

calc_decimal_example

Student Group

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$\$1.\!\!\!\!\!\quad$ Calculation example for decimal value

value		2	6	5	8	,4	7
index	\$i\$	3	2	1	0	-1	-2
place value	B^i	10^3	10^2	10^1	10^0	10^{-1}	10^{-2}
		\$1000\$	\$100\$	\$10\$	\$1\$	\$0.1\$	\$0.01\$
digit	z_i	2	6	5	8	4	7
calculation	$z_i \cdot B^i$	2000	600	50	8	0.4	0.07
Result	$\sum_i z_i \cdot B^i$	2658,47					

aus (2+3)	$\textcolor{blue}{I}_p = \textcolor{blue}{I}_m = 0 \$$	I_p und I_m sind damit definiert
$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} L I^2 \right) = L I \frac{dI}{dt}$	$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} L I^2 \right) = L I \frac{dI}{dt}$	$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} L I^2 \right) = L I \frac{dI}{dt}$
aus (6)	$\textcolor{blue}{I}_o = I_1 \$$	I_o ist damit bekannt, wenn I_1 bekannt ist
$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} L I^2 \right) = L I \frac{dI}{dt}$	$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} L I^2 \right) = L I \frac{dI}{dt}$	$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} L I^2 \right) = L I \frac{dI}{dt}$
aus (7) und (3)	$I_1 - I_2 \cdot \textcolor{blue}{I}_o = 0 \$$	$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} L I^2 \right) = L I \frac{dI}{dt}$
$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} L I^2 \right) = L I \frac{dI}{dt}$	$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} L I^2 \right) = L I \frac{dI}{dt}$	$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} L I^2 \right) = L I \frac{dI}{dt}$
$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} L I^2 \right) = L I \frac{dI}{dt}$	$I_1 = I_2 = I_o \$$	$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} L I^2 \right) = L I \frac{dI}{dt}$
$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} L I^2 \right) = L I \frac{dI}{dt}$	$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} L I^2 \right) = L I \frac{dI}{dt}$	$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} L I^2 \right) = L I \frac{dI}{dt}$
$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} L I^2 \right) = L I \frac{dI}{dt}$	$\textcolor{blue}{I}_1 = \textcolor{blue}{I}_2 = \textcolor{blue}{I}_o \$$	mit (8) und (9): $I_{\boxed{}} = \frac{U_{\boxed{}}}{R_{\boxed{}}}$ und (5)
$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} L I^2 \right) = L I \frac{dI}{dt}$	$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} L I^2 \right) = L I \frac{dI}{dt}$	$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} L I^2 \right) = L I \frac{dI}{dt}$
$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} L I^2 \right) = L I \frac{dI}{dt}$	$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} L I^2 \right) = L I \frac{dI}{dt}$	$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} L I^2 \right) = L I \frac{dI}{dt}$
$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} L I^2 \right) = L I \frac{dI}{dt}$	$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} L I^2 \right) = L I \frac{dI}{dt}$	Spannungsteilerformel, $I = \text{const.}$
$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} L I^2 \right) = L I \frac{dI}{dt}$	$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} L I^2 \right) = L I \frac{dI}{dt}$	$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} L I^2 \right) = L I \frac{dI}{dt}$
(10)	$U_2 = U_{\text{Aldot}} \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \$$	Spannungsteilerformel
$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} L I^2 \right) = L I \frac{dI}{dt}$	$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} L I^2 \right) = L I \frac{dI}{dt}$	$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} L I^2 \right) = L I \frac{dI}{dt}$

\$II.\quad\$ Betrachtung der Spannungsverstärkung

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