\beta}{\alpha} \cos(kx) \sinh(kh) / 1 - \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \cosh(x) \cosh(kh)$$

$$\eta \approx -\frac{\beta}{\alpha} \cos kx \sinh(kh)$$



#### Wasserwellen

 $V = \sqrt{\frac{1}{k}} \tanh(hh) \quad k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$   $V = \sqrt{\frac{1}{k}} \tanh(hh) \quad k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$   $V = \sqrt{\frac{1}{k}} \tanh(hh) \quad k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$ 

w= x2 + B sinkz = p+ : 4

G= grad & , y = const => Stromlinian

p = ax + B sinkx coch ky

7= xy+B cox bx sinh ky

Stromlinie two 7 = x. h Cantal

ah = xy+Bcos(hx) sinh(hy)

Kleine Amplituden Back, Brinklich (4)

Ansatz y=h+n; yea1

ach = ach tan + B cos(ux) - sinh (kh + ky)

Sinh(kh+ky) > sinh(kh)+k cosh(kh)-y

6 = dy + B sinh (kh) cos (kx) + Bh² cosh (kh) y cos (kx)

 $\gamma = \frac{-\beta \sinh(kh) \cdot \cos(kx)}{\alpha + \beta h^2 \cosh(kh)} = -\beta \sinh(kh) \cdot \cosh(kx)$ 

beschoe bt die Oberfläche

= f(a)+f'(a) &

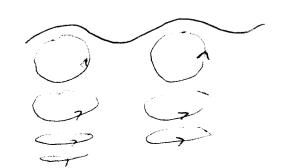
f(ate)

(Taylor)

Druck?

3-h- a sinhh coshx

v=grad p= (x+Bh cosh(x) cosh(hy), Bh sin(hy) sinh (hy))



Bernoulli: 
$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{P}{e} + g_{3} = const$$
 für Pruck

$$\frac{\beta}{2} = \frac{\alpha^2}{2} + \alpha \beta k \cosh(k) \cosh(ky) + \frac{\beta}{\rho} + g \cdot h + g \cdot \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \sinh(kh)$$

$$\cdot \cos(k) = \cosh(k) \cosh(ky) \cosh(ky) + \frac{\beta}{\rho} + \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \cdot h + g \cdot \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \cdot \sinh(kh)$$

Vercoratunger:

cosh 
$$(ky) = \cosh(kh + ky) = \cosh(ky + \alpha y)$$

const ist artiflet, when  $\alpha \beta k \cosh(kh) = \frac{\beta}{3\alpha} \sinh(kh)$ 
 $0 \ \alpha^2 = \frac{3}{k} \tanh kh$ 
 $0 \ \alpha^2 = \frac{3}{k} \tanh kh$ 

#### Schall

Enlaraglischung: e dit + aprad p = 0 (ohne Gravitation)

hort: de + div(ev) = 0 5 unbel annten misse bedient werden!

ideale Gasagliidung p=RT e vol = h = p = m

u=(0.T

1. Hamptsatz du = T.ds - p. olvai = Tds - upd (?)

wir forden ds = 0, sinnvall, de prozes isentropisch > reversibel  $T du = -\mu p d\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = \mu \frac{p}{e^2} de$   $C_p dT = \mu \frac{p}{e^2} de$ 

K:= Cp

R cod (P/e) = MP de

 $\Leftrightarrow \frac{c_{\nu}}{R} \left( \frac{dP}{de} - P \frac{de}{e^{2}} \right) = P \frac{de}{e^{2}}$ 

 $(=) (v \cdot \frac{dp}{p} = c_p \frac{de}{e}) = \frac{dp}{p} = x \frac{de}{e}$ 

Einschuls Thermodynamil (tür später)

Enthalpie h:= u+pv = u+npe

| dh = du + n de - ne de = n de | dh = n de = R de = R de = Corpe e

 $h = c_{\sigma}T + RT = (c_{\sigma} + R)T = c_{\rho}T$ 

F sei blein, Gliede höher als 1. Ordnung werden vernachlässigt P=Po+Sp, Sp sai klein

C=Po+Se, Se sei Whin

$$\Rightarrow 6\frac{94}{94} + 2\log 8b = 0$$
 (1)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial S_e}{\partial t} + \rho_o \operatorname{div} \vec{v} = 0 \qquad (7) \qquad \left| \frac{d\rho}{\rho} \right| = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial Se}{\partial t} + e \cdot div \vec{v} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial Se}{\partial t} = \frac{e_0}{up} \frac{\partial Se}{\partial t}$$

$$V = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot$$

=) 
$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} Sp - c^2 \Delta p = 0$$
 Wollengleidung

$$\frac{3^2}{5t^2} v_i - c^2 \Delta v_i = 0$$

#### Wellang leichung

=> (3 sung: 
$$P(x,t) = f(x-ct) + g(x+ct)$$

in oiner Dimension

$$\dot{p} = -c^2 p^n = 0$$
 (V)  
 $\dot{p} = c^2 p^n = 0$  (V)

$$(a) \quad (b) \quad (b) \quad (c) \quad (c)$$

mit der Lineausierung lächt der Schall unverfülscht weiter

Schallageschwindig heit luitet sich aus den thermodyn. Eigenschaften der Luft ab.

$$P[\vec{\tau}, t] = A \cdot e^{i\vec{k} \cdot \vec{\tau} - i\omega t}$$
;  $\vec{k} = (k_x, k_y, k_z)$  Wellenzahlvelter  $\vec{\tau} \rightarrow \vec{\tau} + \vec{\alpha}$ 

## Akustische Verschiebungen beim Donner

• Euler: 
$$e(\dot{v}+v\dot{v}')+p'=0$$
 (in times  $0$  in.)  $\Rightarrow \dot{v}+v\dot{v}'+e^{-v}$   
• Uant:  $e+e\dot{v}'+e^{i}\dot{v}$ 

$$\frac{e}{e} = \frac{1}{\lambda} h' \left( \text{Enthelpie} \right) - \frac{de}{e} = c \cdot dh \cdot \frac{1}{Rh}$$

$$\frac{e}{e} = c \cdot h \cdot \frac{1}{Rh} \cdot \frac{e}{e} = G \cdot h' \cdot \frac{1}{Rh}$$

Vermutung:

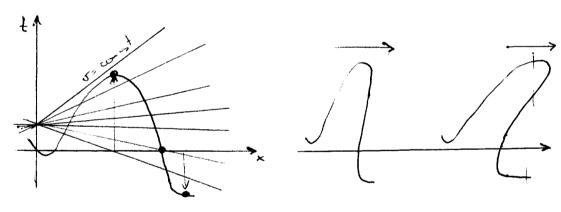
$$h = H(v) \Rightarrow h = H'v'$$
 $\Rightarrow h' + h'v' = 0$ 
 $A = H'v' + h'v' = 0$ 
 $A = H'v' + h'v' + h'v' = 0$ 
 $A = H'v' + h'v' + h'v' = 0$ 
 $A = H'v' + h'v' + h'v' = 0$ 
 $A = H'v' + h'v' + h'v' + h'v' = 0$ 
 $A = H'v' + h'$ 

( Aus Shidung obon :)

gesadt: v= v[x, 2]

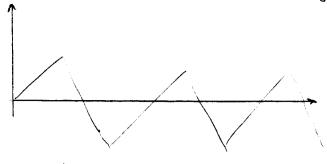
Suche linim with v = const:  $dx = -\frac{\dot{v}}{v'} = \alpha v + y$  (bastanter subst.)  $dx = -\frac{\dot{v}}{v'} = \alpha v + y$  (bastanter subst.)

>> => Linia mit == const sind alle geraden



Welle mässte eigentlich überkippen (aber math nicht nöglich) als gransfall wind der Abfall senkrecht -> Stoßwelle å berlippen wird durch dann nicht mehr vernoch lässig bare Neibung verlindent

#### Formerintegrale



=> Fourier\_ Peihe cos(wux), Sin(wux)

Wellenp

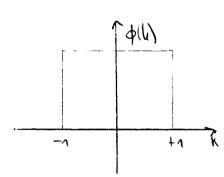
Wellenpaket passient das Medinm nicht unbeschadet

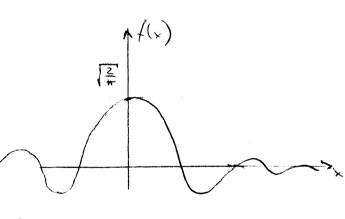
Fourierintogral: f(x)=15 \$(k) eikx dk

$$\phi(b) = \begin{cases} 1, \text{ were } |b| \leq 1\\ 0, \text{ Sensot} \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{ikx} dk = \sqrt{\frac{e^{ikx}}{\sqrt{2\pi}}} \frac{e^{ikx}}{ikx} = \sqrt{\frac{e^{ikx}}{\sqrt{2\pi}}} \frac{e^{ikx}}{ix}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \frac{\sin x}{x}$$





je breiter o(h), desto schmaler f(k) => "rezipiches Gitter"

ungehehrt  $\phi(k) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-ikx} dx$ 

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{ik(x-y)} dk = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dk \left( \cosh(x-y) + i \sin k(x-y) \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{-\infty} dk \cos k(x-y)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dk \cos k(x-y)$$

$$=\frac{-\lambda}{i2-\epsilon}=\frac{\xi^2+\epsilon^2}{\xi^2+\epsilon^2}=\frac{\xi^2+\epsilon^2}{\xi^2+\epsilon^2}+\frac{\xi^2+\epsilon^2}{\xi^2+\epsilon^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mathcal{E} \cdot \mathcal{E} \cdot du}{\mathcal{E}^2 + \mathcal{E}^2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{du}{1 + u^2} = \pi = Archan$$

#### Elethodynamile

; 
$$e = el$$
 ladmysdidte  
 $\vec{D} = el$  Felddidte

"el. Ladurage sind die Que Clan des el. Feldes"

"nagnetfeld hat beine Quellan -> Feldlinien misson Geschlossan sein

Verknipfung Mag. und El.

