Elektrodynamik Uebung 01 Michael Kopp April 24, 2010

$$\frac{17}{(a)} \int_{0}^{a} 2xyz^{2}dx = \int_{0}^{1} 2 \cdot u^{2} \cdot 2u \cdot u^{6} \cdot \left(\frac{2u}{2}\right)du = \int_{0}^{1} 4u^{2}\left(\frac{2u}{2}\right)du = \left(\frac{8/14}{2710}\right)$$

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(ii)
$$\int_{0}^{2} \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{6u^{4} + 6u^{2}}{-5u^{3}} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{2u}{4u} \right) du = \int_{0}^{2} 12u^{5} + 12u^{3} - 20u^{4} + 30u^{2} + 30u^{4} du$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2} 12u^{5} + 3u^{2} + 10u^{3} + 12u^{3} - 20u^{4} + 30u^{2} + 30u^{4} du$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2} 12u^{5} + 3u^{5} + 3u^{4} + 10u^{3} + 12u^{5} - 20u^{4} + 30u^{2} + 30u^{4} du$$

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(iii)
$$\int_{L} {\begin{pmatrix} xy \\ +z \end{pmatrix}} \times dx = \int_{0}^{1} {\begin{pmatrix} 2u^{3} \\ -u^{3} \\ u^{4} \end{pmatrix}} \times {\begin{pmatrix} 2u \\ 2 \\ 3u^{2} \end{pmatrix}} du = \int_{0}^{1} {\begin{pmatrix} -3u^{5} - 2u^{4} \\ 2u^{5} - 6u^{5} \\ 6u^{3} + 2u^{4} \end{pmatrix}} du$$
$$= {\begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{5} \\ \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 + \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}} = {\begin{pmatrix} -0.9 \\ -2/3 \\ 1.4 \end{pmatrix}}$$

(b) (i)
$$\int xyz df = \int_0^a dz \int_0^a dy ayz + \int_0^a dy \int_0^a ax *xya$$

$$+ \int_0^a dx \int_0^a dz xaz = 3 \cdot a \cdot \frac{1}{2}a^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}a^2$$

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(ii)
$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right) \cdot df$$
 $V = \{(xyz)^{\frac{1}{2}}\} \times (2yz)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times (2yz)^{\frac{1}{2}}\} \times (2yz)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times (2yz)^{\frac{1}{2}}\}$

$$E = \left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{x \cos y + i d}{x \cos y}\right) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x \cos y} \int_{0}^{x \cos y} dy = \int_{0}^{x \cos y} \frac{1}{x \cos y} \int_{0}^{x \cos y} dy = \int_{0}^{x \cos y} \frac{1}{x \cos y} \int_{0}^{x \cos y} dy = \int_{0}^{x \cos y} \frac{1}{x \cos y} \int_{0}^{x \cos y} dy = \int_{0}^{x \cos y} \frac{1}{x \cos y} \int_{0}^{x \cos y} dy = \int_{0}^{x \cos y} \frac{1}{x \cos y} \int_{0}^{x \cos y} dy = \int_{0}^{x \cos y} \frac{1}{x \cos y} dy = \int_{0}^{x \cos y} \frac{1$$

(iii)
$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4} dt = V = \{ Ay_{1} = 1 \} \times Ay_{2} \le a^{2}, 121 = b \}$$
 - cost $V = \{ Ay_{1} = 1 \} \times Ay_{2} \le a^{2}, 121 = b \}$ - cost $V = \{ Ay_{1} = 1 \} \times Ay_{2} \le a^{2}, 121 = b \}$ - $V = \{ Ay_{1} = 1$

1 - dV = Jadx Jady Jaz (x) = {a 2 (1).2 Theo (1) FG (0,00)) IT I THE TAG W I = (TSHE TIME) VIN = T Sodr Sody Sodd -6 + a6 = 20.2 Sodr 6 + a6 Shaldre = -wollo = unt atom 4 | 00 = 4 1 1 1 = 2 17 2 \$ 100 [27 44 5 dd 50 dt = 125 -145 12 11 To das Woordinaten system lam Nebr so gedrekt voole, don selve & Bilting mad & west ; 4 = = 4 - west Jody Sound Joan ent-igrand in = 25/5 dd ("ar ind - with 12000 = (12 + 19 cord) " = 20 5 dd (-+ 3 = 8 - 10 + 5 av \$ = 25) min = -21 5 and ind 1 = 87 0 = 27 5 and (12+19cmo)2 17,4ER

> = - 2in 14(2) = 411 12+22 = 12+92

(i") . Stire , tidal

· Fir große in vid S(x) spiter and admidle.

of the feberguine - int'bove Fundson $f(x) = n e^{-t n t^2 |x|}$ ist out to $x^2 \cdot S_{n,n}(x) \cdot x_1 \cdot x_2^2 \cdot S_{n,n}$ int int'box.

