

Kartessche $\vec{e}_x, \vec{e}_y, \vec{e}_z$

$$d\vec{s} = \vec{e}_x dx + \vec{e}_y dy + \vec{e}_z dz \quad dV = dx dy dz$$

Koordinatentransformation

$$\nabla f = \text{grad } f = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \vec{e}_x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \vec{e}_y + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \vec{e}_z$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{f} = \text{div } \vec{f} = \frac{\partial f_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f_z}{\partial z}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{f} = \left(\frac{\partial f_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial f_y}{\partial z} \right) \vec{e}_x + \left(\frac{\partial f_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial f_z}{\partial x} \right) \vec{e}_y + \left(\frac{\partial f_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial f_x}{\partial y} \right) \vec{e}_z$$

$$\nabla \cdot \nabla f = \text{div grad } f = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2}$$

Zylinder $\vec{e}_\rho, \vec{e}_\phi, \vec{e}_z$

$$d\vec{s} = \vec{e}_\rho ds + \vec{e}_\phi s d\phi + \vec{e}_z dz \quad dV = s ds d\phi dz$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \leq \rho < \infty \\ 0 \leq \phi < 2\pi \\ -\infty < z < \infty \end{aligned} \quad \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \rho \cos \phi \\ \rho \sin \phi \\ z \end{pmatrix} \quad \rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \quad \begin{aligned} \sin \phi &= \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \\ \cos \phi &= \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{e}_x &= \vec{e}_\rho \cos \phi - \vec{e}_\phi \sin \phi & \vec{e}_\rho &= \vec{e}_x \cos \phi + \vec{e}_y \sin \phi \\ \vec{e}_y &= \vec{e}_\rho \sin \phi + \vec{e}_\phi \cos \phi & \vec{e}_\phi &= -\vec{e}_x \sin \phi + \vec{e}_y \cos \phi \end{aligned}$$

Kugel $\vec{e}_r, \vec{e}_\theta, \vec{e}_\phi$

$$d\vec{s} = \vec{e}_r dr + \vec{e}_\theta r d\theta + \vec{e}_\phi r \sin \theta d\phi \quad dV = r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\phi$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \leq r < \infty \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi \\ 0 \leq \phi < 2\pi \end{aligned} \quad \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} r \sin \theta \cos \phi \\ r \sin \theta \sin \phi \\ r \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \quad r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{e}_x &= \vec{e}_r \sin \theta \cos \phi + \vec{e}_\theta \cos \theta \cos \phi - \vec{e}_\phi \sin \theta \sin \phi \\ \vec{e}_y &= \vec{e}_r \sin \theta \sin \phi + \vec{e}_\theta \cos \theta \sin \phi + \vec{e}_\phi \cos \theta \cos \phi \\ \vec{e}_z &= \vec{e}_r \cos \theta - \vec{e}_\theta \sin \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{e}_r = \vec{e}_x \sin \theta \cos \phi + \vec{e}_y \sin \theta \sin \phi + \vec{e}_z \cos \theta$$

$$\vec{e}_\theta = \vec{e}_x \cos \theta \cos \phi + \vec{e}_y \cos \theta \sin \phi - \vec{e}_z \sin \theta$$

$$\vec{e}_\phi = -\vec{e}_x \sin \phi + \vec{e}_y \cos \phi$$

$$\text{Winkelprodukt: } \vec{v} = \vec{w} \times \vec{r} = \frac{2\pi r}{T} \quad \omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{v}{r}$$

$$\text{Nach Drehmoment: } \vec{M} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F} \quad W_{12} = \int_{\vec{r}_1}^{\vec{r}_2} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

$$\Psi = \iint_A \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{A} \quad \oint_H \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{A} = Q_{\text{ein}} = \iiint_V \rho_{\text{el}} dV \quad \text{div } \vec{D} = \rho_{\text{el}}$$

$$U_{12} = \int_{\vec{r}_1}^{\vec{r}_2} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = \varphi_1 - \varphi_2 \quad \varphi_1 = \varphi_0 - \int_{\vec{r}_0}^{\vec{r}_1} \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s}$$

$$\vec{E} = -\text{grad } \varphi \quad \text{Poisson: } \Delta \varphi = -\frac{\rho_{\text{el}}}{\epsilon} \quad \text{Laplace: } \Delta \varphi = 0$$

$$W_{\text{el}} = \frac{W}{V} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon E^2 = \frac{1}{2} D E = \frac{1}{2} \frac{D^2}{\epsilon} \quad \vec{D} = \epsilon \vec{E}$$

$$\text{Dipol: } \vec{M} = Q \vec{d} \times \vec{E} \quad \varphi = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon} \left(\frac{1}{r_1} - \frac{1}{r_2} \right)$$

$$\vec{p} = \frac{dQ}{dV} \quad q_L = \frac{dQ}{ds} \quad q_S = \frac{dQ}{dA} \quad \rho = \frac{dQ}{dV}$$