Indultion: tot 
$$\vec{E} = -\vec{R}$$

("Gitt dune Draht und
Voltmeter")

is 
$$D = EEEE$$

lading bratt => F= m.a.

Showarum erzengen Felder breithe?

Esind night nur Papartionalitäts.

bonstantu

Short 
$$\vec{H} = \vec{j}$$
 for  $\vec{j} = 0$ 

The three posets:  $\vec{e} + di\vec{v} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{e} = 0$ 

Exhaltenegosets:  $\vec{e} + di\vec{v} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{e} = 0$ 

Ladding shilts dir the side wield and my shifting how well. the rot  $\vec{H} = di\vec{v} = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{e} = 0$ 

For  $\vec{H} = \vec{j} + \vec{0}$ 

O =  $di\vec{v} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{0} \Rightarrow$ 

> Von sequenten

1.) Slatik 
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \equiv 0$$

=> In statischen Fall authoppelmel. und mag. Felder Elektrostatik Magneto-Quasichatik

rot == 0 => ] d mist == - grad d

dir (EE gradt) = e Cymudgleichung dar Elektrostatik E Si Stückweise Konstant

E=1 E=7 C-?!

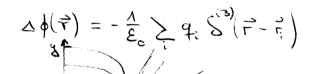
in jeden Stück: div grad p = - e EE

 $\Delta \phi = -\frac{e}{\epsilon \epsilon}$  Poissongleidung

#### = e ktrostatik

$$\overrightarrow{D} = \overrightarrow{D} = 23 = \overrightarrow{D} = 23 = 25$$

$$\Delta \phi = -\frac{e}{\epsilon \epsilon_o}$$



Inthumzvorgong

Methode der Spiegelladungen:

$$\phi(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 \sqrt{(x-\alpha)^2 + y^2}} - \frac{q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 \sqrt{k(\alpha)^2 + y^2}} & \text{wenn} > 0 \end{cases}$$

Elektrisches Feld: E = -grad &

$$\vec{E} = \frac{q}{4\pi \varepsilon} \left( \frac{(\chi - \alpha)}{\sqrt{(\chi - \alpha)^2 + 3^2}} - \frac{\chi + \alpha}{\sqrt{(\chi + \alpha)^2 + 3^2}} \right) \frac{q}{\sqrt{\chi + \alpha}} - \frac{q}{\sqrt{\chi + \alpha}} \right)$$

Vosteilung der neg Ladurgen auf der Plate?

$$\vec{D}(0,3) = \varepsilon \vec{E}(0,3) \quad \text{unstatiqueid}$$

$$\| e_F = D_{2n} = -\frac{q \cdot \alpha}{2\pi k \sqrt{\alpha^2 + \alpha^2}}$$

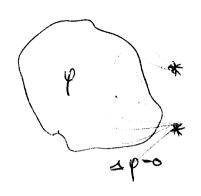
Discolination

$$\begin{array}{lll}
\Delta \phi = 0 & \phi = -\frac{q}{\epsilon_0} & \phi = -$$

$$q''\left(1+\frac{1}{\epsilon}\right)=2q$$

$$q''=\frac{2\epsilon}{\epsilon+1}q$$

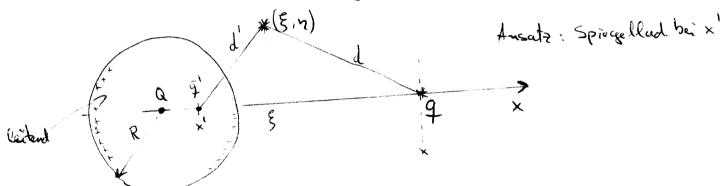
$$q' = q'' - q = \frac{\epsilon - 1}{\epsilon + 1} q$$



Normal language von D statig, od. Sprung autspr.
Ladungsdichte

Tangentialbomp von E sind staties

Spiegelladungen an der hugeloberfläche



$$\Delta \phi = -q S^{(3)}(\vec{r} - (x, 0, 0)) \cdot \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \tag{1}$$

$$\phi = const$$
 aut der hugelobertläde

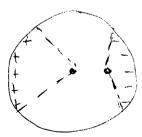
$$4 \overline{v} \mathcal{E}_{0} \phi \left( \text{lungel} \right) = \frac{q}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{x^{2} + R^{2}}{x^{2}} - 2\xi}} + \frac{q'}{\sqrt{x'}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{x'^{2} + R^{2}}{x'} - 2\xi}} = 0 \quad \forall \xi$$
 $d.h. \quad \xi' + y^{2} = R^{2}$ 

Zusätzlich.

Q in der nitte der lugel: Freier Param.

Isoliste knogel (mit Speuntladung o) (dh. isolist ant goliongt)

Unterschied Theorie u. Experiment.



Im Experiment gilt es ladungstremung

Ledungsdichte bestimmen Distout mität von dan der Oberfläche ausmatzn

P = Dround = Dad = 
$$-\frac{1}{4\pi}$$
 grad  $\phi$ .  $\dot{\xi}$ 

=  $-\frac{\Lambda}{4\pi} \left( \frac{\partial \dot{\varphi}}{\partial \xi}, \frac{\partial \dot{\varphi}}{\partial \eta}, 0 \right)$ ,  $\left( \cos \frac{1}{3} \vec{x} \sin \frac{1}{3} \vec{y}, 0 \right)$ 

=  $-\frac{\Lambda}{4\pi} \left( \frac{\partial \dot{\varphi}}{\partial \xi}, \frac{\partial \dot{\varphi}}{\partial \eta}, 0 \right)$ .  $\left( \frac{\xi}{\xi^2 + \eta^2}, \frac{\eta}{\xi^2 + \eta^2}, 0 \right)$ 

lie feet  $\phi(\xi, \eta)$ 

andere Möglichheit. Winkel of Deibehalten

# In hugelbookingten - hugelfläden fun Women

$$\Delta \phi = 0 \implies \text{dir grad } \phi$$

$$\Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial v^2} + \cot \vartheta \frac{\partial}{\partial v} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \vartheta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} \right) \text{ in lugelhoosed.}$$

$$\delta = \delta (r, \vartheta)$$

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Produktansatz Eur Variablentrennung:  $\phi(r, \vartheta) = R(r) f(\vartheta)$ 

$$r^{2} \frac{\Delta \phi}{\phi} = r^{2} \frac{R'' + \frac{2}{r} R'}{R} + \frac{4^{r} + \cot \vartheta f'}{f} \stackrel{!}{=} 0$$

r2R"+2+R'+2R=0 (1)

$$f'' + \cot \vartheta f' - \lambda f = 0 \quad (z) \text{ legadre}$$

$$f(\vartheta) = P(\cos(\vartheta)) \longrightarrow P(x)$$

$$0. \pi \in \mathcal{C} \quad x = \cos(\vartheta) \text{ subst}$$

$$f'(v) = P' \sin v$$

$$f''(v) = P' \sin^2 v - P' \cos v$$

hine q-Abh.!

$$P^{i}(x)(\Lambda-x^{2}) - P^{i}(x) \times - P^{i}(x) \times - \lambda P[x] = 0$$

$$(\Lambda-x^{2}) P^{i}(x) - 2x P^{i}(x) - 2P[x] = 0 \quad \text{leagurder} - Dayl$$

Potenzieihen an satz.

$$P(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$$

a, a, aind Parameter (vorgegeben)

 $x^{n} = -a_{n} n(n-1) + a_{n+2} (n+2)(n+1) - 2na_{n} - 2a_{n} = 0 \quad \forall n$ 

-> Retursionstormel

 $a_{n+2} = \frac{u(n-1)+2n+2}{(n+1)(n+2)} a_n = \frac{u(n+1)+2}{(n+1)(n+2)} a_n$ 

 $P(\pm 1) \stackrel{?}{=} > \infty \qquad \qquad x \to \infty : \quad \alpha_{n+2} = \alpha_n \implies P(x) = (\alpha_0 + \alpha_1 x) \sum_{x \to n} x^{2n}$ 

 $= \frac{\alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \chi}{1 - \chi^2}$ 

 $a_0 = 1$ ,  $a_1 = 0$ ,  $\lambda = -l(l+1)$ ; logerade

a,=1, a=0, 1=-l(l+1); lungerade

=> Potenzie he bricht ab => legendre polynome

$$\nabla \phi = \nabla \phi(\omega) = \nabla \left( \mathcal{L}(\omega) + (2) \right)$$

$$\Delta = \frac{3^{2}}{3^{2}} + \frac{2}{5} \frac{3^{2}}{5} + \frac{7}{10} \left( \frac{3^{2}}{3^{2}} + \cot 3 \frac{3}{9} + \frac{5^{2}}{10^{2}} + \frac{3^{2}}{3^{2}} \right)$$

$$P_{e}(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \alpha_{i}^{(i)} x^{i}$$

$$P_{\ell}(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} a_j^{(k)} x^j$$

$$a_{3+2} = \frac{j(j+1) - \ell(\ell+1)}{(j+1)(j+2)} a_j^{(k)}$$
Integrationshout

Ausatz:

$$R_{\ell}(r) = \alpha \cdot r^{\ell} + \frac{b}{r^{\ell+1}}$$

$$\Phi_{\ell}(r, v) = \mathcal{R}_{\ell}(r) P_{\ell}(\cos \vartheta) = \left(\alpha_{\ell} r^{\ell} + \frac{b_{\ell}}{r^{\ell+1}}\right) P_{\ell}(\cos \vartheta)$$

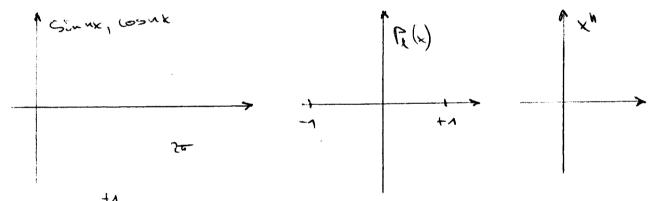
$$\psi(r, \vartheta) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left( a_k r^k + \frac{b_k}{r^{k+1}} \right) P_k \left( \cos \vartheta \right)$$

### Leagndre - Polynome

Po, Pr, Po, Po

			٠.		
					Reh - Formed
L.	می	CL,	<u>در</u>	az /	(x)
ن	$\langle A \rangle$	0	Ö	0 '	Λ
1	(0)		Ö	0	*
2	<u> </u>	0	-3	0	1-3×2
3		(1)	Ò	-3	x-53x3

Fourierreihen & leagudre polyname (> Taylorpolynome



Beh.: SP(x) Ph(x) dx = Zl+1 Se, 4

Similar F(cos of)

A du Flu

1= ccs J dx=-sin JdJ

analog für Po > Selbes Eregomis

$$\left[ \ell(\ell+1) - \ell(\ell+1) \right] \int_{\ell} \ell \ell = 0$$

I legendre-Polyname sond paarneise orthogonal in Sinne der cletinierten Metrik

#### Ettengende des legendre Polynome

Grandt ist eine Funtion F(x, z) mit der Eigenschaft

$$F(x,z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P_n(x) z^n$$
 " Exercycle d. L.P."

