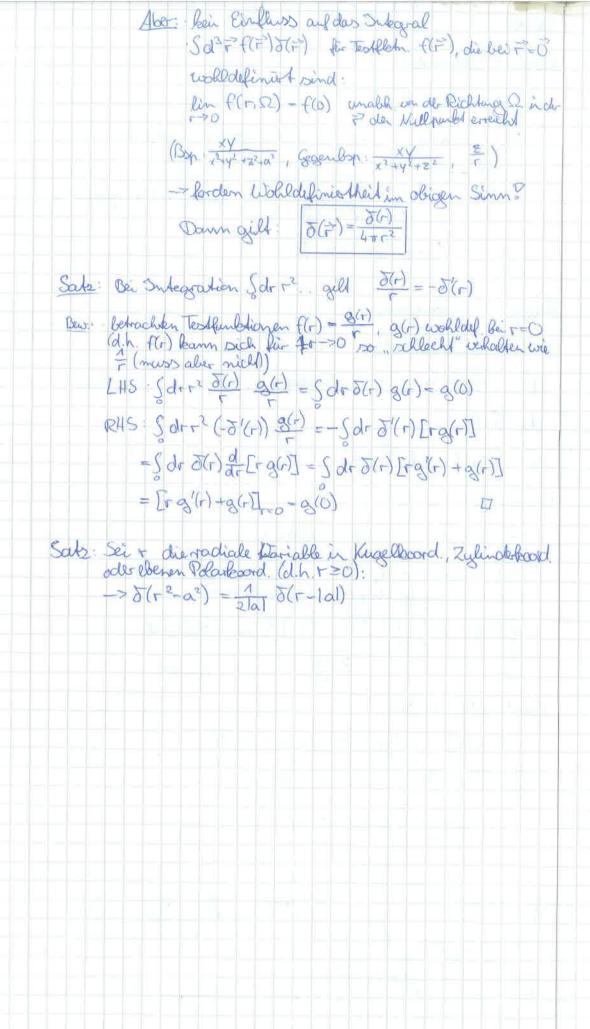


```
· [2(x) [dx] - [N] ~ [2(x)] - [x] -
 (2) f(x)\delta(x) = f(0)\delta(x)
 (3) \int_{x_1}^{x_2} dx f(x) \delta(x-y) = \begin{cases} f(y), \text{ Palls } x_1 \ge y \le x_2 \\ 0, \text{ sound} \end{cases}
 (4) \delta(ax) = \frac{1}{2} \delta(x)
(5) 8(-ax) = 2 d(x)
                                                a>0
 (6) \delta(ax) = \frac{1}{|a|} \delta(x)
 (7) Spiegelmassigenochallen: \delta(-x) = \delta(y) = \delta(y-x)
(8) Die Funktion g(x) habe reelle Mullstellen x_n (enlacte) g(x_n) = 0
\delta(g(x)) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{f(x-x_n)}{|g'(x_n)|}
(3) \delta(x^2 - \alpha^2) = \frac{1}{2|\alpha|} \left( \delta(x - \alpha) + \delta(x + \alpha) \right)
(10) Integral van 5(x): Stulentlet (3(x), Heaviside Funktion
            (x) = {0 fir x <0
     \operatorname{Dign}(x) = \begin{cases} -1 & \text{für } x < 0 \\ 1 & \text{für } x > 0 \end{cases}
        \Theta(x) + \Theta(-x) = 1

\Theta(x) - \Theta(-x) = \text{Diagn}(x)
     · O(x) = Sdx' J(x')
      · Diam(x) = -1+2 (dx' (x')
      \delta(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \Theta(x) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{Diam}(x)
(M) Ableitung van d(x)
       δ'(x)=0 Pir x x0
      \int_{-R_{1}}^{R_{2}} dx \, f(x) \, \delta'(x) = f(x) \, \delta(x) \Big|_{R_{1} - r_{1}}^{R_{2}} - \int_{r_{2}}^{R_{2}} dx \, f'(x) \, \delta(x)
      \int_{-\eta}^{\eta} dx f(x) \delta'(x) = -f'(0)
       (x) 5-= (x) 0x W
(12) w-Def
      1 d(v) grade
         5(x) ungerade
(13) n-le Ableitung \delta^{(m)}(x) n_i

\delta^{(m)}(x) = 0 für x \neq 0 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx f(x) \delta^{(m)}(x) = (-1)^m f^{(m)}(0)
```

Debla-Funktion: mehrolimensional 3-dim: (w-Def) (3D) 5(F) +0 Par F + 0 Sd3=3(=)=1 falls V den Ursprang enthalt Dinessian: [5(F)] = Teblumen J in n Din [L] barterisch: == (x, y, z). &(=) = 5(x) J(y) J(z) Kugelkoord: (r, v, 4) X=+ sint cose, Y= Fran Jane, Z= reost $0 \le r$, $0 \le \sqrt{r} \le \pi$ $(-1 \le \cos \sqrt{r})$, $0 \le \varphi \le \sqrt{\pi} 2\pi$ N dV = dr r'sind did dy = dr r2 doord do = dr r2d Q Q = (v,4), SdQ = Sdcord dy SdQ Integration über Raumwinkel Sd I = 47 Konvendan: Ω = 0: J=0, Q=0, d.h. f= 2 (er = ez) mitsliche Formel Winkel zwischen Fund F' cos X = P. P - E . E = (05) (05) + pint sint (05 (4-41) Starten mid olso Betrachtung van & (F-F") with 万(アーデ)=0 デオデ Sdrr Sde Sdess of or F')= Sdrr Sd D 5(F-F')=1 13 5(F-F) = 1 5(F-F') 5(4-4') 5 (cost-cost) = \$ 5(2-9) 5(2-9) auch modelch: 1/2 -> fr color 1/2 -> fr /and of o) in algenery or strenge Del con o(7) J(F-P'), P'=0 wichtige Fall -> phenge Del notwendig. = 5' -> 0 radiale Deltafundian o(r) am Enchabl des Breiches sherqual 3(+)=0 flor ++0/ Solro(r) =1 Nullwebbox 7 =0 hat beine anderling Richtung AS undefinied NJ (D-S!) schainly nehrokulia



