



<b>Konstanten:</b> $\epsilon = 1,602 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ C}$ $m_e = 9,109 \cdot 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$ $m_p = 1,673 \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$ $\hbar = 8,854 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ As/Vm}$ $\mu_0 = 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ N/A}^2 \text{ (Vs/Am)}$ $c = 2,998 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/s}$ $E_{\text{max, Luft}} = 3 \cdot 10^6 \text{ V/m}$ $c^2 = 1/\epsilon_0 \mu_0$ $\hbar = 6,626 \cdot 10^{-34} \text{ Js}$ $N_A = 6,022 \cdot 10^{23} \text{ 1/mol}$ $k_B = 1,381 \cdot 10^{-23} \text{ J/K}$	$U/\phi: 1 \text{ V} = 1 \text{ J/C} = \text{W/A}$ $I: 1 \text{ A} = 1 \text{ C/s}$ $Q: 1 \text{ C} = 1 \text{ As}$ $C: 1 \text{ F} = 1 \text{ C/V}$ $R: \Omega = 1 \text{ V/A} = 1/\text{S}$ $L: \text{H} = \text{Wb/As} = \text{Tm}^2/\text{A} = \text{Vs/A}$ $\phi_{\text{magnet}}: 1 \text{ Wb} = 1 \text{ Tm}^2 = 1 \text{ HA}$ $P: 1 \text{ W} = 1 \text{ J/s} = 1 \text{ VA}$ $W: 1 \text{ J} = 1 \text{ Nm} = e(\text{V/C})$ $E: 1 \text{ N} =$ $E: 1 \text{ N/C} = 1 \text{ V/m}$ $B: T = \text{N/Am} = \text{Vs/m}^2 = 10^{-4} \text{ G}$	<b>Coulomb-Gesetz</b> $F = (1/4\pi\epsilon_0) \cdot (q_1 q_2 / r^2) \cdot (\mathbf{r}/r) = qE$	<b>Elektrischer Fluss:</b> $\Phi_{\text{el}} = \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{A} = E_n A = EA \cos \theta$	<b>Gaußsches Gesetz</b> $\Phi_{\text{el, ges}} = \oint \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{A} = \oint \mathbf{E}_n dA = Q_{\text{innen}}/\epsilon_0 = \int_V (\rho/\epsilon_0) dV = \int_V \rho_{\text{div}} dV$
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>E-Feld</b> $\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{F}/q = \Sigma (1/4\pi\epsilon_0) (q/r^2) (\mathbf{r}/r) = \int d\mathbf{E} = \int (1/4\pi\epsilon_0) (dq/r^2) (\mathbf{r}/r) = (1/4\pi\epsilon_0) \int_V (\rho(r) dV/r^2) (\mathbf{r}/r)$	<b>Unstetigkeit des E-Feldes (zweidimensional, <math>\sigma</math>)</b> $\Phi_{\text{el, ges}} = E_1 A - E_2 A = \sigma A/\epsilon_0 \Rightarrow E_1 - E_2 = \sigma/\epsilon_0$
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Elektrisches Dipolmoment</b> $\mathbf{p} = q\mathbf{d}$ <b>Drehmoment in E-Feld</b> $\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{p} \times \mathbf{E}$ <b>pot. Energie (<math>\epsilon_0</math> für <math>\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{E}</math>)</b> $E_{\text{pot}} = -pE \cos \theta = -\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{E}$	<b>konkrete E-Felder (lin. <math>\lambda</math>, <math>\sigma</math> Ladungsdichten) MIT COULOMB</b> <b>seitlich (d) endl. Linienld. (<math>\lambda</math>):</b> $E_r = (1/4\pi\epsilon_0) \cdot \lambda \cdot \int (dx/(1+d^2)) = (1/4\pi\epsilon_0) (Q/(1+d^2))$ <b>Mittelsenk. (y) endl. * (<math>\lambda</math>):</b> $E_y = 2 \cdot (1/4\pi\epsilon_0) \cdot (\lambda/y) \cdot \int_0^y \cos \theta d\theta = (1/2\pi\epsilon_0) (\lambda/y) \cdot (1/2) \cdot \ln((1/2)^2 + y^2)$ <b>Abst. r von unendl. Linienldg:</b> $E_r = (1/2\pi\epsilon_0) (\lambda/r)$ <b>Achse (x) von homog. Ringldg (a):</b> $E_x = (1/4\pi\epsilon_0) \cdot \lambda \cdot \int (dx/(x^2+a^2)^{3/2}) = (1/4\pi\epsilon_0) (Qx)/(x^2+a^2)^{3/2}$ <b>Achse (x) von homog. Scheibe (R):</b> $E_x = (1/4\pi\epsilon_0) \cdot \sigma \cdot \int_0^x (x^2+a^2)^{-3/2} \cdot 2a da = (\sigma/2\epsilon_0) (1 - x/\sqrt{x^2+R^2})$ <b>(Abst. x) von unendl. Ldg. ebene:</b> $E_x = \sigma/2\epsilon_0 (x>0) / E_x = -\sigma/2\epsilon_0 (x<0)$	<b>konkrete Potentiale</b> <b>auf der Achse (x) einer Ringldg (a):</b> $\phi = (1/4\pi\epsilon_0) (Q/\sqrt{x^2+a^2})$ <b>auf d. Achse (x) einer homog. Scheibe (R):</b> $\phi = (\sigma/2\epsilon_0) \int (\sqrt{x^2+R^2} - x) dx$ <b>nahe einer unendl. Ldg. ebene:</b> $\phi = -\int (\sigma/2\epsilon_0) dx = -(\sigma/2\epsilon_0)x (x>0) \Rightarrow$ stetig, Max. bei $x=0 = \phi_0 + (\sigma/2\epsilon_0)x$ <b>Abst. r von unendl. Linienldg:</b> $\phi = \phi_0 - (1/2\pi\epsilon_0) \cdot \lambda \cdot \ln r$ <b>mit <math>\phi_0=0</math> bei <math>r=a</math>:</b> $\phi = -(1/2\pi\epsilon_0) \cdot \lambda \cdot \ln(r/a)$ <b>in großem Abstand r von Dipol:</b> $\phi = (1/4\pi\epsilon_0) (\mathbf{p} \cdot \mathbf{r}/r^3)$
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Potential (differenz), Spannung</b> $d\phi = dE_{\text{pot}}/q = -\mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} \Rightarrow \Delta E_{\text{pot}} = Q\phi = qU$ $U_{\text{ba}} = \Delta\phi = \phi_a - \phi_b = -\int_a^b \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = W/q$	<b>Potential einer/vieler Punktladung(en) (<math>\phi_0=0</math> bei <math>r=\infty</math>)</b> $\phi = (1/4\pi\epsilon_0) (Q/r) + \phi_0 / \phi = \Sigma (1/4\pi\epsilon_0) (q_i/r_i)$	<b>Potential einer kontinuierlichen Ldg. verteilung <math>\rho</math></b> $\phi = \int (1/4\pi\epsilon_0) (dq(r')/r) = (1/4\pi\epsilon_0) \int_V (\rho(r')/r) dV$	<b>elektrostat. pot. Energie eines Systems von Punktdg</b> $W = \Sigma (1/4\pi\epsilon_0) (q_i q_j / r_{ij})$	<b>Kondensator <math>C=Q/U</math></b> <b>Plattenkondensator <math>C=\epsilon_0 A/d</math></b> $E=U/d = \sigma/\epsilon_0$ <b>Zylinderkondensator (Koaxkabel): (Radien <math>b&gt;a</math>)</b> $C = \int -E dr = -(Q/2\pi\epsilon_0) \cdot \ln(b/a)$ $C = Q/U = (2\pi\epsilon_0) \ln(b/a)$	<b>Dielektrikum: E-Feld kleiner <math>\Rightarrow U</math> kleiner / <math>Q</math> größer <math>\Rightarrow C</math> größer</b> <b>Polarisierbarkeit <math>\alpha: \mathbf{p}_{\text{ind}} = \alpha \mathbf{E}</math></b> <b>relative Dielektrizitätskonst. <math>\epsilon_r</math> / diel. Suszeptibilität <math>\chi_e = \epsilon_r - 1</math></b>	<b>ohmscher Widerstand <math>R = U/I</math></b> <b>Leitwert <math>G = 1/R</math></b> <b>spezifischer Widerstand <math>\rho = R \cdot (l/A)</math></b> <b>Leitfähigkeit <math>\sigma = 1/\rho</math></b> <b>Reihenschaltung <math>R = R_1 + R_2</math></b> <b>Parallel: <math>(1/R) = (1/R_1) + (1/R_2)</math></b> <b>Joulesche Wärme (leistung) in R: <math>P = U \cdot I = R I^2 = U^2/R</math></b>	<b>Kirchhoffsche Regeln</b> <b>Knotenregel <math>\Sigma I_n = 0</math></b> <b>Maschenregel <math>\Sigma U_0 = \Sigma U_R</math></b>	<b>Wheatstonesche Brücke</b> <b>über Kreuz: <math>R_1 R_4 = R_2 R_3</math> (<math>I_3 &lt; I_4</math>)</b>