Zylinder - Mantel: $2\pi r L$
- Volumen: $\pi r^2 L$
Kugel - Oberfläche: $4\pi r^2$
- Volumen: $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

Trigonometrie
 $\sin = \frac{\text{Gegensseite}}{\text{Hypotenuse}} \quad \tan = \frac{\sin}{\cos}$
 $\cos = \frac{\text{Ankathete}}{\text{Hypotenuse}}$

$$\vec{c}^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \gamma$$

$$\text{Skalarprodukt: } \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| \cdot \cos \alpha$$

$$r_{AQ} = r_A - r_Q$$

$$\text{Vektorprodukt: } |\vec{a} \times \vec{b}| = |\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}| \cdot \sin \alpha$$

$$\vec{a} \times [\vec{b} \times \vec{c}] = \vec{b}(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{c}) - \vec{c}(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})$$

$$\epsilon_0 = 8,854 \cdot 10^{-12} \frac{\text{As}}{\text{Vm}} \quad \text{Einheiten & Konstanten}$$

$$[E] = \frac{V}{m} = \frac{N}{C} \quad [Q] = C = [Y]$$

$$[D] = [P] = [\vec{e}] = \frac{C}{m^2} \quad [I] = A$$

$$[U] = [\varphi] = V = \frac{J}{C} \quad [\sigma] = \frac{1}{\Omega m}$$

$$[C] = F = \frac{C}{V} \quad [J] = \frac{A}{m^2}$$

$$\text{Beugungsgleichung: } [\lambda] = \frac{m^2}{V_s}$$

$$\text{Flächenstromdichte: } [J_A] = \frac{A}{m^2}$$

$$\mu_0 = 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} \frac{Vs}{Am}$$

$$[B] = T = \frac{Vs}{m^2} \quad [\vec{A}_m] = \frac{Vs}{m^2}$$

$$[H] = [M] = [J_A] = \frac{A}{m} \quad [\phi_m] = \frac{A}{m}$$

$$[\Phi] = W_b = V_s \quad [L] = H = \frac{W_b}{A} = \frac{Vs}{A}$$

$$\text{Durchdringung: } [\Theta] = A \quad [r_m] = \frac{1}{\Omega s} = \frac{1}{H}$$

$$\text{magn. Spannung: } [V_m] = A$$

$$\text{magn. Reluktanz: } [J] = \frac{Vs}{m^2} \quad \text{magn. Leitwert: } [L] = H = \Omega s$$

$$E_{\text{max, Luft}} = 2 \frac{MV}{m} \quad W_{\text{el, stat, max}} = 77,7 \frac{Ws}{m^3}$$

$$B_{\text{max, Lebermagnet}} = 20 T \quad W_{\text{m, stat, max}} = 160 \cdot 10^6 \frac{Ws}{m^3}$$

$$(\text{typisch } 1,5 T) \quad E_{\text{el}} = 59 \cdot 10^6 \frac{Vs}{m}$$

Elektrostatik

Quade senke

E-Felder

$$\text{Pktladung: } \vec{E} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon} \cdot \frac{\vec{r}_0}{r_0^3}$$

$$\text{Linienladung: } \vec{E} = \frac{q_L}{2\pi\epsilon} \cdot \frac{1}{\rho} \vec{e}_\rho$$

$$\text{Winkelverteilung: } \vec{E} = -\frac{U}{\alpha \rho} \vec{e}_\rho$$

Potentiale

$$\varphi = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon} \cdot \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\varphi = \frac{q_L}{2\pi\epsilon} \left(\frac{\rho_0}{\rho} \right)$$

$$\varphi = U \cdot C \left(\frac{\rho}{\alpha} \right)$$

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = 0$$

$$\text{rot } \vec{E} = 0$$

$$\vec{D} = \epsilon \vec{E} + \vec{P}$$

$$\epsilon = \epsilon_r \epsilon_0$$

$$\vec{E}_r = \vec{E} + \vec{E}_e$$

$$\vec{F}_q = \vec{E} q$$

Kapazität

$$C = \frac{Q}{U} = \frac{\oint \vec{D} \cdot d\vec{A}}{\int \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s}}$$

