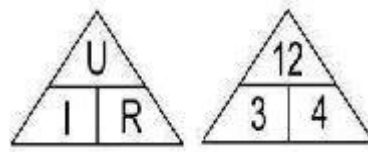


H 1 01 001 Lading

$$Q = I \times t$$

H 1 01 002 Wet van Ohm

$$U = I \times R$$



H 1 01 003 Totale weerstand

$$R_t = R_1 + R_2$$

H 1 01 004 Vervangingsweerstand

$$R_v = 1 / [ 1/R_1 + 1/R_2 ]$$

$$R_v = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}}$$

H 1 01 005 De 1ste Wet Van Kirchoff

$$\sum I = 0$$

H 1 01 006 De 2de Wet Van Kirchoff

$$\sum U = 0$$

H 1 01 007 Vermogen

$$P = U \times I$$

$$P = U^2 / R$$

$$P = I^2 \times R$$

H 1 01 008 Energie in Watt

$$W = P \times T$$

H 1 01 009 Energie in Joules

$$E = P \times T$$

H 1 02 010 Ueff

$$U_{eff} = U_{max} \times 0.707$$

H 1 02 011 Ugem

$$U_{gem} = U_{max} \times 0.64$$

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\vec{F}_e}{q}$$

H 1 03 012 Veldsterkte

H 1 04 013 Wet van Lenz

H 1 05 014 Voortplantingssnelheid

$$f = 300 / \lambda \quad \lambda = 300 / f$$

H 1 06 015 Frequentie

$$f = p / s \quad f = 1 / t \quad f = p / t$$

H 1 07 016 Audiosignaal

H 1 08 017 Modulatie index

$$\beta = \Delta f / f_{\text{mod}}$$

H 1 08 018 BB-CW

$$BB \text{ cw} = f\text{-tone}$$

H 1 08 019 BB-AM

$$\text{BB AM} = 2 \cdot f \cdot \text{mod}$$

H 1 08 020 BB-SSB

$$\text{BB SSB} = 1 \cdot f \cdot \text{mod}$$

H 1 08 021 BB-FM

$$\text{BB FM} = 2 \cdot f \cdot \text{mod} + 2 \cdot \Delta f$$

H 1 09 022 dB decibel

$$\text{dB} = 10 \times \log [P1 / P2]$$

H 1 09 023 Rendement

$$n = [P_{\text{out}} / P_{\text{in}}] \times 100\%$$

H 1 09 065 I<sub>eff</sub> wisselstroom

$$I_{\text{eff}} = 0.707 \times I_{\text{max}}$$

$$I_{\text{eff}} = 1/\sqrt{2} \times I_{\text{max}}$$

H 1 09 066 U<sub>eff</sub> wisselspanning

$$U_{\text{eff}} = 0.707 \times U_{\text{max}}$$

$$U_{\text{eff}} = 1/\sqrt{2} \times U_{\text{max}}$$

H 1 >>>>

1 Elektriciteitsleer,  
elektromagnetisme en radio theorie

$$R = \frac{\rho \cdot l}{q}$$

H 2 01 024 Weerstand van een draad

H 2 01 025 Oppervlakte

$$q = 1/4\pi \times d^2$$

$$C = \frac{0.088 \cdot \text{isolator} \cdot A}{d}$$

H 2 02 026 Capaciteit

H 2 02 027 RC-tijd

$$t = 5 \times RC$$

H 2 02 028 Schijnbare weerstand

$$X_C = 1 / [2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot C]$$

$$X_C = \frac{1}{2 \pi \times f \times C}$$

H 2 02 029 Impedantie

$$Z = \sqrt{[R \times R] + [X \times X]}$$

$$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + X^2} \text{ Ohm}$$

$$L = \frac{D^2 \cdot n^2}{25 \cdot (18 \cdot D + 40 \cdot L)}$$

H 2 03 031 Inductie

H 2 03 032 Schijnbare weerstand

$$Xl = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot f \cdot L$$

H 2 03 033 Resonantie

$$f_{res} = 1 / [2 \cdot \pi \cdot \sqrt{L \cdot C}]$$

H 2 03 034 Bandbreedte

$$BW = f_h - f_l$$

H 2 03 035 Q-faktor

$$Q = f_{res} / BW$$

H 2 03 036 Impedantie

$$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + [X_c - X_l]^2}$$

