

① OSNOVNI ELEKTRIČKI KONCEPTI

COULOMBOV ZAKON

$$F = k \cdot \frac{Q_1 Q_2}{r^2}$$

$$\vec{F} = k \cdot \frac{Q_1 Q_2}{r^2} \cdot \vec{r}_0$$

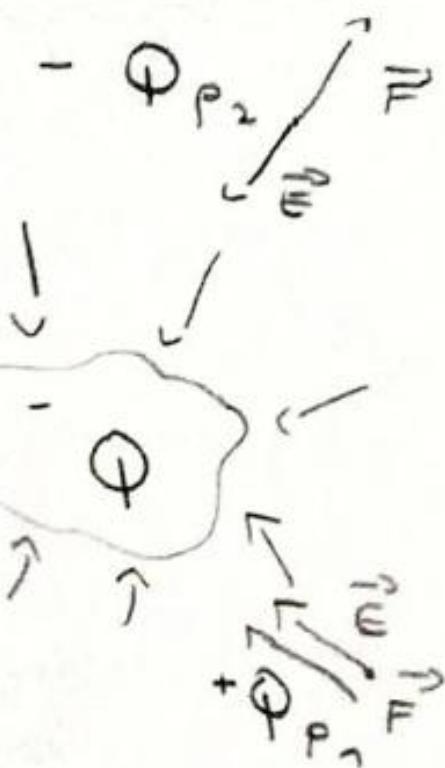
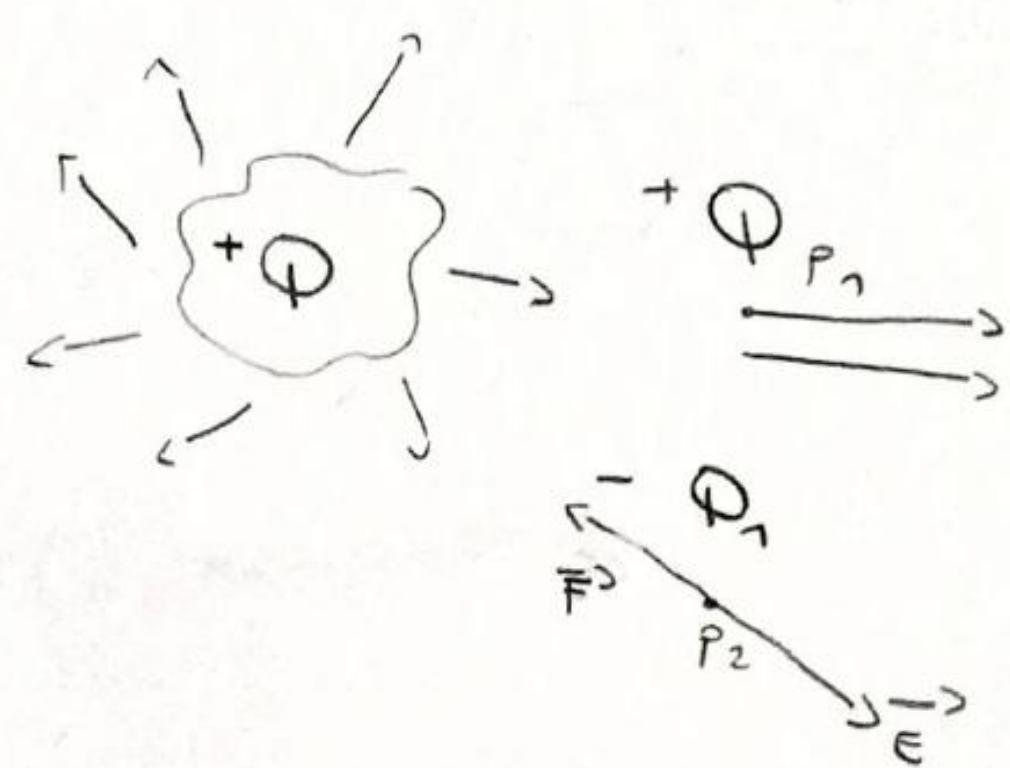
$$k = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}$$

- MAXWELL \rightarrow POJAM

ELEKTROMAGNETSKOG POLJA

ELEKTRIČNO POJE

$$\vec{E} = \frac{\vec{F}}{Q}$$



RAO

$$W = F \cdot s \cdot \cos\alpha$$

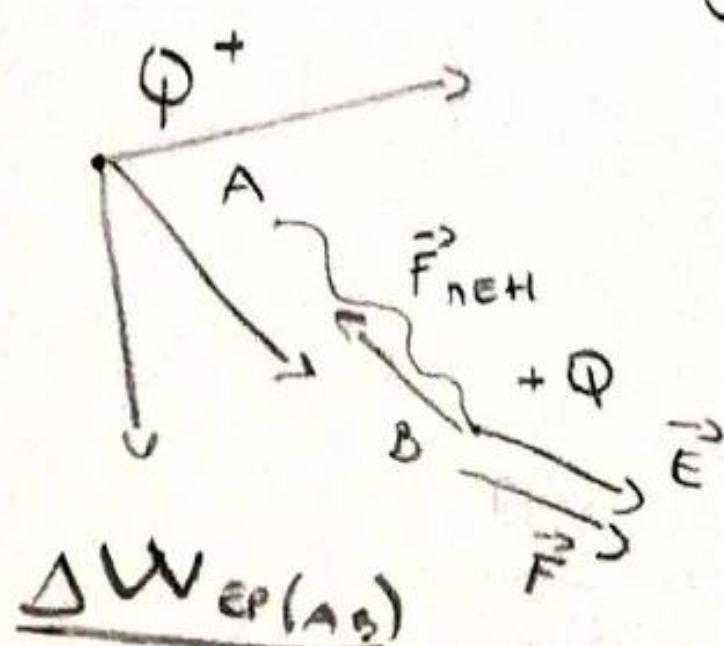
HOMOGENO POJE \rightarrow POJE KOJE JE VU SVAKOJ TOČICI JEDNAKO
IZNOSA I SNIJERA



JE
SILNICE POJE NEUDUSOBNO PARALELNE I
JEDNAKO VOJAYENE

ELEKTRIČNI POTENCIJAL [φ] \rightarrow E_p NABIJENE ČESTICE U
KARAKTERISTIKA TOČKE ELEKTRIČNOM POJU

V POJU



$$\Delta W_{EP(AB)} / Q$$

$$f_A \rightarrow f_B \Rightarrow W$$

$$f_B \rightarrow f_A \Rightarrow W$$

$$W_{px} = \varphi_x \cdot Q$$

$$W_{pA} - W_{pB} = Q (f_A - f_B)$$

DOVEDEN VAN
OBAVLJA POJE

REVERZIBILNOST

OSMANJUJE SE
POTENCIJAL

$$U_{AB} = -U_{BA}$$

NAPON \rightarrow SVRJSTVO
DVIJU TOČAKA //

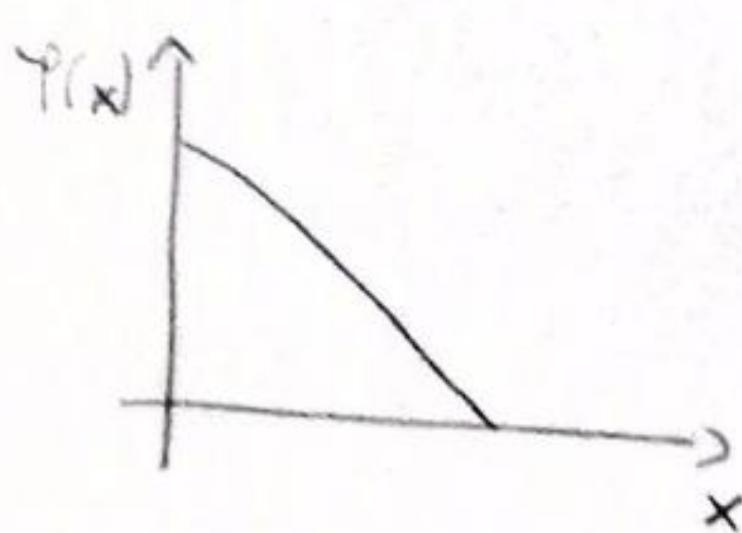
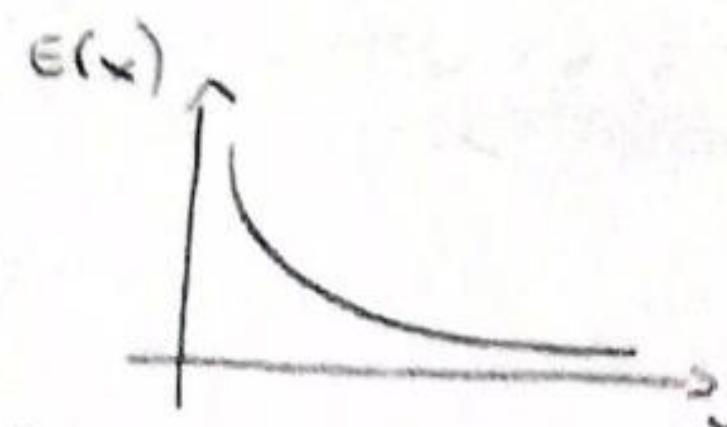
- ELEKROSTATIKA \rightarrow MIRNI NABOJ

- 12. POSITIVNOG NABOJA \rightarrow POJE IZVIRE

- NEGATIVNOG \rightarrow POJE PONIRE

- TOČKASTI NABOJ:

$$E(x) = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon x^2}$$



- ϕ OPADA U SNIJEZU POJA

- POTENCIJAL \rightarrow DERIVACIJA EL. POJA

$$E = -\frac{d\phi}{dx} \quad E' = -\frac{d\phi}{dx} \cdot x_0$$

- u HOMOGENOM ELEKTRIČNOM POJU \rightarrow POTENCIJAL LINEARNO OPADA
V SNIJEZU POJA



vezanje (točka POTENCIJALA o)

- MATERIJALI:

- VODIČI (imaju razliku)

- ISOLATORI

REŠETKA \rightarrow različita brzina sudara

- ELEKTRONI \rightarrow SLOBODNI NABOJ

- SILA djeluje i na proton, no ne čini mu ništa

$$i = \frac{dq}{dt}$$

OPĆA DEF.
STRUJE

$$I = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t} = \text{KONST.}$$

$$dq = idt$$

$$q = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} idt$$

- TOPLINA (JOULES) \rightarrow POSLEDICA VISKOZNOG TRENAJA

S - SPECIFIČNI OTPOR

je - SPECIFIČNA VOĐIVOST MATERIJALA
[KAP]