Normierung:  $P_{\epsilon}(\Lambda) = \Lambda \cdot P_{\epsilon}(-\Lambda) = (-\Lambda)^{\ell}$ 

Beh. Log afallt die gesudte Eigenschaft

$$\frac{B_{\text{em.}}}{F(x_{2})} = f(w)$$

$$9^{xx}t = 45_5t_n$$
 $9^{55}t(n) = 5t_1 + 4(5-x)_5t_n$ 
 $9^{54}t(n) = 5(5-x)_1$ 

$$= 5t_{11}(v + 55 - 5x5) + 3t_{1} = 5t_{11} \cdot m + 3t_{1} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{nm}{v} - \frac{5}{2} \frac{nm}{v} = 0$$

$$= t_{11}(5_{5} - x_{5}5_{5} + 5_{1} - 55_{2}x + 5_{5}x_{5}) + 65_{5}t_{1}$$

$$= t_{11}(5_{5} - x_{5}5_{5} + 5_{1} - 55_{2}x + 5_{5}x_{5}) + 65_{5}t_{1}$$

$$(v - x_{5}) t_{5} + t_{1} + t_{1}x5_{5}t_{1} + t_{1}x5_{5}t_{1} + t_{1}(5 - x)t_{1} + 55(5t_{1} + t_{1}(5 - x)5t_{1}) = 0$$

$$(v - x_{5}) t_{5} + t_{1}x5_{5}t_{1} + t_{1}x5_{5}t_{1} + t_{1}(5 - x)t_{1} + 55(5t_{1} + t_{1}(5 - x)5t_{1}) = 0$$

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$$(v - x_{5}) t_{5} + t_{1}x5_{5}t_{1} + t_{1}(5 + t_{1})t_{1} + 55(5t_{1} + t_{1}(5 - x)5t_{1}) = 0$$

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$$(v - x_{5}) t_{5} + t_{1}x5_{5}t_{1} + t_{2}x5_{5}t_{1} + t_{1}x5_{5}t_{1} + t_{1}x5_{5}t_{1} + t_{1}x5_{5}t_{1} + t_{1}x5_{5}t_{1} + t_{2}x5_{5}t_{1} + t_{1}x5_{5}t_{1} + t_{2}x5_{5}t_{1} + t_{2}x5_{5}$$

$$E(x^{15}) = \frac{\sqrt{1+5_{3}-5 \times 5_{1}}}{\sqrt{1+5_{3}-5 \times 5_{1}}} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b_{k}(k) S_{k}$$

a

$$\Delta \phi = 0$$

$$\phi = \phi(r, \vartheta)$$

$$\phi = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \left( a_{l} r^{l} + \frac{b_{l}}{r^{l} H} \right) P_{l} \left( \cos \vartheta \right)$$

$$P_{\ell} = \sum_{j=0}^{\ell} \alpha_{j}^{(j)} \times j$$

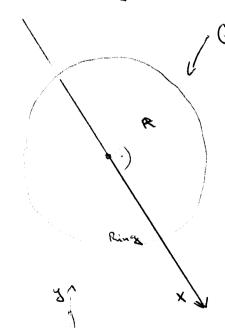
$$P_{\ell} = \sum_{j=0}^{\ell} \alpha_{j}^{(j)} \times \delta \qquad \alpha_{j+2}^{(l)} = \frac{j(j+\lambda)-l(l+\lambda)}{(j+\lambda)(j+2)} \alpha_{j}^{(l)}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+2^2-2x^2}} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P_k(x) \, \xi^k : P_k(A) = 1$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} dx P_{\ell}(x) P_{m}(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{wern } l \neq m \\ \frac{2}{2l+1} & \text{wern } l = m \end{cases}$$

Abronowitz/Stegun

Anwendung der Legendre-Polignons : él Pot. von Ring



El Polantial im Ramm?

b(x) = Q 4 TE R + x T Lösung als Entwicklung in huge It ( a charfunktion Spezialisiant für die Achse P. (1050) =1

Richt ax in Nahbereich! kicht le /x l+1 im Fembereich)

$$\phi(x) = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon \sqrt{R^2 + x^2}} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon R} \sqrt{1 + (\frac{x}{\epsilon})^2} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon R} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} {-\frac{1}{2} \choose i} (\frac{x}{R})^{2i}$$

=) 
$$a_e = \begin{cases} 0, \text{ wern } l \text{ uncyrade} \\ \frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon_0 R} \begin{pmatrix} -1/2 \\ i \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{R^{2i}}, \text{ wern } l = 2i \end{cases}$$

Far kline 
$$r(r \in R)$$
 ist
$$\phi(r, t) = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon} \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{2}\right) \frac{P_{2e}(\cos c)}{R^{2l+1}}$$

· Für großex:

$$\phi(x) = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon x^{1/4}} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon} = \frac{10}{4\pi\epsilon} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \frac{x^{2}3^{1/4}}{R^{2}3^{1/4}} ; \alpha_{R} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow R$$

 $4\pi \varepsilon d = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{0}^{2} \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) dz = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 

$$\phi(x, \theta) = \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left( -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2k} \right) \frac{R^{2k} \cdot P_{2k}(\infty, \theta)}{r^{2k+1}}$$

## Magneto-Statik

$$\frac{\partial t}{\partial t} = 0$$
 (Quasi)

dir 
$$\vec{D} = 0$$
  
rot  $\vec{E} = 0$   
 $\vec{E} = -9$  rad of  $0$ 

$$\overrightarrow{H} = H(r) \overrightarrow{e}_{p}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi r}$$

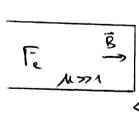
$$= \frac{1}{2\pi r$$

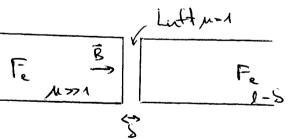
$$I = \int_{0}^{2\pi} ds \ H(r) = 2\pi r \ H(r)$$



3 Toroidale Spule 3 + Eisenkem mit Luft gradt Stolles

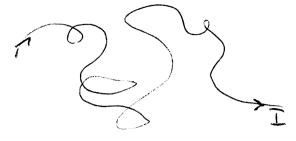
$$N.T = H - e \Rightarrow H = \frac{n.T}{l}$$





dir B=0 & Bromal ist staticy rot H = 0 & Humantial ist statics

# Beliebige Stromverteilung



Biot-Savartsches Gosetz

div B=0 ~ B= rot A (A Vehter potential)

tot  $\vec{H} = rot \vec{R} = i \rightarrow vot rot \vec{A} = Moi$ 

restrot = graddir -  $\Delta$  mit  $(\Delta \vec{A})_i = \Delta A_i$  in Kart. Koord.

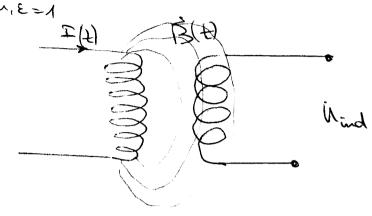
Conlombidning dir A = 0

möglich, da:  $\vec{B} = rot (\vec{A} + qrad +) = div \vec{A} + \Delta + \Delta + \vec{A}' \sim \Delta + = -div \vec{A}$ 

ムオールる

 $\Delta A := -M_0 \Delta i$   $A := -M_0 \Delta i$  A

#### Luass - Stationar



$$\vec{B} = \frac{M_0}{4\pi} \int_{\Gamma} d^3 \vec{r} d^3 \vec{r}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Uind} = -\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int d\vec{r} \cdot \text{rot} \left( \frac{\dot{s}(\vec{r}',t)}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|} \right) d^3r' = -\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \int d\vec{r} \cdot \frac{\dot{s}(\vec{r}',t)}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|} d\vec{r} d^3r \\ &= \frac{\mu_0 \dot{T}}{4\pi} \int d\vec{r} \cdot \frac{d\vec{r}}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|} = \mu_{ind} = -L_{i2} \dot{T} \end{aligned}$$

Selbstindultion: Wind = -LT

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{E} + \operatorname{div} \vec{A} = -\operatorname{div} \operatorname{quod} \phi = -\Delta \phi \implies \Delta \phi = 0$$

$$\Delta \phi = 0$$

$$\Delta \phi = 0$$



& Keine Maxima in Gebiet! Rand wird ausgodehat, Felder nehmen dann auf der Rand

$$\frac{A}{L^2} = \mu_0 \sigma \frac{A}{T} \qquad T = \mu_0 \sigma L^2$$

$$\sigma = 6.10^{7} \frac{A}{Vm}$$

$$\Rightarrow B = \frac{4\pi}{\sqrt{6}} \left( \frac{(-1)^{2}}{(-1)^{2}} \times \frac{1}{2} (\frac{1}{2})^{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}$$

