

Transformations Vierpole

①

1) $dS = dr dz$

$$d\vec{S} = dS \vec{e}_\phi$$

2) $\Phi = \iint \vec{B}_1 \cdot d\vec{S} = \int_a^{R+a} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\mu_0 N_1 i_1 a}{2\pi r} dr dz \rightarrow \Phi = \frac{\mu_0 N_1 i_1 a}{2\pi} \ln\left(\frac{R+a}{R}\right)$

3) $\Phi = N_2 \Psi \Rightarrow \Psi = \frac{\mu_0 N_1 N_2 i_1 a}{2\pi} \ln\left(\frac{R+a}{R}\right)$

4) $L = \frac{\Phi}{i}$

5) sgld

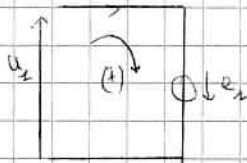
6) für analogie $L_2 = \frac{\mu_0 N_2^2 a}{2\pi} \ln\left(\frac{R+a}{R}\right)$

7) $\Pi = \frac{\iint \vec{B}_2 \cdot d\vec{S}_2}{I_2} = \frac{\iint \vec{B}_1 \cdot d\vec{S}_1}{I_1}$

8) $\iint \vec{B}_1 \cdot d\vec{S}_1 = \iint \vec{B}_1 \cdot N_2 d\vec{S} = \frac{\mu_0 N_1 N_2 i_1 a}{2\pi} \ln\left(\frac{R+a}{R}\right)$

$$\Rightarrow \Pi = \frac{\mu_0 N_1 N_2 a}{2\pi} \ln\left(\frac{R+a}{R}\right)$$

9) $\Phi_1 = L_1 i_1 + \Pi i_2 \quad e_1 = -\frac{d\Phi}{dr} = -L_1 \frac{di_1}{dr} + \Pi \frac{di_2}{dr}$



$$u_1 = -e_1 \Rightarrow u_1 = L_1 \frac{di_1}{dr} + \Pi \frac{di_2}{dr}$$

10) da mein $u_2 = L_2 \frac{di_2}{dr} + \Pi \frac{di_1}{dr}$

11) $\frac{di_1}{dr} = \frac{u_2}{M} = \frac{L_2}{\Pi} \frac{di_2}{dr} \Rightarrow u_1 = \frac{L_1}{\Pi} u_2 - \frac{L_1 L_2}{\Pi} \frac{di_2}{dr} + \Pi \frac{di_2}{dr}$

$$\Rightarrow u_1 = \frac{L_1}{\Pi} u_2 + \frac{\Pi^2 - L_1 L_2}{\Pi} \frac{di_2}{dr}$$

12) Calculus $L_1 L_2 = \frac{\mu_0^2 N_1^2 N_2^2 a^2}{(2\pi)^2} \ln^2\left(\frac{R+a}{R}\right) = \Pi^2$

$$\Rightarrow u_1 = \frac{L_1}{\Pi} u_2 = \frac{N_1^2}{N_1 N_2} u_2 = \frac{N_1}{N_2} u_2 \Rightarrow \frac{u_2}{u_1} = \frac{N_2}{N_1}$$

13) Les transformateurs permettent d'élever la tension au niveau de la production pour la transporter aux HT puis la rabaisser pour l'utilisation.

(Le transport aux haute tension diminue les pertes)

14) Sans résistance dans le circuit, le rendement serait de 100%

15) Non sans variation de flux, pas d'induction.

16) Transformation d'élement pour par exemple faire une masse en un point d'un circuit.

17) Pertes par les courants induits dans la masse (courant de Foucault)

Cinématique et théorèmes énergétiques (BCPST 515 2010)

1) a) $\frac{dE_c}{dt} = P \Rightarrow dE_c = P dt = dW$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} m v^2 - 0 = P r$
 $\Rightarrow \boxed{v = \sqrt{\frac{2Pr}{m}}}$

b) $a = \frac{dv}{dt} = \sqrt{\frac{2P}{m}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} r^{-1/2} \Rightarrow \boxed{a = \sqrt{\frac{P}{2mr}}}$

c) $\frac{dx}{dt} = \sqrt{\frac{2P}{m}} r^{1/2} \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{\frac{2P}{m}} \cdot \frac{2}{3} r^{3/2} \Rightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{\frac{2Pr^3}{m}}}$

2) $r = \frac{mv^2}{2P} \Rightarrow x = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{\frac{2P m^2 v^6}{m 8 P^3}} = \frac{1}{3} \sqrt{\frac{m^2 v^6}{P^2}}$
 $\Rightarrow \boxed{x = \frac{mv^3}{3P}}$