$$I = \frac{U}{R}$$

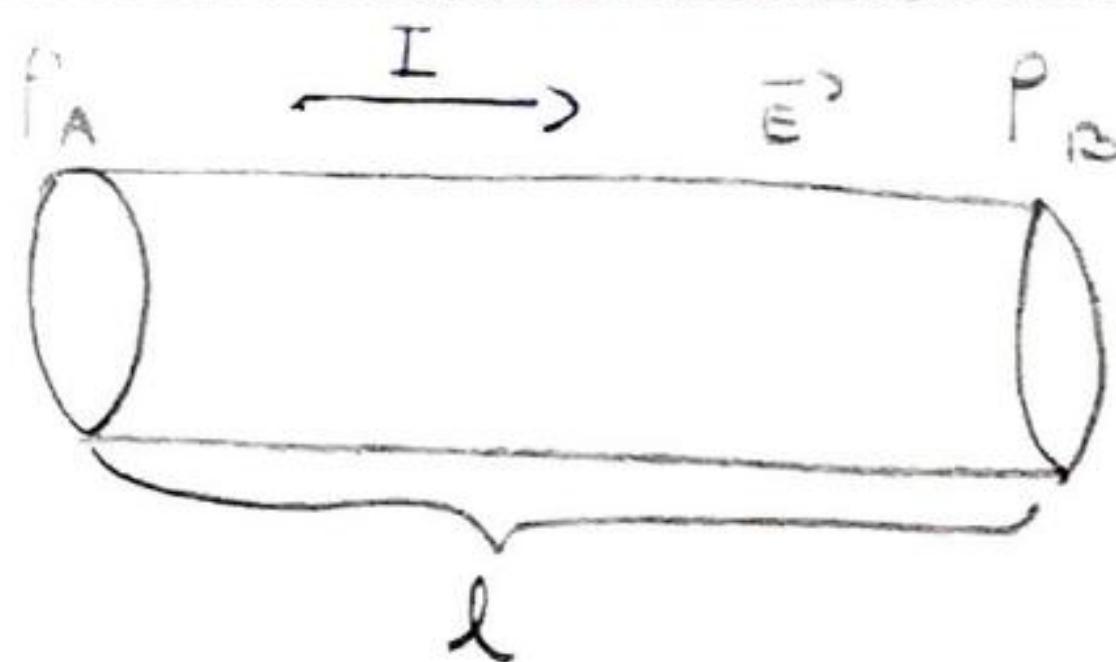
$$R = \rho \cdot \frac{l}{S}$$

OHNOV
ZAKON

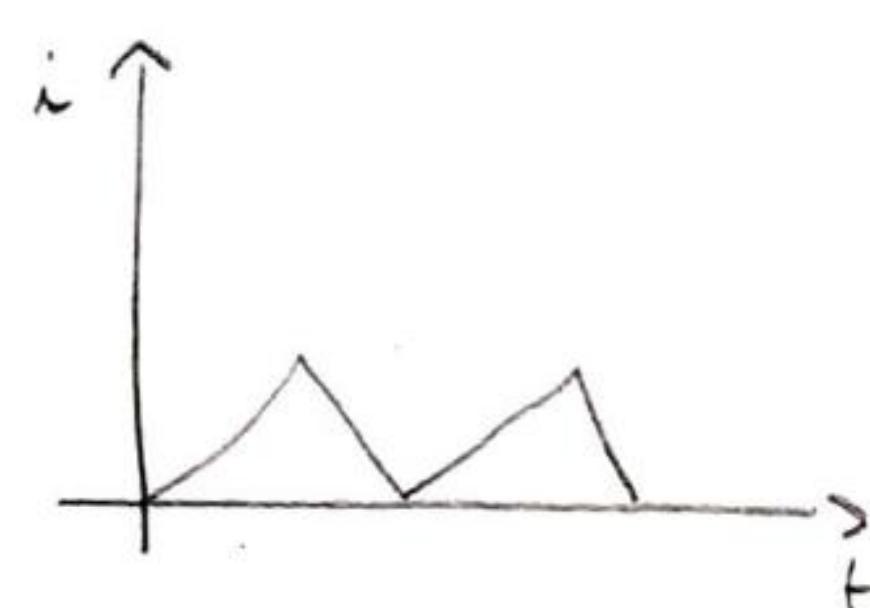
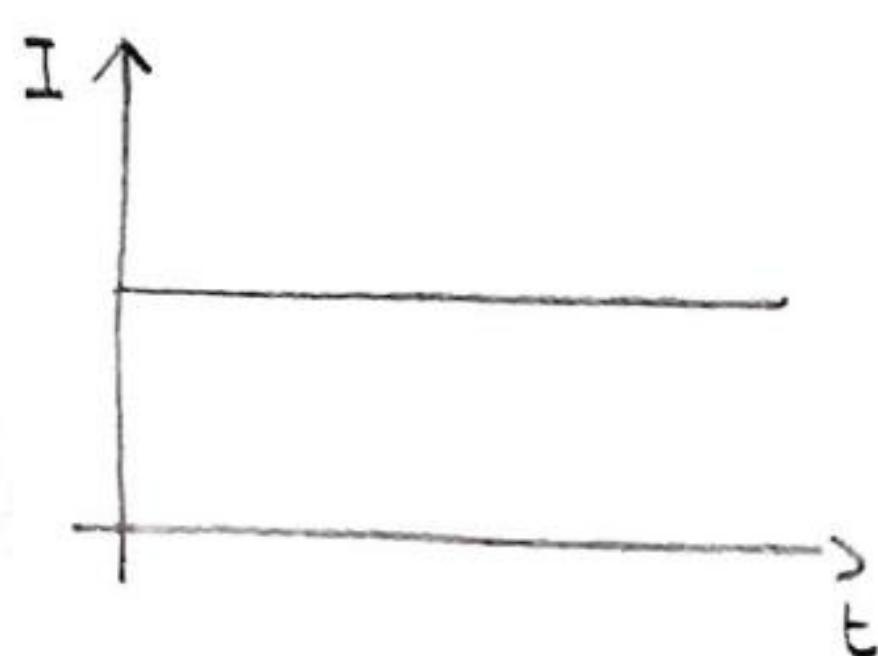
POVRIŠINA
POPREČNOG
PRESEKA

$$G = \frac{1}{R} \text{ [S]} \quad \text{SIMENS}$$

ELEKTR. VOĐIVOST

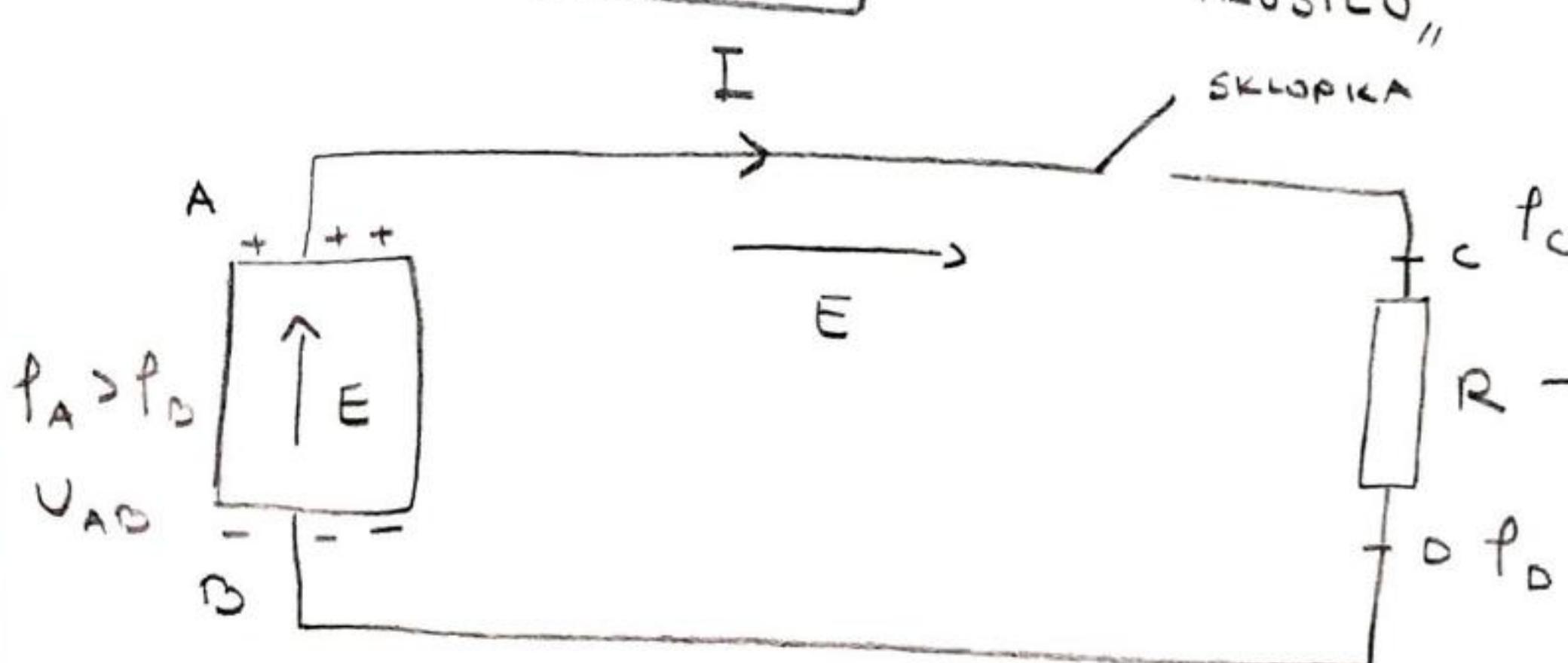
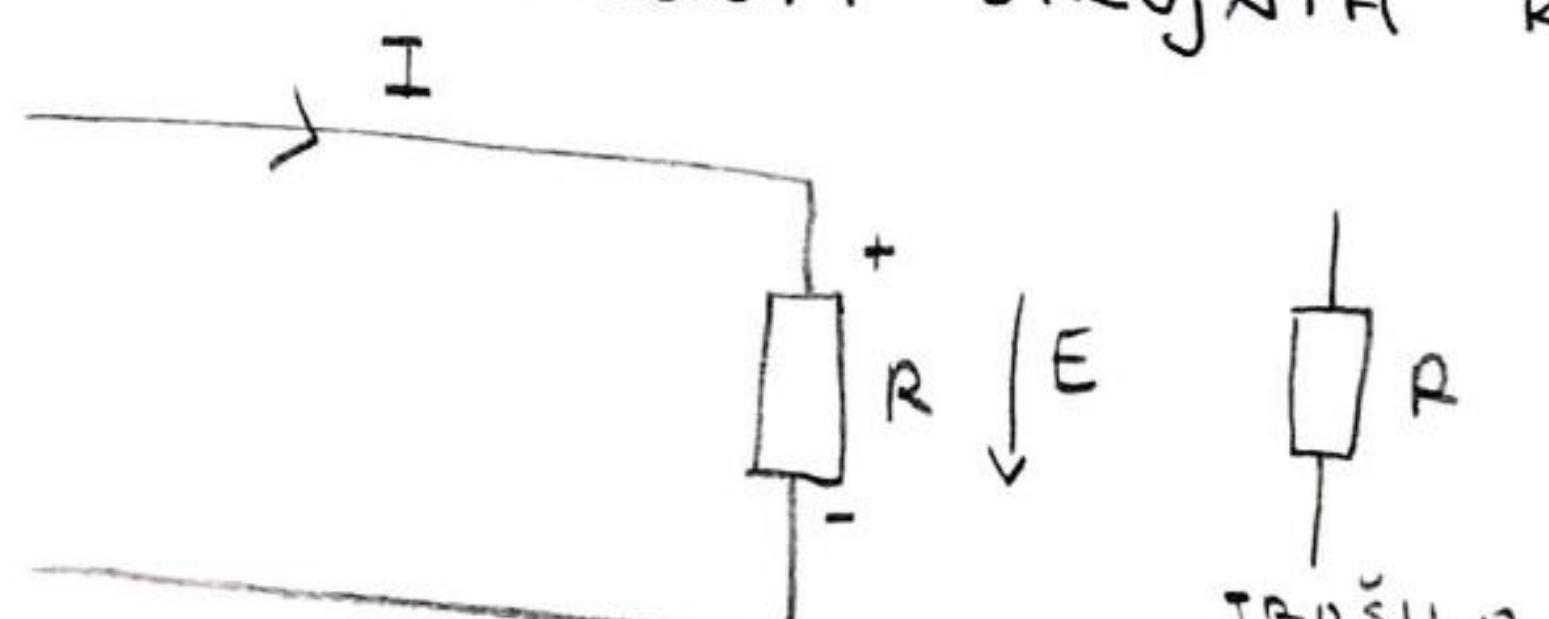


- ELEKTRON IDE OD MJESTA NIŽEG p
DO MJESTA VISEG p
- STRUJA (PO KONVENCIJI) SE GIBA SUPROTNO OD ELEKTRONA



- STRUJA JE U ISTOM SNOJEZU, ALI NE U IZNOSU (KROZ VRIJEME)