$$W_C = \frac{1}{2} C U^2 = \frac{1}{2} Q U = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{C}$$

$$\text{Parallelschaltung: } C_{\text{ges}} = \sum_{i=1}^n C_i$$

$$\text{Reihenschaltung: } \frac{1}{C_{\text{ges}}} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{C_i}$$

$$\text{Plattenkondensator: } C = \epsilon \frac{A}{d}, \quad E = \frac{V}{d}$$

$$\text{Kugelnkondensator: } C = 4\pi\epsilon \frac{r_A \cdot r_B}{r_A - r_B}$$

$$\text{Zylinderkondensator: } C = \frac{2\pi\epsilon L}{\ln\left(\frac{r_2}{r_1}\right)}$$

$$\text{Kugel im } \varphi: C = 4\pi\epsilon r$$

$$\text{Zwei Zylinder: } C = \frac{\pi\epsilon L}{\ln\left(\frac{r_2}{r_1} + \sqrt{\frac{r_2^2}{L^2} - 1}\right)}$$

$$\text{Zylinder über } d + L \text{ mit } 2x \text{ Lin. } - s -$$

Geschnittenes Dielektrikum

$$\text{Parallelschaltung: } C = \epsilon \frac{A}{d} \quad \text{Serienschaltung: } \frac{1}{C} = \sum \frac{1}{C_i}$$

$$\text{Winkelverteilung: } \vec{E} = \frac{U}{\alpha \rho} \vec{e}_\rho$$

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$$\tan \alpha_1 = \frac{\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_2} \Big|_{\sigma=0} = \frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_2} = \frac{\mu_1}{\mu_2} \Big|_{J_{\perp}=0}$$

Stetigkeitsbedingungen:
 E : tangential
 D : normal
 J : normal
 H : tangential
 B : normal

$$D_{1n} - D_{2n} = \sigma_e$$

$$H_{1t} - H_{2t} = J_{\perp}$$

Im Vakuum gilt:

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{J}$$

$$\vec{D} = \epsilon_0 \vec{E}$$

$$\vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{H}$$

$$\vec{J} = 0$$

$$\mu = 1$$

Beobachtungen:

- kein Spiegelbild im Lösungsgesetz
- vorgegebene Potentiale und Ladungen
- unendlich flache Platten (unendliche Ladung, nicht unendlich Anzahl)
- vollständige Spiegelung aller Ladungen an allen Spiegelebenen führt zu einem 2. und 3. unendlichen Spiegelsystem
- Randbedingungen

$$\vec{F}_{ges} = q(\vec{E} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B})$$

$$\vec{F}_m = q(\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \quad d\vec{F}_m = I d\vec{s} \times \vec{B}$$

$$\vec{F}_m = I(\Delta \vec{e} \times \vec{B})$$

$$\vec{F}_m = \nabla V(\vec{J} \times \vec{B})$$

$$\Delta V = A \cdot \Delta \vec{e}$$

$$\vec{L} = \vec{m} \times \vec{B} \quad \text{mit } \vec{m} = I A \vec{n}$$

$$\vec{L} = \vec{b} \times \vec{F}_1 = -\vec{b} \times \vec{F}_2$$

$$F_1 = F_2 = I l B$$

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$$\vec{J} = -en_e \vec{v} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{e^2 n_e \vec{E}}{m_e} \quad \vec{J} = \sigma \vec{E} = \frac{\vec{E}}{\rho} \quad \vec{J} = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon} \vec{D}$$

$$I = \frac{dQ}{dt} = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t} \quad I = \iint_A \vec{J} d\vec{A} \quad I = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon} Q$$

$$\rho = \frac{R \cdot \Delta V}{\Delta V} = \frac{J \cdot \Delta V}{\Delta V} \quad \text{Kontinuitätsgleichung: } \nabla \cdot (\vec{J} + \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t}) = 0$$

$$\vec{J}_A = \sigma_e \vec{v} \quad R = \frac{l}{\sigma A} \quad \vec{J} = \frac{dI}{dA}$$

$$Q(t) = Q_0 \exp(-\frac{t}{\tau}) \quad \text{mit } \tau = \frac{\epsilon}{\sigma} = RC$$

$$\text{Widerstandsgesetz: } \frac{\partial \rho_e}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \vec{J} = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \iint_V \rho_e dV + \iint_H \vec{J} d\vec{A} = 0$$

