

Impedanz verschiedener Dipole des Durchmessers d, ungeradzahligter Vielfacher von  $\lambda/2$  im freien Raum, sinusförmige Stromverteilung

- `reset():digits:=16:d:=1/1000:ZF0:=376.73031366757:ur:=1:er:=1:lambda:=1:`

#### BALANIS-Funktionen

- `Z_Re:=(k)->ZF0*sqrt(ur/er)/(2*PI)*(EULER+ln(2*PI*k)-Ci(2*PI*k)+1/2*sin(2*PI*k)*(Si(4*PI*k)-2*Si(2*PI*k))+1/2*cos(2*PI*k)*(EULER+ln(PI*k)+Ci(4*PI*k)-2*Ci(2*PI*k))):`
- `Z_Im:=(k)->ZF0*sqrt(ur/er)/(4*PI)*(2*Si(2*PI*k)+cos(2*PI*k)*(2*Si(2*PI*k)-Si(4*PI*k))-sin(2*PI*k)*(2*Ci(2*PI*k)-Ci(4*PI*k)-Ci(2*2*PI*d^2/4/k/lambda^2))):`
- `m:=[(2*i-1)/2 $ i=1..10];`  
$$\left[ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{5}{2}, \frac{7}{2}, \frac{9}{2}, \frac{11}{2}, \frac{13}{2}, \frac{15}{2}, \frac{17}{2}, \frac{19}{2} \right]$$
- `for i from 1 to 10 do  
Z[i]:=[op(m,i),float(Z_Re(op(m,i))+I*Z_Im(op(m,i)))];  
end_for:`