② OSNOVNI ELEMENTI STRUJNIH KRUGOVA



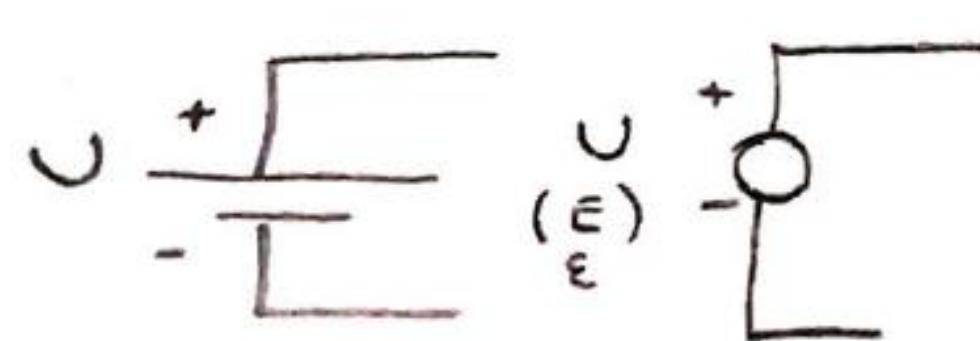
POLJE OBALJA W
BODG SMANJENJE
POTENCIJALNE ENERGIJE,

ZATVORENI
STRUJNI
KRUG

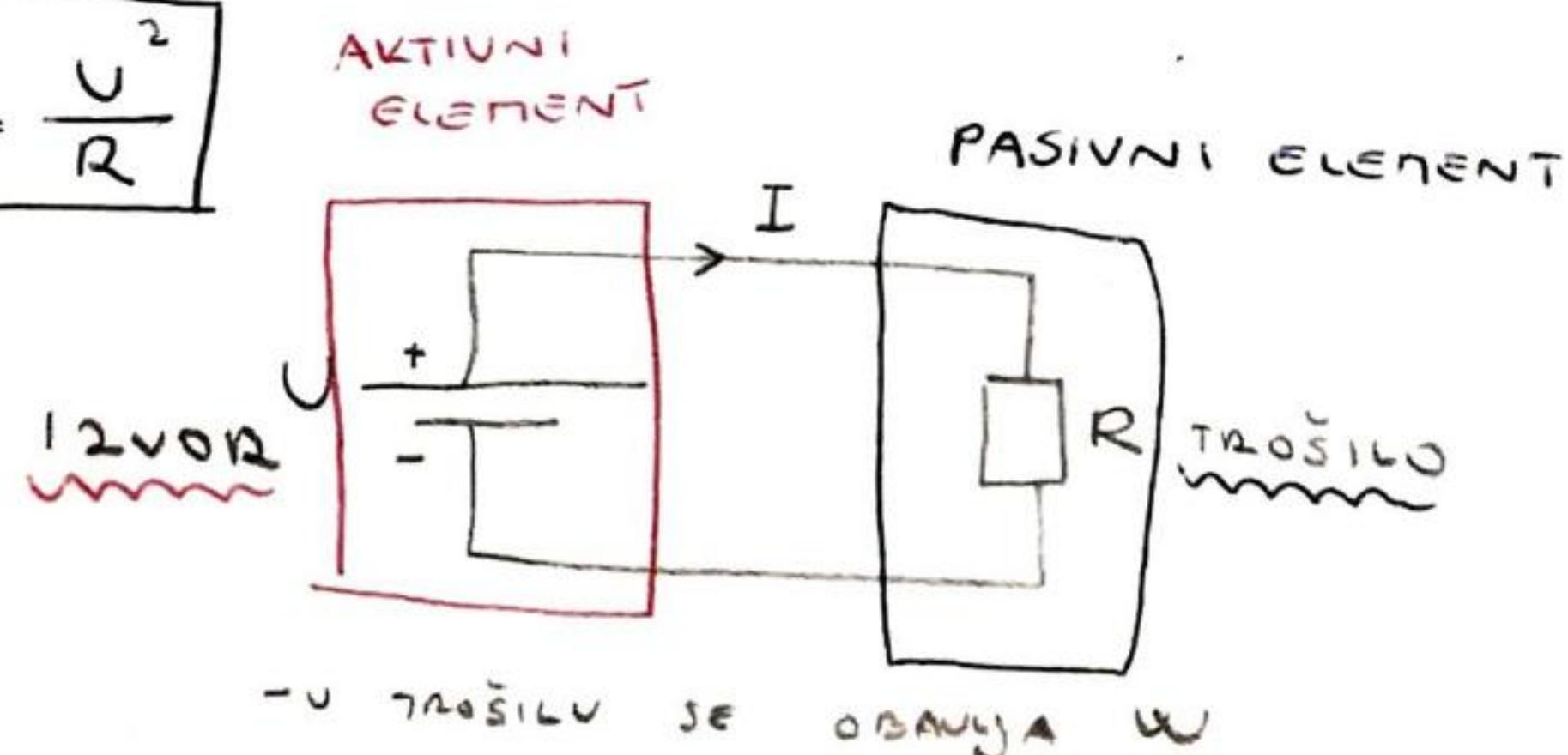
SNAGA

$$P = U \cdot I \quad [W]$$

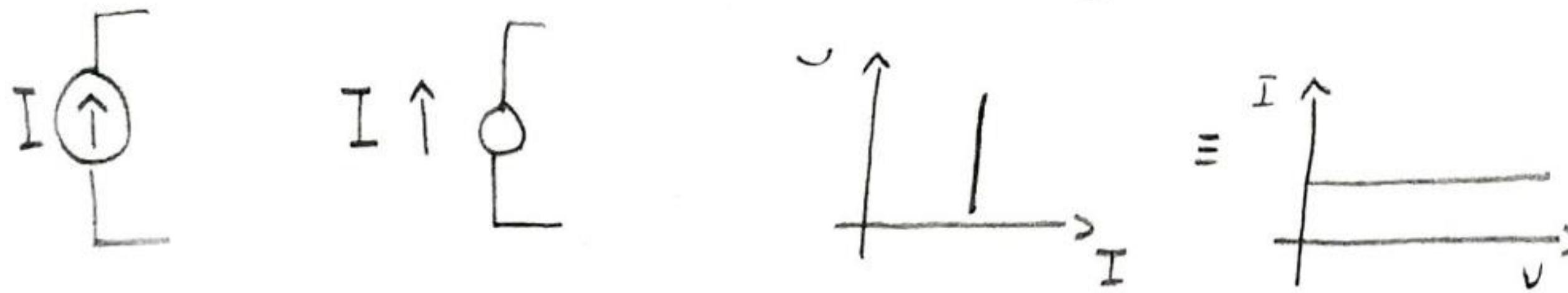
$$U = I \cdot R \Rightarrow P = I^2 \cdot R = \frac{U^2}{R}$$



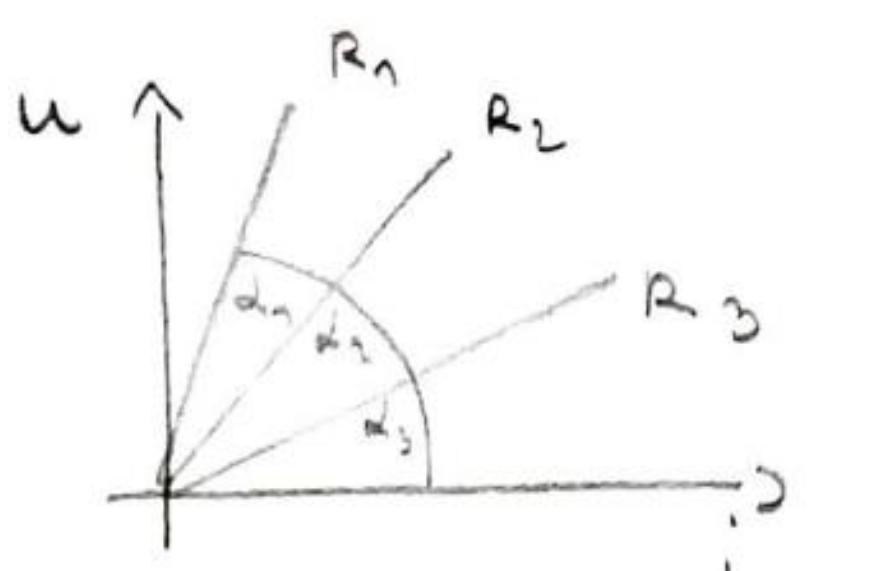
SIMBOOL
IDEALNOG NAPONSKOG
IZVORA



- IDEALNI NAPONSKI IZVOR \rightarrow UVJEĆE ŽIVU
PRIMJENOM TROŠIĆU //
- IDEALNI STRUJNI IZVOR \rightarrow DAJE UVJEĆE ISTU STRUJU NEOVISNO O
 \downarrow
PRIMJENOM TROŠIĆU //



LINEARNI OTPORNICI



- NAGIB ODGOVARA

IZNOSU OTPURA

- VEĆI \times = VEĆI OTPUR

NELINEARNI OTPORNICI

- OVIJEĆ NAPONA I STRUJE Nije konstantan!

① STATIČKI R

- VRJEDNOST OTPURA

U ODAĐUĆUJUJU MONOJ
TOČKI

$$R_{st} = \frac{U_T}{I_T}$$

② DINAMIČKI R

- OPISUJE MJENJANJE NAPONA
SA MALIM IZJENAMA STRUJE
KROZ ELEMENT

$$R_{dt} = \left(\frac{dU}{dI} \right)_T$$

[NAGIB TANGENTE U TOČKI]

TEMPERATURNA OVISNOST METALA

- OTPORNOST SE POUVEĆAVA POVEĆAVANjem TEMPERATURE

$$\rho = \rho_0 (1 + \alpha (T - T_0))$$

α - KOEFICIENT TEMPERATURE

$$R = R_0 (1 + \alpha (T - T_0))$$

JOULEOV ZAKON

- PRI PROLAŠKU STRUJE KROZ VODIĆ, ELEKTRONI SE VZRZAVAJU I
SUĐAĆU S VEZGRAMA I DRUGIM ELEKTRONIMA GUBIĆI PA
TON E_k

- $E_{k_1} \rightarrow E_{k_2}$

$$dg = i dt$$

NABOJ KOJI U VREMENU dt
PRODE VODIČEM IZMEĐU
TOČAKA A I B,

- NABOJ PRI TOME IZGUBI ENERGIJU: $dW = dg \cdot u_{AB} = u_{AB} \cdot i dt$

- SNAGA NA OTPVADANJU:

$$P(t) = \frac{dW}{dt} = u(t) \cdot i(t) = i(t)^2 \cdot R$$

KONDENZATOR

- PASIVNI ELEMENT SA SVOJSTVOM POKLJIVANJA ELEKTRIČNE ENERGIJE (NABOJA)

- SIMBOL:



- KAPACITET → CARAKTERISTIKA KONDENZATORA

$$C = \frac{Q}{U} \quad [F]$$

među pločama

$$C = \epsilon \cdot \frac{s}{d}$$

$$dW = U \cdot dg = U \cdot C \cdot dU$$

$$\hookrightarrow W = \int_0^U C \cdot U dU = \frac{C \cdot U^2}{2}$$

ELEKTROSTATSKA ENERGIJA

$$W = \frac{Qu}{2} = \frac{Q^2}{2C}$$

ZAVOJNICA

- PASIVNI ELEMENT KOJI POKLANJA MAGNETSKU ENERGIJU

↪ ELEKTRIČNI VODIČ OBLIKOVAN U GUSTI NJU PARALELNIH ZAVOJA

- PROTEČAJEN STRUJE Kroz VODIČ → STVARA MAGNETSKOG POJA

- SIMBOL:



OSNOVE MAGNETIZMA

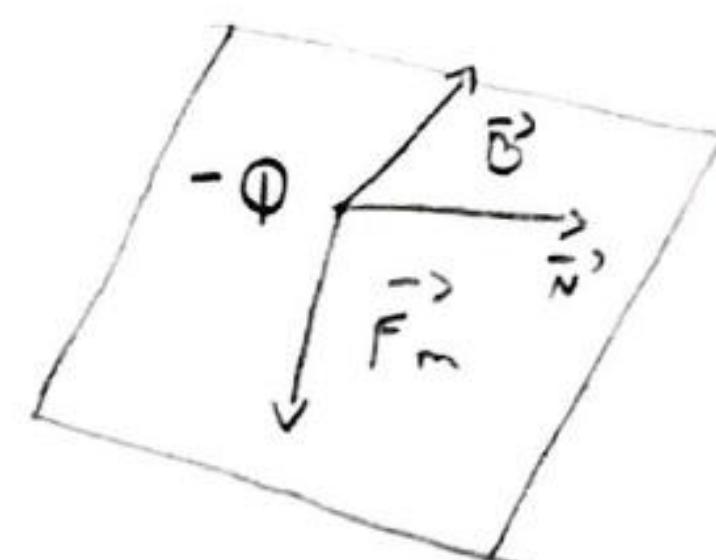
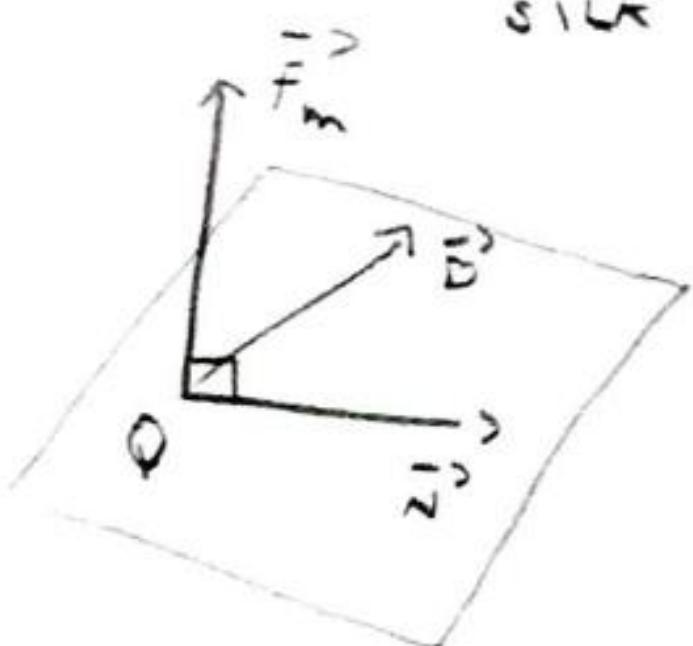
- MAGNETSKU INDUKCIJU VZRODUJU
ELEKTRIČNE STRUJE

$$\vec{F}_m = Q (\vec{N} \times \vec{B})$$

$$F_m = \Phi \cdot \sin \alpha$$

VEKTOR MAG. INDUKCIJE [T]
1 TESLA

MAGNETSKA SILA



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} I \\ \otimes \\ I \circ 12 \end{array} \right\} \text{G}$$

- MAGNETNO POLJE PREGLED SNIJEŽA

BRZINE, ALI NE I ZRNOV

- DESNA RUKA:

→ STRUJA ⇒ PALAC

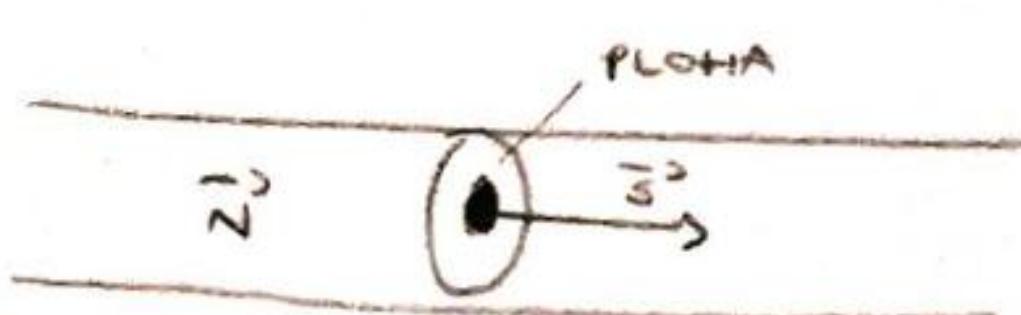
→ MAGNETSKA INDUKCIJA ⇒ PRSTI

MAGNETSKI TOK (SUKUP MAG. SILICA KOJI PROLAZI KROZ NEKU PLOŠINU S),

$$\Phi = L I \quad [\text{Wb}] \text{ VEBER}$$

INDUKTIVITET [H] HENRI

- TOK (FLUXUS) VEKTOROM



$$A = \vec{N} \cdot \vec{S} = NS \cos \alpha = NS$$



FARADAY!
(ELEMTROMAGNETSKA
INDUKCIJA)

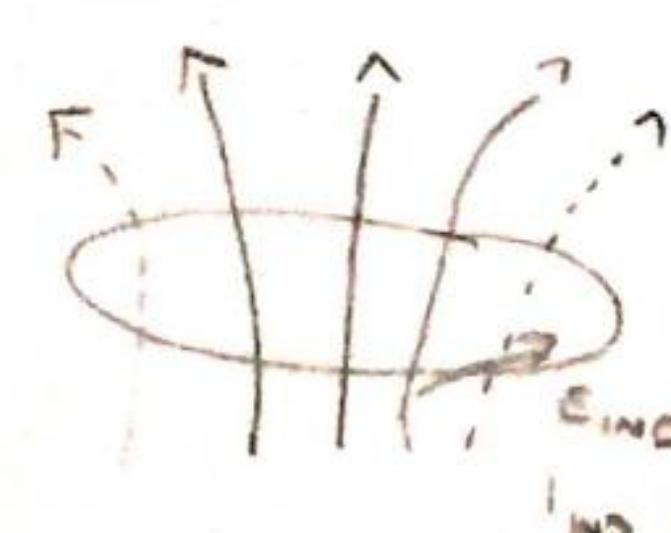
- MAGNETSKA POLJA SU VRTLOŽNOG KARAKTERA

$$\vec{F}_m = g (\vec{N} \times \vec{B}) / g$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{F}{\Phi} = \vec{N} \times \vec{B} = \vec{E}_{IND}$$

$$\vec{E}_{IND} = \frac{F}{\Phi}$$

INDUKCIJANO
EL. POLJE



- $\Delta \Phi$ SE PROJENIO
ODDANJEM JOŠ
SILICA

INDUCIRANI NAPON NA ZAVOJNICI

- Ako se mjenja jakost struje kroz zavojnicu, mjenja se, jakost magnetskog polja

→ zavojnica se opire promjeni struje stvarajući
induzirani napon koji vrtoglje

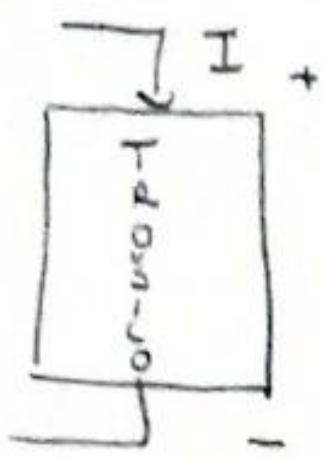
$$\boxed{u(t) = L \cdot \frac{di(t)}{dt}} \quad !$$

- Energija pohranjena u induktivitetu:

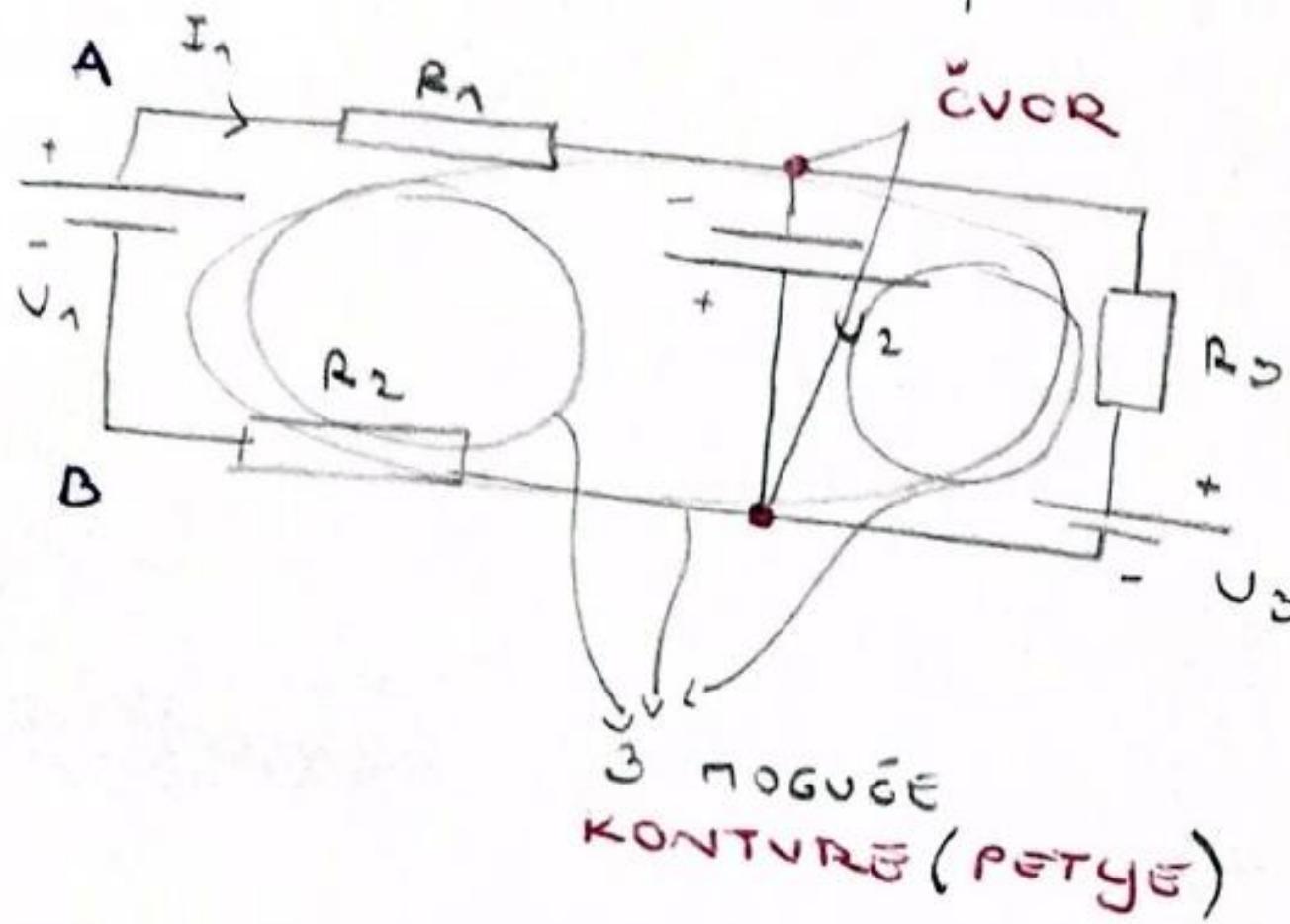
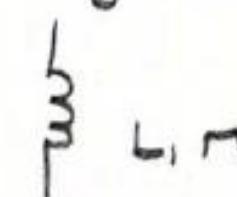
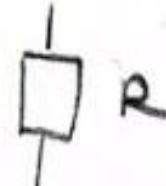
$$W = \int_{I_0}^I P(t) dt = \int u(t) \cdot i(t) dt = \int L \frac{di(t)}{dt} i(t) dt$$
$$\Rightarrow \boxed{W = \int_0^I L \cdot i di = L \cdot \frac{I^2}{2}} \quad !$$