$$\frac{dQ}{dt} + I = 0$$

$$\text{3-Finger-Regel: Daumen: Positive Ladungsträger (Pfeile Hand!!) 2-Finger: B-Feld 1-Finger: Lorentzkraft}$$

$$\vec{B} = \mu \vec{H}$$

$$\vec{H} = \frac{I}{2\pi r} \vec{e}_\phi$$

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu I}{2\pi r} \vec{e}_\phi$$

$$\oint \vec{H} d\vec{s} = I_{\text{eing}} = \iint_A (\vec{J} + \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t}) d\vec{A}$$

$$\oint \vec{B} d\vec{A} = 0 \quad \text{div } \vec{B} = 0$$

$$\vec{B} \cdot \vec{dA} = B dA \cos \theta$$

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Linienstrom

$$\vec{H}(r) = \begin{cases} I \cdot \frac{r}{2\pi a^2} \vec{e}_\phi & r < a \\ I \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi r} \vec{e}_\phi & r \geq a \end{cases}$$



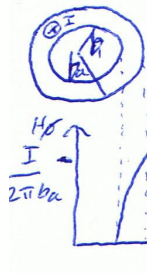
Koaxialkabel



außenraum
feldfrei!

Hohlzylinder

$$\vec{H}(r) = \begin{cases} 0 & r \leq b_i \\ \frac{I}{2\pi r} \cdot \frac{r^2 - b_i^2}{b_a^2 - b_i^2} \vec{e}_\phi & b_i < r < b_a \\ \frac{I}{2\pi r} \vec{e}_\phi & r \geq b_a \end{cases}$$



Eindringtiefe: $\delta = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\omega \mu \sigma}}$

Transformationsgleichungen:

$$U_1(t) = L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} + M \frac{di_2}{dt}$$

$$U_2(t) = M \frac{di_1}{dt} + L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt} \quad M = L_{12} = L_{21}$$

Gegenseitigkeit

Φ_{kj} — erzeugt von Spule j

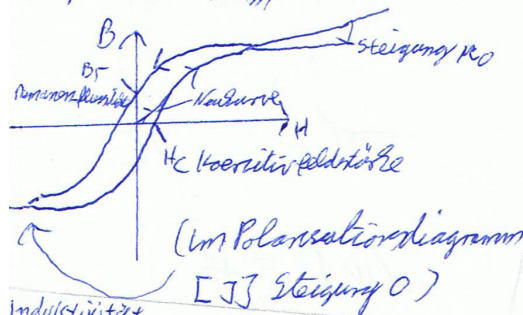
durch Spule k

Neumannsche Formel:

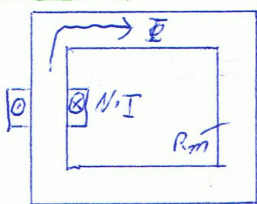
$$L_{kj} = \frac{\Phi_{kj}}{i_j} = \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \oint_{C_k} \oint_{C_j} \frac{d\vec{s}_j \cdot d\vec{s}_k}{r_{kj}}$$

Magnetisierung $\vec{M} = \frac{\vec{J}}{\mu_0}$

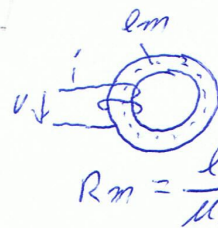
$$\mu_r = 1 + \chi_m$$



Induktivität



$$L = \frac{N^2}{R_m}$$



$$R_m = \frac{l_m}{\mu A}$$

Spulen allg.: $L = \mu_0 N^2 \frac{A}{l}$

Serienschaltung: $C_{ges} = \sum_{v=1}^N L_v$

Parallelschaltung: $\frac{1}{C_{ges}} = \sum_{v=1}^N \frac{1}{L_v}$

Spule:

$$\Phi(t) = L \cdot i(t)$$

$$U(t) = -U_i(t) = L \frac{di}{dt}$$

verbreiteter Fluss: $\Psi = \sum_{v=1}^N \Phi_v$

$$[\Psi] = Vs \quad L = \frac{\Psi}{i}$$

Feldlinien

(Eine Feldlinie ist die Raumkurve, welche durchlaufen wird, wenn stets in Richtung der zugehörigen vektoriellen Größe fortgeschritten wird.)

