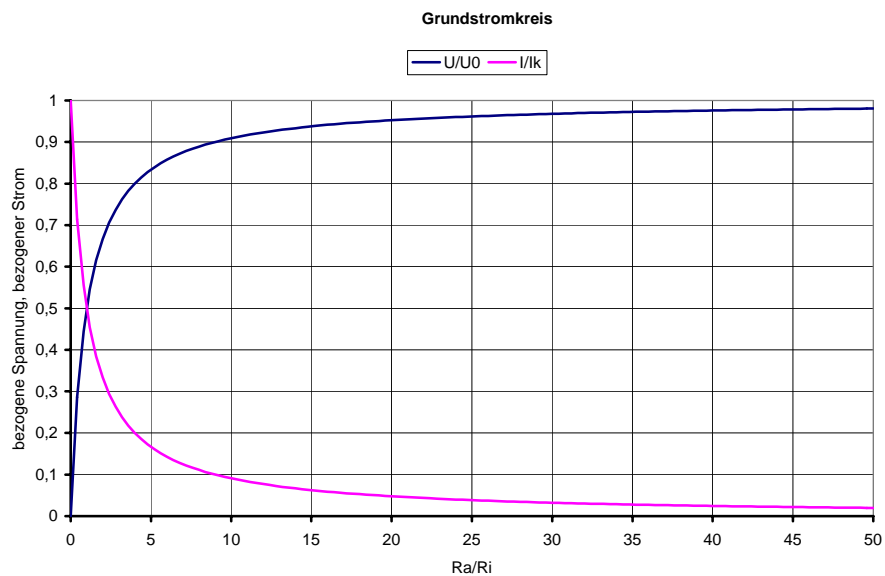


Lösungen zur Rechenübung I-1

Aufgabe	Ergebnis
1 und 2	siehe Vorlesung Kap. 1
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volt: $1 \text{ V} = 1 \text{ Ws/As} = \text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^2/\text{A}\cdot\text{s}^3$ • Ohm: $1 \Omega = 1 \text{ V/A} = \text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^2/\text{A}^2\cdot\text{s}^3$ • Henry: $1 \text{ H} = 1 \text{ Ws}\cdot\text{A}^2 = 1 \text{ Vs/A} = \text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^2/\text{s}^2\cdot\text{A}^2$ • Farad: $1 \text{ F} = 1 \text{ Ws/V}^2 = 1\text{As/V} = \text{A}^2\cdot\text{s}^4/\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^2$ <p>Lösungsweg:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V (Volt) = [U] aus: $W = U\cdot I\cdot t$ folgt: $U = W/I\cdot t \rightarrow [U] = [W]/[I]\cdot[t]$ aus: $W = F\cdot s$, (mit: $F = m\cdot a$; $a = v/t$; $v = s/t$) folgt: $W = m\cdot s^2/t^2 \Rightarrow [W] = \text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^2/\text{s}^2$ mit: $[I] = \text{A}$; $[t] = \text{s}$ folgt: <u>$[U] = \text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^2/\text{A}\cdot\text{s}^3 = \text{V}$</u> • Ω (Ohm) = [R] $R = U/I \rightarrow [R] = [U]/[I]$ mit: $[U] = \text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^2/\text{A}\cdot\text{s}^3 = \text{V}$ (Herleitung s. o.); $[I] = \text{A}$ folgt: <u>$[R] = \text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^2/\text{A}^2\cdot\text{s}^3 = \text{V/A}$</u> • H (Henry) = [L] aus: $W = 0.5\cdot L\cdot I^2$ folgt: $L = W/0.5\cdot I^2 \rightarrow [L] = [W]/[I]^2$ mit: $[W] = \text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^2/\text{s}^2$ (Herleitung s.o.); $[I] = \text{A}$ folgt: <u>$[L] = \text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^2/\text{s}^2\cdot\text{A}^2 = \text{V}\cdot\text{s}/\text{A} = \text{H}$</u>
4	$R/\Omega = 10^6 \cdot \rho/\Omega\text{m} \cdot l/\text{m} \cdot 1/\text{A}/\text{mm}^2$

5

$$\frac{U}{U_0} = \frac{R_a/R_i}{1 + R_a/R_i}; \quad \frac{I}{I_K} = \frac{1}{1 + R_a/R_i}$$



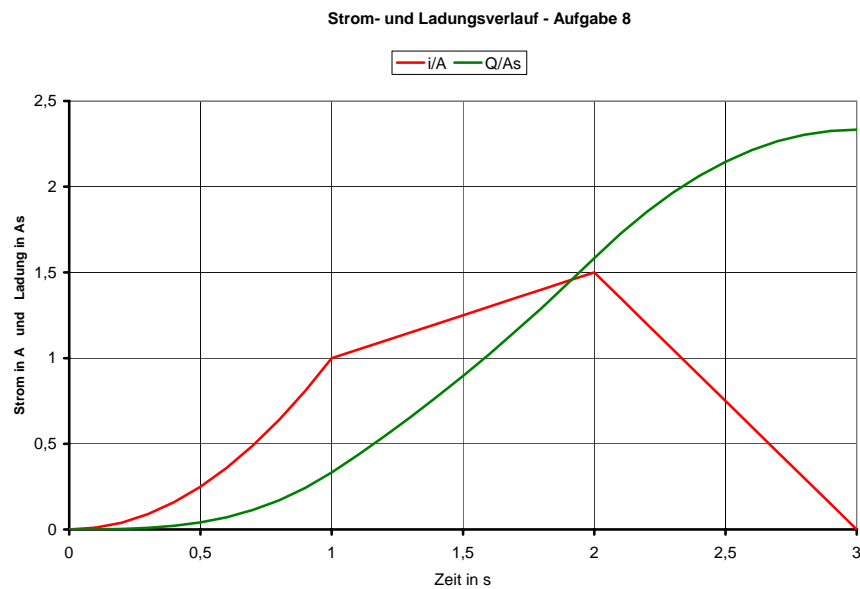
6

$$m = 3,6$$

7

$$P = 10^{-3} U \cdot I$$

8



$$t = 0 \dots 1 \text{ s: } i(t) = 1 \text{ A/s}^2 \cdot t^2; \Delta Q = 0,33 \text{ As}$$

$$t = 1 \dots 2 \text{ s: } i(t) = 0,5 \text{ A} + 0,5 \text{ A/s} \cdot t; \Delta Q = 1,25 \text{ As}$$

$$t = 2 \dots 3 \text{ s: } i(t) = 4,5 \text{ A} - 1,5 \text{ A/s} \cdot t; \Delta Q = 0,75 \text{ As}$$