ELEKTRIČKI KRUGOVI

- AKTIVNI ELEMENTI : Izvorci
- PASIVNI ELEMENTI : trošila



→ struja ulazi na mjesto višeg potencijala
→ W se osavija radi snimanja potencijala
a) otpor b) kondenzator c) zavojnica



$$U_{AB} = 10 \text{ V}$$

$$U_{DA} = -10 \text{ V}$$

$$R_{200} = \rho \frac{l}{S}$$

GRANA mreže → dio kruga koji prolazi ista el. struja
- elementi u seriji spojeni

ČVOR MREŽE → mjesto / točka gdje se sastaju dvije ili više grane

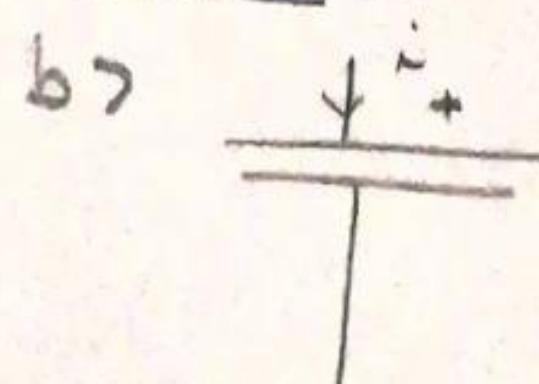
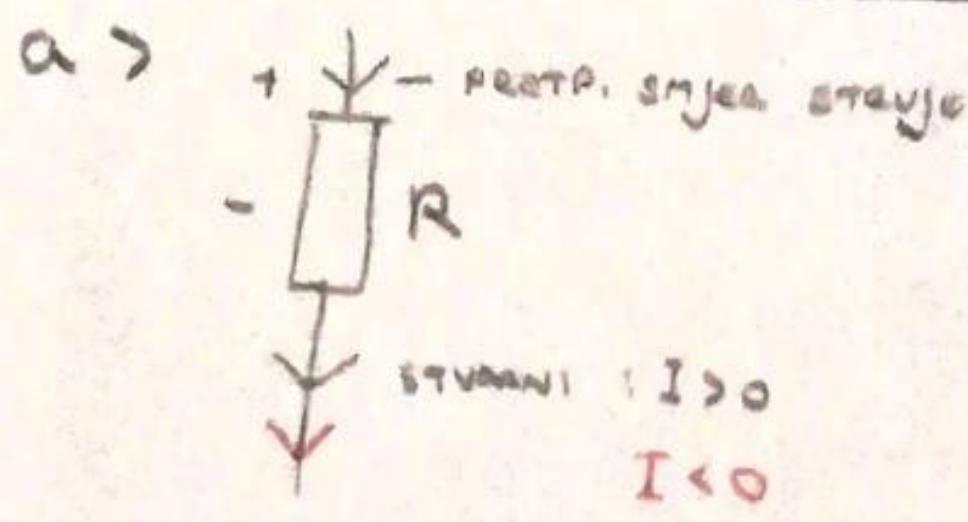
KONTURA → zatvoren put sastavljen od više grana mreže

NEZAVISNA KONTURA → ako se od neke druge mazlikuje barem u jednoj grani

ANALIZA MREŽE → postupak gdje su nam zadani svi aktivni i pasivni elementi mreže (topologija) te prenauzimo struje koje prolaze kroz grane

SINTEZA MREŽE → konstrukcija mreže / odabir mreže radi dobivanja određenih struja

REFERENTNI SMJEROVI I POLARITETI



c) $\Phi = \frac{\Theta}{U}$
 $\Phi = C \cdot U$
 $U_C = \frac{\Phi}{C}$ $i = \frac{d\Phi}{dt} \Rightarrow d\Phi = i dt$
 $U_C = \frac{\Phi}{C} - \frac{1}{C} \int i dt$

- KONDenzator nosi vratiti dobivenu energiju

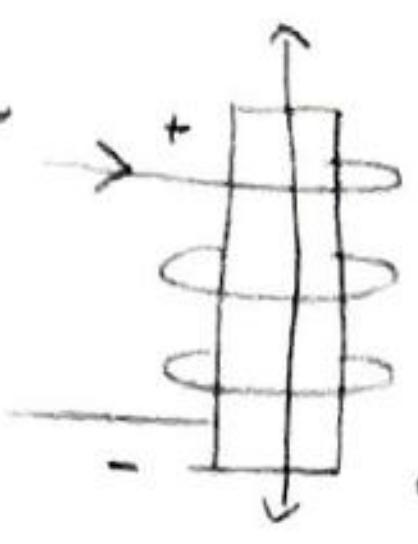
$$L = \frac{\Psi}{I}$$

$$\Psi = N\Phi$$

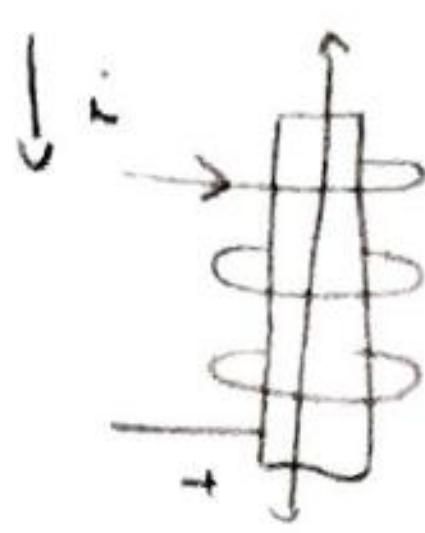
$$W_{MAG} = \frac{LI^2}{2}$$

ULANČANI
TOK

- PONASAJU SE KAO IZVOR ELEKTROMOTORNJE SILE



TOK RASTE



TOK PADA

$$dW = \rho(t) \cdot dt$$

$$\rho(t) = \frac{dW}{dt}$$

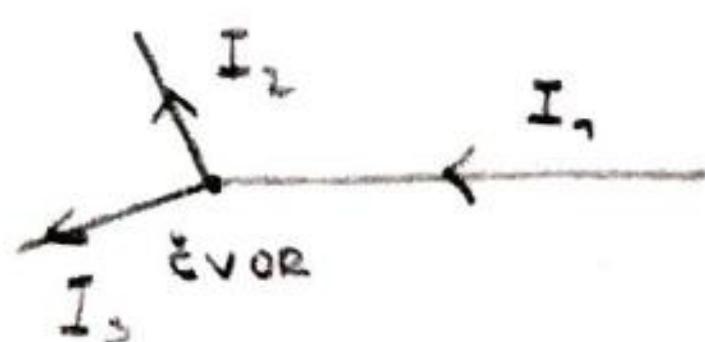
- STVARAJU SE DVA POJA, A
STVARA NASTAJE KAO POSJEDICA
TOG SVIKOBYAVANJA

$$ds \frac{+}{-} \frac{+}{-}$$

ISTOSMJERNI IZVOR
STALNOG NAPONA

- SMJER ENERGIJE (SNAGE) JE OD IZVORA PREMA TROŠILU
- ENERGIJA KOJI TROŠILO DOBIVA → POSITIVNA
ENERGIJA KOJI IZVOR DAJE → NEGATIVNA
- ZAVJERNICA NE POSTOJI u ISTOSMJERNOM STRUJNOM KRUGU ($U = \text{CONST.}$)

KIRCHHOFFOV ZAKON ZA STRUJE



$$I_1 - I_2 - I_3 = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^h i_h = 0$$

h - broj granica
koje se u izvoru spajaju

struja prelazi
odnijednoj grani

- STRUJE KOJE ULAZU U ČVOR → POSITIVNI
NABOJ
- STRUJE KOJE IZLAZU U ČVOR → NEGATIVNI
NABOJ

- TRENUTKI SU NA POSTULATU O OČUVANJU ELEKTRIČNOG NABOJA

⇒ 2 BEGOJ SVIH STRUJA KOJE U ČVOR ULAZU JEDNAK JE ZBROJU STRUJA

KOJE U ČVORU IZLAZU?

$$\sum_{i=1}^h i_h = \sum_{j=1}^{h_2} i_{12j} \Rightarrow [I_1 = I_2 + I_3]$$

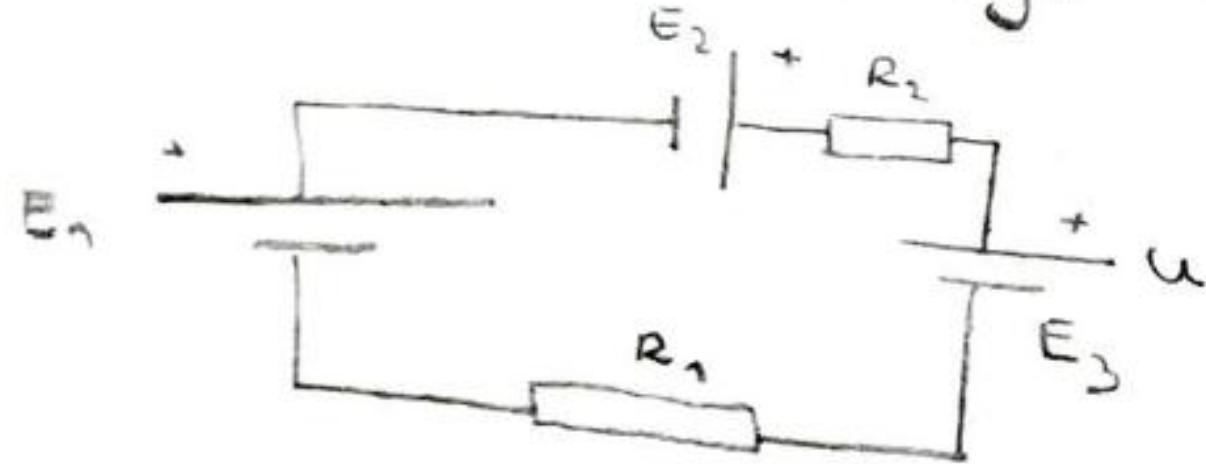
KIRCH. ZAKON ZA ČVOROVE:
- ZA ELEKTRIČNU MREŽU S ČVOROVIMA, MOŽEMO NAPISATI Č JEDNAZBIDI

- Č - 1 NE LAVISNIH
- POSJEDUJE SJ DODJELJEN IZMENJIVACIJEJ OSTALIH

! { g GRANA → g NEPOZNATICA }

KIRCHHOFFOV LAKON ZA NAPONE

- LAKON O OCUVANJU ENERGIJE



$$\sum_{i=1}^n u_i = 0$$

\Rightarrow U ZATVORENOM KONTURI, ALGEBARSICA SUMA SVIH VNUTARNJIH NAPONA IZVORA JEDNAKA JE ALGEBARSKOJ SUMI SVIH NAPONA NA PASIVnim ELEMENTIMA

POTENCIJAL NEKE TOČKE A JEDNAK JE NAPONU IZVORA TUE TOČKE PROIZVOLJNO ODABRANE REFERENTNE TOČKE O ZA KOJU PRETPOSTAVYANO DA IMA POTENCIJAL JEDNAK NULI!