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>C-Parallelschaltung: <math>C = C_1 + C_2</math></b> <b>C-Reihenschaltung: <math>(1/C) = (1/C_1) + (1/C_2)</math></b> $\Rightarrow C = C_1 C_2 / (C_1 + C_2)$	<b>E-Feld im Dielektrikum: <math>E = E_0/\epsilon_r</math></b> <b>Kondensator mit Dielektrikum: <math>C = \epsilon_r C_0</math></b> / $U = U_0/\epsilon_r$ oder $Q = \epsilon_r Q_0$	<b>RC-Kreise</b> <b>Entladen eines Kondensators</b> $dQ/dt = -(1/RC) \cdot Q$ $Q(t) = Q_0 \cdot e^{-t/RC}$ mit $\tau = RC$ $I(t) = (U_0/R) \cdot e^{-t/RC}$ <b>Laden eines Kondensators</b> $U = R(dQ/dt) + Q/C$ $\Rightarrow Q(t) = CU(1 - e^{-t/RC})$ mit $\tau = RC$ $I(t) = (U/R) \cdot e^{-t/RC}$ $W_{\text{Bat}} = QU = U^2 C / W_C = W_R = 1/2 U^2 C$	<b>konkrete B-Felder MIT BIOT-SAVART</b> <b>Mittelpunkt einer Leiterschleife (R):</b> $B_0 = \mu_0 I / 2R = \mu_0 m_m / 2\pi R^2$ <b>auf Achse (x) einer Leiterschleife (R):</b> $B_x = (\mu_0 I / 2) (R^2 / (x^2 + R^2)^{3/2})$ <b>in großem Abstand (<math>x&gt;R</math>):</b> $B_x = (\mu_0 I / 2) (R^2 / x^3) = (\mu_0 I / 2) (m_m / x^3)$ <b>auf Achse einer Zylinderspule (im Ursprung: Spule geht von <math>-a</math> nach <math>b</math>)</b> $B_x = (\mu_0 I / 2) ((b/\sqrt{b^2+R^2}) + (a/\sqrt{a^2+R^2}))$ <b>in der Mitte einer langen Zylinderspule:</b> $B_x = \mu_0 n I$ <b>am Ende einer langen Zylinderspule:</b> $B_x = 1/2 \mu_0 n I$ <b>Abst. R von geradem stromdurchf. Leiter:</b> $B_0 = (\mu_0 / 4\pi) (I/R) (\sin \theta_1 + \sin \theta_2)$ <b>unendl. langer Leiter:</b> $B_0 = \mu_0 I / 2\pi R = (\mu_0 I / 2\pi) (l \times \mathbf{r}) / R^2$
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Energie im E-Feld</b> $W = \int \rho(r) \phi(r) dV = 1/2 \int (Q^2/C) = 1/2 Q U = 1/2 C U^2$ $= 1/2 \int \epsilon_0 (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E}) \phi = 1/2 \int \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{E} dV$	<b>Energiedichte <math>w = 1/2 \epsilon_0 E^2 = 1/2 \epsilon E^2</math></b> <b>für jedes E-Feld, nicht nur Kondensator!</b>	<b>Dielektrische Verschiebung <math>\mathbf{D} = \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{P} = \epsilon_r \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E} \Rightarrow \text{div } \mathbf{D} = \rho</math></b> <b>Für die Erzeugung der D-Linien sind die wahren Ladungen des Kondensators verantwortlich; für die Erzeugung der E-Linien sind die nicht kompensierten freien Ladungen des K. verantw.</b>	<b>Quellen des B-Feldes</b> <b>bewegte Punktladung <math>\mathbf{B} = (\mu_0 / 4\pi) (q\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{r}) / r^3</math></b> <b>Gesetz von Biot und Savart <math>d\mathbf{B} = (\mu_0 / 4\pi) (I d\mathbf{l} \times \mathbf{r}) / r^3</math></b> <b>Ampere-Ges. <math>\oint \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \mu_0 I = \int \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{A} / \text{rot } \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \mathbf{j}</math></b>
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Magnetfeld <math>\mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \mathbf{H}</math></b> <b>Lorentzkraft <math>\mathbf{F}_L = q\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}</math> <math> \mathbf{F}_L  = qvB \sin \theta</math></b> <b>...auf Leiter <math>= I \cdot \mathbf{l} \times \mathbf{B}</math></b> <b>...auf kl. Leiterabschnitt <math>d\mathbf{F}_L = I d\mathbf{l} \times \mathbf{B}</math></b>	<b>Punktladung auf Kreisbahn (Zyklotron)</b> $F_L = F_Z \Rightarrow qvB = mv^2/r \Rightarrow r = mv/qB$ <b>Zyklotronfrequenz <math>f = 1/T = qB/2\pi m</math></b> $E_{\text{kin}} = 1/2 mv^2 = 1/2 (q^2 B^2 r^2) / m^2 \quad \omega = qB/m$	<b>e/m-Versuch</b> $v_y = at_1 = (eE/m)t_1 = (eE/m)(x_1/v_x)$ $y_1 = 1/2 at_1^2 = 1/2 (eE/m)(x_1/v_x)^2$ $y_2 = v_y t_2 = (eE/m)(x_2/v_x)(x_2/v_x)$ $y = y_1 + y_2 = (eE/mv_x^2) [1/2 x_1^2 + x_1 x_2]$	<b>Massenspektrometer</b> $E_{\text{kin}} = E_{\text{pot}} \Rightarrow 1/2 mv^2 = qU$ $v = qB/m$ (Kreisbahn siehe li.) $\Rightarrow m/q = B^2 r^2 / 2U$	<b>Kraft einer bewegten Punktladung auf eine andere</b> $\mathbf{F}_{12} = q_1 q_2 \mathbf{B}_2 = q_1 q_2 (\mu_0 / 4\pi) (q_2 \mathbf{v}_2 \times \mathbf{r}_{12}) / r_{12}^3$ $\mathbf{F}_{21} = q_1 \mathbf{v}_1 \times \mathbf{B}_2 = q_1 \mathbf{v}_1 \times (\mu_0 / 4\pi) (q_2 \mathbf{v}_2 \times \mathbf{r}_{12}) / r_{12}^3$
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Geschwindigkeitsfilter</b> $F_{\text{el}} = F_{\text{mag}} \Rightarrow qE = qvB \Rightarrow v = E/B$	<b>Drehmoment auf Leiterschleife / Spule</b> <b>magn. Dipolmoment <math>\mathbf{m}_m = NIA =  \mathbf{p}  \cdot l</math></b> <b>Drehmoment <math>\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{m}_m \times \mathbf{B}</math> <math> \mathbf{M}  = NIAB \sin \theta</math></b> <b>Kraft auf Magnetpol <math>\mathbf{F} = \nabla \mathbf{W}</math></b> <b>pot. Energie: <math>E_{\text{pot}} = -\mathbf{m}_m \cdot \mathbf{B} \cos \theta = -m_m B \cos \theta</math></b> $E_{\text{max}}(180^\circ) - E_{\text{min}}(0^\circ) = 2m_m B$	<b>Hall-Effekt</b> <b>Metallstreifen: Breite b, Dicke d</b> $F_{\text{el}} = -F_{\text{mag}} \Rightarrow qE = -qv_d B \Rightarrow U_H = -Eb = -v_d B b$ <b>mit <math>I = nqv_d A = nev_d b d \Rightarrow U_H = -IB/ned</math></b>	<b>LR-Kreise</b> <b>Stromkreis mit Spule - Anschalten</b> $U = RI + L \cdot dI/dt$ $\Rightarrow I(t) = (U/R) (1 - e^{-t/LR})$ mit $\tau = L/R$ <b>Spule als U-Quelle (Abschalten)</b> $dI/dt = -(R/L) I$ $\Rightarrow I(t) = I_0 e^{-t/LR}$ mit $\tau = L/R$ $W_R = W_{\text{Anfang}} = 1/2 L I^2$	<b>Kraft zweier stromdurchf. Leiter aufeinander</b> $\mathbf{F}_2 = I_2 \Delta l \mathbf{B}_1 = I_2 \Delta l (\mu_0 I_1 / 2\pi R)$ (Def. A)
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Energie im B-Feld</b> $W = \int \rho_{\text{ind}} \phi dV = 1/2 \int L I^2$ $= 1/2 \int \epsilon_0 \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} \phi = 1/2 \int \epsilon_0 \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{B} dV$	<b>Energiedichte <math>w = 1/2 \epsilon_0 B^2 = 1/2 \mu_0^{-1} B^2</math></b> <b>für jedes B-Feld, nicht nur Spule!</b>	<b>Induktivität <math>L: \Phi_m = L I</math></b> <b>Selbst-L einer Zylinderspule: <math>L = \Phi_m / I = \mu_0 n^2 A l = \mu_0 N^2 A / l</math></b>	<b>Induktionsspannung, Faraday-Gesetz</b> $U = \oint \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = -d\Phi_m/dt = -N d\Phi_m/dt$ bei $B = \text{const.}$ $= -NA dB/dt$ bei $A = \text{const.}$ $= -B l dx/dt = -B l v$ bei Bewegung $= -L \cdot dI/dt$ Gegen-U in Spule
