a) U [V]	I [mA]	R [a]	P [W]
20	290	69	6
30)	355	85	<i>i</i> 1
40	410	98	16
Sc	470	106	24
i 0	510	118	31
70	565	124	40
	600	133	48
80 90	640	141	55
100	675	148	68
140	715	154	79
ne	7 SD (1)	160 (1)	90 (4)

Wenn du stromstade obeijt, wied wein Joues's the winne in glubulated purposety!" -> Temperatur stayt -> Wielestand winner Ju!"

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6)
$$R(I) = R_c + \beta \cdot I$$

Where Referrior $R_c = 15.0 \cdot \Omega^{(4)}$ $\beta = 195, 6 \cdot \Omega/A^{(7)}$
Whitehrushveffyricut $R^2 = 0,9965^{(4)}$

-> relater guise Ubereins timming

c)
$$U(I) = R(I) \cdot I = R_0 \cdot I + \beta \cdot I^2$$
 or $P(I) = R(I) \cdot I^2 = R_0 \cdot I^2 + \beta \cdot I^3$ or

 $U(600 \text{ mA}) = 15 \Omega \cdot 0, 6A + 195, 6 \Omega/A \cdot (0, 6A)^{2} = \frac{19 V}{(7abelle \cdot 80 V)} V$

$$P(1A) = 15\Omega \cdot (1A)^2 + 195, 6 \cdot (1A)^3 = 211 W$$

$$B I^{2} + (R_{c} + R_{V}) I - Ll_{ict} = 0$$

$$= -(R_{c} + R_{V}) \pm V(R_{c} + R_{V})^{2} + 4 B U_{ici} = -450 \pm V(M50)^{2} + M5.62A 48CV$$

$$= -(R_{c} + R_{V}) \pm V(R_{c} + R_{V})^{2} + 4 B U_{ici} = -450 \pm V(M50)^{2} + M5.62A 48CV$$

= 0,54 Å " (negative torny winning)

graphisch:
$$U_{\text{Tot}} = U_{\text{G}} + U_{\text{EV}}$$
=> Usuncium fin Voundestand $I_{\text{V}} = \frac{U_{\text{EV}}}{E_{\text{V}}} = \frac{U_{\text{EV}} - U_{\text{G}}}{E_{\text{V}}}$

=> fallende Jacke un Diagramm

> historian from durch Girleangse und Vernodersteind

num gleich from sein => Selent punkt der Uermbruen

nammen und sein 1000 to 1999

* 6)
$$R(T) = R_0 \cdot (1 + \alpha \cdot \Delta T)^{(1)}$$

$$=> \Delta T = \frac{R(T)/R_0 - 1}{\alpha} = \frac{154.2/15.2 - 1}{4.8 \cdot 10^{-3} \, \text{K}^{-1}} = \frac{1'931 \, \text{K}}{2'}$$

$$=> \vartheta = 1950 \, \%$$

....

- a) E-Feld Majt parallel on Felderman -> Beschlungung "1) Richary: parallel que Elekhon en dalm (1)
 - B- Teld: healt surmedet pur Bourgungs wichting Richary: Dur wecket any Bahn change.
- E = E . + Eum = J . E . (1) $f = 1 + \frac{E_{\text{min}}}{E_0} = 1 + \frac{100 \text{ MeV}}{9541 \text{ MeV}} = 197$ 8' = 1+ 2400 MeV 0,511 MeV = 4'700 $c - \omega = c \cdot (1-\beta) = c \cdot (1-\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{\beta^2}})$ (1) (1) $(\cong \frac{c}{2y^2}) = \frac{3'880 \text{ m/s}}{100 \text{ MeV}}$ $c-v' = \frac{6.8 \text{ m/s}}{6.8 \text{ m/s}}$ (fix 2,4 GeV) (1)
- c) $E^2 = (p \cdot c)^2 + (m \cdot c^2)^2 \longrightarrow p = \frac{1}{C} \cdot \sqrt{E^2 (m \cdot c^2)^2}$ = 1 . 12400 3 - 0,542 MeV = 2,4 GeV/c $^{(1)}$

7. V B = y . m. v2 11; $B = \frac{g \cdot m \cdot \sigma}{q \cdot r} = \frac{p}{q \cdot r} = \frac{2.4 \text{ GeV}}{d \cdot 20m \cdot c} = 0.47$

d)
$$E_S = h \cdot f_o = h \cdot \frac{c}{\lambda_o} \Rightarrow \lambda_o = \frac{h \cdot c^m}{E_S} = \frac{h \cdot c}{12 \text{ kV e}}$$

$$= 1.03 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ m}$$

Wellenlange legt in der Georgeerstung von Miskellfeller.
alstanden -> georgnet zu Mistanstrucktur undergre mit
(Rönffen.) Bergung."