$$U_{AO} = \varphi_A - \varphi_0 = \varphi_A - 0 = \varphi_A$$

$\underline{\underline{0}}$ - REFERENTNA TOČKA

REALNI IZVORI, SNAGA I MJERNI ELEMENTI

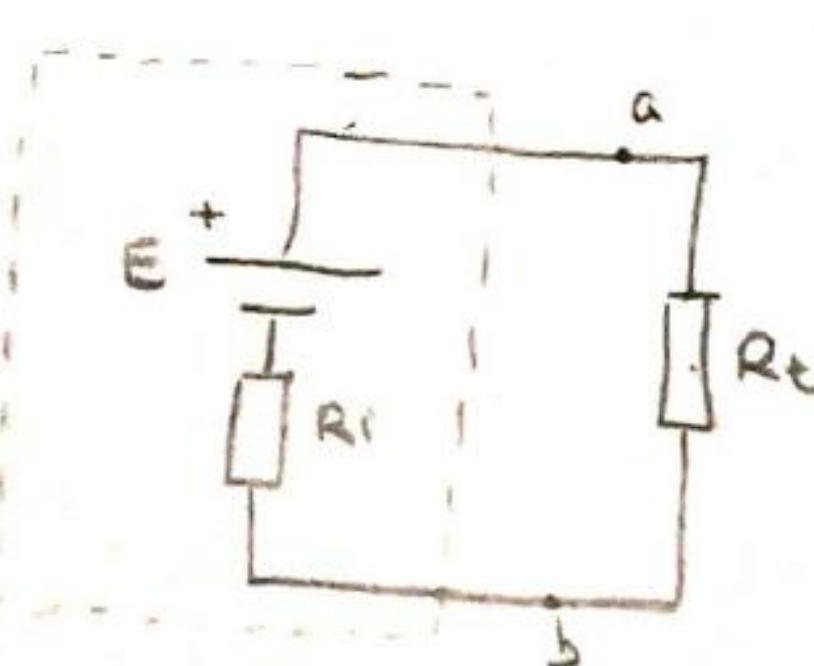
SERIJA \rightarrow JEDNAICA STRUJA
PARALELA \rightarrow JEDNAK NAPON

- PONAŠANJE IDEALNIH IZVORA NE OVISI O PRIMJENJENOM TROŠILU

- REALNI IZVORI \rightarrow FIZIČKE KOMPONENTE SACINJENE OD ELEMENTATA KOJI SADRŽE OTPORE
UNUTAR IZVORA DODAJU DO GUBITKA ENERGIJE

\rightarrow UNUTARNJI OTPOR R_i

- REALNI NAPONSKI IZVOR \rightarrow SERIJSKI SPoj IDEALNOG NAPONSKOG IZVORA



UNUTARNJEG NAPONA E I UNUTARNJE O OTPORA R_i

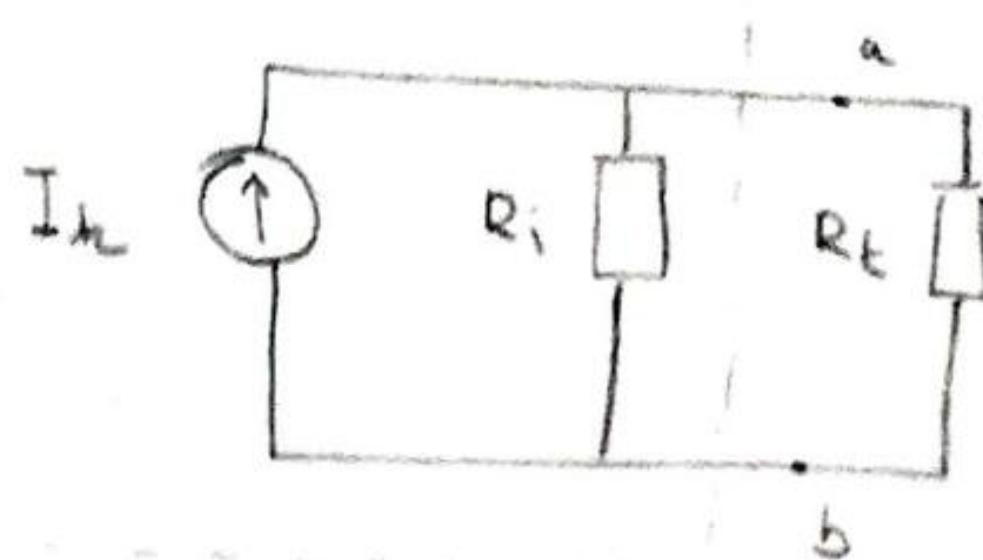
$R_i = 0$ POSTAJE IDEALAN
 $E = U$
Električna sila
Napon između
mesta

$$E = I \cdot R_t + I \cdot R_i$$

$$I = \frac{E}{R_i + R_t}$$

- REALNI STRUJNI IZVOR \rightarrow PARALELNİ SPOJ DEALNOG STRUJNOG IZVORA

UNUTARNJI STRUJSKI TAKIČ I_k | UNUTARNJE OTVARA R_i



$|R_t \rightarrow \infty|$ POSTOJEĆE IDEALN

REALNI NAPONSKI IZVOR:

① $R_t = 0$ KRATKI SPOJ

$$U_{ab} = I \cdot R_t = 0$$

$$I_{ab} = \frac{E}{R_i + R_t} \cdot \frac{E}{R_i} = I_k, \text{ struja k.s.}$$

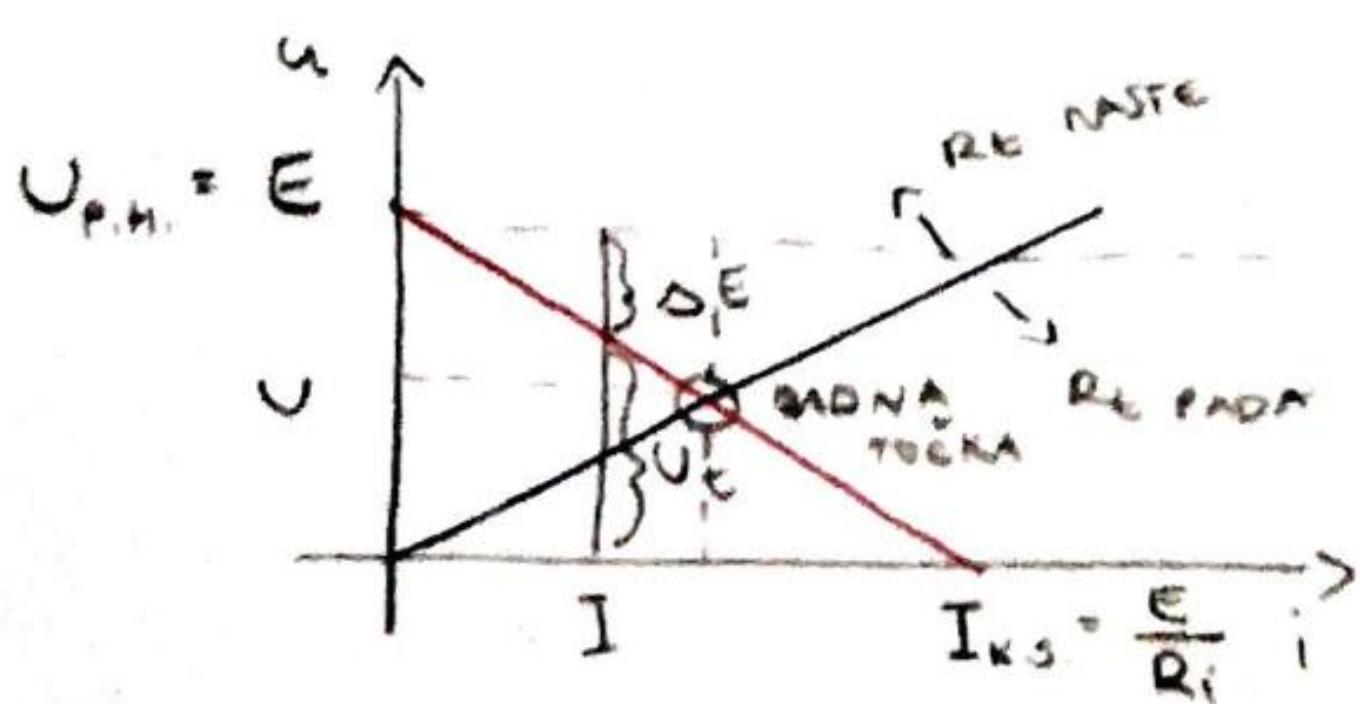
② $R_t \rightarrow \infty$ PRAZAN MOD

$$U_{ab} = \lim_{R_t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{E \cdot R_t}{R_i + R_t} = \lim_{R_t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{E}{\frac{R_i}{R_t} + 1} = E,$$

$$I_{ab} = \lim_{R_t \rightarrow \infty} (I) \cdot \lim_{R_t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{E}{R_i + R_t} = 0,$$

\Rightarrow KOD PRAZNOG MODA STRUJE NEMA, NAPON NA POKYUVNICAMA JEDNAK JE UNUTARNJEM NAPONU E

NAPONSKO-STRUJNA KARAKTERISTIKA REALNOG NAPONSKOG IZVORA:



$$\Delta E = \frac{E}{R_i + R_t} \cdot R_i$$

$$U_t = \frac{E}{R_i + R_t} \cdot R_t$$

$$E = U_{izvor} + U_{nastavak}$$

$R_i \ll R_t$ DOBAR NAPONSKI IZVOR //

- REALNI NAPONSKI IZVOR:

$$I_{ab} = \frac{E}{R_i + R_t}$$

$$U_{ab} = I_{ab} \cdot R_t$$

$$I_h = \frac{E}{R_i}$$

- REALNI STRUJNI IZVOR:

$$I_{ab} = \frac{U_{ab}}{R_t}$$

$$U_{ab} = I_h \cdot \frac{R_i \cdot R_t}{R_i + R_t}$$

TRANSFORMACIJA REALNIH IZVORA

- PRAVILA TRANSFORMACIJE:

① R_i OBA IZVORA SU EKVIVALENTNI

② UNUTARNA STRUJA REALNOG STRUJNOG IZVORA TRANSFORMIRANO JE
UZ REALNOG NAPONSKOG IZVORA

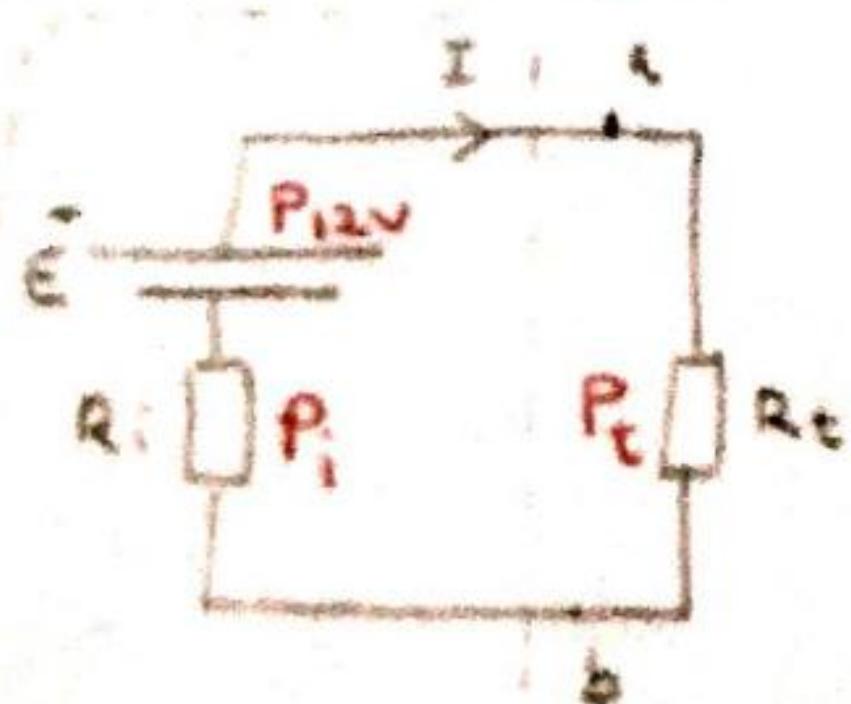
$$I_h = \frac{E}{R_i}$$

③ UNUTARNI NAPON REALNOG NAPONSKOG IZVORA TRANSFORMIRANOG
UZ REALNOG STRUJNOG IZVORA: $E = I_h \cdot R_i$

IZNOS P KOJI AKTIVNI ELEMENTI Daju u KRUGU JEDNAK JE
IZNOSU P KOJA SE TROŠI U KRUGU!