Biet-Savart

alternation im spezialfall: Strom im Draht

$$\vec{j}(\vec{r}') d^3 \vec{r}' = \vec{L} \cdot ds$$
 beu  $\vec{j}(\vec{r}') d^3 \vec{r}' = \vec{L} \cdot \vec{kr}'$ 

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} dq = I$$

$$\vec{B} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int \frac{(\vec{r} - \vec{r}') \times d\vec{r}'}{(\vec{r} - d\vec{r}')^3}$$

Fig. bard.

$$F' = (0,0,2)$$
 $F' = (0,0,2)$ 
 $F' = (0,0,0)$ 
 $F' = (0,0,0)$ 

$$\begin{vmatrix} e_r & e_{\gamma} & e_{\xi} \\ -a & 0 & \xi \\ 0 & ad \phi & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \left( -a_{\xi} d_{\gamma}, 0, -a_{\xi} d_{\gamma} \right)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} e_{\chi} & e_{\chi} & e_{\xi} \\ -accept & accept &$$

$$\phi(\vec{r}) = \int \frac{e(\vec{r})}{4\pi\epsilon |\vec{r} - \vec{r}|} d^3r \quad \text{inflow non } \Delta \phi = -\frac{e}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$(\Rightarrow) \frac{e(\vec{r}')}{\sqrt{\sqrt{r}}} \Delta_{\vec{r}} \frac{1}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} = -\frac{\sqrt{r}}{\sqrt{\sqrt{r}}} S^{(3)}(\vec{r} - \vec{r}') e^{(\vec{r}')}$$

$$\Delta \int \frac{\rho(\vec{r}') d^3r'}{4\pi\epsilon_0 |\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|} = -\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \int S^{(3)} (\vec{r}-\vec{r}') d^3r' = -\frac{\rho(\vec{r})}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$(3) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \left( \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}} \right) = \frac{1}{4\pi}$$

$$\vec{B}(\vec{r}) = rot \vec{A}(\vec{r}) = \frac{n_0}{4\pi} \int rot \left( \frac{\vec{r}(\vec{r})}{(\vec{r} - \vec{r})} \right) d^{3}r$$

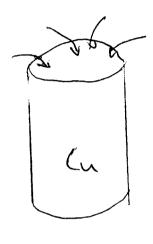
[ret 
$$\vec{a}$$
  $f(r)$ ] =  $\varepsilon_{ijk}$  ·  $\partial_i(\alpha_k f) = \varepsilon_{ijk}$  ·  $\alpha_k \partial_i f = ret(\vec{a} f(r)) = qradf \times \vec{a}$ 

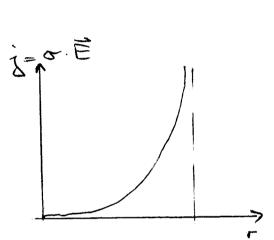
#### Quasistationare E-Dynamik

I=not I ST = MOST  $\frac{3^2}{5^{1/2}} + \frac{3^2}{5^{1/2}} + \frac{3^2}{5^{1/2}}$ 

T = leit fülligheit

2 A 60 am Maximum, da A~ -(x2+x2+22) analog: AA >0 au rim





~ Diffusion

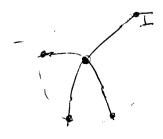
Felder dittudieren in leittähige haterialienner nach haßgabe der Gaichung ST=100A => bei hohen Frequenzan Skineffeld

Abschätzung für die Eindringtiete.

#### Schaltungen

- Ströme mer in leitungen und D=0 (außer bi entl in den Schaltelementan)

- Lega divD=e ~ é=0 ~ e=0



$$\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} df = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{\text{undan}} I_{\text{i}} = 0$$

(Unotenjegel)

For 
$$\vec{E} = -\vec{B}$$
  $\vec{B} = 0$  (anßer evil. in de Shall-build)

$$\dot{Q} = \underline{T}$$

$$U_c = U(t)$$

$$U_z + U_g = U_c$$

We have 
$$U(k) = U_k + U_k$$
  $U(k) = U_k + U_k$   $U(k$ 

$$L = T_c + T_R \qquad Q = T_c$$

$$U(t) = U_c + U_c \qquad Q = C \cdot U_c$$

$$U_R = R T_R$$

$$U_L = L \cdot T_C$$

$$U(t) = LI + \frac{Q}{C} = L(I_C + I_R) + \frac{Q}{C}$$

$$\dot{Q} = I_C = L(\dot{Q} + \frac{\dot{U}_C}{R}) + \frac{Q}{C}$$

$$U(t) = L(\dot{Q} + \frac{\dot{Q}}{RC}) + \frac{Q}{C}$$

$$\left(-\omega^2 + \frac{i\omega}{RC} + \frac{1}{LC}\right)Q = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega = \frac{i}{7RC} \pm \sqrt{-\frac{1}{4RC^2} + \frac{1}{LC}} = i\chi \pm \omega_0$$
Soll well
sein

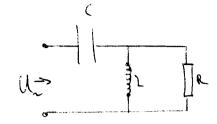
$$Q(t) = a \cdot e^{-xt} \cos \omega t + \frac{\log \alpha t}{[\cdots]}$$

Einschwingvoragung, dann eingeschwenger Enstand

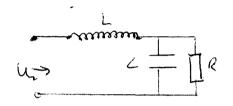
# Quasi - stationar Edyn / Schattungen

$$\vec{Q} \equiv 0$$

# -> Schaltunger



Hod pass



Wirehoff: SI = 0

Be Hockpare.

L\_+ Uc + U\_= 0; U\_= U2

bew.: Un = Uc + UL

I= IL + IR

Connlinien.

Q = C. Uz; Q=I ~ I= C. Uz

Uc=L.I

UR = R. IR

Exponentialangutz: Uc, UL, UR, I, ... ~ e ist => Lsg 1. home

honog. Lagret 200

wird waggedampff >> Einschwing vorgang

Vur eine Spezielle Log, der inhomagenen Die bleibt übrig (plugs., entrueder Re(Un) oder Jun(Un)) W\_ = U\_ - e -: Pt Ansatz: Ux = Uxo e-int Ix = Ixoe-int (e-ist hurst sich time) Une = Uco + ULO Uno = URio I = I = I = I = I = I I = -i & C UC,0 => UC,0 = R.C IO UL,0 = - IR L IL,0 URIO = RIRIO Der homplexe Wichestand wind als Impedanz bezeichnit  $Z_{ags} = \frac{i}{\Omega C} + \frac{1}{R} + \frac{i}{R}$ Las = Zges · I. Impedanz ist Frequenzalohangia Io = Mio 2 = 12/. eix I = Re( \frac{\lambda\_{10}}{121} \cdot e^{-i\Omegat - i\alpha}) = \frac{\lambda\_{10}}{2} \cos (\Omegat + \alpha)
\[ \text{Phasen ver} \] h = Re ( U\_10 e -: Rt) = U\_10 cos (Rt) Leistung: N = I· 4 = Wio (05 At · cos (At+ a) = = ( (052 Rt. cosa - (05 Rt. sin Rt. sina) Voisild bein Quadrieren von imag. Insatzan!

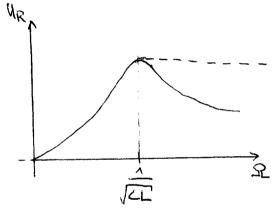
i Ro 22 = x2 - x2 ; (Re 2) = x2

$$\overline{N}^{t} = \frac{h_{n,0}^{2}}{2|2|} \cos \alpha$$

$$\overline{I}_{R} = \frac{N_{R}}{N_{R} + \frac{1}{REL}} \cdot I = \frac{N_{R} \cdot L}{\left(N_{R} + \frac{1}{RL}\right) \frac{2}{L}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) + 1 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$$

$$U_{R} = R \cdot T_{R} = \frac{u}{1 - \frac{1}{\Omega^{2}CL} + \frac{i}{RRC}}$$



Wellan Vosunger der vollen Maxwell-Geichungen M, E Seien Stückweise konstant div B=0 div D = e tot E = -B rot H = D + 2 J= E& E B=mm H Vehtorpotoutial, A ist numbertiment be ant B= rat A ein grad y rot(E+ )=0 ~ E+ = - grad \$ ret B = rot vot A = Mr. (D+i) not of a job dis - A arod dis À - AÀ = mus Es È + mus } =-mmo EEO ( A + word &) + mmo } Mro EEO A - DA = - grad (div A + MNOEEO ) + MNO ) = 0 Fichbotingung div À + Muse EE d = 0 "Lorente - Eichung" MM. EE A - A 33 . MM. aus dis D=e: - EE dio (It grade) = e

- EEO (div grad  $\phi$ ) - MMOEE  $\dot{\phi}$  =  $\dot{\phi}$ M. MOEEO  $\dot{\phi}$  -  $\Delta \dot{\phi}$  =  $\frac{e}{EE}$ 

dist = - Lung EE b

<sup>&</sup>quot; not not = good div - A

$$\overrightarrow{A} - \frac{1}{\mu \epsilon \mu_0 \epsilon_0} \Delta A = \mu \mu_0 \overrightarrow{i} (\overrightarrow{i})$$

$$\overrightarrow{p} - \frac{1}{\mu \epsilon \mu_0 \epsilon_0} \Delta B = \frac{e}{\epsilon \epsilon_0} (\overrightarrow{i})$$

$$C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{M_0 \epsilon_0 \mu \epsilon}}$$
 $C' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{M_0 \epsilon_0 \mu \epsilon}}$ 

Specialfall: y als Sellvertreter von A., P. E., B.

