

calc_decimal_example

Student Group

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I. Calculation example for decimal value

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\begin{align*} \begin{smallmatrix} \text{value}: & & \color{blue}{2} & 6 & 5 & 8. & 4 & 7 \\ \text{index}: & i & 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ \text{place value}: & B^i & 10^3 & 10^2 & 10^1 & 10^0 & 10^{-1} & 10^{-2} \\ \text{digit}: & z_i & 2 & 6 & 5 & 8 & 4 & 7 \\ \text{calc.}: & z_i \cdot B^i & 2000 & 600 & 50 & 8 & 0,4 & 0,07 \\ \text{result}: & \sum_i z_i \cdot B^i & & & & & & 2658.47 \end{smallmatrix} \end{align*}
```

```
\begin{align*} value & 2 & 6 & 5 & 8 , & 4 & 7 \\ index & i & 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ place value & B^i & 10^3 & 10^2 & 10^1 & 10^0 & 10^{-1} & 10^{-2} \\ digit & z_i & 2 & 6 & 5 & 8 & 4 & 7 \\ calc. & z_i \cdot B^i & 2000 & 600 & 50 & 8 & 0.4 & 0.07 \\ Result & \sum_i z_i \cdot B^i & & & & & & 2658,47 \end{align*}
```

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|-------------|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|
| value | 2 | 6 | 5 | 8 , | 4 | 7 | |
| index | i | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | -1 | -2 |
| place value | B^i | 10^3 | 10^2 | 10^1 | 10^0 | 10^{-1} | 10^{-2} |
| digit | z_i | 2 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 7 |
| calc. | $z_i \cdot B^i$ | 2000 | 600 | 50 | 8 | 0.4 | 0.07 |

| | | |
|--------|------------------------|---------|
| Result | $\sum_i z_i \cdot B^i$ | 2658,47 |
|--------|------------------------|---------|

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|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|----|
| value | 2 | 6 | 5 | 8 , | 4 | 7 | |
| index | i | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | -1 | -2 |
| $\frac{1}{10^3}$ | $\frac{1}{10^2}$ | $\frac{1}{10^1}$ | $\frac{1}{10^0}$ | $\frac{1}{10^{-1}}$ | $\frac{1}{10^{-2}}$ | | |
| $\frac{1}{1000}$ | $\frac{1}{100}$ | $\frac{1}{10}$ | 1 | 10 | 100 | 1000 | |
| $\frac{1}{10000}$ | $\frac{1}{1000}$ | $\frac{1}{100}$ | $\frac{1}{10}$ | 1 | 10 | 100 | |
| $\frac{1}{100000}$ | $\frac{1}{10000}$ | $\frac{1}{1000}$ | $\frac{1}{100}$ | $\frac{1}{10}$ | 1 | 10 | |
| $\frac{1}{1000000}$ | $\frac{1}{100000}$ | $\frac{1}{10000}$ | $\frac{1}{1000}$ | $\frac{1}{100}$ | $\frac{1}{10}$ | 1 | |

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|
| value | 2 | 6 | 5 | 8 , | 4 | 7 | |
| index | i | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | -1 | -2 |
| place value | B^i | 10^3 | 10^2 | 10^1 | 10^0 | 10^{-1} | 10^{-2} |
| digit | z_i | 2 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 7 |
| calc. | $z_i \cdot B^i$ | 2000 | 600 | 50 | 8 | 0.4 | 0.07 |

| | | |
|--------|------------------------|---------|
| Result | $\sum_i z_i \cdot B^i$ | 2658,47 |
|--------|------------------------|---------|

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|-----------------|---|---|
| aus (2+3) | $\color{blue}{i_p} = \color{blue}{i_m} = 0$ | i_p und i_m sind damit definiert |
| aus (6) | $\color{blue}{i_o} = 1$ | i_o ist damit bekannt, wenn i_1 bekannt ist |
| aus (7) und (3) | $i_1 - i_2 - \color{blue}{i_o} = 0$ | |
| | $i_1 = 1, i_2 = 1, i_o = 0$ | |
| | $\color{blue}{i_1} = \color{blue}{i_2} = \color{blue}{i_o}$ | |
| | $\frac{U_1}{R_1} = \frac{U_2}{R_2} = \frac{U_A}{R_1 + R_2}$ | Spannungsteilerformel, $i = \text{const.}$ |
| (10) | $U_2 = U_A \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$ | Spannungsteilerformel |

II. Betrachtung der Spannungsverstärkung