SNAGA REALNOG IZVORA

- REALNI NAPONSKI IZVOR:



$$P_{12V} = E \cdot I = E \cdot \frac{E}{R_i + R_t} = \frac{E^2}{R_i + R_t}$$

$$P_i = I^2 \cdot R_i = \frac{E^2 \cdot R_i}{(R_i + R_t)^2}$$

$$P_t = I^2 \cdot R_t = \frac{E^2 \cdot R_t}{(R_i + R_t)^2}$$

$$P_{12V} = P_i + P_t$$

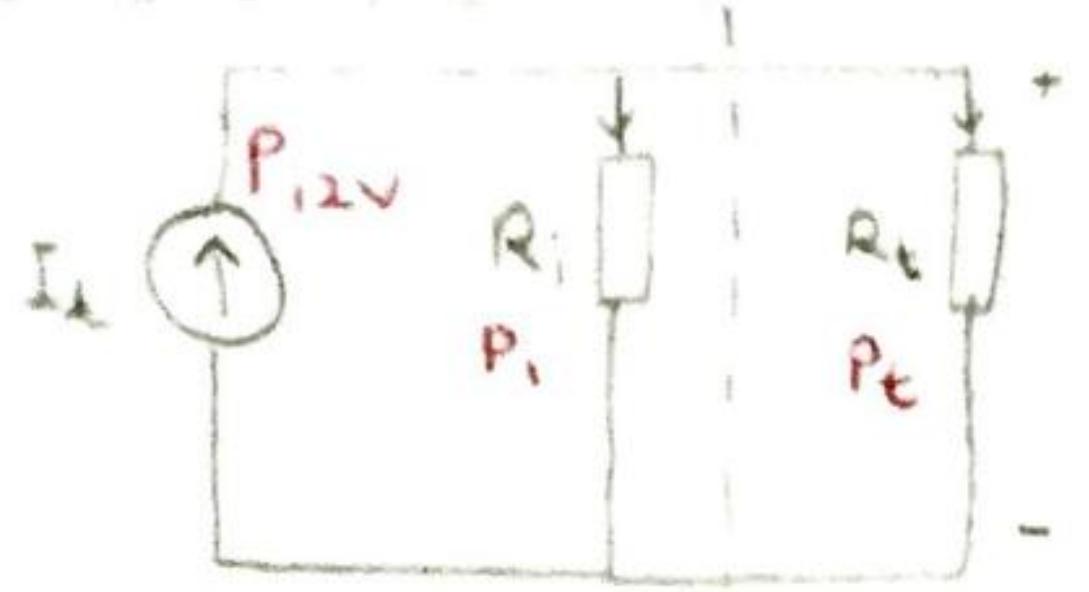
$$\eta = \frac{\text{DOOGENO VLASENO}}{\text{DOGOVORENO VLASENO}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \eta_h = \frac{P_t}{P_{12V}} = \frac{R_t}{R_t + R_i} \leq 1$$

STUPANJ KORISNOG
Djelovanja izvora

$$\max \eta_h \Rightarrow R_t \gg R_i \Rightarrow n \approx 1$$

\downarrow
 $R_t \rightarrow \infty$



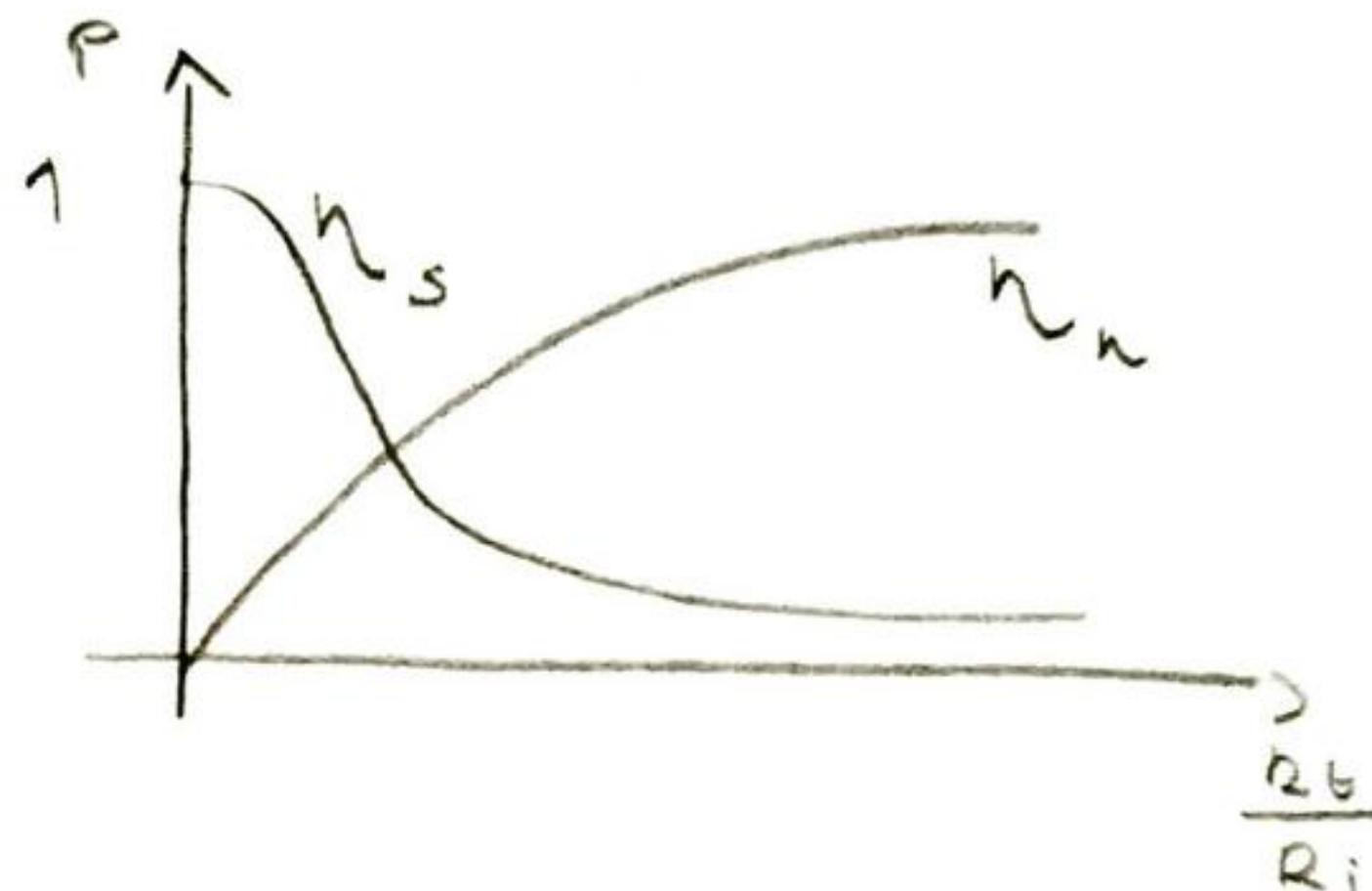
$$n_i = \frac{P_t}{P_{i,2V}} = \frac{R_t}{R_i + R_t} \leq 1$$

$\text{MAX } n_i \Rightarrow \{R_i \gg R_t\} \Rightarrow n \approx 1$

$$P_t = \frac{U^2}{R_t}$$

$$P_i = \frac{U^2}{R_i}$$

$$P_{i,2V} = \frac{U^2}{R_i} + \frac{U^2}{R_t}$$



TEOREM MAKSIMALNE SNAGE

$$P_{i,2V,\max} = P_{i,2V} (R_t = 0) = \frac{E^2}{R_i}$$

$\rightarrow \boxed{\text{MAX } P_{i,2V} \Rightarrow R_t = 0}$

- SNAGA Nije KONTINUUMO nastuća FUNKCIJA

$$P_t = \frac{E^2 \cdot R_t}{(R_i + R_t)^2}$$

$$= I^2 \cdot R_t$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} R_t = 0 \Rightarrow P_t = 0 \\ R_t \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow P_t \rightarrow \infty \end{array} \right\}$$

- UVJET MAX P koja se MZVIJA NA TROŠILU:

$$\frac{d P_t}{d R_t} = 0$$

$$\frac{E^2 (R_i + R_t)^2 - E^2 R_t \cdot 2(R_i + R_t)}{(R_i + R_t)^3} = 0$$

$$E^2 [(R_i + R_t)^2 - 2R_t(R_i + R_t)] = 0$$

$$E^2 (R_i + R_t) [R_i + R_t - 2R_t] = 0$$

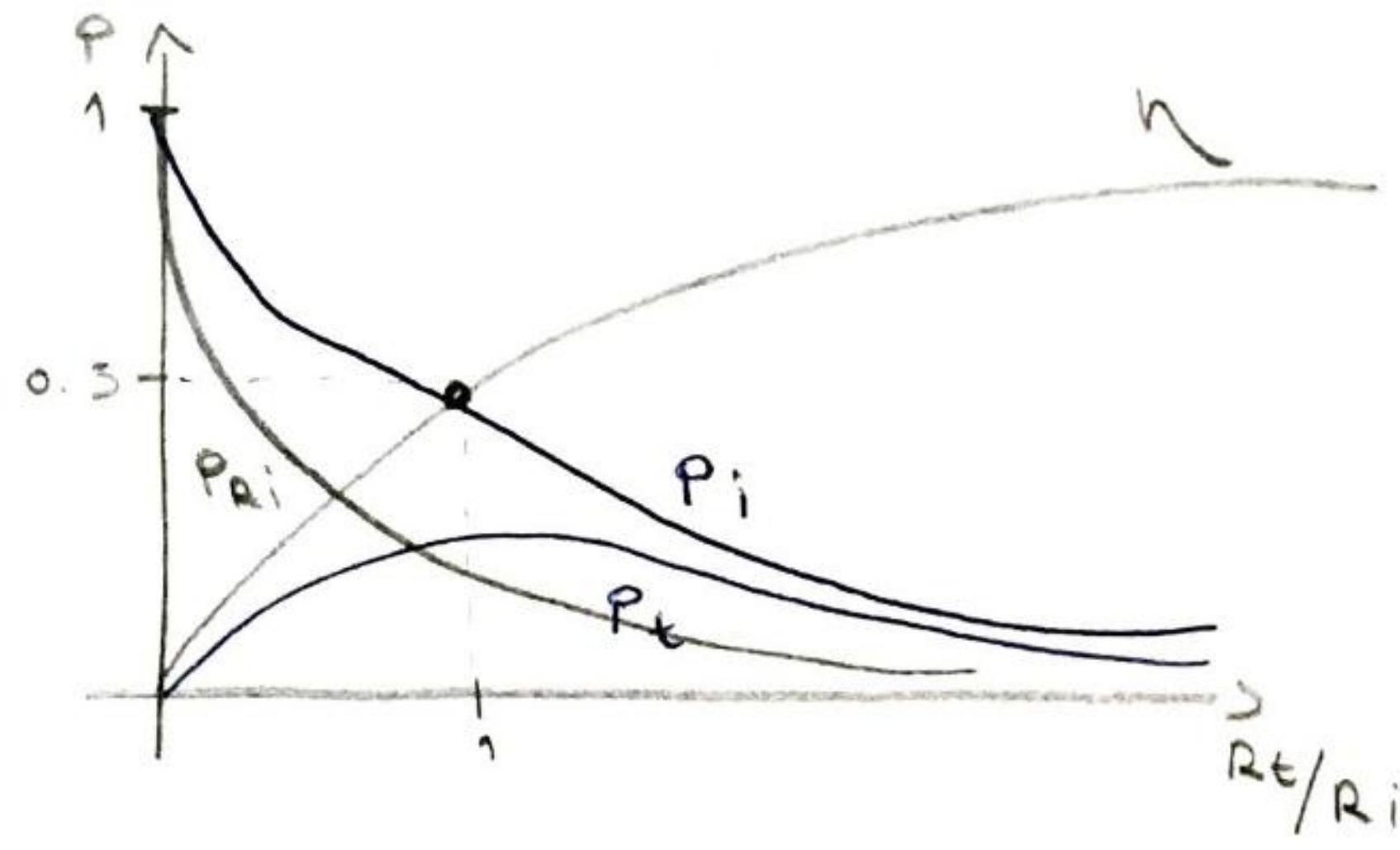
$$R_i + R_t = 2R_t$$

$$\boxed{R_i = R_t} \quad \text{UVJET } P_{\max} \quad (\text{UZ DEFINICIJU IZVORI})$$