3) $90 \text{ km/h} = 25 \text{ m/s}$ $x = 83,3 \text{ m}$

4) a) $\frac{dE_c}{dt} = P_{\text{utile}} = P - k m v^2 \cdot v \Rightarrow dE_c = (P - k m v^3) dt$

$E_c = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 \Rightarrow dE_c = m v dv$
 $v = \frac{dx}{dt} \Rightarrow dt = \frac{dx}{v}$

$\Rightarrow m v dv = (P - k m v^3) \frac{dx}{v}$
 $\Rightarrow \boxed{dx = \frac{m v^2 dv}{P - k m v^3}}$

b) $\int_0^x dx = -\frac{1}{3k} \left[\ln(P - k m v^3) \right]_0^v$

$\Rightarrow \boxed{x = -\frac{1}{3k} \ln\left(\frac{P - k m v^3}{P}\right)}$

c) $x \rightarrow \infty \quad \frac{P - k m v^3}{P} \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow v \rightarrow v_{\infty} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{P}{km}}$

d) $\boxed{x = -\frac{1}{3k} \ln\left(1 - \left(\frac{v}{v_{\infty}}\right)^3\right)}$

5) a) $k = \frac{P}{m v_{\infty}^3} = k = 5 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^{-1}$ ($110 \text{ km/h} = 30 \text{ m/s}$)

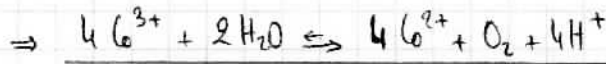
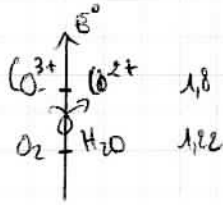
b) $x = 89 \text{ m}$

Aufbau des Cobaltes

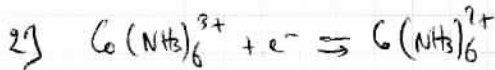


$$E_2 = E_2^0 + \frac{0,06}{4} \log (p_{\text{O}_2} [\text{H}^+]^4) \Rightarrow \underline{E_2 = 1,22\text{V}} \quad (p_{\text{O}_2} \text{ in bar})$$

b)



(reäktiert mit l'eau)

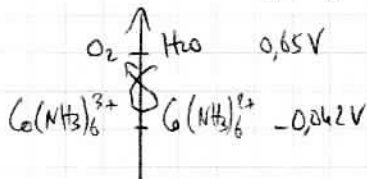


$$E_5 = E_5^0 + 0,06 \log \frac{[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_6^{3+}]}{[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_6^{2+}]} = E_5^0 + 0,06 \log \frac{[\text{Co}^{3+}] \beta^1}{\beta [\text{Co}^{2+}]}$$

$$E_5 = E_3 = 1,8 + 0,06 \log \frac{[\text{Co}^{3+}]}{[\text{Co}^{2+}]} \Rightarrow E_5^0 = 1,8 - 0,06 \log \frac{\beta^1}{\beta}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{E_5^0 = 1,8 - 0,06 (35,1 - 4,4) = -0,042\text{V}}$$

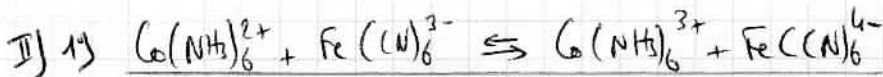
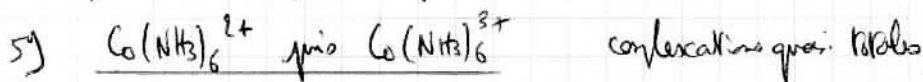
3) $E'_2 = E_2^0 + \frac{0,06}{4} \log (p_{\text{O}_2} [\text{H}^+]^4) \Rightarrow \underline{E'_2 = 0,65\text{V}}$



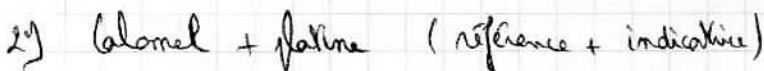
↳ im Cobalt III meist stabil in alkalischer ammoniacaler -

4) $K_a = \frac{[\text{NH}_3][\text{H}^+]}{[\text{NH}_4^+]} \Rightarrow [\text{NH}_4^+] = \frac{[\text{NH}_3][\text{H}^+]}{K_a} = 10^{-0,3} [\text{NH}_3] \Rightarrow \underline{m = 26,8\text{g}}$

pH invariant für ein Äquivalent Molarität von Basen oder Säuren oder einer Verdünnung.



$$\log K = \frac{+0,042 + 0,45}{0,06} = 8,2 \Rightarrow \underline{K = 1,6 \cdot 10^8} \quad \text{quasi totale}$$



3) $\text{Co} \text{ vs } \text{e} \Rightarrow \underline{C_0 = 0,092\text{N}}$

