3. Linear sources and dipoles

Student Group

First Name	Surname	Matrikel Nr.

Table of Contents

Rechnung

$U_A = f(U_E)$	mit III.	
$U_A=\color{blue}{-U_D}-U_C$	mit II. und I.	$ \color{blue}{U_D} = { 1 \over A_D } \cdot U_A \overset{A_D -> \infty}\longrightarrow 0$

Rechnung

$U_A=\color{blue}{-U_D}-U_C$	mit II. und I.	$ \color{blue}{U_D} = { 1 \over A_D } \cdot U_A \overset{A_D -> \infty}\longrightarrow 0$
$U_A= \quad \quad 0 \quad - \color{blue}{U_C}$	mit V.	$\color{blue}{U_C}={ 1 \over C }\cdot(\int_{t_0}^{t_1} I_C \ dt+ Q_0(t_0))$
$U_A = -{ 1 \over C }\cdot(\int_{t_0}^{t_1} \color{blue}{I_C} \ dt+ Q_0(t_0)) $	mit IV.	$\color{blue}{I_C}=I_R$
$U_A = \color{blue}{-{ 1 \over C }\cdot(}\int_{t_0}^{t_1} I_R \ dt+ Q_0(t_0)\color{blue}{)} $	Ausklammern	
$U_A = -{ 1 \over C }\cdot\int_{t_0}^{t_1} I_R \ dt - \color{blue}{ Q_0(t_0) \over C } $	Integrationskonstante betrachten	$\color{blue}{ Q_0(t_0) \over C }= U_C(t_0) = -U_{A0}$
$U_A = -{ 1 \over C }\cdot\int_{t_0}^{t_1} \color{blue}{I_R} \ dt + U_{A0}$	mit VI. und II.	$\color{blue}{I_R}={ U_R \over R}={ U_E \over R} $
$U_A = -{ 1 \over C }\cdot\int_{t_0}^{t_1} \color{blue}{1 \over R} \cdot U_E \ dt + U_{A0}$	Konstante vorziehen	
$U_A = -{ 1 \over {R\cdot C} }\cdot\int_{t_0}^{t_1} U_E \ dt + U_{A0}$		