DGLs: $3D: \frac{dx}{E_x} = \frac{dy}{E_y} = \frac{dz}{E_z} \quad 2D: \frac{dx}{E_x} = \frac{dy}{E_y}$

Biot-Savart

$$\vec{A}_{m,A} = \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \iiint_{V_Q} \frac{\vec{J}_Q}{r_{AQ}} dV_Q \quad (\text{Nur in kartesischen Koordinaten!})$$

$$d\vec{B}_A = \frac{\mu \cdot I}{4\pi} \frac{d\vec{s} \times \vec{r}_{AQ}}{r_{AQ}^3} \quad d\vec{B}_A = \frac{\mu \cdot I}{4\pi} \frac{d\vec{s} \times \vec{e}_{AQ}}{r_{AQ}^2}$$

$$d\vec{H}_A = \frac{I}{4\pi} \frac{d\vec{s} \times \vec{r}_{AQ}}{r_{AQ}^3} \quad d\vec{H}_A = \frac{I}{4\pi} \frac{d\vec{s} \times \vec{e}_{AQ}}{r_{AQ}^2}$$

$$d\vec{H}_A = \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{\vec{J}_Q \times \vec{e}_{AQ}}{r_{AQ}^2} \quad d\vec{H}_A = \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{\vec{J}_Q \times \vec{e}_{AQ}}{r_{AQ}^2}$$

$$\vec{B}_A = \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \iiint_{V_Q} \vec{J}_Q \times \frac{\vec{r}_{AQ}}{r_{AQ}^3} dV_Q \quad \vec{B}_A = \frac{\mu}{4\pi} \iiint_{V_Q} \vec{J}_Q \times \frac{\vec{e}_{AQ}}{r_{AQ}^2} dV_Q$$

$$\vec{\Phi} = \iint_A \vec{B} d\vec{A} = \oint_C \vec{A}_m d\vec{s}$$

Induktion

$$\vec{E}_i = \vec{v} \times \vec{B} \quad \vec{E}_i = -\vec{E}_{\text{stat}} \quad U_i = -\frac{d\Phi(t)}{dt} \quad \text{rot } \vec{E} = -\frac{d}{dt} \vec{B}$$

$$U_i = \oint_C \vec{E} d\vec{s} = - \iint_A \frac{d}{dt} \vec{B}(\vec{r}, t) d\vec{A} \quad \oint_C \vec{E}_i d\vec{s} = -\frac{d\Phi(t)}{dt}$$

$$\oint_C \vec{E} d\vec{s} = - \iint_A \frac{d}{dt} \vec{B} d\vec{A} - \oint_C \vec{B}(\vec{v} \times d\vec{s}) \quad \Phi = \iint_A \text{rot } \vec{A}_m d\vec{A}$$

$$\vec{E} + \frac{\partial \vec{A}_m}{\partial t} - (\vec{v} \times \vec{B}) = -\text{grad } \varphi \quad \text{bei } \vec{v}=0 \quad \vec{E} = -\text{grad } \varphi - \frac{\partial \vec{A}_m}{\partial t}$$

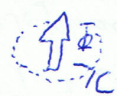
Energie

Spule: $W_m(t) = \frac{1}{2} i^2(t) L$

$$dW_m = \frac{dW_m}{V} = H \mu dH = H dB$$

$$W_m = \mu \frac{H^2}{2} = \frac{B \cdot H}{2} = \frac{B^2}{2\mu}$$

Vorzeichen



$$-\frac{d\Phi}{dt} = \dots$$

⊗ U↑C

⊗ U↑C

Maxwellsche Gleichungen

Durchflutungsgesetz: $\oint_C \vec{H} d\vec{s} = \iint_A (\vec{j} + \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t}) d\vec{A}$

$$\text{rot } \vec{H} = \vec{j} + \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t}$$

Induktionsgesetz: $\oint_C \vec{E} d\vec{s} = -\frac{d}{dt} \iint_A \vec{B} d\vec{A}$

$$\text{rot } \vec{E} = -\frac{d\vec{B}}{dt}$$

Gaußscher Satz:
der Elektrostatik: $\oint_H \vec{D} d\vec{A} = \iiint_V \rho dV$

$$\text{div } \vec{D} = \rho$$

Satz von der Quellenfreiheit des $\vec{B}$ -feldes: $\oint_H \vec{B} d\vec{A} = 0$

$$\text{div } \vec{B} = 0$$

Phänomenologische Materialgleichungen: $\vec{D} = \epsilon \vec{E} \quad \vec{B} = \mu \vec{H} \quad \vec{j} = \sigma \vec{E}$

Kontinuitätsgleichung: $\text{rot } \vec{H} = \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} + \vec{j}$

$$\frac{\partial \rho_e}{\partial t} + \text{div } \vec{j} = 0$$