Dipol-Impedanzen für  $l/\lambda$  laut Liste m

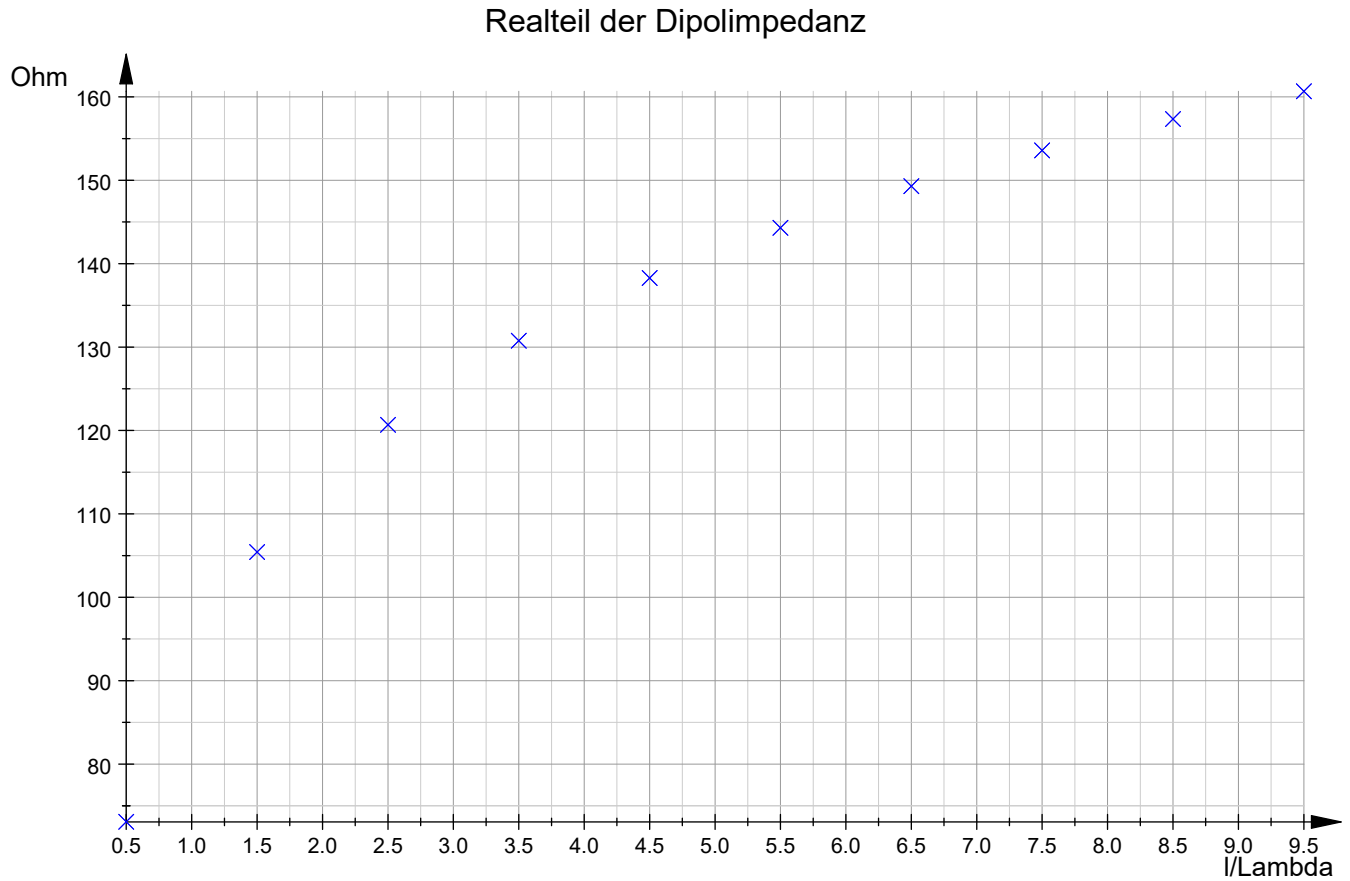
- `Z;`  
$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} 1 = \left[ \frac{1}{2}, 73.07901029 + 42.51511471 \cdot i \right] \\ 2 = \left[ \frac{3}{2}, 105.4212498 + 45.50951329 \cdot i \right] \\ 3 = \left[ \frac{5}{2}, 120.6825877 + 46.1389311 \cdot i \right] \\ 4 = \left[ \frac{7}{2}, 130.7550274 + 46.41036889 \cdot i \right] \\ 5 = \left[ \frac{9}{2}, 138.2831537 + 46.56147434 \cdot i \right] \\ 6 = \left[ \frac{11}{2}, 144.2960185 + 46.65771171 \cdot i \right] \\ 7 = \left[ \frac{13}{2}, 149.3023953 + 46.72437248 \cdot i \right] \\ 8 = \left[ \frac{15}{2}, 153.5913341 + 46.77327106 \cdot i \right] \\ 9 = \left[ \frac{17}{2}, 157.3428842 + 46.81067099 \cdot i \right] \\ 10 = \left[ \frac{19}{2}, 160.6768213 + 46.84020099 \cdot i \right] \end{array} \right.$$