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Wechselstromkreise</b> $U = U_0 \cos \omega t$ <b>Widerstand: <math>U = RI \Rightarrow I = (U_0/R) \cos \omega t</math></b> $P = I^2 R = I_0^2 R \cos^2 \omega t$ $\langle P \rangle = 1/2 I_0^2 R$ in Phase <b>Induktivität: <math>U = L dI/dt \Rightarrow I = (U_0/\omega L) \sin \omega t</math></b> $P = UI = U_0 I_0 \cos \omega t \sin \omega t$ $\langle P \rangle = 0$ $X_L = \omega L$ (nimmt mit $\omega$ zu) / $I_{\text{eff}} = U_{\text{eff}}/X_L = U_{\text{eff}}/\omega L$ $U$ eilt $1/4$ um $90^\circ$ voraus <b>Kapazität: <math>U = Q/C \Rightarrow I = dQ/dt = -\omega C U_0 \sin \omega t</math></b> $P = UI = -U_0 I_0 \cos \omega t \sin \omega t$ $\langle P \rangle = 0$	<b>LR-Kreise mit Spannungsquelle (erzw. Oszi)</b> <b>in Reihe: <math>L dI/dt + Q/C + IR = U_0 \cos \omega t</math></b> $\Rightarrow I(t) = I_0 \cos(\omega t - \phi)$ mit $\tan \phi = (X_L - X_C)/R$ und $I_0 = U_0/\sqrt{R^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2} = U_0/\sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2 - 2\omega L C + \omega^2 C^2}$ $(U_0/\omega) / (L \sqrt{(\omega^2 - \omega_0^2)^2 + \omega^2 C^2})$ mit $\tau = L/R$ / Gütefaktor $Q = \omega \tau = \omega L/R$ <b>Resonanz <math>X_L = X_C \Rightarrow</math> Eigenfr. <math>\omega_0 = 1/\sqrt{LC}</math> (= Resonanzfr. wenn <math>R = 0</math>); <math>I_0</math> maximal</b>	<b>LC(R)-Kreise ohne Spannungsquelle</b> <b>ungedämpft: <math>L dI/dt + Q/C = 0</math></b> $\Rightarrow Q(t) = Q_0 \cos \omega t$ mit $\omega = 1/\sqrt{LC}$ $\Rightarrow I(t) = -\omega Q_0 \sin \omega t$ $W_{\text{ges}} = W_{\text{el}} + W_{\text{mag}} = (Q_0^2/2C) (\cos^2 \omega t + \sin^2 \omega t) = Q_0^2/2C$ <b>gedämpft: <math>L dI/dt + Q/C + IR = 0</math></b>	<b>Maxwell-Gleichungen</b> <b>Gaußsches Gesetz <math>\oint \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{A} = (1/\epsilon_0) Q_{\text{innen}}</math> (Vak.: <math>=0</math>)</b> <b>Quellfreiheit <math>\oint \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{A} = 0</math></b> <b>Faraday-Induktions-ges. <math>\oint \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = -(d/dt) \int \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{A}</math></b> <b>verallg. Ampere-Gesetz <math>\oint \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \mu_0 (I_{\text{el}} + I_{\text{dis}}) = \mu_0 (I_{\text{el}} + \epsilon_0 d/dt) \int \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{A}</math></b>
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Polarisations <math>\mathbf{P} = \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E} - \mathbf{D}</math></b> <b>elektr. Suszeptibilität <math>\chi_e</math> para <math>&gt;0</math>, dia <math>&lt;0</math></b> <b>Dielektrizität <math>\epsilon = \epsilon_0 (1 + \chi_e) = \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r</math></b> $\chi_m = \mu_0 M/B = \mu_0 n^2 / 3kT$ / $\chi_e = P/\epsilon_0 E = n p^2 / \epsilon_0 3kT$	<b>Maxwell'scher Verschiebungsstrom</b> $I_V = \epsilon_0 d\Phi_E/dt$ <b>verallgemeinertes Amperesches Gesetz</b> $\oint \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \mu_0 (I_{\text{el}} + I_V) = \mu_0 (I_{\text{el}} + \epsilon_0 d\Phi_E/dt) = \mu_0 (I_{\text{el}} + \epsilon_0 d/dt) \int \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{A}$
