

# 3. Linear sources and dipoles

## Student Group

First Name	Surname	Matrikel Nr.

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# Gegeben sind folgende Gleichungen

$U_A = f(U, E)S$	mit III.	$S$
$U_A = -U_{D-U_{CS}}$	mit II. und I.	$(U_D = \{ 1 \over A_D \} \cdot U_A \overset{A_D \rightarrow \infty}{\longrightarrow} 0)$
$U_A = \int_{-U_D}^{-U_{CS}}$	mit II. und I.	$\int_{-U_D}^{-U_{CS}} U_A \overset{A_D \rightarrow \infty}{\longrightarrow} 0$
$U_A = \int_{-U_D}^{-U_{CS}}$	mit II. und I.	$\int_{-U_D}^{-U_{CS}} U_A \overset{A_D \rightarrow \infty}{\longrightarrow} 0$
$U_A = \int_{-U_D}^{-U_{CS}}$	mit V.	$\int_{-U_D}^{-U_{CS}} U_C = \int_{-U_D}^{-U_{CS}} \int_{-U_D}^{-U_{CS}} I_C \, dt + Q_0(t_0)$
$U_A = \int_{-U_D}^{-U_{CS}}$	mit IV.	$\int_{-U_D}^{-U_{CS}} I_C = I_{RS}$
$U_A = \int_{-U_D}^{-U_{CS}}$	Ausklammern	
$U_A = \int_{-U_D}^{-U_{CS}}$	Integrationskonstante betrachten	$\int_{-U_D}^{-U_{CS}} Q_0(t_0) \over C = U_C(t_0) = -U_{A0}$
$U_A = \int_{-U_D}^{-U_{CS}}$	mit VI. und II.	$\int_{-U_D}^{-U_{CS}} I_R = \int_{-U_D}^{-U_{CS}} U_E \over R$
$U_A = \int_{-U_D}^{-U_{CS}}$	Konstante vorziehen	
$U_A = \int_{-U_D}^{-U_{CS}}$		
$U_A = \int_{-U_D}^{-U_{CS}}$		

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