

- ① "Höhe"-Umfang auf "Summieren":  $\int_0^R ds \cdot 2\pi s = \pi R^2$
- ② (a)  $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{r} = (\partial_x z - \partial_z y, \dots) = \vec{0}$ , oder:  ~~$\vec{r}$~~ , nicht dreht sich  $\Rightarrow \vec{0}$   
 (b)  $\vec{\nabla} \times (xf, yf, zf) = (-yf', xf', 0)$
- ③  $x_p(t) = \int dt' L(t') G(t'-t)$
- ④ (a)  $y' + P(x)y = Q(x)$  mit  $P = \frac{2}{x}$ ,  $Q = \frac{f(x)}{x}$ ;  $\int_{x_0}^x dx' P(x') = \ln \frac{x^2}{x_0^2}$ ;  
 $\Rightarrow y_{inh}(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} (C + \int_{x_0}^x dx' x' f(x'))$   
 (b)  $y = \frac{u}{x^2}$ ,  $x(\frac{u'}{x^2} - \frac{2u}{x^3}) + \frac{2u}{x^2} = f$ ,  $u' = xf$ ,  $u = C + \int_{x_0}^x dx' x' f(x')$ , so. ✓
- ⑤  $\alpha = \frac{r S_s \cdot r C}{r^2 S^2 c^2 + r^2 S^2 s^2} = \frac{r C}{S}$ ;  $\alpha S = r C$  kommt in  $\vec{e}_s = (C_c, C_s, -S)$  vor.
- ⑥ (a)  $\vec{B} = g(s) S \vec{e}_\varphi = g(s) (-y, x, 0)$ ;  $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = (0, 0, (xg)' + (yg)') = \vec{e}_z (sg' + 2g)$   
 $\stackrel{!}{=} f \vec{e}_z \Rightarrow \underline{sg' + 2g = f}$   
 (b)  $\int_S d\vec{f} \cdot (\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B}) = \int_S d\vec{f} \cdot \vec{j}$ , Stokes:  $\text{lhs} = \oint_{\partial S} d\vec{r} \cdot \vec{B}$   
 wähle  $S \in$  Kreisscheibe (Radius  $s$ ) in  $xy$ -Ebene  $\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow$   
 $\Rightarrow d\vec{f} \parallel \vec{j}$ ,  $d\vec{r} \parallel \vec{B} \Rightarrow 2\pi s B(s) = \int_{(s)} d\vec{f} f(s) = 2\pi \int_0^s ds' s' f(s')$
- ⑦  $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = 0 \Rightarrow g = 0$ ;  $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = \alpha t \vec{e}_z \stackrel{!}{=} -\vec{B} \Rightarrow \underline{\vec{B} = -\frac{1}{2} \alpha t^2 \vec{e}_z}$  ( $+ \vec{b}(t)$ )  $\leftarrow$  wähle  $= \vec{0}$   
 $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \checkmark$  ( $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{b} = 0$ );  $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \vec{0}$  ( $+\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{b}$ )  $\stackrel{!}{=} \vec{j} - \alpha z \vec{e}_z \Rightarrow \underline{\vec{j} = \alpha z \vec{e}_z}$  ( $+\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{b}$ )
- ⑧ (a)  $1 \stackrel{!}{=} \alpha \int dx \cosh(\frac{x}{\epsilon}) \Theta(1 - \frac{x^2}{\epsilon^2}) = \alpha \epsilon \int_{-1}^1 dx (\cos(x) = \partial_x \sinh(x)) = 2\alpha \epsilon \sinh(1) \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{2\epsilon \sinh(1)}$   
 (b)  $1 \stackrel{!}{=} \beta \int d^3r \frac{e^{-r^2/\epsilon^2}}{r^2} = \beta \epsilon^3 4\pi \int_0^\infty dr e^{-r^2} = \beta \epsilon^3 4\pi \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi^3} \epsilon}$
- ⑨ (a) einsetzen,  $-\omega^2 g c = \alpha^2 c \frac{1}{r} \partial_r^2 r g \Leftrightarrow -(\frac{\omega}{\alpha})^2 (rg) = (rg)'' \Rightarrow g(r) = \frac{A}{r} \cos(\frac{\omega}{\alpha} r) + \frac{B}{r} \sin(\frac{\omega}{\alpha} r)$   
 (b) einsetzen,  $\ddot{f} g = \alpha^2 f \frac{1}{r} \partial_r^2 r g \Leftrightarrow \frac{\ddot{f}}{f} = \alpha^2 \frac{(rg)''}{(rg)}$ ; links: Funktion ( $t$ )  
 rechts: Funktion ( $r$ )  
 $\Rightarrow$  Gleichung nur erfüllbar für links = rechts = const.  $\Rightarrow$  Struktur wie in (a)
- ⑩ (a)  $\tilde{f}(k) = \int dx e^{-ikx} \Theta(-x) e^{\epsilon x} = \int_{-\infty}^0 dx e^{(\epsilon - ik)x} = \frac{1}{\epsilon - ik} (1 - 0)$   
 (b)  $T(x, t) = e^{+\partial x \partial x^2} \int \frac{dk}{2\pi} e^{ikx} \tilde{T}(k, 0) = \frac{T_0}{2\pi} \int dk e^{-t \partial k^2} e^{ikx} \frac{1}{\epsilon - ik}$   
 $\Rightarrow T'(x, t) = \frac{T_0}{2\pi} \int dk e^{ikx - t \partial k^2} \frac{ik}{\epsilon - ik}$ ,  $T'(0, t) \stackrel{\epsilon \rightarrow 0}{=} -\frac{T_0}{2\pi} \int dk e^{-t \partial k^2} = -\frac{T_0}{2\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4t\partial}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dk e^{-k^2} = -\frac{T_0}{\sqrt{4\pi t\partial}}$

Transformieren:

⑪  $\checkmark \phi(\vec{r}) = \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} e^{i\vec{k}\vec{r}} \tilde{\phi}(\vec{k})$ ,  $f(\vec{r}) = \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} e^{i\vec{k}\vec{r}} \cdot 1 \Rightarrow \underline{-(i\vec{k})^2 \tilde{\phi}(\vec{k}) = \alpha \cdot 1 - \beta^2 \tilde{\phi}(\vec{k})}$   
 Lösen:  $\tilde{\phi}(\vec{k}) = \frac{\alpha}{k^2 + \beta^2}$ ; Rücktmo:  $\phi(\vec{r}) = \alpha \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} e^{i\vec{k}\vec{r}} \frac{1}{k^2 + \beta^2}$ ,  $u \equiv \cos(u)$   
 $\underline{\underline{\int \frac{\alpha}{(2\pi)^3} \int_0^\infty dk k^2 2\pi \int_{-1}^1 du e^{ikr u} \frac{1}{k^2 + \beta^2} = \frac{\alpha}{2\pi^2 r} \int_0^\infty dk \frac{k \sin(kr)}{k^2 + (\beta r)^2}}$

Ergebnisse: ab 25. Juli; online + Aushang (E6)  
 Einsicht im Prüfungsamt (D3-155)