H 2 04 037 Trafo

$$P = P \quad U_p \cdot I_p = U_s \cdot I_s$$

H 2 04 038 Wikkilverhouding

$$n = N_p / N_s \quad n = U_p / U_s \quad n = I_s / I_p$$

$$n^2 = Z_p / Z_s \quad n^2 = C_s / C_p \quad n = \sqrt{C_s / C_p}$$

H 2 05 >>>>>

H 2 06 039 Versterking Transistor

$$H_{Fe} = I_c / I_b$$

H 2 06 >>>>>

GES, GBS, GCS

H 2 06 >>>>>

Klasse A, Klasse B, Klasse AB, Klasse C

H 2 07 040 Steilheid

$$S = \frac{\Delta I_{out}}{\Delta U_{in}}$$

H 2 07 041 Invertor

$$A = -R_2 / R_1$$

H 2 07 042 Niet Invertor

$$A = 1 + [R_2 / R_1]$$

H 2 >>>>>

2 Componenten

H 3 01 043 Spoel in serie

$$L_t = L_1 + L_2$$

H 3 01 044 Spoel parallel

$$L_v = 1 / (1/L_1 + 1/L_2)$$

$$L_v = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{L_1} + \frac{1}{L_2}}$$

H 3 01 045 Condensator in serie

$$C_v = 1 / (1/C_1 + 1/C_2 + 1/C_3)$$

$$C_v = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \frac{1}{C_3}}$$

H 3 01 046 Condensator parallel

$$C_t = C_1 + C_2$$

H 3 01 047 Impedantie

$$Z = U / I$$

H 3 01 048 LEICIUR

$$L U I C I U R$$

H 3 02 049 Parallelkring

$$I_t = \sqrt{I_r^2 + I_x^2}$$

$$I_t = \sqrt{I_r^2 + I_x^2}$$

$$I_t = \sqrt{I_r^2 + [I_l - I_c]^2}$$

H 3 02 050 Parallelkring

$$U = \sqrt{U_r^2 + U_x^2}$$

H 3 02 051 Parallelkring

H 3 02 052 Q-factor parallel kring

$$Q_p = R_p / X_L$$

$$Q_p = \frac{R_p}{X}$$

H 3 02 053 Q-factor seriekring

$$Q_s = X_L / R_s$$

$$Q_s = \frac{X}{R_s}$$

H 3 02 054 Bandbreedte

$$B = f_0 / Q$$

$$B = \frac{f_0}{Q}$$

H 3 02 055 Kantelfrequentie

$$F_k = \frac{1}{2 \times \pi \times R \times C} = \text{HZ}$$

$$F_k = \frac{R}{2 \times \pi \times L} = \text{Hz}$$

H 3 03 >>>>>

H 3 04 056 LF-versterker

$$A = R_1 / R_2$$

H 3 04 057 Opamp

$$A = V_{out} / V_{in}$$

H 3 05 >>>>>

H 3 06 >>>>>

H 3 07 >>>>>

H 3 08 058 Spiegelfrequentie

$$f_s = 2 * MF$$

H 3 09 >>>>>

H 3 >>>>>

### 3 Schakelingen

H 4 04 064 PPM stabiliteit

$$PPM = f_{AFw} / f_{Res} \quad f_{AFw} = PPM \times f_{Res}$$

H 4 >>>>>

### 4 RX Ontvangers

H 5 >>>>>

### 5 TX Zenders

H 6 01 059 Verkortingsfaktor

$$1/2 \text{ Labda} = \frac{300/\text{MHZ}}{2} \cdot V$$

H 6 03 060 SGV

$$SGV = \frac{\text{Puit} + \text{Pref}}{\text{Puit} - \text{Pref}}$$

H 6 >>>>>

### 6 Antennes en transmissielijnen

H 7 01 061 Signaal / Ruis

$$SNR = \frac{P_{\text{gewensd}}}{P_{\text{ruis}}}$$

H 7 >>>>>

### 7 Propagatie en frequentiespectrum

H 8 01 062 Voorschakelweerstand

$$R_v = (U_b - U_m) / I_m$$

H 8 01 063 Shunt-weerstand

$$R_s = U_m / (I_b - I_m)$$

H 8 >>>>>

### 8 Metingen

H 9 >>>>>

### 9 Storing en immuniteit

H 10 >>>>>

### 10 Veiligheid

H 11 >>>>>

### 11 Nationale en internationale procedures

H 12 >>>>>

### 12 Nationale en internationale gebruiksregels

H 13 >>>>>

### 13 Gedragsregels

H 14 >>>>>

### 14 Naschrift door PC5E verzameld