Gargunturdised
$$\Delta S = 2 \cdot d \cdot \sin \beta = m \lambda$$

boundative ilbulagory for $\Delta S = m \lambda = m \lambda$

$$3 = \frac{m \lambda}{2 \cdot d} = \frac{m \lambda}{2 \cdot d} = 5,5^{\circ}, 11,0^{\circ}, 16,7^{\circ}, \dots$$

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34 tadengen und Felder

a) E(0) = 0 ! (Fildstarken der beiden tadergen bebon nich eng)

Veleteren parallel ju x-active, van Uspung weg '
(tymmetrie)

 $E(r) \cong \frac{1}{4\pi \epsilon_0} \cdot \frac{2\alpha}{r^2} \quad \text{fin } r >> d \quad (\text{ Feld evan Funter lacking}$

6) $\frac{Q}{A^{2} \cdot x^{2}}$ $\frac{E_{1}}{A\pi} = \frac{1}{A\pi} \cdot \frac{Q}{F^{2}} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{Q}{E} \cdot \frac{Q}{A^{2} + x^{2}}$ $E_{1x} = E_{1} \cdot \cos \alpha = E_{1} \cdot \frac{x}{F} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{Q}{E} \cdot \frac{X}{A^{2} + x^{2}}$ $E(x) = 2 \cdot E_{1x} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{Q}{(a^{2} + x^{2})^{3}/2}$ $E(x) = 0 \quad \sqrt{24}$ $E(x) > 0 \quad \text{fin} \quad x > 0 \quad \text{fin} \quad x > 0 \quad \text{fin} \quad x < 0 \quad \sqrt{24}$ $E(x) \approx \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{Q}{(x^{2} + x^{2})^{3}/2} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{Q}{E} \cdot \frac{Q}{B^{2}} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{Q}{E} \cdot \frac{Q}{B^{2}}$ $E(x) \approx \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{Q}{(x^{2} + x^{2})^{3}/2} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{Q}{E} \cdot \frac{Q}{B^{2}} = \frac{Q}{E} \cdot \frac{Q}{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{Q}{E} \cdot \frac{Q}{E} = \frac{Q}{E} = \frac{Q}{E} \cdot \frac{Q}{E} = \frac{Q}{E} =$

c) Maximum / Minimum for E'(x) = 0 $E'(x) = \frac{d}{2\pi \epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{(x^2 + d^2)^{3/2}} - \frac{3}{2} \frac{x^2 2x}{(x^2 + d^2)^{3/2}} \right)$ $= \frac{a}{2\pi \epsilon_0} \frac{1}{(x^2 + d^2)^{3/2}} \left(x^2 + d^2 - 3 \cdot x^2 \right) = 0$

 $E'(x) = 0 \iff d^{2} = 2 \cdot x^{2} \implies x = \pm \frac{d}{\sqrt{2}} = 3.54cm$ $E(\frac{d}{\sqrt{2}}) = \frac{Q}{2\pi \cdot \epsilon_{0}} \frac{d\sqrt{2}}{(\frac{d^{2}}{2} + d^{2})^{3/2}} = \frac{Q}{2\pi \cdot \epsilon_{0} \cdot d^{2}} \frac{1}{(\frac{3}{2})^{3/2} \cdot 2^{3/2}}$ $= \frac{2}{\sqrt{27}} \frac{Q}{2\pi \cdot \epsilon_{0} \cdot d^{2}} = \frac{55.3 \text{ kV/m}}{\sqrt{27}} \frac{m}{\sqrt{27}}$

d)
$$E^{\dagger}(0) = \frac{Q}{2\pi \epsilon_{0}} \cdot \frac{d^{2}}{ds} = \frac{Q}{2\pi \epsilon_{0}} \cdot \frac{1}{d^{3}} \quad (ege. c)$$

$$(= 2.66) \text{ MV/m}^{2})$$

$$E(x) \cong E(0) \cdot x^{(1)} = \Rightarrow F(x) = -e E(x) \cong -e \cdot E^{\dagger}(c) \cdot x$$

