

Bauteile

| | Widerstand | Kondensator | Spule | Diode |
|------------------------|--|---|---|--|
| Symbol | | | | |
| Einheit | $[R] = \frac{\Omega}{\text{Ohm}} = \frac{V}{A}$ | $[C] = \frac{F}{\text{Farad}} = \frac{C}{V} = \frac{As}{V}$ | $[L] = \frac{H}{\text{Henry}} = \Omega s = \frac{Vs}{A}$ | - |
| Reihenschaltung | | | | |
| | $R = R_1 + R_2$ $U_{R1} = U \cdot \frac{R_1}{R_1+R_2}$ | $C = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2}} = \frac{C_1 \cdot C_2}{C_1 + C_2}$ | $L = L_1 + L_2$ | $U_D = U_{D1} + U_{D2}$ |
| Parallelschaltung | | | | |
| | $R = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}} = \frac{R_1 \cdot R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$ $U_{R1} = U_{R2}$ $I_{R1} = I \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$ | $C = C_1 + C_2$ | $L = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{L_1} + \frac{1}{L_2}} = \frac{L_1 \cdot L_2}{L_1 + L_2}$ | $U_D = U_{D1} = U_{D2}$ |
| Verhalten an AC | - | $X_C = \frac{1}{j \omega C} = -\frac{j}{\omega C}$ | $X_L = j \omega L$ | - |
| Sonstige Eigenschaften | Temperaturabhängigkeit $R_T = R_0 \cdot (1 + \alpha \cdot (T - T_0) + \beta \cdot (T - T_0)^2)$ Gilt auch für ρ | Temperaturabhängigkeit $C_T = C_0 \cdot (1 + \alpha \cdot (T - T_0))$ | Abschätzungen $f \rightarrow 0: X_L \cong 0 \Omega, X_L \cong \infty \Omega$ $f \rightarrow \infty: X_L \cong \infty \Omega, X_C \cong 0 \Omega$ | Leitet nur in „Pfeilrichtung“ ab $U_D = 0,6 V$ (idealisiert) In Sperrrichtung wie „keine Verbindung“ Kann (leitend) als Spannungsquelle mit U_D betrachtet werden. |
| | Spezifischer Widerstand $R = \frac{\text{spez. Wid.} \cdot \text{Länge}}{\text{Querschnitt}} = \frac{\rho \cdot \hat{l}}{A}$ | Abschätzungen $f \rightarrow 0: X_C \cong \infty \Omega, X_C \cong 0 \Omega$ | | |
| | $u(t) = \frac{i(t)}{R}$ $i(t) = u(t) \cdot R$ | $u(t) = U_0 + \frac{1}{C} \cdot \int_0^T i(t) dt$ $i(t) = C \cdot \frac{\delta u(t)}{\delta t}$ $Q = C \cdot U$ | $u(t) = L \cdot \frac{\delta i(t)}{\delta t}$ $i(t) = \frac{1}{L} \cdot \int_0^T u(t) dt$ | $I = I_s \left(e^{\frac{qU}{k_B T}} - 1 \right)$ $U = \frac{k_B T}{q} \cdot \ln \left(\frac{I}{I_s} + 1 \right)$ |

Zur Phasenverschiebung: **Kondensator, Strom vor**, bzw. **Induktivitäten Ströme sich verspäten**.
Spulen erlauben keine schlagartigen Änderungen von Strömen.
SI-Einheiten: $[I] = A, [U] = \frac{kgm^2}{s^3 \cdot A}, [R] = \frac{kgm^2}{s^3 \cdot A^2}, [P] = \frac{kgm^2}{s^3} = VA = \frac{kgm^2}{s^3}$

