



$$\frac{(R+i\omega L) / i\omega C}{R+i\omega L + \frac{1}{i\omega C}} = \frac{R+i\omega L}{1+i\omega RC - \omega^2 LC} = \frac{(R+i\omega L)(1-\omega^2 LC - i\omega RC)}{(1-\omega^2 LC)^2 + (\omega RC)^2} = A$$

$$= \frac{R - \omega^2 LC R + j\omega R^2 C + j\omega L - j\omega^3 LC + \omega^2 R^2 C}{A}$$

$$= \frac{R - \omega^2 LC R + j\omega R^2 C + j\omega L - \omega^3 LC + \omega^2 R^2 C}{A} = \frac{R - \omega^2 LC R + \omega^2 R^2 C + j\omega(L - \omega^2 LC)}{A} = B$$

ist beim Resonanzfall  
Phasor von der Spannung  
max. Strom.

$$f = f_0 \Rightarrow B = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\omega L - \omega R^2 C - \omega^3 L^2 C = 0$$

$$\omega(L - R^2 C - \omega^2 L^2 C) = 0$$

$$L - R^2 C - \omega^2 L^2 C = 0$$

$$\omega^2 L^2 C = L - R^2 C$$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{L - R^2 C}{L^2 C}$$

$$(\omega f_0)^2 = \frac{1}{LC} - \left(\frac{R}{L}\right)^2$$

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC} - \left(\frac{R}{L}\right)^2}$$