Bengung

Greenescher Integralsate.  $\vec{v} = u \cdot qrad + - \gamma \cdot qrad u$   $\int div \vec{v} \cdot dV = \int \vec{v} d\vec{t}$   $div \vec{v} = qrad u \cdot qrad + u + qrad + qrad u - + v + qrad + qrad u - + qrad + qrad u - + qr$ 

inner &

4 Sei auf dem Rand von & bekannt, dann ist 4 auch in jedem immen Punkt belæmt

in hann frei gesetzt worden

Vorsdleg: 
$$u(7) = \frac{e^{ik|7-761}}{|7-76|}$$
 $\Delta u + ku = -4\pi S^{(3)}(7-76)$ 
 $Vog AY+k^2Y = 0$ 

Boweis:

$$R := |\vec{r} - \vec{r}_0|$$

$$u = \frac{e^{i k R}}{R}$$

$$Q = \text{sucht ist } \Delta u = \Delta \frac{e^{i k R} - 1}{R} + \Delta \frac{1}{R}$$

$$\Delta \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2}{\partial R^2} + \frac{2}{R} \frac{\partial}{\partial R} \Rightarrow \Delta \frac{e^{i k R} - 1}{R} = -k^2 u$$

$$-k u$$

gibt I im inner an, were I am Rand be kaunt

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \times \frac{-x_0}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \times \frac{x_0}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \times$$

1) 
$$\frac{du}{dR} = \frac{1}{R^2} \cdot \frac{i k_R}{R} \cdot \frac$$

4(3)= 1 ( ) df

1. Naterung: x >> Dimension der Öffnung (x0 > 00) " Framhoter Bengung" 7(xo, yo, 2o) = - THE Sound Soik (-ih) - Kik eike

$$R = x_{0} / 1 + \frac{(y-y)^{2} + (z-z)^{2}}{x_{0}^{2}} \approx x_{0} (1 + \frac{(y-y)^{2} + (z-z)^{2}}{2 x_{0}^{2}})$$
When against
$$Y(x_{0}, y_{0}, z_{0}) = - \frac{ik}{4\pi} \int dy dz \frac{e^{ikx} + \frac{y^{2}x^{2} - 2yy - 2zz + y^{2}z^{2}}{2x_{0}}}{x_{0}(1 + ...)}$$
Offmung

3. Näherung

Monostanten vor das Interpred, im Nemersei R= xs

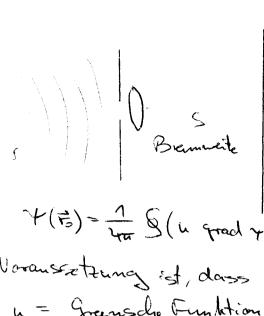
= - ih eika (dydz eikly- 40 + 2 70)

constanten

y = \frac{45}{\times\_0} \quad \quad \frac{25}{\times\_0} \quad \qua

= Solyda M(y,z) e-ilvan e-ilvas

vogl. Fourier-Int.



+(=)= 1 g(u grad y - + grad u) df

Voranszettung ist, dass + lsq von 14+ k2+ = 0 u = Gransde Funktion, gewählt, sodass

Aut kn = -4 8 (7-16) u = eikR u = (+-+=)

ein fullende Welle: 4-eih Nähermag & «h - 2th ; R » )

+ (xo12, 20)~ Sdychzeikk. A (1+ xc)

6° = (x° 5 + x° 5 + 5° 5,

R= \R2+22-2445-2550 = Ro \1+\frac{12+22}{12+22} = 2440+2550 = B (V+ 3 +32 - 32 +55) ( nach Taylor)

7 (xo, yo, 20) ~ (1+ (xo) (1+ (xo)) (1+ (xo)) · 6:17 ( 35+55 - 24+52)

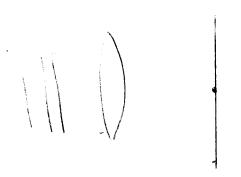
1 4 - R S = 20 R

R>> d ? Näherung

7 (x,15,2) ~ (dystree it (32+20-124-25) => French

~ [ dyda e-ik (37+25) => Framhoter

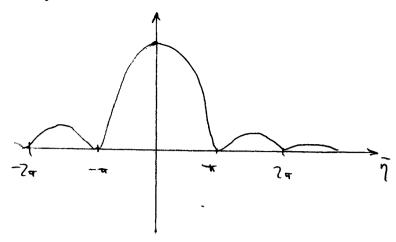
Intersität ~ 14/2



underdisidtige Osjelite

Bougungsaschernung ist afleich bis auf zentralen Punkt

Interestate vertillung

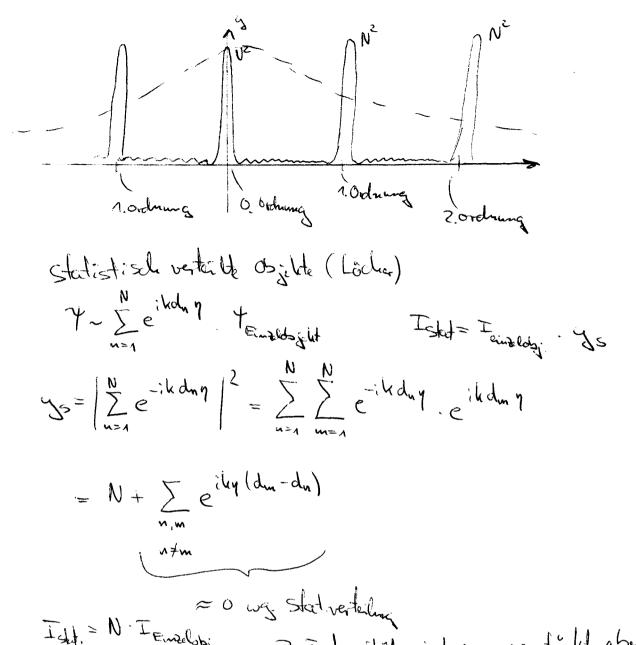


geom. Reihe 
$$\sum_{n=0}^{N} \times n = \frac{x^{n+1}-1}{x-1}$$

$$3 = \frac{\left| \frac{e^{-ikdN\eta}}{e^{-ikd\eta}} \right|^2}{\left| \frac{e^{-ikd\eta}}{e^{-ikd\eta}} \right|^2} = \frac{\sin^2 \frac{kNd\eta}{2}}{\sin^2 \frac{kd\eta}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\sin^2(mN_{\overline{T}} + N_{\overline{E}})}{\sin^2(m_{\overline{T}} + \epsilon)} = \frac{\sin^2(N_{\overline{E}})}{\sin^2 \epsilon} \Rightarrow \frac{N^2 \epsilon^2}{\epsilon^2}$$

$$|e^{-i\alpha}-1|^2=|e^{-i\alpha}-1|(e^{i\alpha}-1)=2-e^{i\alpha}-e^{-i\alpha}=2(1-\cos\alpha)=4\sin^2\frac{\alpha}{2}$$



Ist. = N. I Emzeloby => Intensität wird nur verstärkt, aber Selbes Bild mi nur ein Objekt/Lock

#### Polarisation

Maxwell - Reichunge ohne Quella

eint Annahme

$$\vec{3} \times \vec{B} + i \omega \mu \epsilon \vec{E} = 0$$
 (4)

Helmholtzsche Wellengleibung

$$e^{ikx-i\omega t}$$
  $= e^{ik(x-\omega t)}$   $= e^{ikx-i\omega t}$   $= e^{ikx-i\omega t}$   $= e^{ikx-i\omega t}$   $= e^{ikx-i\omega t}$ 

Grundlösung d. Wellanglichung. u(x,t) = a eitx-ivt + beitx-ivt

Forderung: Les more maxwell-ge. genüge  

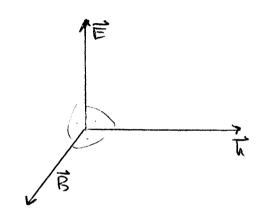
$$\vec{E}(\vec{x},t) = \vec{E} e^{i\vec{k}_1\vec{x}} - i\omega t$$
  $i(\vec{k}_1 \times \vec{E}_0) e^{i(\vec{k}_1\vec{x})}$   
 $\vec{E}(\vec{x},t) = \vec{B} e^{i\vec{k}_2\vec{x}} - i\omega_1 t$   $\omega = \omega_1 = \omega_2$ 

ret 
$$\vec{E} = -\vec{B}$$
  

$$(\vec{L}, \times \vec{E}_0) e^{i(\vec{L}, \vec{X}_0 - \omega_0 t)} = i\omega^2 B_0 e^{i(\vec{L}_2 \vec{X}_0 - \omega_0 t)}$$

$$\vec{L}_1 = \vec{L}_2 = \vec{L}$$

$$\vec{L}_2 = \vec{L}_3 = \vec{L}$$



E. B., I bilder orthogonale Redts-

Trems versale Welle

Sei ti reell, dans boman wir einer Setz von erthogene lan Velstore (ë, ëz, ii) eintühen, so dese

Goder Eo = EZ EO, Bo = - G Jue Bo

E. E' i allog homps.

Offensiblich veilt É vollestandig and, un die gesamte elektromagnetische Welle zu boschreiben

Det: Bei einer Welle der Art

E= EE eiler-int (oder? Möglichket)

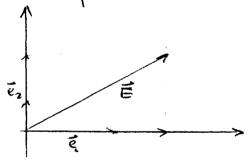
Spridd man bon diner linear polarisierten Welle

ally lag.