Lade-/Entladevorgänge

| | RC-Schaltung | | RL-Schaltung | |
|----------|---|---|---|--|
| | Ladevorgang | Entladevorgang | Ladevorgang | Entladevorgang |
| Symbol | | | | |
| Spannung | $U_C = U \cdot \left(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \right)$ $U_R = U \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$ | $U_R = U_C = U_0 \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$ | $U_L = U \cdot e^{-\frac{t \cdot R}{L}}$ $U_R = U \cdot \left(1 - e^{-\frac{t \cdot R}{L}} \right)$ | $U_R = U_L = -U_0 \cdot e^{-\frac{t \cdot R}{L}}$ |
| Strom | $I = I_0 \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$ $\frac{U}{R} \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$ | $I = -I_0 \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} = -\frac{U_0}{R} \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$ | $I = \frac{U_0}{R} \cdot \left(1 - e^{-\frac{t \cdot R}{L}} \right)$ | $I = I_0 \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} = \frac{U_0}{R} \cdot e^{-\frac{t \cdot R}{L}}$ |
| | | | | |

Hinweis: $e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$ sinkt von 1 bis 0, $(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}})$ steigt von 0 auf 1 über Zeit.

Tief-/Hochpass 1. Ordnung

| | RC-Tiefpass | RC-Hochpass | RL-Hochpass | RL-Tiefpass |
|--------------------|--|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Schaltung | | | | |
| Formeln | $H(\omega) = \frac{X_C}{X_C + R}$ | $H(\omega) = \frac{R}{X_C + R}$ | $H(\omega) = \frac{X_L}{X_L + R}$ | $H(\omega) = \frac{R}{X_L + R}$ |
| Grenz- frequenz | $Im(Z) = Re(Z), \omega_g = \frac{1}{\tau}, f_g = \frac{1}{2\pi\tau}, \omega = 2\pi f = \frac{2\pi}{T}$ | | | |
| | $\tau = RC$ | | $\tau = \frac{L}{R}$ | |

$$H(\omega) = \frac{Z_{out}}{Z_{Gesamt}} = \frac{U_{out}}{U_{in}}$$

$$|H(\omega)| = \sqrt{Re(H(\omega))^2 + Im(H(\omega))^2}$$

$$\varphi = \arctan\left(\frac{Im(H(\omega))}{Re(H(\omega))}\right)$$

$$a + bj = \frac{ac + bd}{c^2 + d^2} + j \frac{bc - ad}{c^2 + d^2}$$

$$(a + bj) \cdot (a - bj) = a^2 + b^2$$

Tief-/Hoch-/Bandpass/Bandsperre 2. Ordnung

| | Tiefpass | Hochpass | Bandpass | Bandsperre |
|---------------------|--|---|--|--|
| Abgriff | Kondensator | Spule | Widerstand | Kondensator + Spule |
| Graphen | | | | |
| | Vertikal: Verstärkung 20dB/Einheit (lin, max. 20dB), Horizontal: Frequenz (log), Graphen sind von RLC. | | | |
| Formeln (Allgemein) | Grenzfrequenz $Im(Z) = Re(Z) \rightarrow f_g$ | Resonanzfrequenz $Im(Z) = 0 \rightarrow f_0$ $f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}, \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$ Eigenfrequenz (= Resonanz gedämpfter Schwingkreis) $f_E = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 + \delta^2}$ | HP/TP sinken mit 40 dB/dec Bandpass sinkt mit 20 dB/dec Abklingkonstante $\delta = \frac{R}{2L}$ | Realer Schwingkreis $\delta < \omega_0$ <i>Schwingt</i> Aperiodischer Grenzfall $\delta = \omega_0$ <i>Schwingt am kürzesten</i> Kriechfall $\delta > \omega_0$ <i>Schwingt nicht</i> |