- `Liste:=[[op(Z[i],1),Re(op(Z[i],2)),RGB::Blue] $ i=1..10]:`
- `plot(plot::PointList2d(Liste, PointStyle=XCrosses, PointSize=2,`

```

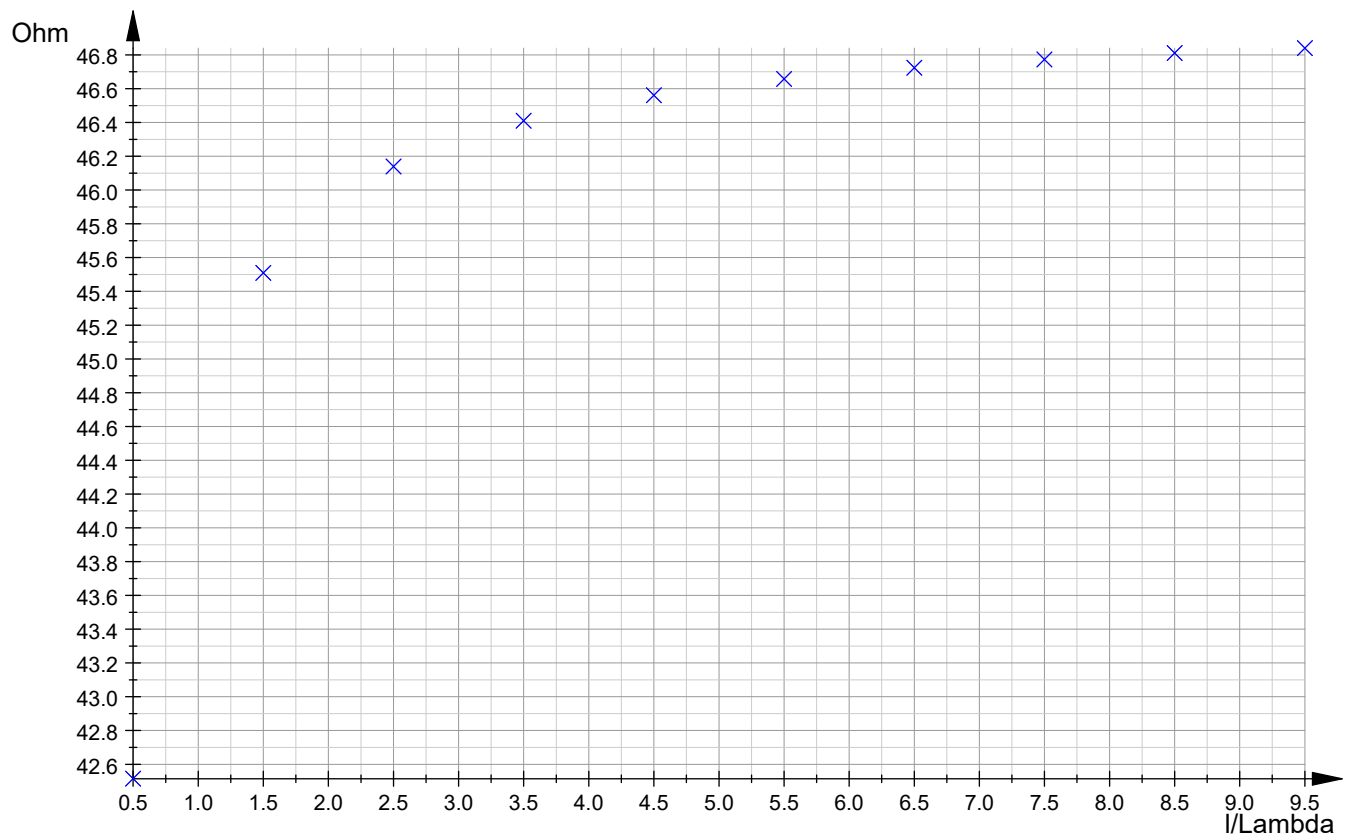
Color=RGB::Blue, GridVisible=TRUE, SubgridVisible=TRUE,
      Scaling=Unconstrained,
AxesTitles=["l/Lambda", "Ohm"], Height=120*unit::mm,
Width=180*unit::mm, Header="Realteil der Dipolimpedanz"):