$$I_m = 0,78 \text{ A}$$

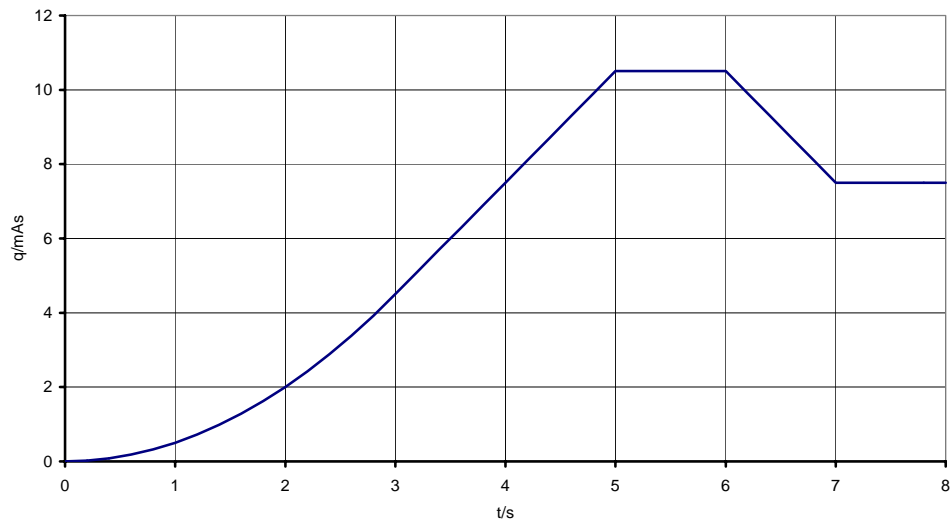
Lösungen zur Rechenübung I-2

Aufgabe	Ergebnis
1	a) $N = 31,25 \cdot 10^{19}$ b) $v = 0,72 \text{ mm/s}$
2	$Q_{\text{rest}} = 9,6 \text{ Ah}$
3a, b	<p> $t = 0 \dots 2 \text{ s}: q(t) = 4\text{mA} \cdot t \quad \rightarrow \quad i(t) = \Delta q / \Delta t = 4\text{mA}$ $t = 2 \dots 5 \text{ s}: q(t) = 8\text{mAs} \quad \rightarrow \quad i(t) = \Delta q / \Delta t = 0$ $t = 5 \dots 6 \text{ s}: q(t) = -8\text{mA} \cdot t + 48\text{mAs} \quad \rightarrow \quad i(t) = \Delta q / \Delta t = -8\text{mA}$ $t = 6 \dots 7 \text{ s}: q(t) = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad i(t) = \Delta q / \Delta t = 0$ $t = 7 \dots 8 \text{ s}: q(t) = -3\text{mA} \cdot t + 21\text{mAs} \quad \rightarrow \quad i(t) = \Delta q / \Delta t = -3\text{mA}$ $t = 8 \dots 9 \text{ s}: q(t) = -3\text{mAs} \quad \rightarrow \quad i(t) = \Delta q / \Delta t = 0$ </p> <p style="text-align: center;">Stromverlauf</p> <p style="text-align: center;">t/s</p> <p>Lösungsweg :</p> <p>a) für jeden Zeitabschnitt gilt : $q(t) = m \cdot t + q_0$ (Geradengleichung mit Anstieg $m = \Delta q / \Delta t$; Ladung q_0 zum Zeitpunkt $t=0$) $t = 0 \dots 2 \text{ s}: m = 8\text{mAs} / 2\text{s} = 4\text{mA} \quad q_0 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad q(t) = 4\text{mA} \cdot t$ $t = 2 \dots 5 \text{ s}: m = 0 \quad q_0 = 8\text{mAs} \quad \Rightarrow \quad q(t) = 8\text{mAs} = \text{konst.}$ $t = 5 \dots 6 \text{ s}: m = -8\text{mAs} / 1\text{s} = -8\text{mA} \quad q_0 = 48\text{mAs} \quad \Rightarrow \quad q(t) = -8\text{mA} \cdot t + 48\text{mAs}$</p> <p>b) allgemein gilt: $i(t) = dq(t)/dt$ für Geradengleichungen gilt vereinfacht: $i(t) = \Delta q / \Delta t = m$ $t = 0 \dots 2 \text{ s}: i(t) = \Delta q / \Delta t = 4\text{mA}$ $t = 2 \dots 5 \text{ s}: i(t) = \Delta q / \Delta t = 0$ $t = 5 \dots 6 \text{ s}: i(t) = \Delta q / \Delta t = -8\text{mA}$</p>
4	a = 7,3 mm d = 8,2 mm

5

$$\begin{aligned}
 t = 0 \dots 3 \text{ s: } i(t) &= 1 \text{ mA/s} \cdot t & q(t) &= \int i(t) dt = 0,5 \text{ mA/s} \cdot t^2 \\
 t = 3 \dots 5 \text{ s: } i(t) &= 3 \text{ mA} & q(t) &= 3 \text{ mA}(t-3\text{s}) + 4,5 \text{ mAs} \\
 t = 5 \dots 6 \text{ s: } i(t) &= 0 & q(t) &= 10,5 \text{ mAs} \\
 t = 6 \dots 7 \text{ s: } i(t) &= -3 \text{ mA} & q(t) &= -3 \text{ mA}(t-6\text{s}) + 10,5 \text{ mAs} \\
 t > 7 \text{ s: } i(t) &= 0 & q(t) &= 7,5 \text{ mAs}
 \end{aligned}$$

Ladungsverlauf



6

$$I = 300 \text{ A}$$

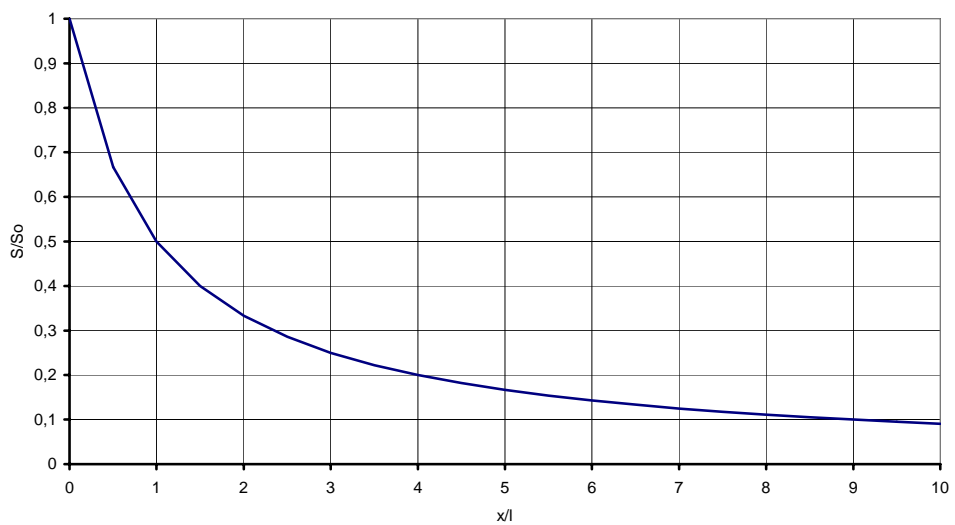
7

$$F = -4 \text{ N}$$

8

$$S(x) = \frac{I}{A_0 \left(1 + \frac{x}{l}\right)}$$

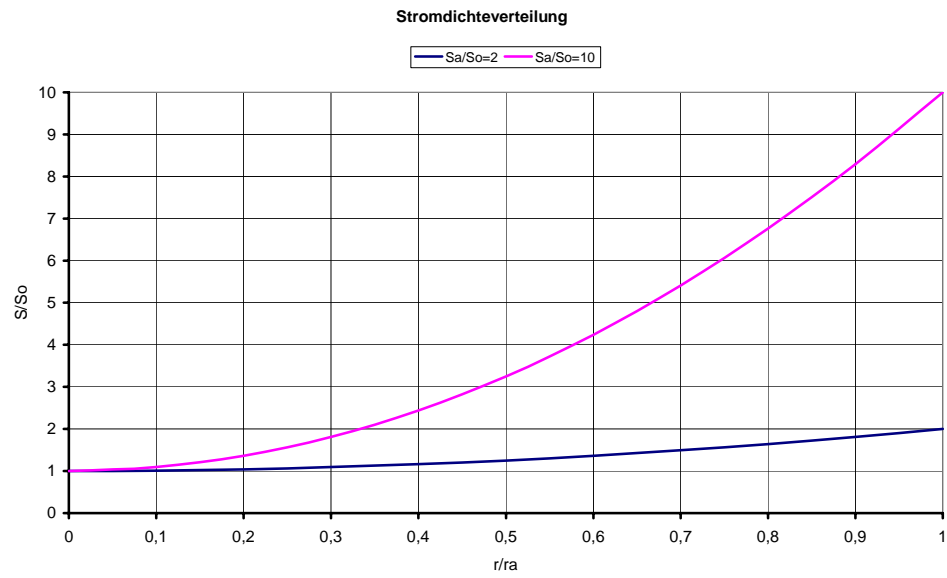
bezogene Stromdichte



9

$$S(r) = S_0 + (S_a - S_0) r^2 / r_a^2$$

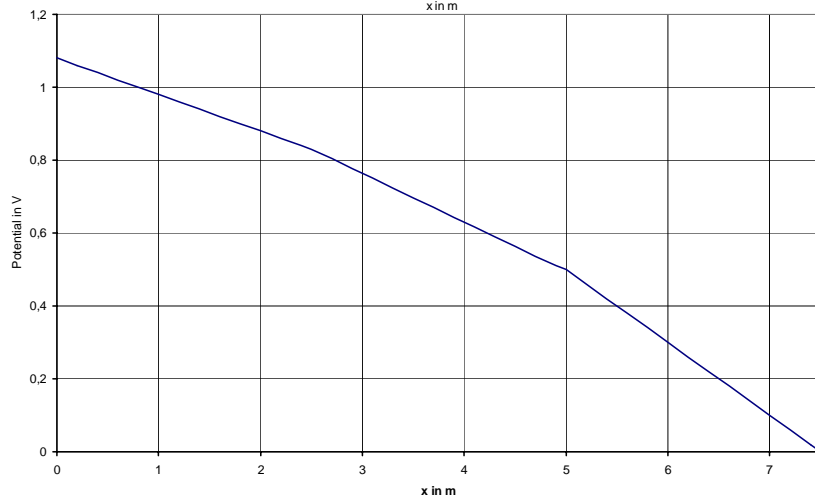
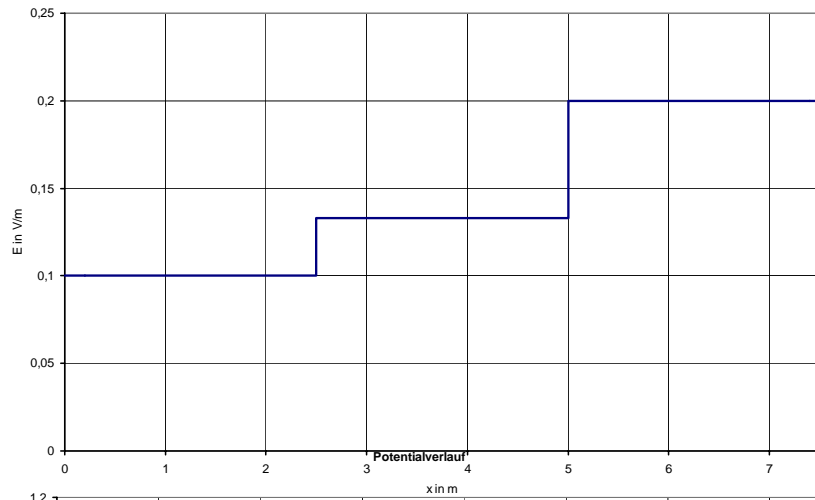
$$I = (S_0 + S_a) \pi r_a^2 / 2$$