Logikgatter

| | NOT | AND | OR | NAND | NOR | XOR | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Symbol (ISO/DIN) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wahrheitstabellen | <table border="1"><tr><th>a</th><th>z</th></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr></table> | a | z | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | <table border="1"><tr><th>b</th><th>a</th><th>z</th></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr></table> | b | a | z | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | <table border="1"><tr><th>b</th><th>a</th><th>z</th></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr></table> | b | a | z | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | <table border="1"><tr><th>b</th><th>a</th><th>z</th></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr></table> | b | a | z | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | <table border="1"><tr><th>b</th><th>a</th><th>z</th></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr></table> | b | a | z | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | <table border="1"><tr><th>b</th><th>a</th><th>z</th></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr></table> | b | a | z | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| a | z | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b | a | z | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 0 | 0 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| b | a | z | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 0 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bool | $Z = \bar{A} = \neg A = !A$ | $Z = A \cdot B = A \wedge B = AB$ | $Z = A + B = A \vee B$ | $Z = \overline{A \cdot B} = \overline{A \wedge B}$ | $Z = \overline{A + B} = \overline{A \vee B}$ | $Z = A \cdot \bar{B} + \bar{A} \cdot B = AB \oplus \bar{A}\bar{B} = (A \vee B) \wedge (\overline{AB})$ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

DeMorgan
 $Z = A \vee B = \overline{\overline{A \vee B}} = \overline{\bar{A} \wedge \bar{B}}$ Ein OR ist ein NAND mit negierten Eingängen
 $Z = A \wedge B = \overline{\overline{A \wedge B}} = \overline{\bar{A} \vee \bar{B}}$ Ein AND ist ein NOR mit negierten Eingängen
 (Jede Schaltung lässt sich nur mit NAND bzw. NOR-Gattern aufbauen)

Transistor

| | Kollektorschaltung / Emitterfolger | Mischung | Emitterschaltung / Kollektorfolger | Kollektorschaltung / Emitterfolger |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Symbol | | | | |
| Linearer Bereich | $I_C(I_B) = I_B \cdot \beta$ $I_E(I_B) = I_B \cdot (\beta + 1)$ | | | |
| | $I_B(U_B) = \frac{U_B - U_{CE}}{R_B + (\beta + 1) \cdot R_E}$ | $I_B(U_B) = \frac{U_B - U_{BE}}{R_B + (\beta + 1) \cdot R_E}$ | $I_B(U_B) = \frac{U_B - U_{CE}}{R_B}$ | $I_B(U_B) = \frac{U_B - U_{CE}}{(\beta + 1) \cdot R_E}$ |
| | $U_E(I_E) = R_E \cdot I_E$ | $U_E(I_E) = R_E \cdot I_E$ $U_C(I_C) = U_{CC} - U_{RC}$ $= U_{CC} - R_C \cdot I_C$ | $U_C(I_C) = U_{CC} - U_{RC}$ $= U_{CC} - R_C \cdot I_C$ | $U_E(I_E) = R_E \cdot I_E = U_B - U_{CE}$ |
| | $\frac{\delta U_E(U_B)}{\delta U_B} = \frac{R_E}{R_B + (\beta + 1) \cdot R_E}$ | $\frac{\delta U_E(U_B)}{\delta U_B} = \frac{R_E}{R_B + (\beta + 1) \cdot R_E}$ $\frac{\delta U_C(U_B)}{\delta U_B} = \frac{-R_C \cdot \beta}{R_B + (\beta + 1) \cdot R_E}$ | $\frac{\delta U_C(U_B)}{\delta U_B} = \frac{-R_C \cdot \beta}{R_B}$ | $\frac{\delta U_E(U_B)}{\delta U_B} = U_B - U_{CE} = 1$ |
| $R_{in} = R_B + R_E \cdot (\beta + 1)$ $R_{out} = R_E$ | $R_{in} = R_B + R_E \cdot (\beta + 1)$ $R_{out} = R_E$ (Für U_E) $R_{out} = R_C$ (Für U_C) | $R_{in} = R_B$ $R_{out} = R_C$ | $R_{in} = R_E \cdot (\beta + 1)$ $R_{out} = R_E$ | |
| Grenzen | Sperren: $U_{B,min} \leq U_{BE}$ Übersteuern: $U_{CE} = 0$ $U_{B,max} = \frac{U_{CC} \cdot R_B + (\beta + 1) \cdot R_E}{R_E \cdot (\beta + 1)} + U_{CE}$ | Sperren: $U_{B,min} \leq U_{BE}$ Übersteuern: $U_{CE} = 0V$ $U_{B,max} = \frac{U_{CC} \cdot (R_B + (\beta + 1)R_E)}{R_E \cdot (\beta + 1) + R_C \cdot \beta} + U_{BE}$ | Sperren: $U_{B,min} \leq U_{BE}$ Übersteuern: $U_{CE} = 0V$ $U_{B,max} = \frac{U_{CC} \cdot R_B}{R_C \cdot \beta} + U_{BE}$ | Sperren: $U_{B,min} \leq U_{BE}$ Übersteuern: $U_{CE} = 0V$ $U_{B,max} = U_{CC} + U_{BE}$ |
| | ↓ Grenzen des linearen Bereichs ↓ | | | |
| | $U_{CC} \geq U_C \geq U_{CC} \cdot \frac{R_E \cdot (\beta + 1)}{R_E \cdot (\beta + 1) + R_C \cdot \beta}$ $0V \leq U_B \leq U_{CC} \cdot \frac{R_B + (\beta + 1) \cdot R_E}{R_E \cdot (\beta + 1) + R_C \cdot \beta}$ $U_{BE} \leq U_B \leq \frac{U_{CC} \cdot (R_B + (\beta + 1)R_E)}{R_E \cdot (\beta + 1) + R_C \cdot \beta} + U_{CE}$ | $U_{CC} \geq U_C \geq 0$ $U_{BE} \leq U_B \leq \frac{U_{CC} \cdot R_B}{R_C \cdot \beta} + U_{BE}$ | $0V \leq U_E \leq U_{CC}$ $U_{BE} \leq U_B \leq U_{CC} + U_{BE}$ | |