$$\vec{x} = \frac{F(x)}{me} \cong -\frac{e E(0)}{me} \quad x = -\omega^{2} \cdot x^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ hamorische Veleveryny mit } \omega = \sqrt{\frac{e E^{\dagger}(0)}{me}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{e \cdot Q}{2\pi \cdot \epsilon_{0} \cdot d^{3} \cdot me}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{e \cdot Q}{2\pi \cdot \epsilon_{0} \cdot d^{3} \cdot me}} = \frac{1}{13 \text{ MHz}^{(1)}} \cdot \frac{13 \text{ MHz}^{(2)}}{2\pi \cdot \epsilon_{0} \cdot d^{3} \cdot me} = \frac{1}{13 \text{ MHz}^{(2)}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot \epsilon_{0} \cdot d^{3} \cdot me} = \frac{1}{13 \text{ MHz}^{(2)}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot \epsilon_{0} \cdot d^{3} \cdot me} = \frac{1}{13 \text{ MHz}^{(2)}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot \epsilon_{0} \cdot d^{3} \cdot me} = \frac{1}{13 \text{ MHz}^{(2)}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot \epsilon_{0} \cdot d^{3} \cdot me} = \frac{1}{13 \text{ MHz}^{(2)}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot \epsilon_{0} \cdot d^{3} \cdot me} = \frac{1}{13 \text{ MHz}^{(2)}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot \epsilon_{0} \cdot d^{3} \cdot me} = \frac{1}{13 \text{ MHz}^{(2)}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot \epsilon_{0} \cdot d^{3} \cdot me} = \frac{1}{13 \text{ MHz}^{(2)}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot \epsilon_{0} \cdot d^{3} \cdot me} = \frac{1}{13 \text{ MHz}^{(2)}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot \epsilon_{0} \cdot d^{3} \cdot me} = \frac{1}{13 \text{ MHz}^{(2)}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot \epsilon_{0} \cdot d^{3} \cdot me} = \frac{1}{13 \text{ MHz}^{(2)}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot \epsilon_{0} \cdot d^{3} \cdot me} = \frac{1}{13 \text{ MHz}^{(2)}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot \epsilon_{0} \cdot d^{3} \cdot me} = \frac{1}{13 \text{ MHz}^{(2)}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot \epsilon_{0} \cdot d^{3} \cdot me} = \frac{1}{13 \text{ MHz}^{(2)}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot \epsilon_{0} \cdot d^{3} \cdot me} = \frac{1}{13 \text{ MHz}^{(2)}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot \epsilon_{0} \cdot d^{3} \cdot me} = \frac{1}{13 \text{ MHz}^{(2)}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot \epsilon_{0} \cdot d^{3} \cdot me} = \frac{1}{13 \text{ MHz}^{(2)}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot \epsilon_{0} \cdot d^{3} \cdot me} = \frac{1}{13 \text{ MHz}^{(2)}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot \epsilon_{0} \cdot d^{3} \cdot me} = \frac{1}{13 \text{ MHz}^{(2)}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot \epsilon_{0} \cdot d^{3} \cdot me} = \frac{1}{13 \text{ MHz}^{(2)}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot \epsilon_{0} \cdot d^{3} \cdot me} = \frac{1}{13 \text{ MHz}^{(2)}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot \epsilon_{0} \cdot d^{3} \cdot me} = \frac{1}{13 \text{ MHz}^{(2)}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot \epsilon_{0} \cdot d^{3} \cdot me} = \frac{1}{13 \text{ MHz}^{(2)}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot \epsilon_{0} \cdot d^{3} \cdot me} = \frac{1}{13 \text{ MHz}^{(2)}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot \epsilon_{0} \cdot d^{3} \cdot me} = \frac{1}{13 \text{ MHz}^{(2)}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot \epsilon_{0} \cdot d^{3} \cdot me} = \frac{1}{13 \text{ MHz}^{(2)}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot \epsilon_{0} \cdot d^{3} \cdot me} = \frac{1}{13 \text{ MHz}^{(2)}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot \epsilon_{0} \cdot d^{3} \cdot me} = \frac{1}{13 \text{ MHz}^{(2)}}$$

e)
$$y(c) = 2 \cdot \frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon_{c}} \cdot \frac{1}{M} = 2 \cdot \frac{2c \cdot 1c^{-3}C}{4\pi \epsilon_{c} \cdot 0.05m} = 7,19 \cdot 6v''$$
 $y(o) = 0$
 $V = y(c) - y(o) = 7,19 \cdot 6v'$
 $V = e \cdot U = 7,19 \cdot keV' = 1,15 \cdot 10^{-15}$
 $V = U = \frac{1}{2} \cdot m_{p} \cdot v^{2} = V = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot e \cdot U}{m_{p}}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot 4,19 \cdot keV}{939 \cdot m_{c} V/c^{2}}} = 1,17 \cdot 10^{6} \cdot m/s$