```



- `Liste:=[[op(Z[i],1),Im(op(Z[i],2)),RGB::Blue] $ i=1..10]:`
- `plot(plot::PointList2d(Liste, PointStyle=XCrosses, PointSize=2, Color=RGB::Blue, GridVisible=TRUE, SubgridVisible=TRUE, Scaling=Unconstrained, AxesTitles=["l/Lambda", "Ohm"], Height=120*unit::mm, Width=180*unit::mm, Header="Imaginärteil der Dipolimpedanz")):`

## Imaginärteil der Dipolimpedanz



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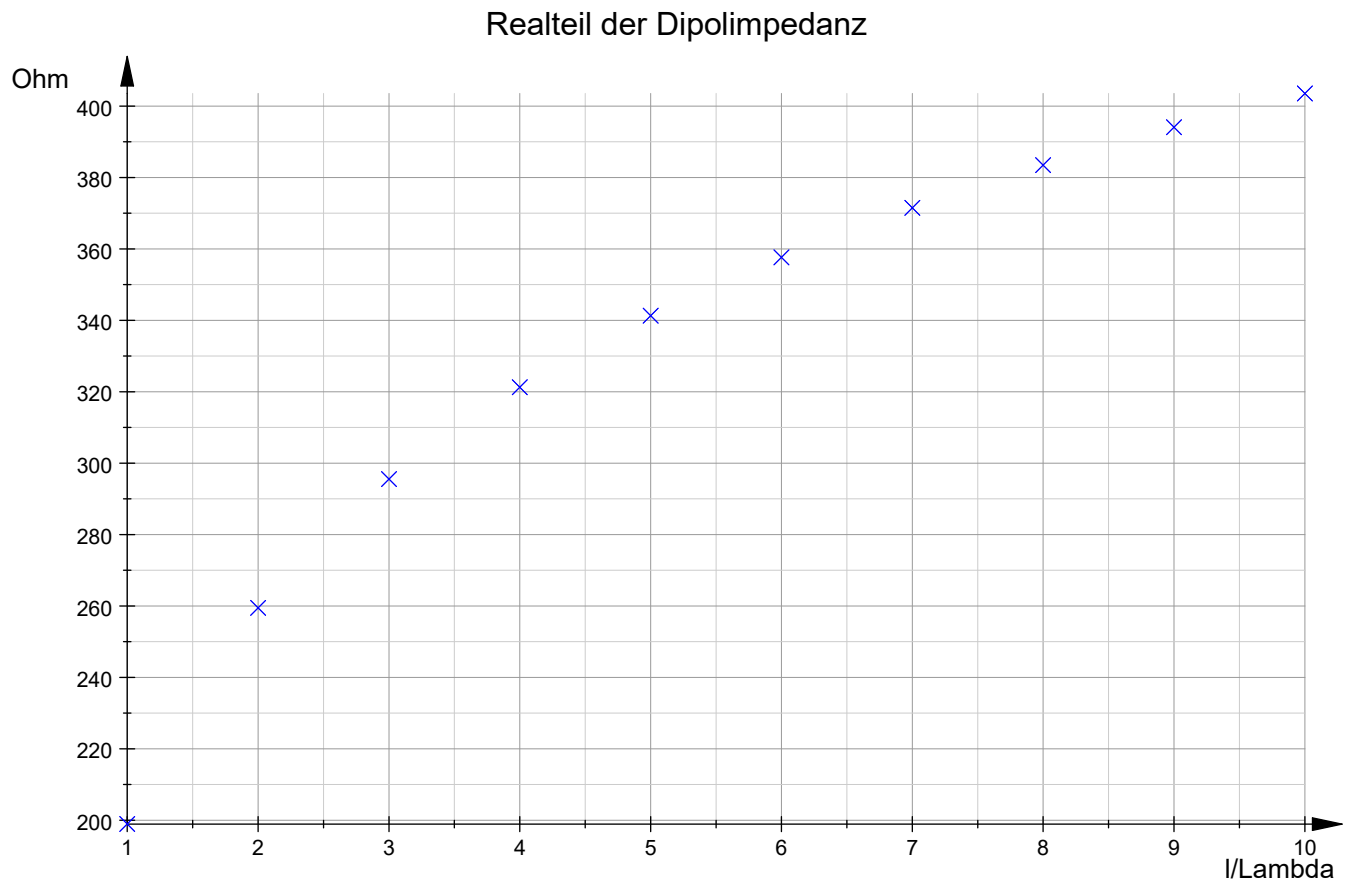
- `m:=[i $ i=1..10];`  
`[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]`
- `for i from 1 to 10 do`  
`Z[i]:=[op(m,i), float(Z_Re(op(m,i))+I*Z_Im(op(m,i)))]:`  
`end_for:`

Dipol-Impedanzen für  $l/\lambda$  laut Liste `m`

- `Z;`

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 &= [1, 198.9499805 + 125.3265906 \cdot i] \\
 2 &= [2, 259.4545003 + 133.0333115 \cdot i] \\
 3 &= [3, 295.5457368 + 135.7408783 \cdot i] \\
 4 &= [4, 321.2843833 + 137.1133037 \cdot i] \\
 5 &= [5, 341.2893632 + 137.9423255 \cdot i] \\
 6 &= [6, 357.6534956 + 138.4948826 \cdot i] \\
 7 &= [7, 371.4966311 + 138.8909088 \cdot i] \\
 8 &= [8, 383.4925987 + 139.1882248 \cdot i] \\
 9 &= [9, 394.0764481 + 139.4196415 \cdot i] \\
 10 &= [10, 403.5496004 + 139.6008434 \cdot i]
 \end{aligned}$$

- `Liste:=[op(Z[i],1),Re(op(Z[i],2)),RGB::Blue] $ i=1..10]:`
- `plot(plot::PointList2d(Liste, PointStyle=XCrosses, PointSize=2, Color=RGB::Blue, GridVisible=TRUE, SubgridVisible=TRUE, Scaling=Unconstrained, AxesTitles=["l/Lambda", "Ohm"]), Height=120*unit::mm, Width=180*unit::mm, Header="Realteil der Dipolimpedanz"):`



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### Imaginärteil der Dipolimpedanz