Allgemeine Schaltungsanalyse

$$\begin{pmatrix} \sum R \text{ mit } I_{M1} \text{ in } M1 & \dots & \sum R \text{ mit } I_{Mn} \text{ in } M1 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \sum R \text{ mit } I_{M1} \text{ in } Mn & \dots & \sum R \text{ mit } I_{Mn} \text{ in } Mn \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_{M1} \\ \dots \\ I_{Mn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \text{Summe } U \text{ aus Masche } 1 \\ \dots \\ \text{Summe } U \text{ aus Masche } n \end{pmatrix}$$

(M = Masche, I_{Mn} = Maschenstrom), Lösung nach I mittels LGS oder Cramer'scher Regel.

Cramer'sche Regel: (Für n-ten Eintrag aus b muss c in Spalte n von a einsetzen)

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$b_1 = \frac{\det \begin{pmatrix} c_1 & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ c_2 & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ c_3 & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}}{\det \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$b_2 = \frac{\det \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & c_1 & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & c_2 & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & c_3 & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}}{\det \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}}$$

Analyse von Strom-/Spannungsquellen

Achtung – Polaritäten beachten!

| Rechenansätze | Innenwiderstand | Leerlaufspannung | | Leerlaufstrom |
|--|--|---|---|---|
| | | (Superposition) | (Cramer'sche Regel) | |
| Alle Quellen ersetzen 1. Spannungsquelle = Kurzschluss 2. Stromquelle = Leerlauf 3. Widerstand zwischen Klemmen errechnen | | Alle Quellen bis auf eine ersetzen Ausgangsspannung bestimmen Durchführen für jede Quelle Spannungen addieren $U_o = U_{o(1)} + \dots + U_{o(n)}$ | Maschen bestimmen Auflösen nach Maschenströmen $U_{Quellen} = R_x \cdot (I_{Ma} + I_{Mb}) + \dots$ Maschen in Matrixform bringen (siehe „Allg. Schaltungsanalyse“) | Analog zu Leerlaufspannung, nur zu Beginn Ausgang kurzschließen Einfachste Lösung: $I_{Kurzschluss} = \frac{U_{Leerlauf}}{R_{Innen}}$ |
| Ersatzschaltungen | Allgemeiner Trick | Norton | | Stromquellen mit R_I parallel Identisch mit Spannungsquelle mit R_I in Reihe $U_L = I_K \cdot R_I \Leftrightarrow I_K = \frac{U_L}{R_I}$ |
| | | | | |
| UL = U _{Leerlauf} , IK = I _{Kurzschluss} , RI = R _{Innen} | | | | |
| Kurven | Lastkurve | Leistungskurve | | |
| | Diagramm I(U) (UI-Kennlinie) mit Gerade von $I_K @ 0V$ zu $U_L @ 0A$ | Diagramm $P_L(R_L)$ Leistungsanpassung Anpassen von R_L oder R_I für maximale Leistung $\rightarrow R_L = R_I$ $P_L(n \cdot R_L) = P_L\left(\frac{1}{n} \cdot R_L\right)$ | | |