Ausbreitungsrichtung T= h m

S=0 phasangleich > linear polarisient

SXO phasuversdieden => elliptisch polarisient



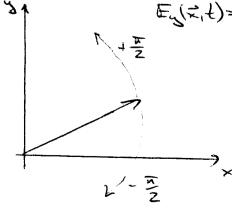
Baspiel: S= + 7/2 |E|= |E|

(B.d.) T=Tez, == ex ez= ey

Re (= (=, ())

Ey(2,t)= 7 E sin ( le- wt)

Zirkular polarisint



# Reflexion und Brechung au der Frennfläche zweisr Dielettrika

Wassidt:

- (a) Eintellswinkel = Reflexioneswinkel
- (b) Einfallswinkel & und Brechungswinkel & Snellisches Brechungsgesotz

Sind u

(C) Intersität des gebrund refl. Strahl

[(d) Phasenänderung, Polarisation]

dynamis de Aussager

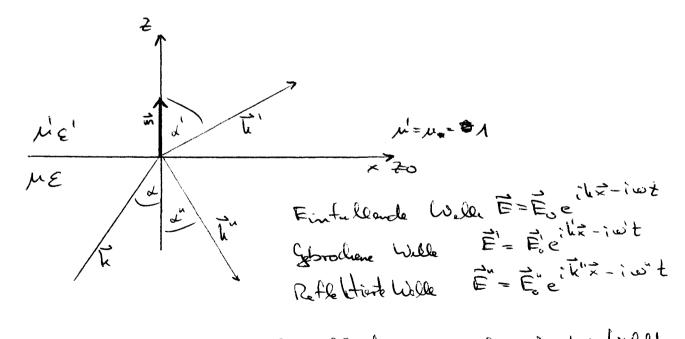
line medisal

Lussager

(a), (b) ergeber vich mur aux Wellemadur und

Existent ton Granzbed.

(0), (d) detaillierte Ambetur wieltig



An der Grenzfläche missen Granzbed Atillt Sein, un jeden Ord zu jedem Zeitpunkt Phusen hømmen sich nur um Vielfache von te unterscheiden

(t'x-wit) = (tx-wit) + nt = (tx-wit) + o + mt

m= 4 = 0

$$(\vec{k} \times)_{t=0} = (\vec{k} \times)_{t=0} = (\vec{k} \times)_{t=0}$$

$$| \text{boink} = | \text{$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 (a)  $x = \alpha^{11}$ 

$$\Rightarrow (b) \frac{\sin a}{\sin a} = \frac{u'}{u} = \frac{\sqrt{c'}}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}$$

Grenzbodingungen:

Normal homponaite van D. B. Statiq Tangential homponante van E, H. Statiq

$$\left[\mathcal{E}\left(E_{0}^{2}+E_{0}^{2}\right)-\mathcal{E}'E_{0}^{2}\right]\cdot\mathcal{Z}=0 \tag{1}$$

$$[\vec{L} \times \vec{E} + \vec{k}'' \times \vec{E}'' - k' \times \vec{E}'] \cdot \vec{n} = 0$$
 (2)

$$\left[\vec{L} \times \vec{E}_{0} + \vec{L} \times \vec{E}_{0} - \vec{L} \times \vec{E}_{0}\right] \times \vec{m} = 0 \tag{4}$$

Full unterscheidung (i) Polorisations vehter It, in

(ii) " | Entallsebone

andere durch lin - homb.

(i) ans (3): 
$$(E_0 + E_0'' - E_0') = 0$$
 =>  $E_0'' = E_0' - E_0$   
ans (4):  $\int_{E_0}^{\infty} (E_0 - E_0'') \cos \alpha - \int_{E_0}^{\infty} E_0' \cos \alpha' = 0$ 

$$n' \cos x' = \sqrt{(n')^2 - (n')^2 - \sin^2 x'}$$

$$\frac{E'_{o}}{E_{o}} = \frac{7 \times \cos \alpha}{1 \times (\alpha')^{2} - (\alpha')^{2} + (\alpha')^{2}$$

$$\frac{E_{0}}{E_{0}} = \frac{u \cos \alpha - \sqrt{(u')^{2} - (u')^{2} - (u')^{2} - (u')^{2} + (u')^{2} - (u')^{2} + (u')^{2} - (u')^{2} + (u')^{2} - (u')^{2} + ($$

$$\frac{E_0}{E} = \frac{2uu' \cos \alpha}{(u')^2 \cos \alpha + u/(u')^2 - u^2 \sin^2 \alpha}$$

$$\frac{E_0}{E} = \frac{(n')^2 (\cos \alpha - n \sqrt{(n')^2 - n^2 \sin^2 \alpha}}{+}$$

Fresnellscha Formel

$$\frac{E_0''}{E_0} = \frac{u - u'}{u + u'}$$

$$\overrightarrow{E},\overrightarrow{H} = e^{i\overrightarrow{k}\overrightarrow{r}-i\omega t}$$

$$\overrightarrow{E}(\overrightarrow{r},t) = \overrightarrow{E}e^{i\overrightarrow{k}\overrightarrow{r}-i\omega t}; \quad \overrightarrow{E}=(\Lambda ii,d)$$

$$\overrightarrow{rot} = i\overrightarrow{k} \times \overrightarrow{E}e^{i\overrightarrow{k}\overrightarrow{r}-i\omega t} = i\overrightarrow{k} \times \overrightarrow{E}$$

$$\overrightarrow{dir} \Rightarrow i\overrightarrow{k} \cdot \overrightarrow{dir} \Rightarrow i$$

actordant au des Gransfläche.

== == ili - iwt

i) für alle t ~ w'= w'= w

ii) tür alle y ~ ky = ky = k

 $\frac{\omega}{k} = c = \frac{\omega''}{k''}; \quad \frac{\omega'}{k'} = c \quad \text{wit} \quad \omega'' = \omega = \omega$   $\Rightarrow k'' = k \quad k' = k \quad \text{mit} \quad k'' = k \quad \text{mit} \quad k'' = k \quad \text{wit} \quad k'' = k \quad \text{wit} \quad \text{wit} \quad k'' = k \quad \text{wit} \quad \text{wit}$ 

13 h. sind = Sind

## Pol. 1 zur Einfallsebone

$$\bullet$$
  $(E-E'')$  cos  $\alpha = nE'$  cos  $\alpha'$ 

$$\Rightarrow$$

$$E' = \frac{1}{m \cos a' + \cos a} E$$

Pol. 11 zur Einfullsabone

# Total reflexion

4. Sin & = Sin &

W>1

falls u. Sin a'>1 s & wird imaginar

$$Sind=\frac{1}{N}N\alpha'<\frac{1}{2}$$

Sin(atip) = Sin at cosh Bticosa Sinh >1

#### Brewster Winkel:

$$1 = n^{2}$$

$$\cos^{2} \alpha = n^{2} \cdot (1 - \sin^{2} \alpha)$$

$$1 \cos^{2} \alpha = n^{2} \cdot (1 - \sin^{2} \alpha)$$

$$1 \cos^{2} \alpha = n^{2} \cdot (1 - \sin^{2} \alpha)$$

$$\| u^2 \cos^2 \alpha = (\cos^2 \alpha)$$

$$= 1 - \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$u^{2} \cos^{2} \alpha = 1 - \frac{\sin^{2} \alpha}{y^{2}}$$

$$\cos^{2} \alpha = \frac{1}{1 + \tan^{2} \alpha}$$

$$\sin^{2} \alpha = \frac{\tan^{2} \alpha}{1 + \tan^{2} \alpha}$$

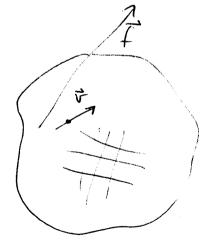
$$\sin^2 \alpha = \frac{\tan^2 \alpha}{1 + \tan^2 \alpha}$$

$$u^{2} = 1 + t_{om}^{2} x - \frac{t_{om}^{2} x}{n^{2}} = 1 + t_{om}^{2} x \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^{2}}\right)$$

$$u^{2}(n^{2} - 1) = t_{om}^{2} x \left(n^{2} - 1\right)$$

## inturatat

Erhaltungssatz wint dir ju = 0 Fiel: 8 (Wee + wang) + div 5 = 0



$$\vec{f} = e(\vec{E} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B})$$
 loventz leaft  
 $\vec{v}_{med} = \vec{f} \cdot \vec{v} = e\vec{E} \cdot \vec{v} = \vec{j} \cdot \vec{E} = (tot \vec{H} - \vec{D}) \cdot \vec{E}$ 

$$\vec{\vec{B}} = \vec{\epsilon} \cdot \vec{\vec{E}}$$
 | Vaine Moderie

$$(\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{H}) \cdot \vec{E} = \epsilon^{ijk} (\partial_i H_k) E_i = \epsilon^{ijk} \partial_i (H_k E_i) - \epsilon^{ijk} H_k \partial_i E_i$$

$$= \underbrace{\epsilon^{i}}_{\delta} \underbrace{(H_{k}E_{i})}_{\delta} = \underbrace{\epsilon^{i}}_{\delta} \underbrace{\partial_{\delta}(H_{k}E_{i})}_{\delta}$$

$$(\overrightarrow{H} \times \overrightarrow{E})_{\delta}$$

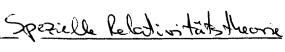
im matarietreian Ram: 
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( \frac{\vec{D}\vec{E} + \vec{B} \cdot \vec{H}}{2} \right) + \text{div} \left( \vec{E} \times \vec{H} \right) = 0$$

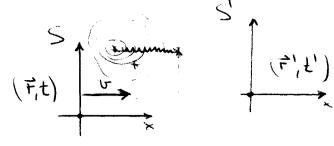
Energiedidtestrom: 3= ExH

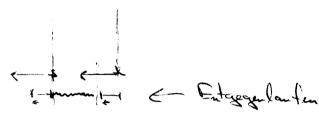
Mus 21.1.05 Commenter Zur Bengung einer schreigen Welle \*> > > Frankofresche Bod.