Die Fundson $f(x) = 2 e^{-t n t}$ ist obve Schrade und relative integrivabor. \Rightarrow Eigenst. (3) whill.

Beveir (Schrade): (x>0)

reste sike Atlant light -p. - mit p= lepi 2 th 1 x + por nx - Zux.

Die All. elt ist negativ für to (Tit (160 2+ 4) - 4) / 40 m² ; die gele

p- u-00 peger x=0. Innolable (-xo, xo) ist of def. propur. II

Fir u=1 it $g(x)=\frac{1}{2} \frac{x^2}{(x^2+1)} = \frac{1}{N} \frac{1}{1+1/2}$ milt integriter
box: fir $x \to vo$ gett $g(x) \to V_{T_1} + 6$. Der g with part

Meth positive it, discipled den luke gral \Rightarrow Eig. (2) wish exfield.

(ii) Ally. Fall: lim & f. 8ndx = lim & f. Sndx + & f. f. odx

lim & f. 8ndx = lim & f. 8ndx + & f. f. odx

lim & f. 8ndx = & f. 1 lim & ndx = & f. 0dx = 0 (=) & f. of of of of of of of of odd)

unto fast (ss)

Da f shelig min f(x) lim & 8ndx & lim & f. Sndx & max f(x). Ilm & 8ndx

lim & f. 8ndx & max f. Sndx & max f. Sndx & max f. Sndx & max f. Sndx

lim & f. 8ndx & max f. Sndx & max f. Snd

(i) $\int_{a}^{b} f(x) \, \theta'(x-y) dx = f(x) \cdot e(x-y) \Big|_{a}^{b} - \int_{a}^{b} f(x) \, \theta(x-y) dx = f(x) \cdot e(x-y) \Big|_{a}^{b} - f(x) \cdot e(x-y) dx = f(x) \cdot e(x-y) \Big|_{a}^{b} - f(x) \cdot e(x-y) dx = f(x) \cdot e(x-y) \Big|_{a}^{b} - f(x) \cdot e(x-y) dx = f(x) \cdot e(x-y) \Big|_{a}^{b} - f(x) \cdot e(x-y) dx = f(x) \cdot e(x-y) \Big|_{a}^{b} - f(x) \cdot e(x-y) dx = f(x) \cdot e(x-y) \Big|_{a}^{b} - f(x) \cdot e(x-y) dx = f(x) \cdot e(x-y) \Big|_{a}^{b} - f(x) \cdot e(x-y) dx = f(x) \cdot e(x-y) \Big|_{a}^{b} - f(x) \cdot e(x-y) dx = f(x) \cdot e(x-y) e(x-y) dx = f(x) \cdot e(x-y) e($

· Sei ye (as) oBIA as yes:

€ \$(b) -0 - St f'(x)dx = \$(b) - (\$(b) - f(y)) = f(y) /

· Sei y & lab J star

4) Yeakeb @ f(b)-f(a) - 5 8' widx = 0 /

6) acbey 8 0 - 0 - 508 W dx = 0 /

(ii) $\int_{a}^{b} S(h \otimes I) dx = \int_{h \otimes I}^{h(b)} S(\phi) \frac{1}{h(a)} \frac{1}{h(a)} d\phi = \underbrace{\xi^{+}}_{h} \underbrace{1}_{h(a)}$

Et benidesidtigt is de Xu mit xu e (a,b).

∫a ξ δ(x-x4) dx = ξ* 1 | h | h'(x4)|

Bio & S will wor die xh mit one (963 a)!

(iii) $\int_{a}^{b} f(x) \cdot g'(x) dx = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) \cdot g'(x) dx = \begin{cases} -g'(a) \\ -g'(a) \end{cases}$

(iv) 3(x) = 1 5 3(4) e de , f(6) = 1 5 for e de

f(0)} = ∫ g(x) Saidx = ∫ 1/2 ∫ f(x) e dh - 8(x) dx €

@ lukegrationsreiherfolge vertandle ; ilt ryw. in 4, x

€ € \$ £ S f(h) eins Sa) ax dh = £ S f(h) dh = #\$8

1) Specific dx dk = Por SS(x) (S1e-ilix dh) olx

A spillet de tigend de S-Firston!

12(0)

Ungelbord:

Sign (=- 50) = \frac{1}{520000} \cdot \(\begin{array}{c} \cdot \delta \delta \cdot \delta \delta \cdot \delta \delta \cdot \delta \delta \cdot \delta \delta \cdot \delta \cdo

dem Frobin F- Print on Relle Co).

Eglindreond: So (I-I.) = = = = 50 S(1-10) S(4-40) S(2-20)

Doraf Roment nun uter de Awak Si = 8.83

colie d= 8 (5,40) it wil i best. it