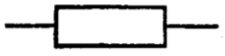
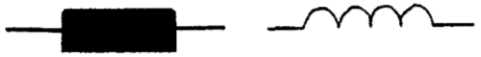
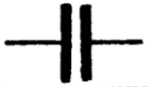
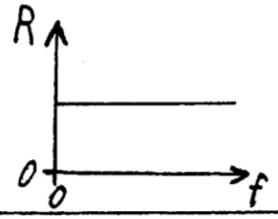
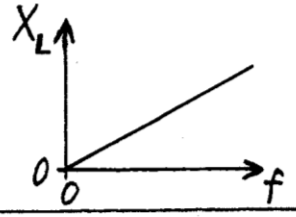
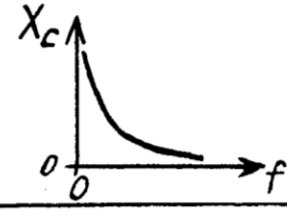
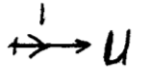
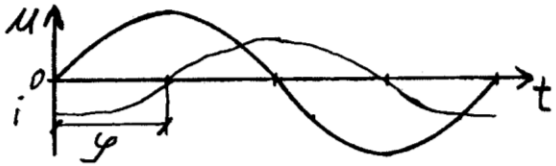
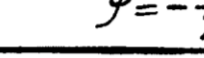
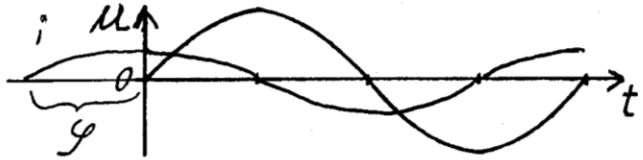
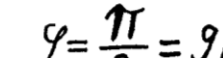
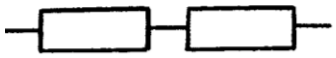
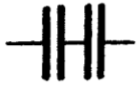
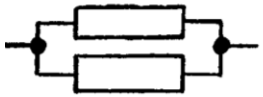
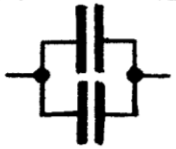
Ohmscher Widerstand	Induktiver Widerstand	Kapazitiver Widerstand
Widerstand 	Spule 	Kondensator 
$R=\frac{U}{I}$ $[R]=\frac{V}{A}=\Omega$, Ohm	$L=\frac{U_{ind}}{\dot{I}}$ $[L]=\frac{Vs}{A}=H$, Henry	$C=\frac{Q}{U}$ $[C]=\frac{C}{V}=F$, Farad
Widerstand $R=\frac{\rho l}{A}$	Induktivität $L=\frac{\mu_0 \mu_r N^2 A}{l}$ $H=\frac{1 \cdot N}{l}$	Kapazität $C=\frac{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r A}{d}$ $E=\frac{U}{d}$
$R \neq f(f)$ $R_- = R_\sim$ 	$X_L=\omega L$ $X_{L-}=0$ 	$X_C=\frac{1}{\omega C}$ $X_{C-}=\infty$ 
 Es tritt keine Verschiebung zwischen Spannung und Strom auf. Strom und Spannung sind „in Phase". Phasenverschiebung $\varphi=0$ 	 Die Spannung erreicht vor der Stromstärke ihr Maximum. Der Strom eilt der Spannung um 90° nach. $\varphi=-\frac{\pi}{2}=-90°$ 	 Die Spannung erreicht nach der Stromstärke ihr Maximum. Der Strom eilt der Spannung um 90° Voraus. $\varphi=\frac{\pi}{2}=90°$ 
Reihenschaltung  $R_g=R_1+R_2$	 $L_g=L_1+L_2$ $X_{Lg}=X_{L1}+X_{L2}$	 $\frac{1}{C_g}=\frac{1}{C_1}+\frac{1}{C_2}$ $B_{CG}=B_{C1}+B_{C2}$
Parallelschaltung  $\frac{1}{R_g}=\frac{1}{R_1}+\frac{1}{R_2}$ $G_g=G_1+G_2$	 $\frac{1}{L_g}=\frac{1}{L_1}+\frac{1}{L_2}$ $B_{Lg}=B_{L1}+B_{L2}$	 $C_g=C_1+C_2$ $X_{cg}=X_{c1}+X_{c1}$
Energieumsetzung $W=UIt$	Energiespeicherung $W=\frac{1}{2}LI^2$	Energiespeicherung $W=\frac{1}{2}CU^2$