Lösungen zur Rechenübung I-3

Aufgabe	Ergebnis
1	$W_2 = 4 \text{ J}$
2	$Q = 64,8 \text{ kAs}$ $W = 1,56 \text{ MJ} = 432 \text{ Wh}$
3	$\Delta W = 5,76 \cdot 10^{-16} \text{ Ws}$
4	$E_{\text{cu}} = 82 \text{ mV/m}$; $E_{\text{Al}} = 130 \text{ mV/m}$ für $E_{\text{cu}} = E_{\text{Al}}$ muss $A_{\text{Al}} \approx 1,6 \cdot A_{\text{cu}}$ sein, d.h. $A_{\text{Al}} \approx 4 \text{ mm}^2$
5	$U_1 = 0,25\text{V}$; $E_1 = 0,1 \text{ V/m}$; $U_2 = 0,33\text{V}$; $E_2 = 0,133 \text{ V/m}$ $U_3 = 0,5\text{V}$; $E_3 = 0,2 \text{ V/m}$ Lösungsweg: für jeden Leiter gilt: $\Delta W = U \cdot I \cdot t$ $\Delta W_1 = U_1 \cdot I \cdot t \Rightarrow U_1 = \Delta W_1 / I \cdot t \Rightarrow \underline{U_1 = 1,5\text{Ws} / 3\text{A} \cdot 2\text{s} = 0,25\text{V}}$ $\Delta W_2 = U_2 \cdot I \cdot t \Rightarrow U_2 = \Delta W_2 / I \cdot t \Rightarrow \underline{U_2 = 2\text{Ws} / 3\text{A} \cdot 2\text{s} = 0,33\text{V}}$ $\Delta W_3 = U_3 \cdot I \cdot t \Rightarrow U_3 = \Delta W_3 / I \cdot t \Rightarrow \underline{U_3 = 3\text{Ws} / 3\text{A} \cdot 2\text{s} = 0,5\text{V}}$ für jeden Leiter gilt: $E = U/l$ $E_1 = U_1/l = 0,25\text{V} / 2,5\text{m} \Rightarrow \underline{E_1 = 0,1\text{V/m}}$ $E_2 = U_2/l = 0,33\text{V} / 2,5\text{m} \Rightarrow \underline{E_2 = 0,133\text{V/m}}$ $E_3 = U_3/l = 0,5\text{V} / 2,5\text{m} \Rightarrow \underline{E_3 = 0,2\text{V/m}}$ für jeden Leiter gilt: $\Delta\varphi = U$ mit $\varphi_0(x=7,5\text{m}) = 0$ $U_3 = \varphi_3 - \varphi_0 \Rightarrow \underline{\varphi_3(x=5\text{m}) = U_3 = 0,5\text{V}}$ $U_2 = \varphi_2 - \varphi_3 \Rightarrow \underline{\varphi_2(x=2,5\text{m}) = U_2 + \varphi_3 = U_2 + U_3 = 0,83\text{V}}$ $U_1 = \varphi_1 - \varphi_2 \Rightarrow \underline{\varphi_1(x=0\text{m}) = U_1 + \varphi_2 = U_1 + U_2 + U_3 = 1,08\text{V}}$

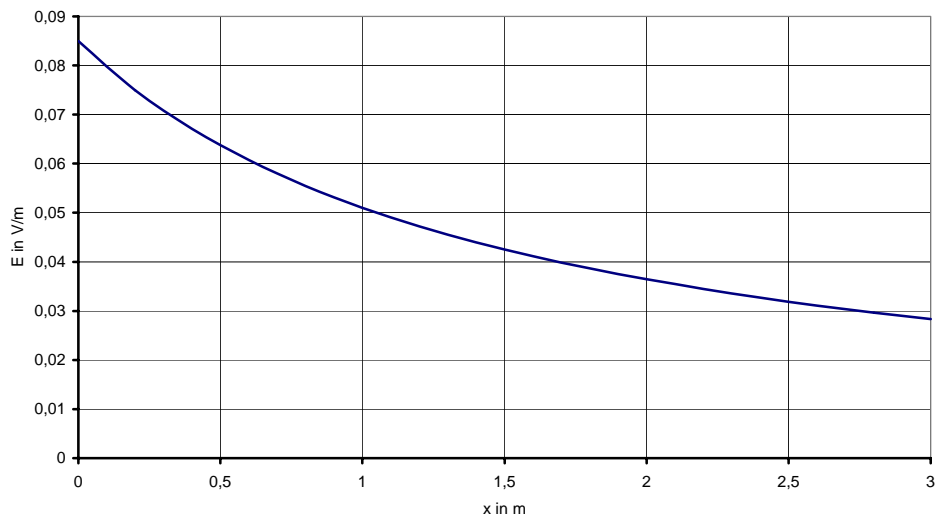
Feldstärkeverlauf



6

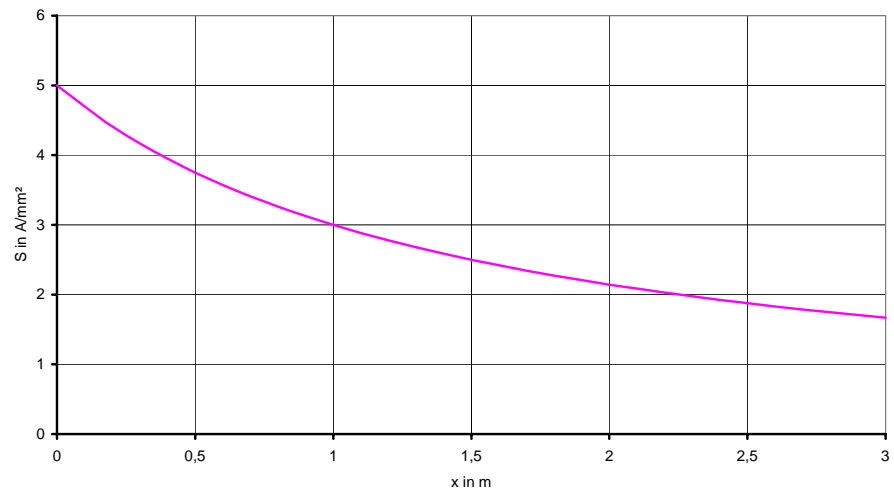
$$E(x) = \frac{I \cdot \rho}{A(x)} \quad \text{mit} \quad A(x) = A_1 + \frac{A_2 - A_1}{l} \cdot x$$

Feldstärkeverlauf E(x)



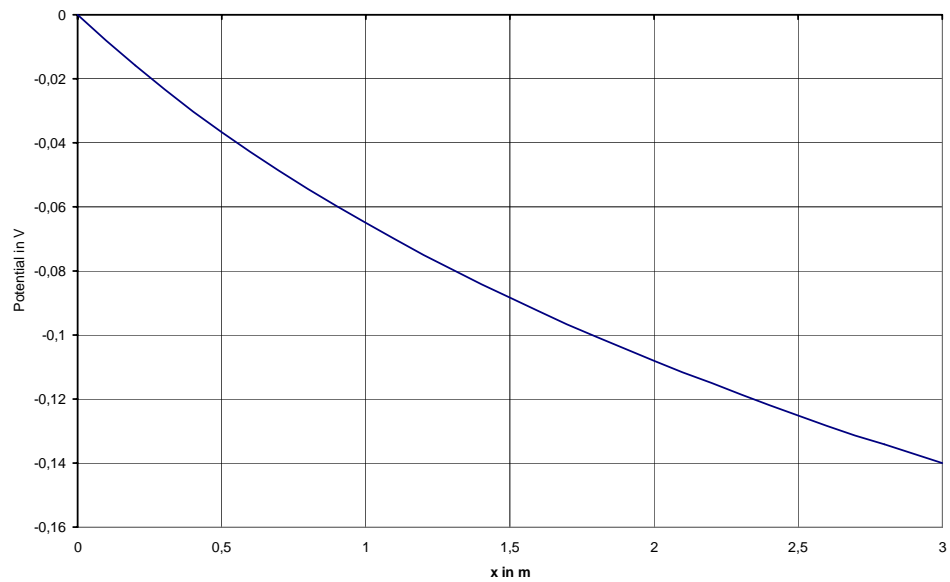
$$S(x) = \frac{I}{A(x)}$$

Stromdichteverlauf S(x)



$$\varphi(x) = I \cdot \frac{\rho \cdot l}{A_2 - A_1} \cdot \ln \left(\frac{A_1}{\frac{A_2 - A_1}{l} \cdot x + A_1} \right)$$

