

# calc\_decimal\_example

## Student Group

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I. Calculation example for decimal value

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\begin{align*} \begin{smallmatrix} \text{value}: & 2 & 6 & 5 & 8 & 4 & 7 \\ \text{index}: & i & 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ \text{place value}: & B^i & \{ 10^3 & 1000 \} & 10^2 & 10^1 & 10^0 & 10^{-1} & 10^{-2} \\ \text{digit}: & z_i & 2 & 6 & 5 & 8 & 4 & 7 \\ \text{calc.}: & z_i \cdot B^i & 2000 & 600 & 50 & 8 & 0,4 & 0,07 \\ \text{result}: & \sum_i \{ z_i \cdot B^i \} & 2658,47 \end{smallmatrix} \end{align*}
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```
\begin{align*} value & 2 & 6 & 5 & 8 & 4 & 7 \\ index & i & 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ place value & B^i & \{ 10^3 & 1000 \} & 10^2 & 10^1 & 10^0 & 10^{-1} & 10^{-2} \\ digit & z_i & 2 & 6 & 5 & 8 & 4 & 7 \\ calc. & z_i \cdot B^i & 2000 & 600 & 50 & 8 & 0,4 & 0,07 \\ Result & \sum_i \{ z_i \cdot B^i \} & 2658,47 \end{align*}
```

value	2	6	5	8 ,	4	7	
index	$i$	3	2	1	0	-1	-2
place value	$B^i$	$\{ 10^3 \}$ $\{ 1000 \}$	$\{ 10^2 \}$ $\{ 100 \}$	$\{ 10^1 \}$ $\{ 10 \}$	$\{ 10^0 \}$ $\{ 1 \}$	$\{ 10^{-1} \}$ $\{ 0.10 \}$	$\{ 10^{-2} \}$ $\{ 0.01 \}$
digit	$z_i$	2	6	5	8	4	7
calc.	$z_i \cdot B^i$	2000	600	50	8	0.4	0.07

Result	$\sum_i \{ z_i \cdot B^i \}$	2658,47
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value	2	6	5	8 ,	4	7	
index	$i$	3	2	1	0	-1	-2
$\backslash$ quad	$\backslash$ quad	$\backslash$ quad	$\backslash$ quad	$\backslash$ quad	$\backslash$ quad	$\backslash$ quad	$\backslash$ quad
$\backslash$ quad	$\backslash$ quad	$\backslash$ quad	$\backslash$ quad	$\backslash$ quad	$\backslash$ quad	$\backslash$ quad	$\backslash$ quad
$\backslash$ quad	$\backslash$ quad	$\backslash$ quad	$\backslash$ quad	$\backslash$ quad	$\backslash$ quad	$\backslash$ quad	$\backslash$ quad
$\backslash$ quad	$\backslash$ quad	$\backslash$ quad	$\backslash$ quad	$\backslash$ quad	$\backslash$ quad	$\backslash$ quad	$\backslash$ quad

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Result	$\sum_i \{ z_i \cdot B^i \}$	2658,47
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aus (2+3)	$\{ i_p \} = \{ i_m \} = 0$	$i_p$ und $i_m$ sind damit definiert
$\backslash$ quad	$\backslash$ quad	$\backslash$ quad
aus (6)	$\{ i_o \} = i_1$	$i_o$ ist damit bekannt, wenn $i_1$ bekannt ist
$\backslash$ quad	$\backslash$ quad	$\backslash$ quad
aus (7) und (3)	$i_1 - i_2 - \{ 0 \} = 0$	$\backslash$ quad
$\backslash$ quad	$\backslash$ quad	$\backslash$ quad
$\backslash$ quad	$i_1 = i_2 = i_o$	$\backslash$ quad
$\backslash$ quad	$\backslash$ quad	$\backslash$ quad
$\backslash$ quad	$\{ i_1 \} = \{ i_2 \} = \{ i_o \}$	mit (8) und (9): $\{ \} = \frac{\{ \}}{\{ \}} \{ \}$ und (5)
$\backslash$ quad	$\backslash$ quad	$\backslash$ quad
$\backslash$ quad	$\frac{\{ U_1 \}}{\{ R_1 \}} = \frac{\{ U_2 \}}{\{ R_2 \}} = \frac{\{ U_A \}}{\{ R_1 + R_2 \}}$	Spannungsteilerformel, $i = \text{const.}$
$\backslash$ quad	$\backslash$ quad	$\backslash$ quad
(10)	$U_2 = U_A \cdot \frac{\{ R_2 \}}{\{ R_1 + R_2 \}}$	Spannungsteilerformel
$\backslash$ quad	$\backslash$ quad	$\backslash$ quad

II. Betrachtung der Spannungsverstärkung