13.11.14 Blatt Subabe 1: Alternative Q-U(F)=1 PF E-Feld verwenden grad (4.4) = 4 grad 4 + 4 grad 4 E=4+6 [= grad (p =)+ (p. 7) grad =] gradf(r)=f'(r) gradr =-4年[4产+产产(3] = 1 [3(2) = - 2] Autobe 2 is ibungosain D=EE Strubtur des Dipolfeldes. D= 3(a.F) F - a (Strubbur) div 5=8 Q = Sga7 = Sdio Dd37 = 9Ddr Berechnung von Q= \$ \$ df de=R2= = pint dodg (de 17) lotel = RE sin it on du (KR Kugel under Ursprung mid Radius R) STOT = RESSET TO TOTAL DE SIN JOY de Koord system so dass a=aez Na.F=az=arcosv Godf = 20 SS sind cost do de 1.4 (10) = 4 ra 5 1 sin (20) do = 0 $\vec{D} = \frac{3az}{15} \vec{r} - \frac{9}{15}\vec{e}_{z}^{2} \qquad \vec{D} = (\frac{3az}{15} \times , \frac{3az}{15} \times , \frac{3az}{1$ $\begin{array}{lll}
\overrightarrow{F} \neq 0, & \text{woller zubge} & \text{div} \overrightarrow{D} = 0 \\
\text{olio} \overrightarrow{D} = \overrightarrow{\partial x} + \overrightarrow{\partial y} + \overrightarrow{\partial z} \\
\overrightarrow{\partial D}_{x} & \overrightarrow{\partial x} & \overrightarrow{\partial x} \\
\overrightarrow{\partial x} & \overrightarrow{\partial x} & (\overrightarrow{x}^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})^{2} (\overrightarrow{x}^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})^{2} \\
\overrightarrow{\partial x} & \overrightarrow{\partial x} & (\overrightarrow{x}^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})^{2} (\overrightarrow{x}^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})^{2} \\
\overrightarrow{\partial x} & \overrightarrow{\partial x} & (\overrightarrow{x}^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})^{2} (\overrightarrow{x}^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})^{2} \\
\overrightarrow{\partial x} & \overrightarrow{\partial x} & (\overrightarrow{x}^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})^{2} (\overrightarrow{x}^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})^{2} \\
\overrightarrow{\partial x} & \overrightarrow{\partial x} & (\overrightarrow{x}^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})^{2} (\overrightarrow{x}^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})^{2} \\
\overrightarrow{\partial x} & \overrightarrow{\partial x} & (\overrightarrow{x}^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})^{2} (\overrightarrow{x}^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})^{2} \\
\overrightarrow{\partial x} & \overrightarrow{\partial x} & (\overrightarrow{x}^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})^{2} (\overrightarrow{x}^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})^{2}
\end{array}$ 30x - 302 - 5 302 x2 +3 2 = 602 - 5 302 x2 +3 2 = 7

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Telst a = a no, no Einleitsubsor Lines a -> O bei firarken p und no
 ~ Ladingsdickle einer Punkldigals:
    = Pa = Par = pr amon =
   (F) = 7 7 7 (F'-7) = 7 7 (F'-7)
RASA: = = 0
    Q8(F')=-8 V'5(F')-8 V 5(F))
 (1(7)=1 Sd37 Se(7) = - 1 Sd37 P V D(F)
    Bestimmung des Pokulials einer homogen geladenen Kugel millels
Poisson - Integral
U(r, NX) = 1 Kg S (r2+r12-2rr' lian it mint last cost + min & my from it and
autgrand Symmetrice Wall can N=0, q=0 nealicle?
 U(r) = 1 S SCI) d37"

U(r) = 4 TE S V r2+ r12- 2 r1 cos 391
      1 S(F) = 2 dim o do do de
      = 1 2 m Sg(+') [= 1+12-2+1 (000)] d+'
      = 4 5 ( ) ( -1 1 -2 + 1 + 2+ -1 - - 1 1 -2 + -1 ) d-1
      = 1 [2+861] = (1++1-1-+1)dr
 1. Fall -> R (21')
     D (1-+1)-1-1)=++1-(-+1)-2-
   (U/r) = 4 = 52 = 8 = 2 = dr = 4 = 8 = R3 8 = = 1 = 1 = 1
      (1(r) = 4 = 5 2+ go = 2+ dr' + 4= 52+ go = 2+ dr' (log Fall 1: r > P) $2+go = 2+ dr'
 2. Ful: r < R
           = 47E [278. R2-27 8. 73]
   QU(r) = 8 (3R2-12) 80- 4TR3
      U(r) = 8 1 (3R2-12)
```

0

27.11.14

04.12.14