Potentialverlauf



7

$$F = 3,84 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{N}$$

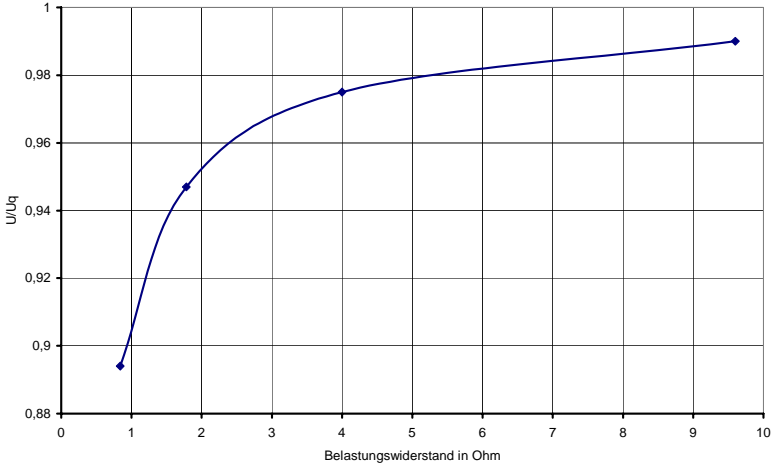
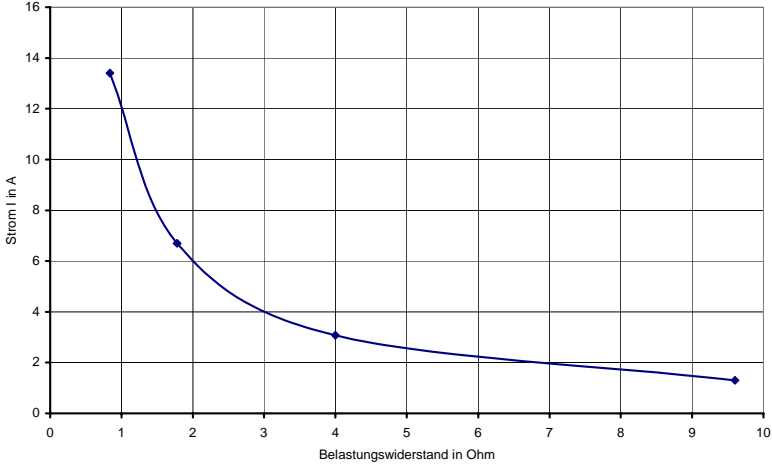
8

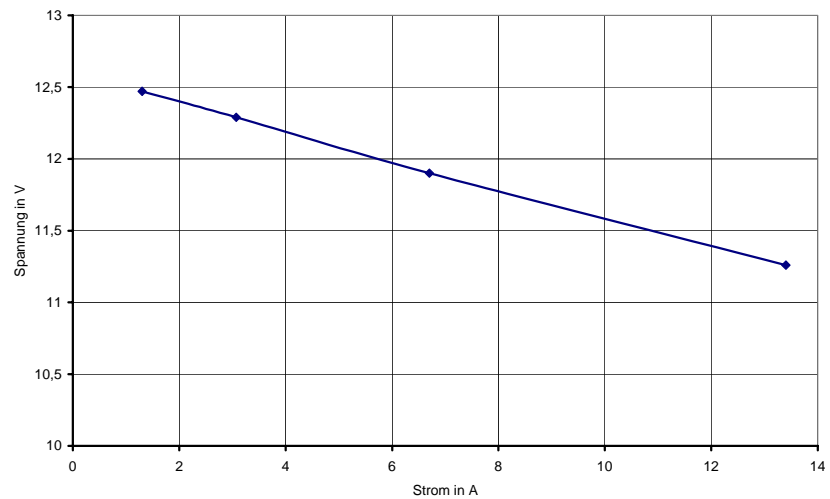
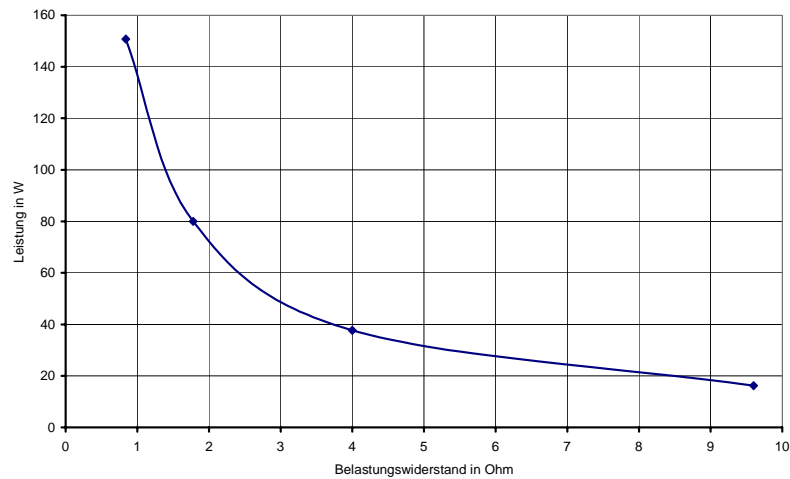
a) $S = 12,6 \text{A/mm}^2$
 b) $S = 10,1 \text{A/mm}^2$

Lösungen zur Rechenübung I-4

Aufgabe	Ergebnis
1	$A_{Cu} = 1,02 \text{ mm}^2$ $A_{Al} = 1,62 \text{ mm}^2$ Lösungsweg: $R = \rho \cdot l / A \Rightarrow A = \rho \cdot l / R$ mit $\rho_{Cu} = 0,017 \Omega \text{mm}^2 / \text{m} \Rightarrow A_{Cu} = 1,02 \text{ mm}^2$ mit $\rho_{Al} = 0,027 \Omega \text{mm}^2 / \text{m} \Rightarrow A_{Al} = 1,62 \text{ mm}^2$
2	$\delta = 0,49 \text{ mm}$
3	$\vartheta_B = 1283,2 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
4	$\vartheta_B = 2495 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ $I_0 = 4,71 \text{ A}$ $P_0 = 1,036 \text{ kW}$
5	a) $P = 403,3 \text{ W}$ b) $P = 201,7 \text{ W}$ c) $P = 806,6 \text{ W}$
6	$R_M = 5,31 \text{ m}\Omega$
7	$R_{20} = 37,36 \text{ }\Omega$ $I_{20} = 5,89 \text{ A}$
8	$P_V = 171,5 \text{ W}$ $\Delta P_V = 24 \text{ \%}$

Lösungen zur Rechenübung I-5

Aufgabe	Ergebnis																				
1	$I = 0,625 \text{ A}$ $U = 7,5 \text{ V}$ $P = 4,69 \text{ W}$ $\eta = 0,94$																				
2	<p>a) $U = 12,47\text{V} / 12,42\text{V} / 12,22\text{V} / 11,86\text{V}$ b) $U = 12,47\text{V} / 12,29\text{V} / 11,9\text{V} / 11,26\text{V}$ c)</p>  <p>The graph shows the ratio of load voltage to open-circuit voltage (U/Uq) as a function of load resistance (Belastungswiderstand in Ohm). The x-axis ranges from 0 to 10 Ohm, and the y-axis ranges from 0.88 to 1.0. The curve starts at approximately (0.8, 0.895) and rises to (9.5, 0.99).</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Data points for U/Uq vs R</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Belastungswiderstand in Ohm</th> <th>U/Uq</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>0.8</td><td>0.895</td></tr> <tr><td>1.8</td><td>0.948</td></tr> <tr><td>4.0</td><td>0.975</td></tr> <tr><td>9.5</td><td>0.990</td></tr> </tbody> </table>  <p>The graph shows the current (Strom I in A) as a function of load resistance (Belastungswiderstand in Ohm). The x-axis ranges from 0 to 10 Ohm, and the y-axis ranges from 0 to 16 A. The curve starts at approximately (0.8, 13.5) and decreases to (9.5, 1.2).</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Data points for I in A vs R</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Belastungswiderstand in Ohm</th> <th>Strom I in A</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>0.8</td><td>13.5</td></tr> <tr><td>1.8</td><td>6.8</td></tr> <tr><td>4.0</td><td>3.2</td></tr> <tr><td>9.5</td><td>1.2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Belastungswiderstand in Ohm	U/Uq	0.8	0.895	1.8	0.948	4.0	0.975	9.5	0.990	Belastungswiderstand in Ohm	Strom I in A	0.8	13.5	1.8	6.8	4.0	3.2	9.5	1.2
Belastungswiderstand in Ohm	U/Uq																				
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0.8	13.5																				
1.8	6.8																				
4.0	3.2																				
9.5	1.2																				



3

$P_{a\max} = 202,5 \text{ W}$ für $R_a=R_i=2,5\Omega$
 für $P = 100\text{W}$ gelten folgende Arbeitspunkte:
 $R_{a1} = 14,83\Omega / I_1 = 2,6\text{A} / U_1 = 38,6\text{V}$
 $R_{a2} = 0,422\Omega / I_2 = 15,4\text{A} / U_2 = 6,5\text{V}$

Lösungsweg:

$P_a = I^2 \cdot R_a$

aus: $I/I_k = G_a/(G_a+G_i) = 1/(1+R_a/R_i)$

folgt: $I = I_k/(1+R_a/R_i)$

$\Rightarrow P_a = I_k^2 \cdot R_a / (1+R_a/R_i)^2$

Ermittlung von $P_{a\max}$ durch Ableitung $dP_a/dR_a = 0$

$\Rightarrow dP_a/dR_a = I_k^2 \cdot [1/(1+R_a/R_i)^2 - 2R_a/(1+R_a/R_i)^3 \cdot 1/R_i] = 0$

$\Rightarrow (1+R_a/R_i) = 2 R_a/R_i \Rightarrow R_a/R_i = 1$

$\Rightarrow P_{a\max} = I_k^2 \cdot R_a / 4 = I_k^2 \cdot R_a / 4 = 202,5\text{W}$

