

# 3. Linear sources and dipoles

## Student Group

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# Gegeben sind folgende Gleichungen

$U_A = \int_{-U_D}^{-U_C} \dots$	mit II. und I.	$\int_{-U_D}^{-U_C} \dots = \dots$
$U_A = \int_{-U_D}^{-U_C} \dots$	mit II. und I.	$\int_{-U_D}^{-U_C} \dots = \dots$
$U_A = \int_{-U_D}^{-U_C} \dots$	mit II. und I.	$\int_{-U_D}^{-U_C} \dots = \dots$
$U_A = \int_{-U_D}^{-U_C} \dots$	mit V.	$\int_{-U_D}^{-U_C} \dots = \dots$
$U_A = \int_{-U_D}^{-U_C} \dots$	mit IV.	$\int_{-U_D}^{-U_C} \dots = \dots$
$U_A = \int_{-U_D}^{-U_C} \dots$	Ausklammern	$\int_{-U_D}^{-U_C} \dots = \dots$
$U_A = \int_{-U_D}^{-U_C} \dots$	Integrationskonstante betrachten	$\int_{-U_D}^{-U_C} \dots = \dots$
$U_A = \int_{-U_D}^{-U_C} \dots$	mit VI. und II.	$\int_{-U_D}^{-U_C} \dots = \dots$
$U_A = \int_{-U_D}^{-U_C} \dots$	Konstante vorziehen	$\int_{-U_D}^{-U_C} \dots = \dots$
$U_A = \int_{-U_D}^{-U_C} \dots$		$\int_{-U_D}^{-U_C} \dots = \dots$
$U_A = \int_{-U_D}^{-U_C} \dots$		$\int_{-U_D}^{-U_C} \dots = \dots$

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