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Wellengleichung E-Feld: <math>\Delta^2 E_y / \partial x^2 = \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \partial^2 E_y / \partial t^2</math></b> <b>B-Feld: <math>\Delta^2 B_z / \partial x^2 = \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \partial^2 B_z / \partial t^2</math></b> $\Rightarrow E_y/B_z = c = 1/\sqrt{\epsilon_0 \mu_0}$	<b>... in Materie</b> $\epsilon_0 \rightarrow \epsilon = \epsilon_0 n^2$ / $\mu_0 \rightarrow \mu = \mu_0$ $\Rightarrow E_y/B_z = c/\sqrt{\epsilon \mu} = v = c/n$ ( $n$ Brechungsindex) $v < c$ / $n = v/c$ da $\mu = 1$	<b>Intensität, Poynting-Vektor</b> <b>Energiedichte <math>w = 1/2 \epsilon_0 E^2 + 1/2 B^2/\mu_0 = \epsilon_0 E^2 = B^2/\mu_0</math></b> $=$ Energiesstromdichte $=$ Intensität $=$ Poynting-Vektor $\mathbf{S} = (1/\mu_0) (\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B})$ $ \mathbf{S}  = (1/\mu_0) (E_y E_z / c) = \epsilon_0 E_y^2$
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Elektronen in Materie</b> <b>Wellengleichung E-Feld: <math>\Delta^2 E_y / \partial x^2 = \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \partial^2 E_y / \partial t^2</math></b> <b>B-Feld: <math>\Delta^2 B_z / \partial x^2 = \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \partial^2 B_z / \partial t^2</math></b> $\Rightarrow E_y/B_z = c = 1/\sqrt{\epsilon_0 \mu_0}$	<b>relativistischer Newton</b> $\mathbf{p} = m_0 \mathbf{v} / \sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2} = \gamma m_0 \mathbf{v}$ mit $m = m_0 \gamma = m_0 / \sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}$ $E_{\text{kin}} = (m - m_0) c^2$ mit $E_0 = m_0 c^2$ Ruheenergie $E_{\text{ges}} = m c^2$
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Lorentz-Transformation</b> $x' = (x - vt) / \sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}$ $x = (x' + vt') / \sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}$ $y' = y$ $y = y'$ $z' = z$ $z = z'$ $t' = [t - (v/c^2)x] / \sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}$ $t = [t' + (v/c^2)x'] / \sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}$	<b>Geschwindigkeitstransformation</b> $w'_x = (w_x - v) / [1 - (v/c^2)w_x]$ $w_x = (w'_x + v) / [1 + (v/c^2)w'_x]$ $w'_y = [w_y / \sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}] / [1 - (v/c^2)w_x]$ $w_y = [w'_y \sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}] / [1 + (v/c^2)w'_x]$ $w'_z = [w_z / \sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}] / [1 - (v/c^2)w_x]$ $w_z = [w'_z \sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}] / [1 + (v/c^2)w'_x]$
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Zeitdilatation</b> <b>Ruhesystem <math>\Sigma</math></b> $\Delta t = t_2 - t_1$ <b>bewegtes (v) System <math>\Sigma'</math></b> $\Delta t' = t'_2 - t'_1 = \Delta t / \sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2} > \Delta t$	<b>Für den ruhenden Beobachter scheint eine sich bewegende Uhr langsamer zu gehen.</b>
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<b>Längenkontr.</b> $\Delta x = x_2 - x_1 = (x'_2 - x'_1) / \sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}$	<b>Ruhesystem <math>\Sigma</math></b> $\Delta x = x_2 - x_1$ <b>bewegtes (v) System <math>\Sigma'</math></b> $\Delta x' = x'_2 - x'_1 = \Delta x \sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2} < \Delta x$	<b>Für den ruhenden Beobachter scheint eine sich bewegende Uhr langsamer zu gehen.</b>
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------