Ermittlung der Arbeitspunkte aus: $P_a = I_k^2 \cdot R_a / (1+R_a/R_i)^2$

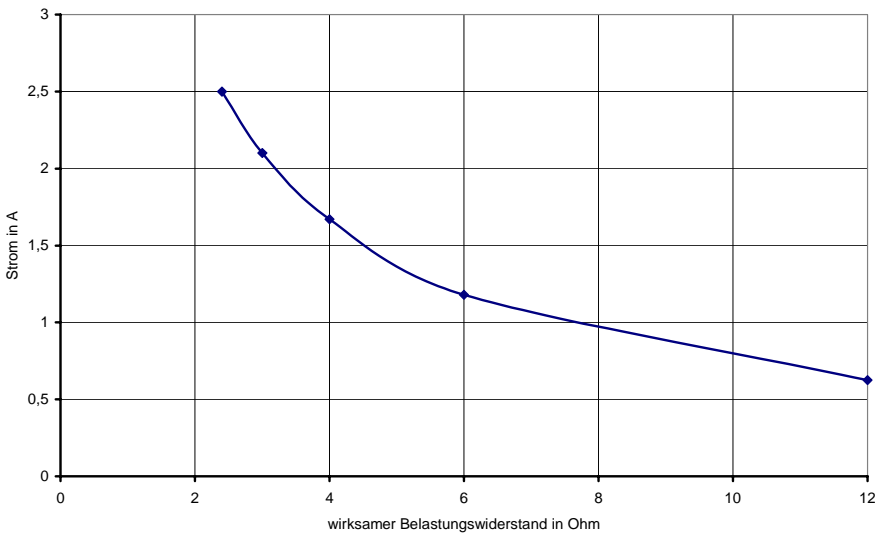
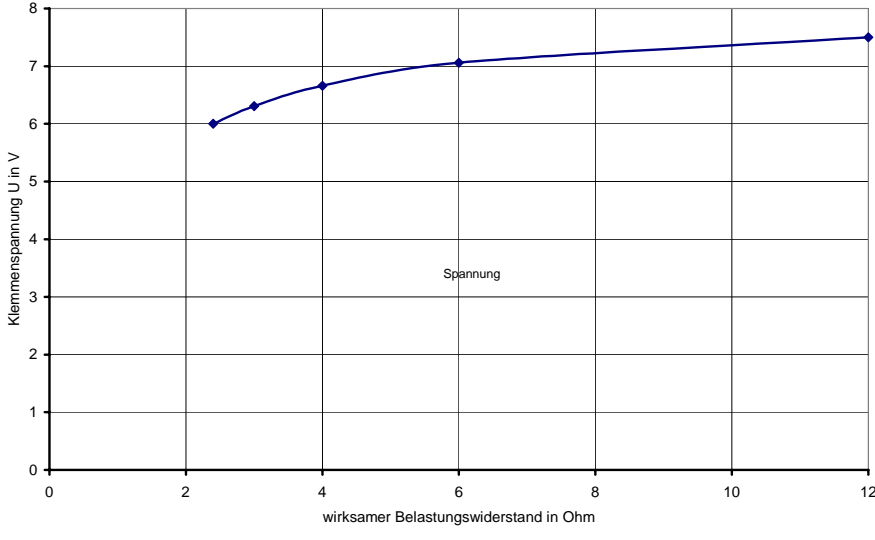
Umstellen nach R_a (quadrat. Gleichung):

$\Rightarrow R_a^2 + R_a \cdot (2R_i - I_k^2 \cdot R_i^2 / P_a) + R_i^2 = 0 \Rightarrow R_{a1} = 14,83\Omega / R_{a2} = 0,422\Omega$

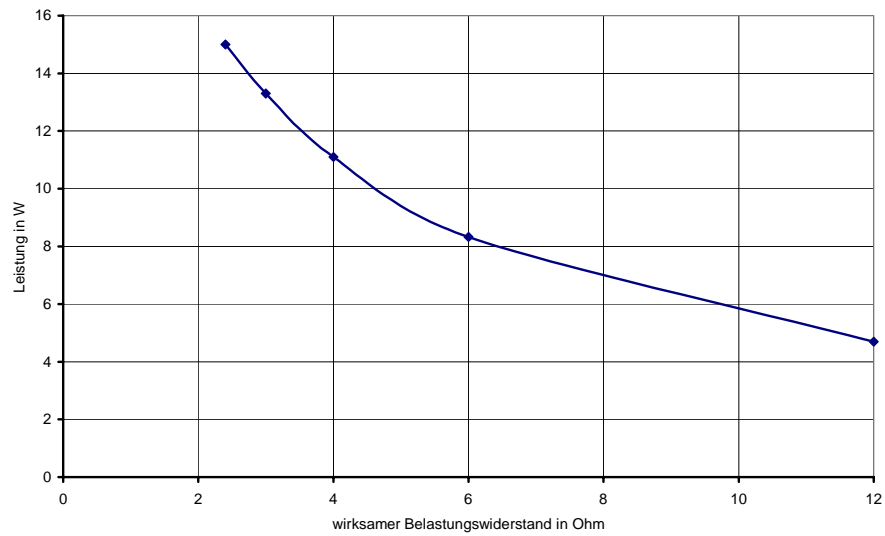
aus: $I = I_k / (1+R_a/R_i) \Rightarrow I_1 = 2,6\text{A} / I_2 = 15,4\text{A}$

aus: $U = I \cdot R_a \Rightarrow U_1 = 38,6\text{V} / U_2 = 6,5\text{V}$

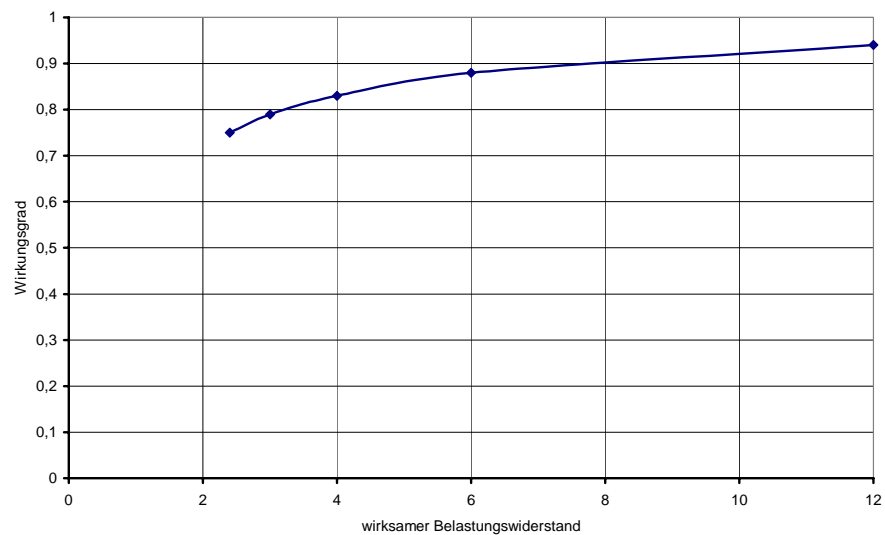
4	$R_i = 2,96\Omega$, $U_1 = 6V$
5	$U_1/U_2 = P_{N2}/P_{N1} = 1,67$ $U_1 = 137,5V$, $U_2 = 82,5V$ für $U_1 = U_2 = 110V$ gilt unter Annahme eines konstanten Widerstandes der Glühlampen: R_p (Parallelwiderstand über Lampe 1) = 1210Ω

6	<p>$I = 0,625A / 1,18A / 1,67A / 2,1A / 2,5A$</p>  <p>The graph shows the relationship between current (Strom in A) on the y-axis and effective load resistance (wirksamer Belastungswiderstand in Ohm) on the x-axis. The y-axis ranges from 0 to 3 with increments of 0.5. The x-axis ranges from 0 to 12 with increments of 2. Five data points are plotted and connected by a smooth curve, showing a decreasing trend of current as resistance increases.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>wirksamer Belastungswiderstand in Ohm</th> <th>Strom in A</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2.5</td><td>2.5</td></tr> <tr><td>3.0</td><td>2.1</td></tr> <tr><td>4.0</td><td>1.67</td></tr> <tr><td>6.0</td><td>1.18</td></tr> <tr><td>12.0</td><td>0.625</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>$U = 7,5V / 7,06V / 6,66V / 6,31V / 6,0V$</p>  <p>The graph shows the relationship between terminal voltage (Klemmenspannung U in V) on the y-axis and effective load resistance (wirksamer Belastungswiderstand in Ohm) on the x-axis. The y-axis ranges from 0 to 8 with increments of 1. The x-axis ranges from 0 to 12 with increments of 2. Five data points are plotted and connected by a smooth curve, showing an increasing trend of voltage as resistance increases. The word 'Spannung' is written inside the graph area.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>wirksamer Belastungswiderstand in Ohm</th> <th>Klemmenspannung U in V</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2.5</td><td>6.0</td></tr> <tr><td>3.0</td><td>6.31</td></tr> <tr><td>4.0</td><td>6.66</td></tr> <tr><td>6.0</td><td>7.06</td></tr> <tr><td>12.0</td><td>7.5</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	wirksamer Belastungswiderstand in Ohm	Strom in A	2.5	2.5	3.0	2.1	4.0	1.67	6.0	1.18	12.0	0.625	wirksamer Belastungswiderstand in Ohm	Klemmenspannung U in V	2.5	6.0	3.0	6.31	4.0	6.66	6.0	7.06	12.0	7.5
wirksamer Belastungswiderstand in Ohm	Strom in A																								
2.5	2.5																								
3.0	2.1																								
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2.5	6.0																								
3.0	6.31																								
4.0	6.66																								
6.0	7.06																								
12.0	7.5																								