Stuff

- Definition von $i = j = \sqrt{-1}$
- Zeitlicher Versatz zwischen zwei Signalen: $\Delta t = \frac{T\phi_{rad}}{2\pi f} = \frac{T\phi_{deg}}{360^\circ}$
- Spannung ist der Potentialunterschied zwischen zwei Punkten.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|-------|-------|----------------------|-------|----|-------|------------|-------|-------|----|
| x | 0 | 0,176 | 0,364 | $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ | 0,839 | 1 | 1,192 | $\sqrt{3}$ | 2,747 | 5,671 | 0 |
| arctan(x) / deg | 0 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 45 | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 |

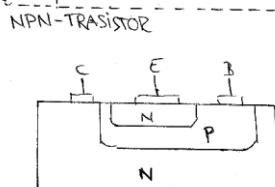
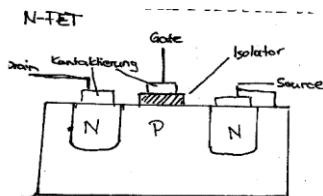
$\frac{\phi_{deg}}{360^\circ} * 2\pi = \phi_{rad}$, $\arctan(-x) = -\arctan(x)$

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|------|-----|-----|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------------|---|----|-----|
| $Q = \frac{U_{out}}{U_{in}}$ | 0,01 | 0,1 | 0,5 | $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \approx 0,71$ | 1 | $\sqrt{2} \approx 1,41$ | 2 | 10 | 100 |
| Q / dB | -40 | -20 | -6 | -3 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 20 | 40 |

Keine negative Verstärkung (= Spannungsinvertierung) darstellbar mit dB.

Verstärkung = $20 \cdot \log_{10}\left(\frac{U_{out}}{U_{in}}\right)$ dB

| Arithmetisches Mittel | Effektivwert (RMS) | Durchflutungssatz (Amper'sches Gesetz) | |
|---|---|--|--|
| $\overline{a(t)} = \frac{\int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} a(t) dt}{T}$ Reine Sinusspannung $u(t) = 0$ bei Offset (DC-Anteil) $\overline{u(t)} = U_{offs}$ | (= Quadratisches Mittel) $A_{eff} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \cdot \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} a(t)^2 dt}$ | $\oint_S \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} = \mu_0 I$ $\oint_S \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{s} = I$ | $rot \vec{B} = \mu_0 \vec{j}$ $rot \vec{H} = \vec{j}_{ext}$ |



Koaxial-Kabel:

$U = \int_a^b \frac{Q}{\epsilon_m A} dr = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_m} \int_a^b \frac{1}{r} dr$
 $D = \frac{Q}{A}$ $E = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_m A}$
 $C_{koax} = \frac{2\pi \epsilon L}{\ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)}$
 $V_{peak} = E_{peak} \cdot a \cdot \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$
 $R_{Innenleiter} = \rho_{Al} \left(\frac{L}{\pi a^2}\right)$
 $R_{Außenleiter} = \frac{V}{j_{Al} L}$