\*> > + Schon bei \*> - + Schräg eintellande Welle . Y = eil (x cos x + y sinx)  $k = \frac{e^{ikR}}{R}$   $R = \sqrt{(x-x_0)^2 - (y-y_0)^2}$ Y(x0, y0) ~ ~ (dyeil? R= const+ of . . . ) Idural y anschricken => R=(crst + 3(a + by) Paynting - Velder S= ExA

come Welle 5t = 2/E E2







County - Transform ations

væg. Galilei

Lintachster Fall: lin. Transt

Worn t=0, dann sei t'=0 und dam solla auch die boordinaten.

arspringe Zusammenfallen

honstanz der Lichtgeschwindigheit:

In System S sein & der Abstand aines Punktes P vom Ursprung und t du teit der Bedsadtung (mare Bedsadtungszeit von P) => (F,t) ist ein Ereignis

a: Lichtsignel, das zur teit t=0 den Ursprung verlassen hat, bound in Pan

Dasselbe and der Sidt von S':

Jede Transformation van (F,t) in (F',t) mit der Eigenschaft

2t²-+²=0 (3) (2t²²-+²²=0

ist eine Lorentz Transformation

### Kinkowsky- Raum

4-dimensionale Veletoren: (Ereignis, Atsvelteren)

$$x' = (ct, x', x^2, x^3)$$
 bew. systematisch 
$$x' = (x', x', x^2, x^3)$$

$$ct$$

Skalar produkt: x.y:= xeg -x1y1-x2y2-x3y3 = gus xuy v

Lilil Summahon vention

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

X. X' = 72 - Uniter solvied lat zu griechisalon Indizes

$$x_{\mu} = g_{\mu\nu} x^{\nu} = (ct, -x, -y, -z)$$
 Novaniant

vest x = (x,x,x,x) hontravariant

$$x'' = (g_{\mu\nu})^{\gamma} \times v \qquad g_{\mu\nu} = (g_{\mu\nu})^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

1 gus 1/3 = gas

val. im 1R3: RTR = I

spiegeld die Zaitachse

$$\Lambda = \left(\begin{array}{cc}
\Lambda & 0 \\
-1 & 1 \\
0 & 1
\end{array}\right)$$

Spingelt die x- Achse

eigentliche LT low eigentliche, orthodorone LTen Sind solche, die kontinnierlich mit \* 1 = I Zusammenhäusen, d.h. Veine Spiegelungen

Jedes Rist ain 1 | jede gerachenliche Drehung im Ramm ist and aire locatet must)

Lussidt: Boost = LT ohne Dehung LT bilda eine gruppe

$$Q_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1$$

$$B(v) = \begin{pmatrix} x & \beta & 0 & 0 \\ 8 & 8 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 als disate  $far \times' = B \times$ 

$$B^{T}gB = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \gamma \\ \beta & S \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \gamma & 0 \\ 0 & -\gamma \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \alpha & S \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{?}{=} \begin{pmatrix} \gamma & 0 \\ 0 & -\gamma \end{pmatrix} \\
\begin{pmatrix} \alpha & -8 \\ \beta & -8 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha^{2} - \chi^{2} & \alpha\beta - \chi\delta \\ \alpha\beta - \chi\delta & \beta^{2} - \delta^{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2^{2} - \chi^{2} = 1$$

$$5^{2} - \beta^{2} = 1$$

$$\alpha \beta - \chi \delta = 0$$

Gerchungssysten
Boost soll orthockron sein: d>0

n right: 1:870

$$\alpha = \cosh \vartheta$$

$$Y = \sinh \vartheta$$

$$0 = \cosh \vartheta = \cosh \vartheta - \cos \vartheta + \sinh \vartheta$$

$$S = \cosh \vartheta$$

$$0 = \sinh (\vartheta - \vartheta)$$

$$\beta = \sinh \vartheta$$

$$0 = \sinh (\vartheta - \vartheta)$$

$$0 = \sinh (\vartheta - \vartheta)$$

$$x' = Bx$$

$$x'' = x^{0} = x^{0} = x^{0} = x^{0} = x^{0} = x^{0}$$

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$$x'' = x^{0} = x^{0} = x^{0} = x^{0} = x^{0} = x^{0}$$

$$x'' = x^{0} = x^$$

$$x' = B \times$$

$$x'' = x^{0} (\operatorname{cosh} \mathcal{I} + x^{1} \operatorname{sinh} \mathcal{I} = c + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x'' = x^{1} (\operatorname{cosh} \mathcal{I} + x^{0} \operatorname{sinh} \mathcal{I} = 0$$

$$\cosh \vartheta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \tanh^2 9!}}$$

$$B(v) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}} & -\frac{v/c}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}} \\ -\frac{v/c}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

#### Zeit dilation

$$C\Delta t = \frac{c\Delta t'}{\sqrt{1-r_{e}^{2}}} \Rightarrow \Delta t' = \frac{\Delta t'}{\sqrt{1+(-\frac{r_{e}^{2}}{\epsilon})}} \Rightarrow \Delta t' = \frac{\Delta t}{\sqrt{1-r_{e}^{2}}}$$

Eigenzait der ruhenden What, bezaichnet mit t : At = at 1

#### Die Figenzait ist Lorentzim variant

Betruditures der Geschwindigheit

de Einführung der Verergeschwindigkeit

$$\Delta r = \frac{dx^{n}}{d\tau} = \frac{dx^{n}}{dt} = \frac{(c, \vec{x}, \vec{y}, \vec{z})}{\sqrt{1-z^{n}}} = \frac{(c, \vec{x})}{\sqrt{1-z^{n}}}$$

$$u'' u_{\mu} = \frac{c^2 - \frac{2}{c^2}}{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}} = c^2 / \text{in variante}$$
Vierentancy

Viererinpuls

m: invariante Ruhemasse

$$= \left(\frac{mc}{\sqrt{1-\frac{u^2}{c^2}}}, \vec{p}\right)$$

= \left(\frac{mc}{\lambda - \frac{\alpha^2}{c^2}}, \beta^2\right) unit \beta = \frac{\sigma \sigma}{\sigma - \frac{\alpha^2}{c^2}} => \text{praktisch wird oft mit der relat Masso genedual}

=> mc2+ Enin + red Korrehthuren

E = mc2

$$X^{\mu}, \text{ Eigenseit } dt = dt / N - \frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}} \text{ invariant }; \quad x^{\mu}(c^{+}, \vec{\tau})$$

$$u^{\mu} = \frac{dx^{\mu}}{d\tau} \quad ; \quad p^{\mu} = m \quad u^{\mu} \quad ; \quad u^{\mu} u_{\mu} = c^{2} \quad ; \quad p^{\mu} p_{\mu} = m^{2} c^{2}$$

$$p^{\mu} = m \quad \frac{dx^{\mu}}{d\tau} = \frac{m}{N^{-\frac{2}{2}}} \frac{dx^{\mu}}{dt} \left(c, \vec{v}\right) = \left(\frac{mc}{N^{-\frac{2}{2}}}, \frac{m\vec{v}}{N^{-\frac{2}{2}}}\right), \quad \vec{p} = \frac{m}{N^{-\frac{2}{2}}} \cdot \vec{v}$$

$$\frac{MC}{\sqrt{1-v^2c^2}} = MC\left(\sqrt{1+\frac{\sqrt{1-v^2}}{2c^2}} + \frac{3}{8}\frac{v^4}{c^4} + \dots\right)$$

= mc + 
$$\frac{\Lambda}{C}$$
 (2m  $r^2$ ) + tel Norrehburen

=  $\frac{\Lambda}{C}$  (mc<sup>2</sup> + Evin + rel Norr.)

Rubinare

$$F^{\mu} = \left( \frac{E}{C}, \frac{B}{P} \right), P^{\mu}P_{\mu} = \frac{E^{2}}{C^{2}} - p^{2} = m^{2}c^{2}$$

$$E = \sqrt{m^{2}c^{4} + c^{2}p^{2}} \qquad (E = m \cdot c^{2})$$

m > 0 D = 2 = p<sup>2</sup> D = cp

P'' = (=p,p,0,0) Virerimpula nines masselosen Teilohers

> geschwindigheit ergibt sichdam alsc:

E, Pgegeben, was ist v?

$$\frac{E}{E} = \frac{mc}{\sqrt{1-\frac{n_{s}^{2}}{c^{2}}}} \iff \sqrt{1-\frac{n_{s}^{2}}{c^{2}}} \iff \sqrt{2} = \frac{E_{s}}{\sqrt{2}} \iff \sqrt{2}$$

Beispiel, Photonen mid Vässerrelitr (hv P)

jelet: vistische Ausdrücke für Kräfte?

inds Schwerkraft -> allg. Relativitätstharie
elektrische, magnetische Felder? ->

## Erhaltungssätze bein Teildungerfall

Mas my + mz i my + mz < M

in Rechesystem von M.

$$\begin{vmatrix} b_{x} = b_{x}^{1} + b_{x}^{2} \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow b_{x}^{1} = -b^{2}$$

$$=\sqrt{c^{2} \frac{(\eta^{2}-m_{1}^{2}-m_{2}^{2})-4m_{1}^{2}m_{2}^{2}}{4\eta^{2}}}$$

Raliete

06 d < 1

$$P'' = \left(\frac{E}{C}, P\right) = P'' + dP'' + q'' = \left(\frac{E + dE}{C}, P + dP\right) + \left(\frac{q_c}{C}, -dP\right)$$

$$E = \sqrt{c^2 a^2 dm^2 + dP^2}$$

$$\frac{dE}{C} = -4 \sqrt{c^2 a^2 dm^2 + dP^2}$$

$$dE = \frac{c(2mdm+pdp)}{\sqrt{m^2c^2+p^2}}$$
$$= -c^2\sqrt{c^2a^2dm+dp^2}$$

und df = 1x dx + 1 y dy
für f(x,y)

$$= m^2 c_3^2 dm^2 + 2 c_3^2 m b dm db + b_3 db_5 = (5 a_3 dm_3 + 4 b_5) (m_3 c_3 + b_3^2 c_3 a_3 dm_3)$$

$$= m_3 c_3^2 dm_3 + m_3^2 c_3 db_3 + b_3^2 c_3 a_3^2 dm_3$$

$$= m_3^2 c_3^2 dm_3 + m_3^2 c_3 db_3 + b_3^2 c_3 a_3^2 dm_3$$

$$dm^{2}(c^{2}m^{2}(1-a^{2})-a^{2}p^{2})+2mpdmdp-m^{2}dp^{2}=6$$

$$p^{2}dm^{2}-(pdm-mdp)^{2}$$
 quad. Erg.