$P = 4,69\text{W} / 8,33\text{W} / 11,1\text{W} / 13,3\text{W} / 15\text{W}$



$\eta = 0,94 / 0,88 / 0,83 / 0,79 / 0,75$



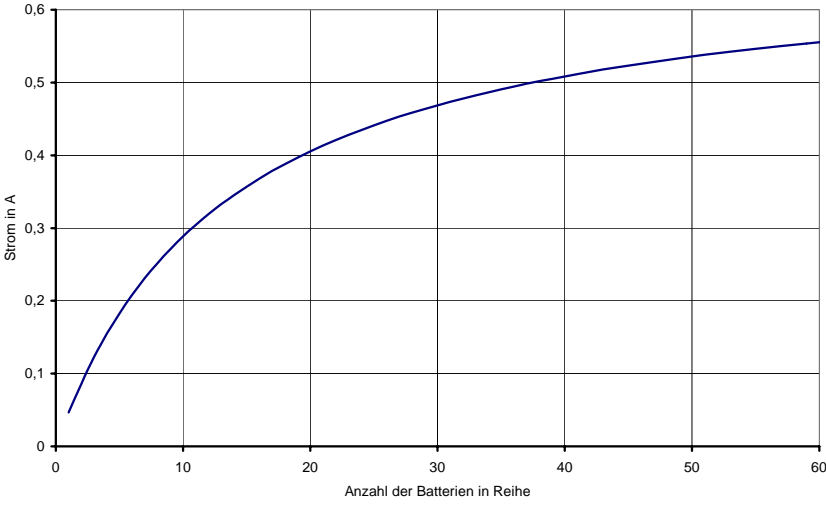
10 Verbraucher mit $R = 12\Omega$ für $\eta = 0,6$

7. $U = 616\text{V}$, $\eta = 0,95$

8. $U_2/U = R_2/(R_1+R_2+R_1R_2/R_M)$
 Messfehler: - 5%
 Änderung der Teilerstromes: + 5%

Lösungen zur Rechenübung I-6

Aufgabe	Ergebnis
1	$R_g = 1,59 \Omega$
2	$R_g = 3,87 \text{ k}\Omega$ (für $R_7 = 5 \text{ k}\Omega$) $R_g = 2,6 \text{ k}\Omega$ (für $R_7 = 1\Omega$) $R_g = 4,84 \text{ k}\Omega$ (für $R_7 = 100 \text{ M}\Omega$)
3	$R_g = 12 \Omega$
4	$I_{ke} = 5,5 \text{ A}$ $R_{ie} = 0,325 \Omega$ $U_{le} = 1,79 \text{ V}$ Lösungsweg: Umwandlung in Stromquellen: $I_{k1} = U_{11}/R_{i1} = 1,5\text{V}/1\Omega = 1,5\text{A}$ $I_{k2} = U_{12}/R_{i2} = 3\text{V}/1,2\Omega = 2,5\text{A}$ $I_{k3} = U_{13}/R_{i3} = 1,2\text{V}/0,8\Omega = 1,5\text{A}$ $I_{ke} = I_{k1} + I_{k2} + I_{k3} = 5,5\text{A}$ $G_{i1} = 1/R_{i1} = 1\text{S}$ $G_{i2} = 1/R_{i2} = 0,83\text{S}$ $G_{i3} = 1/R_{i3} = 1,25\text{S}$ $G_{ie} = G_{i1} + G_{i2} + G_{i3} = 3,08\text{S}$ $R_{ie} = 1/G_{ie} = 0,325 \Omega$ $U_{le} = I_{ke} \cdot R_{ie} = 1,79 \text{ V}$
5	für Klemme A-B: $U_{le} = 1,45 \text{ V}$ $R_{ie} = 0,65 \Omega$ $I_{ke} = 2,25 \text{ A}$ für Klemme A-C: $U_{le} = 2,4 \text{ V}$ $R_{ie} = 1,9 \Omega$ $I_{ke} = 1,26 \text{ A}$ für Klemme B-C: $U_{le} = 0,95 \text{ V}$ $R_{ie} = 2,55 \Omega$ $I_{ke} = 0,37 \text{ A}$

6	$R_g = 0,41 \Omega$
7	$R_{17} = 5/6 R$
8	$R_i = 1,35 \Omega$
9	<p> $I = 0,123 \text{ A}$ (für 3 Batterien) $I = 0,208 \text{ A}$ (für 6 Batterien) $I = 0,271 \text{ A}$ (für 9 Batterien) $I = 0,469 \text{ A}$ (für 30 Batterien) $I_{\max} = 0,682 \text{ A}$ </p>  <p>The graph plots current (Strom in A) on the y-axis against the number of batteries in series (Anzahl der Batterien in Reihe) on the x-axis. The y-axis ranges from 0 to 0.6 with major ticks every 0.1. The x-axis ranges from 0 to 60 with major ticks every 10. A blue curve starts at approximately (0, 0.05) and increases, passing through the following points: (3, 0.123), (6, 0.208), (9, 0.271), (30, 0.469), and approaching a maximum value of 0.682 A as the number of batteries increases towards 60.</p>

Lösungen zur Rechenübung I-7

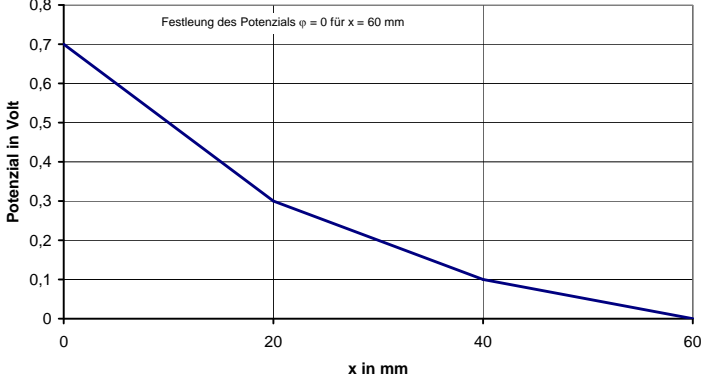
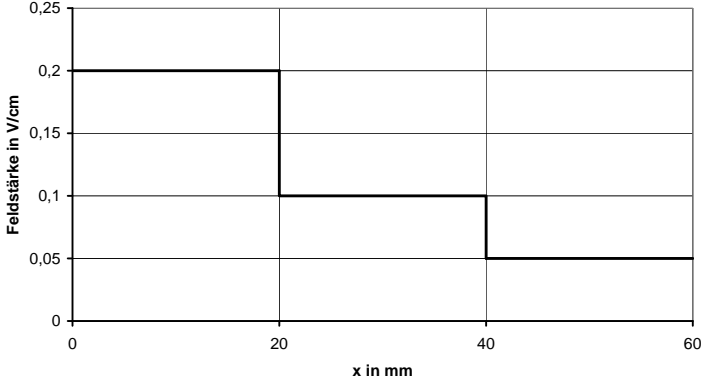
Aufgabe	Ergebnis
1	$k = 4, z = 6, m = 3$ K1: $I_1 - I_4 - I_6 = 0$ K2: $I_4 + I_5 - I_2 = 0$ K3: $I_6 + I_3 - I_5 = 0$ M1: $I_1 R_1 - U_{q1} + I_4 R_4 - U_{q2} + I_2 R_2 = 0$ M2: $U_{q2} - I_5 R_5 - I_3 R_3 - I_2 R_2 + U_{q3} = 0$ M3: $I_6 R_6 + I_5 R_5 - I_4 R_4 = 0$
2	$z = 3, k = 2, m = 2$ Zweigströme: $I_1 = 2,86\text{A}, I_2 = 8,57\text{A}, I_3 = 11,43\text{A}$ Lösungsweg: K ₁ : $I_1 + I_2 - I_3 = 0$ M ₁ : $I_1 \cdot (R_1 + R_2 + R_3) - I_2 \cdot R_4 - U_{q1} + U_{q2} = 0$ M ₂ : $I_2 \cdot R_4 + I_3 \cdot R_5 - U_{q2} = 0$ \Rightarrow Matrixgleichung mit Zweigströmen $(R) \cdot (I) = (U)$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 15 & -5 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \\ I_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 100 \end{pmatrix}$ $[I]$ in 1A, $[U]$ in 1V, $[R]$ in 1 Ω \Rightarrow Zweigströme: $I_1 = 2,86\text{A}, I_2 = 8,57\text{A}, I_3 = 11,43\text{A}$
3	$z = 6, k = 4, m = 3$ Matrixgleichung mit Maschenströmen $(R) \cdot (I) = (U)$ $[I]$ in 1A, $[U]$ in 1V, $[R]$ in 1 Ω $\begin{pmatrix} 30 & -10 & -10 \\ -10 & 30 & -10 \\ -10 & -10 & 30 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} I_a \\ I_b \\ I_c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 20 \\ 15 \end{pmatrix}$ $I_a = 0,625\text{A}, I_b = 1,25\text{A}, I_c = 1,125\text{A}$ Zweigströme: $I_1 = 0,625\text{A}, I_2 = 0,5\text{A},$ $I_3 = 1,25\text{A}, I_4 = -0,625\text{A}, I_5 = -0,125\text{A},$ $I_6 = 1,125\text{A}$
4	$k = 3, z = 4, m = 2$

	<p>Matrixgleichung mit Maschenströmen</p> $(R) * (I) = (U)$ <p>$[I]$ in 1A, $[U]$ in 1V, $[R]$ in 1Ω</p> $\begin{pmatrix} 300 & -100 \\ -100 & 160 \end{pmatrix} * \begin{pmatrix} I_a \\ I_b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -740 \\ 220 \end{pmatrix}$ <p>$I_a = -2,537A$, $I_b = -0,211A$</p> <p>Zweigströme:</p> $I_1 = 2,33A$, $I_2 = -0,537A$, $I_3 = -0,463A$, $I_4 = 0,211A$
5	<p>$z = 3$, $k = 3$, $m = 1$</p> <p>Zweigströme:</p> $I_1 = -1,22A$, $I_2 = 0,78A$, $I_3 = 2,78A$
6	<p>$z = 3$, $k = 3$, $m = 1$</p> <p>Maschenstrom $I_M = -0,67A$</p> <p>Zweigströme:</p> $I_1 = -0,67A$, $I_2 = 8,67A$, $I_3 = 11,33A$
7	<p>$z = 4$, $k = 4$, $m = 1$</p> <p>Maschenstrom $I_M = -5,06A$</p> <p>Zweigströme:</p> $I_1 = -5,06A$, $I_2 = 2,94A$, $I_3 = 4,94A$, $I_4 = 11,06A$

Lösungen zur Rechenübung I-8

Aufgabe	Ergebnis
1	$I_1 = 9,6 \text{ A}$ Lösungsweg: 1. Kurzschluss U_{q2} : $I_{11} = U_{q1}/(R_1+R_2 R_3 R_4) = 24\text{V}/(1\Omega+1,5\Omega 1,2\Omega) = 14,4\text{A}$ 2. Kurzschluss U_{q1} : $I_{22} = -U_{q2}/(R_2+R_1 R_3 R_4) = -18\text{V}/(1,5\Omega+1\Omega 1,2\Omega) = -8,8\text{A}$ Stromteiler: $I_{12}/I_{22} = G_1/(G_1+G_3+G_4) = 1\text{S}/1,834\text{S} = 0.545 \Rightarrow I_{12} = -4,8\text{A}$ Überlagerung: $I_1 = I_{11}+I_{12} = 14,4\text{A}-4,8\text{A} = 9,6\text{A}$
2	$I_1 = 4,7 \text{ A}$ $I_2 = 7,84 \text{ A}$
3	$I_3 = -0,108 \text{ A}$ (Maschenströme: $I_a = -5,054\text{A}$, $I_b = -0,108\text{A}$, $I_c = 0,197\text{A}$)
4	$I_5 = 0,457 \text{ A}$
5	$I = 0,241 \text{ A}$ (Maschenströme: $I_a = -0,137\text{A}$, $I_b = -0,0701\text{A}$, $I_c = 0,241\text{A}$)
6	$R_1/R_2 = R_X/R_N$

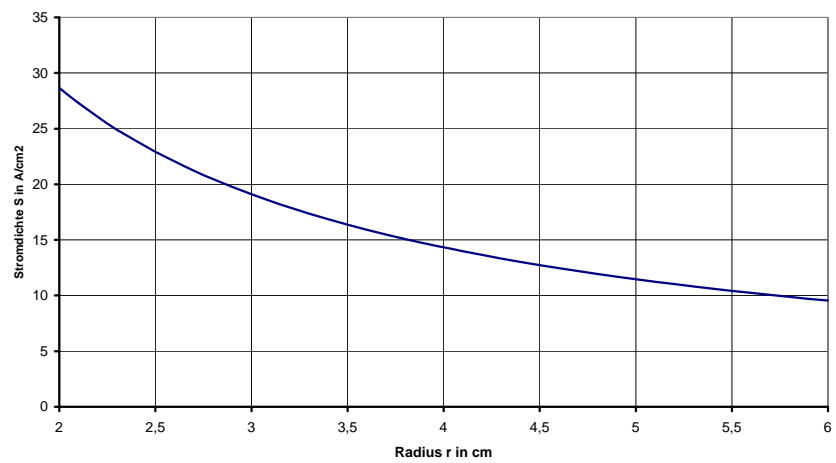
Lösungen zur Rechenübung I-9

Aufgabe	Ergebnis
1	<p>b) $A = 1,85 \cdot 10^3 \text{ cm}^2$ c) $p = E^2 \cdot \kappa$</p> <p>Lösungsweg:</p> <p>b) $S = I/A = \kappa \cdot E$; $E = U/d$ mit $P = U \cdot I \Rightarrow P = E \cdot d \cdot S \cdot A = E^2 \cdot d \cdot \kappa \cdot A$ $\Rightarrow A = P / (E^2 \cdot d \cdot \kappa) = 1,85 \cdot 10^3 \text{ cm}^2$</p> <p>c) $P = U \cdot I \Rightarrow P = E \cdot d \cdot S \cdot A$ $p = P/V = P / (A \cdot d) = E \cdot d \cdot S \cdot A / (A \cdot d) = E \cdot S = E^2 \cdot \kappa$</p>
2	<p style="text-align: center;">Potenzialverlauf</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Feldstärkeverlauf</p> 
3	<p>a) $I_1 = 11,4 \text{ mA}$ $I_2 = 22,9 \text{ mA}$ $I_3 = 45,7 \text{ mA}$ $U = 228,6 \text{ mV}$</p>

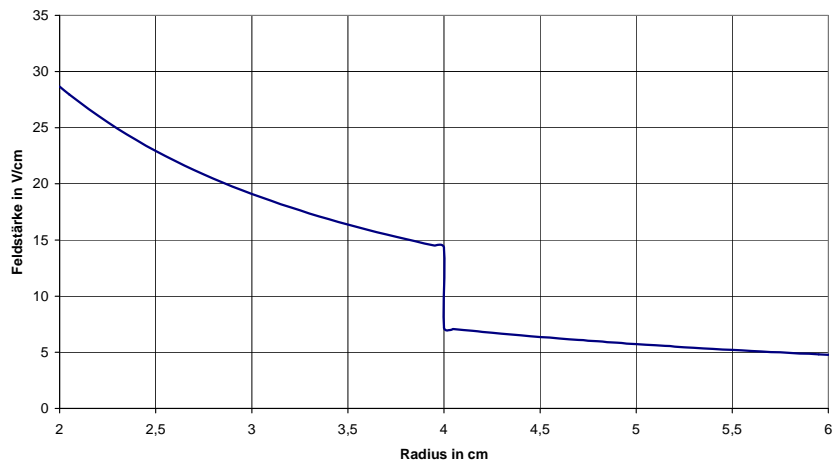
4	<p>b) $U \approx 100 \text{ mV}$, $\varphi_A \approx 63 \text{ mV}$</p> <p>c) $S(r) = \frac{I}{2\pi l r}$, $E(r) = \frac{I}{2\pi l \kappa r}$,</p> $\varphi(r) = \frac{I}{2\pi l \kappa} \cdot \ln \frac{r_a}{r}, \quad U = \frac{I}{2\pi l \kappa} \cdot \ln \frac{r_a}{r_i}$ <p>$U = 100 \text{ mV}$ $\varphi_A = 63 \text{ mV}$</p>
5	<p>Kontaktierung zwischen C und D: $I = 5,22 \text{ A}$ Kontaktierung zwischen A und B: $I = 0,77 \text{ A}$</p>
6	<p>$\delta = 39 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$</p>
7	<p>a) $S = 15,9 \text{ A/m}^2$ b) $E = 3,18 \text{ V/cm}$ c) $R = 3,18 \text{ }\Omega$ d) $U_{\text{Schritt}} = 159 \text{ V}$</p>
8	<p>a) $S(r) = \frac{I}{2\pi l r}$</p> $E_1(r) = \frac{I}{2\pi l \kappa_1 r} \text{ f\"ur } r_1 \leq r \leq r_2$ $E_2(r) = \frac{I}{2\pi l \kappa_2 r} \text{ f\"ur } r_2 \leq r \leq r_3$ <p>b) $\varphi_2(r) = \frac{I}{2\pi \kappa_2 l} \cdot \ln \frac{r_3}{r} \text{ f\"ur } r_2 \leq r \leq r_3$</p> $\varphi_1(r) = \int_r^{r_2} E_1(r) dr + \varphi_2(r = r_2) = \frac{I}{2\pi l} \cdot \left[\frac{\ln \frac{r_2}{r}}{\kappa_1} + \frac{\ln \frac{r_3}{r_2}}{\kappa_2} \right]$

c)