(=) 
$$\beta \sqrt{m^2 c^2 + p^2}$$
  $dm = \pm (p dm - m dp)$   $p = \frac{m \sigma}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{p^2}{c^2}}} = 7 \sigma^2 = \frac{p^2}{m^2 + \frac{p^2}{c^2}}$ 

$$dp = \frac{m \, v \, dm}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{2}}} + \frac{m \, dv}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{2}}} du + \frac{u^2 dv}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{2}}} dv$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{2}}} dv \qquad dv \, ist \, pos$$

$$CBdm = -\frac{m \, v \, dv}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{2}}} dv$$

$$V = \frac{C(m_0^2\beta - n_0^2\beta)}{m_0^2\beta + m_0^2\beta}$$

du ist pos, du ist næg im Aoress

$$\vec{E}, \vec{B}, \vec{A})$$

$$\vec{A} \rightarrow \vec{A}' = (\frac{1}{2}, \vec{A})$$

$$\frac{1}{c^2} \overrightarrow{A} - \cancel{A} \Delta A = \mu_0 \overrightarrow{b}$$

$$\frac{1}{c^2} \overrightarrow{q} - \cancel{A} \Delta \varphi = \frac{c}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - \Delta\right) = \left(\sum_{k=0}^3 \frac{\partial^k}{\partial x^k} \frac{\partial^k}{\partial x^k} \frac{\partial^k}{\partial x^k}\right)$$
 22.  $\square$  ist Lorentz invariant

$$\Box \vec{A} = \mu \cdot \vec{j}$$

$$\Box \vec{p} = \frac{e}{\epsilon}$$

$$\frac{\partial x^{in}}{\partial x^{in}} = \frac{\partial x^{in}}{\partial x^{in}} = \frac{\partial$$

$$\frac{\partial^{x,x}}{\partial y} = \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} \right)_{x}^{x} = \left$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{1\alpha}} = \left( \int_{-1}^{-1} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{1\alpha}} \right)$$

Transformation des Gradienten

$$dx'' = \frac{\partial x''}{\partial x''} dx'' = \Lambda'' dx''$$

Transformation des Differenziale Nontravariant

$$\exists \vec{A} = \mu_0 \vec{j} ; \vec{j}'' = (ec\vec{j})$$

$$\exists \vec{F} = \frac{e}{\epsilon_0} = \mu_0 \cdot e^{-c} = c \mu_0 \cdot e^{-c}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{e}{c} = \mu_0 e^{-c}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Box A'' = \mu_0 j'' \qquad A'' = \frac{\varphi}{c}$$

Invenieur der Eichbedingung?

Eichbod. (Lorentz-Eichung): 2 dis 
$$\vec{A} + \vec{p} = 0$$

$$C^2 d_1 \vec{A} + C^2 d_2 \vec{A}^0 = 0$$

$$C^2 d_1 \vec{A}^* + C^2 d_2 \vec{A}^0 = 0$$

$$F^{\mu\nu} = {}^{*}elohtr. FeldtonSor} := \int_{A}^{\mu} A^{\nu} - \int_{A}^{\nu} A^{\mu}$$

$$\int_{C}^{C} \frac{E_{x}}{c} \frac{E_{y}}{c} - \frac{E_{z}}{c}$$

$$\int_{C}^{C} \frac{E_{x}}{c} - \frac{E_{z}}{c} \frac{E_{z}}{c}$$

$$\int_{C}^{C} \frac{E_{x}}{c} - \frac{E_{x}}{c} \frac{E_{z}}{c} - \frac{E_{x}}{c}$$

$$\lim_{\epsilon \to \infty} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \vec{\beta} = e \left[ \vec{E} + \vec{\sigma} \times \vec{\beta} \right]$$

Transformieren beide Seiten gleich?

rater:

$$\frac{dp^{n}}{d\tau} = e F^{nv} u_{v}$$

Uberprüfung für kleine Geschwindigheiten

$$\frac{d\left(\frac{u_{1}}{\sqrt{1-v_{1}^{2}}}\right)}{\sqrt{1-v_{1}^{2}}} = e\left(F^{10}u_{0} + F^{1}u_{1}, F^{20}, F^{30}\right)$$

$$= e\left(\frac{E_{x}}{\sqrt{1-v_{2}^{2}}} + \frac{E_{x} \cdot v_{y} - B_{y}v_{z}}{\sqrt{1-v_{2}^{2}}}\right)$$

(=) 
$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{m\vec{r}}{\sqrt{n-r_{e}^{2}}} \right) = e \left( E_{x} + (\sigma_{x} B)_{x} \right)_{x} = e \left( E_{x} + \vec{\sigma}_{x} B \right)_{x}$$

Nulte lomponente eterist den Energieenhaltungssatz:

$$\frac{d}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \frac{dt}{dt} = e^{\frac{2}{16}} \frac{du}{dt} = e^{\frac{2}{16}} \frac{du}{dt}$$

Transformation der Felder

Boost in x-Richtung

$$\frac{-E_{x}'}{C} = F^{101} = \int_{0}^{\infty} A \int_{0}^{\infty} F^{\alpha\beta}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\infty} A^{1} F^{\alpha 1} + \int_{0}^{\infty} A^{1} F^{\alpha 0} = \int_{0}^{\infty} A^{1} F^{\alpha 1} + \int_{0}^{\infty} A^{1} F^{\alpha 0} = \int_{0}^{\infty} A^{1} F^{\alpha 1} + \int_{0}^$$

=> x- hompomente ändert sich nicht. y-hompomente)

$$-\frac{E_{1}}{c} = F^{102} = \Lambda^{0} + \Lambda^{0} F^{12}$$

$$= -8 \frac{E_{2}}{c} + \frac{v}{c} \times B_{2}$$

$$= \frac{E_{1} - v}{\Lambda - v^{2}_{2}}$$

$$E_{z}^{\prime} = \frac{E_{z} + \sigma B_{x}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{V_{z}^{2}}{C^{2}}}}$$

Transformation des magnet felds

Bemerlung:

$$F^{\mu\nu} = +2\left(\frac{E^2}{\epsilon^2} + B^2\right)$$
 ist invariant

d.h.

$$(\vec{\alpha} \times \vec{b})_i = \epsilon_{iju} \alpha_i b_k$$

$$F^{\mu\nu} = \partial^{\mu}A^{\nu} - \partial^{\nu}A^{\nu} \quad \text{wit} \quad \partial_{\mu} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\nu}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\nu}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\nu}}\right)$$

$$A^{\mu} = \left(\frac{\rho}{C}, \overline{A}\right)$$

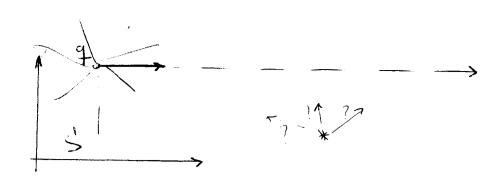
$$E: \text{clibacl.}$$

$$\partial_{\mu}A^{\mu} = 0$$

$$\partial_{\mu}F^{\mu\nu} = \partial_{\mu}\left(\partial^{\mu}A^{\nu} - \partial^{\nu}A^{\mu}\right)$$
$$= \Box A^{\nu} = \lambda_{\nu} \dot{\partial}^{\nu}$$

Schreibreize der Moxwell-
$$\{g, \frac{1}{2}\}$$
 Schreibreize der Moxwell- $\{g, \frac{1}{2}\}$ 

$$\Lambda^{T} \chi \Lambda = \gamma , \quad \xi R^{T} \cdot R = I$$



$$\phi' = \frac{1}{\Gamma_1} = \sqrt{\times^{2} + (\chi_1 - \alpha)^{2}}$$

$$x'' = x \left( -\frac{1}{x'} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{c+1}{x'} \right)$$

$$\phi = \chi \phi_i = \chi \frac{\sqrt{\chi_{iS} + (\beta_i - \sigma)_{S_i}}}{\sqrt{\chi_{iS} + (\beta_i - \sigma)_{S_i}}}$$

$$A_{\times} = \chi \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + (x^2 - \alpha)^2}}$$

Beobadter sei bei x=y=0

$$v^{+}-x=\chi\left(\frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}}-1\right)$$
  $\chi'=-\frac{1}{\chi}$   $\chi'=-\chi'\sqrt{1-\frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}}}$ 

$$x' = \frac{x - vt}{\sqrt{1 - v^2_{i2}}} \qquad x = 0 \qquad vt$$

$$\phi = \frac{\chi}{\sqrt{\frac{n^2 + n^2}{4 - n^2 + n^2}}} + n^2 \qquad \text{for most } x \neq 0$$

$$\phi = \frac{\chi}{\sqrt{\frac{(x-v+)^2}{1-v^2/2} + (a-\chi)^2}}$$

$$A_x = \frac{v}{2} \phi$$

$$A_{x} = \frac{v}{c^{2}} \phi$$

$$= -\frac{c_3}{\Delta r_3} \frac{9f}{9} \phi - \frac{9x}{9\phi}$$

$$= -\frac{5x}{2} \frac{9f}{9} \phi - \frac{9x}{9\phi}$$

$$= -\frac{9x}{9} \frac{9x}{9}$$

= + 
$$\frac{\chi \left(2\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\frac{(v+-x)}{(A-v^2/2)} + \frac{7(x-v+)}{A-v^2/2}\right)}{2\sqrt{3}}$$

$$E_{x}(x=3=0) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{\frac{r^{2}l^{2}}{r^{2}} + \alpha^{2}}} \frac{1 - \frac{c^{2}}{r^{2}}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{c^{2}}{r^{2}}}}$$

y- homponente analog