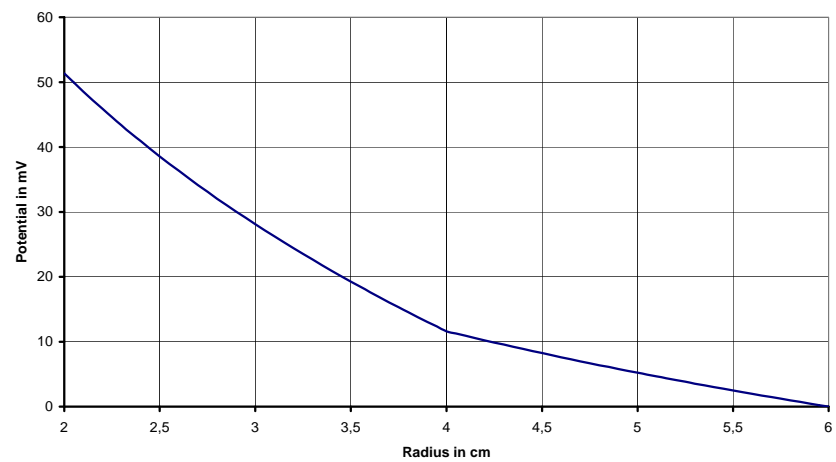
Stromdichte



Feldstärke



Potentialverlauf



d) $U_1 = 39,7mV$, $U_2 = 11,6mV$

Lösungen zur Rechenübung I-10

Aufgabe	Ergebnis
1	$Q = 2,21 \text{ nC}$
2	$U = 3000 \text{ V}$
3	<p>a) $C_1 = 99,6 \text{ pF}$, $Q_1 = 19,9 \text{ nC}$ b) $C_2 = 696,9 \text{ pF}$, $Q_2 = 19,9 \text{ nC}$, $U_2 = 28,6 \text{ V}$ c) $C_3 = 696,9 \text{ pF}$, $Q_3 = 139,4 \text{ nC}$, $D_3 = 15,5 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ As/m}^2$, $U_3 = U_1 = 200 \text{ V}$</p> <p>Lösungsweg:</p> <p>a) $E_1 = U_1/d = 250 \text{ V/mm}$ $D_1 = \varepsilon_1 \cdot E_1 = \varepsilon_0 \cdot E_1 = 2212,5 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ As/m}^2$ $Q_1 = D_1 \cdot A = 19,9 \text{ nC} \Rightarrow C_1 = Q_1/U_1 = 99,5 \text{ pF}$ b) $C_2 = \varepsilon_0 \cdot \varepsilon_r \cdot A/d = 7 \cdot C_1 = 696,9 \text{ pF}$ $Q_2 = Q_1 = 19,9 \text{ nC}$ $U_2 = Q_2/C_2 = 28,6 \text{ V}$ c) $D_3 = \varepsilon_0 \cdot \varepsilon_r \cdot E = 15,49 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ As/m}^2$ (mit U und d konst. $\Rightarrow E = \text{konst.}$) $Q_3 = D_3 \cdot A = 139,4 \text{ nC} \Rightarrow C_3 = Q_3/U = 697 \text{ pF}$</p>
4	<p>a) $D = 2,93 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ As/cm}^2$, $Q = 7,33 \text{ nC}$, $E_1 = 0,333 \text{ kV/mm}$, $E_2 = 0,111 \text{ kV/mm}$</p> <p>b) ohne Schichtung: $\varphi(x) = U(1 - \frac{x}{d})$: Annahme: für $x = d$ ist $\varphi = 0$ mit Schichtung :</p> $\varphi_1(x) = \frac{U_1}{d_1} \cdot (d_1 - x) + U_2 \text{ gilt für } x \leq d_1$ $\varphi_2(x) = \frac{U_2}{d_2} \cdot (d - x) \text{ gilt für } x \geq d_1$
5	$C = 401 \text{ pF}$
6	$U = 4,07 \text{ kV}$
7	$r_i = r_a/e = 3,68 \text{ cm}$
8	$C = 4 \cdot \pi \cdot \varepsilon_0 / (1/r_i - 1/r_a) = 11,1 \text{ pF}$

Lösungen zur Rechenübung I-11

Aufgabe	Ergebnis
1	5 cm: $H = 11,1 \text{ A/m}$ 10 cm: $H = 5,6 \text{ A/m}$ 18 cm: $H = 3,1 \text{ A/m}$
2	$H_a(r) = \frac{I}{2\pi r}$ $H_i(r) = \frac{I \cdot r}{2\pi r_L^2}$
3	$r \leq r_i : H = \frac{I \cdot r}{2\pi \cdot r_i^2}$ $r = r_i \dots r_2 : H = \frac{I}{2\pi \cdot r}$ $r = r_2 \dots r_3 : H = \frac{I \cdot (r_3^2 - r^2)}{2\pi \cdot r \cdot (r_3^2 - r_2^2)}$
4	$B_{\min} = 2,09 \text{ mT}$ $B_{\max} = 2,4 \text{ mT}$ $B_{\text{mittel}} = 2,23 \text{ mT}$ Lösungsweg: $H = N \cdot I / l$ mit $l = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot r$ (Flusslinienlänge = Umfang) $\Rightarrow B = \mu_0 \cdot H$ $\Rightarrow l_{\max} = \pi \cdot d_a = 0,723 \text{ m} \Rightarrow B_{\min} = 2,09 \text{ mT}$ $\Rightarrow l_{\min} = \pi \cdot d_i = 0,628 \text{ m} \Rightarrow B_{\max} = 2,4 \text{ mT}$ $\Rightarrow l_{\text{mit}} = \pi \cdot (d_a + d_i) / 2 = 0,675 \text{ m} \Rightarrow B_{\text{mittel}} = 2,23 \text{ mT}$
5	$H \approx 1643 \text{ A/m}$ $B \approx 2,07 \text{ mT}$ $\Phi \approx 1,01 \mu\text{Vs}$
6	$H(A) = 0,945 \text{ A/cm}$ $H(B) = 1,11 \text{ A/cm}$

Lösungen zur Rechenübung I-12

Aufgabe	Ergebnis																						
1	<p style="text-align: center;">RÜ 4(4)-Aufgabe 1</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Approximate data points from the graph</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>magnetische Feldstärke H in</th> <th>relative Permeabilität μ_r</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>0</td><td>1900</td></tr> <tr><td>100</td><td>3700</td></tr> <tr><td>200</td><td>3200</td></tr> <tr><td>300</td><td>2800</td></tr> <tr><td>400</td><td>2400</td></tr> <tr><td>500</td><td>2000</td></tr> <tr><td>1000</td><td>1100</td></tr> <tr><td>2000</td><td>600</td></tr> <tr><td>3000</td><td>450</td></tr> <tr><td>4000</td><td>350</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	magnetische Feldstärke H in	relative Permeabilität μ_r	0	1900	100	3700	200	3200	300	2800	400	2400	500	2000	1000	1100	2000	600	3000	450	4000	350
magnetische Feldstärke H in	relative Permeabilität μ_r																						
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500	2000																						
1000	1100																						
2000	600																						
3000	450																						
4000	350																						
2	<p>$N = 1400$ $\Phi = 727 \mu\text{Wb}$</p> <p>Lösungsweg:</p> <p>Mittlerer Durchmesser: $D_m = (d_a + d_i)/2 = 27,5\text{cm} \Rightarrow l_m = \pi \cdot D_m = 86,4\text{cm}$ $d_k = (d_a - d_i)/2 = 2,5\text{cm} \Rightarrow A_k = d_k^2 \cdot \pi/4 = 4,91\text{cm}^2$</p> <p>$R_m = l_m / \mu_0 \cdot A_k = 14 \cdot 10^8 \text{ A/Vs}$ $\Phi = \Theta / R_m = N \cdot I / R_m \Rightarrow N = \Phi \cdot R_m / I = 1400$</p> <p>$H = \Theta / l_m = 1,62\text{kA/m}$ \Rightarrow aus Magnetisierungskennlinie für Stahlguss $B \approx 1,48 \text{ T}$ $\Phi = B \cdot A_k = 727 \mu\text{Wb}$</p>																						
3	<p>$\Theta = 62,1 \text{ kA}$</p>																						
4	<p>$\Phi = 0,72 \text{ mWb}$ $B = B_L = B_{Fe} = 0,45 \text{ T}$ $H_{Fe} = 100 \text{ A/m}$ $H_L = 358 \text{ kA/m}$</p>																						

5	<p>a) $\Phi_{ges} = \frac{I \cdot N \cdot \mu_0 \cdot \mu_r \cdot A}{(a+b)}$, $\Phi_1 = \Phi_2 = \frac{\Phi_{ges}}{2}$</p> $V_{mAD} = I \cdot N \cdot \frac{2a+b}{2(a+b)}$ $H = \frac{I \cdot N}{2(a+b)}$ <p>b) $\Phi_{ges} = 3,77 \text{ mWb}$, $\Phi_1 = \Phi_2 = 1,89 \text{ mWb}$ $V_{mAD} = 400 \text{ A}$ $H = 500 \text{ A/m}$</p>
6	$\Phi_3 = \Phi_L = B_L \cdot A_1 = 1,6 \text{ mVs}$ $V_{mL} = \Phi_3 \cdot R_{mL} = 159 \text{ A}$ $B_3 = B_L = 1 \text{ T} \Rightarrow H_3 = 300 \text{ A/m}$ $V_{m3} = H_3 \cdot l_3 = 89,9 \text{ A}$ $V_{m2} = V_{m3} + V_{mL} = 248,9 \text{ A}$ $H_2 = V_{m2} / l_2 = 2489 \text{ A/m} \Rightarrow B_2 = 1,52 \text{ T}$ $\Phi_2 = B_2 \cdot A_2 = 0,61 \text{ mVs}$; $\Phi_1 = \Phi_2 + \Phi_3 = 2,21 \text{ mVs}$ $B_1 = \Phi_1 / A_1 = 1,38 \text{ T} \Rightarrow H_1 = 1000 \text{ A/m}$; $V_{m1} = H_1 \cdot l_1 = 300 \text{ A}$ $\Theta = I \cdot N = V_{m1} + V_{m2} = 548,9 \text{ A} \Rightarrow I = 5,5 \text{ A}$