P_{\max} :

FIKSNO TROŠILO $\rightarrow \text{MAX } I (R_t = 0)$

STALAN IZVOR $\rightarrow R_i = R_t$



• U slučaju kratkog spoja,
($R_t = 0$) troši
sva p se vna unutarnjem
otporu izvora $\rightarrow h = 0$
 $\rightarrow P_{12V \text{ MAX}}$

• Powastan otpora trošila,
opada iznos P_{12V} i P
koji se naziva na R_i

• MAX P na trošilu $\Rightarrow R_i = R_t$

$$\frac{1}{2} P_{12V} \rightarrow h = \frac{1}{2}$$

- EKVIVALENTNO VRIJEDI I ZA REALNI STRUJNI IZVOR

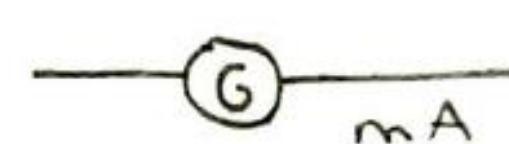
IDEALNI MJERNI INSTRUMENTI

① AMPERMETAR [STRUJA]

- u ghanu se priključuje serijski
- dvopolni instrument



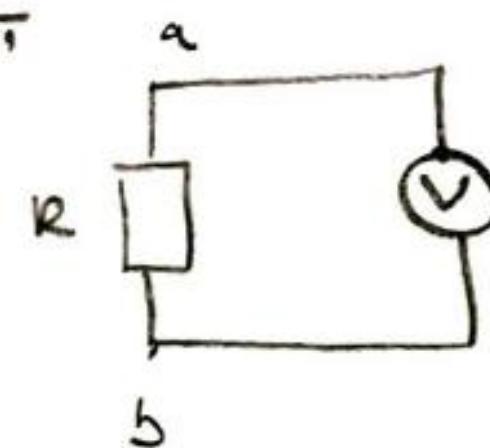
\rightsquigarrow GALVANOMETAR



- za mjerjenje malih struja

② VOLTMETAR [NAPON]

- u ghanu se priključuje paralelno
- dvopolni instrument

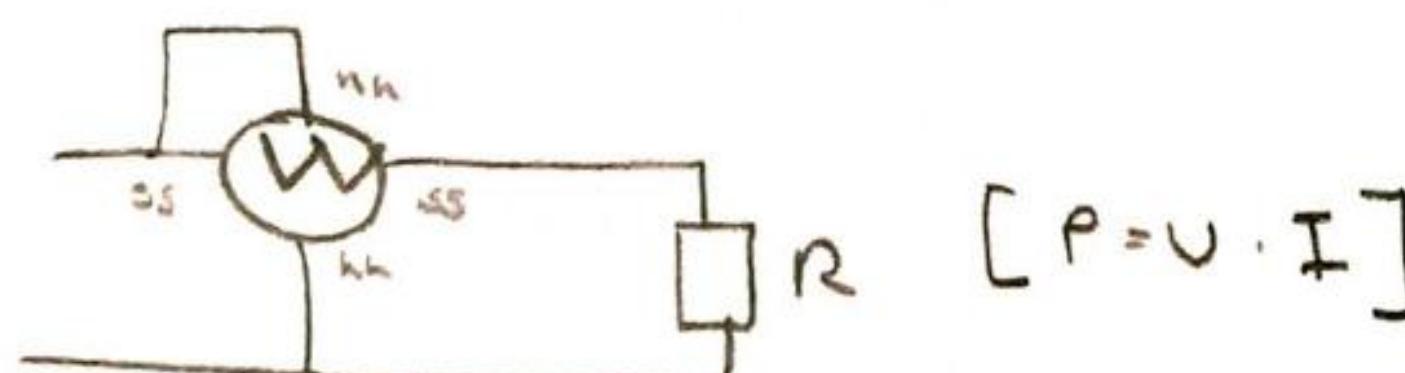


b

načlina potencijala između
dije točke

③ VATMETAR [SNAGA]

- četveropolni instrument
- strujne stejajice priključene serijski
- naponske stejajice priključene paralelno



U spojima je uvijek moguće
zamjeniti kratkim
spojem, a \textcircled{V} pretvoriti

D

- IDEALNI AMPERMETAR PREDSTAVLJA KRATKI SPOJ, A IDEALNI VOLTMETAR PRAZAN MOD

- IDEALAN VATMETAR ima otpor naponske struje beskonačan,
a strujne nula

IZMJENIČNE (SINUSNE) VELIČINE I FAZORI

VREMENSKI PROMJENJIVE VELIČINE:

→ PERIODIČKI PROMJENJIVA VELIČINA :

↳ OPISUJU TRENTNE VRJEDNOSTI KOJE SE S VREMENOM PERIODIČKI PONAVLJAJU

$$f(t+T) = f(t)$$

PERIODA

VRJEDNOST

→ FREKVENCija :

$$f = \frac{1}{T} [\text{Hz}]$$

→ KRUŽNA FREKVENCija :

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 2\pi f [\text{s}^{-1}]$$

→ FAZNI KUT :

$$i_0(t) = I_m \sin(\omega t)$$

$$i_1(t) = I_m \sin(\omega t + \varphi_{i_1})$$

$$u_0(t) = U_m \sin(\omega t)$$

$$u_1(t) = U_m \sin(\omega t + \varphi_{u_1})$$

FAZNI KUT / FAZA PRIPADNOG SINUSNOG NAPONA ILI STRUJE

→ FAZNI PONAK :

↳ RAZLIČICA između FAZNIH KUTOVA DVIJE SINUSNE VELIČINE

$$\varphi_{ab} = \varphi_a - \varphi_b$$

$$b(t) = B_m \sin(\omega t + \varphi_b)$$

$$a(t) = A_m \sin(\omega t + \varphi_a)$$

① $\varphi_{ab} > 0$ (SINUSNA VELIČINA $a(t)$)

② $\varphi_{ab} < 0$ (OSRNUTO OD ①) METODI: $b(t) \leftrightarrow b(t)$ kasni je $a(t)$

③ $\varphi_{ab} = 0$ ($a(t)$ u FAZI SA $b(t)$)

→ SINUSNE VELIČINE

↳ HARMONIČKE FUNKCIJE, S VREMENOM t KAO PROMJENJIVIM VELIČINOM, KOJE OPISUJU TRENTNE VRJEDNOSTI STRUJE $i(t)$ I NAPONA $u(t)$ NA ELEMENTIMA MREŽE

$$a(t) = A_m \sin(\varphi_a(t) + \varphi_0) = A_m \sin(\omega t + \varphi_0)$$

NOŽE BITI

AMPLITUDA

(MAX VRJEDNOST)

FAZNI KUT

KRUŽNA f

- AKO U AKTIVNOJ LINEARNOJ MREŽI IMAMO VIŠE STRUJA I NAPONA, RAZLIČICE U FAZAMA I AMPLITUDANE između NAPONA I STRUJA U MREŽI OSTAJU SAČUVANI ZA SVAKI VREMENSKI TRENTAKA t ,

SINUSNE VELIČINE

- 2 BROJ:

$$A_1 \sin(\omega t + \varphi_1) + A_2 \sin(\omega t + \varphi_2) = A_0 \sin(\omega t + \varphi_0)$$

$$\left\{ A_0 = \sqrt{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + 2A_1 A_2 \cos(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1)} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \operatorname{tg} \varphi_0 = \frac{A_1 \sin \varphi_1 + A_2 \sin \varphi_2}{A_1 \cos \varphi_1 + A_2 \cos \varphi_2} \right.$$

- $\frac{d}{dt} A \sin \omega t = \omega A \cos \omega t = \omega A \sin(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{2})$ DERIVACIJA
- $\int A \sin \omega t dt = -\frac{A}{\omega} \cos \omega t = \frac{A}{\omega} \sin(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{2})$ INTEGRAL

PRIKAZ SINUSNIH VELIČINA U KOMPLEKSNOJ DODENI

- EULEREOVA FORMULA:

$$e^{j\varphi} = \cos \varphi + j \sin \varphi$$

$$A_m e^{j(\omega t + \varphi_0)} = A_m \cos(\omega t + \varphi_0) + j A_m \sin(\omega t + \varphi_0) \quad a(t)$$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} Z &= x + jy = A \angle \\ A &= \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ \operatorname{tg} \varphi &= \frac{y}{x} \end{aligned}}$$

- TRANSFORMACIJA SINUSNE VELIČINE U KOMPLEKSNI BROJ:
A) NODNE KOMPLEKSNE BROJEVE POSTANE AMPLITUDA

B) φ_0 (FAZNI KUT) POSTANE ARGUMENT KOMPLEKSNE BROJEVE

FAZORI, TRANSFORMACIJA SINUSNIH FUNKCIJA U KOMPLEKSNU

DOMENU I OBRAZNU TO

FAZORI → POSEBNA VRSTA KOMPLEKSNIH VELIČINA
KOJE OPISUJU (ODNOŠNO MODELIRaju) SINUSNE
VELIČINE

$$\cdot A_m e^{j(\omega t + \varphi_0)}$$

$$= A_m \cos(\omega t + \varphi_0) + j \underbrace{A_m \sin(\omega t + \varphi_0)}_{a(t)}$$

$$\boxed{A_{ef} = A = \frac{A_m}{\sqrt{2}} = |\dot{A}|}$$

(INDEX EF SE ISPUŠTA JER SE PODMAGNUJEVA)

$$\boxed{\dot{A} = A \cdot e^{j(\omega t + \varphi_0)}}$$

FAZOR: $\dot{A} = A \cdot e^{j\varphi_0} = |\dot{A}| \angle \varphi_0$
 $\hookrightarrow t = t_0 = 0$

$$\boxed{A_{ef} = |\dot{A}|}$$

$$\boxed{\dot{A} = \frac{A_m}{\sqrt{2}} \angle \varphi_0}$$

$$\cdot a(t) = A_m \sin(\omega t + \varphi_0) \xrightarrow{A = \frac{A_m}{\sqrt{2}}} \dot{A} = A \varphi_0$$

$$\cdot \dot{A} = A \varphi_0 \xrightarrow{A_m = A \cdot \sqrt{2}} a(t) = A_m \sin(\omega t + \varphi_0) \quad [\omega = 2\pi f, f = 50 \text{ Hz}]$$

AKO NJE
EKSPlicitno
ZADANA f,

OTPOR R

- NA IDEALNOM (čistom) omjenom otporu vrijedi:

$$\cdot \dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_R}{R} \longleftrightarrow \dot{U}_R = I \cdot R \quad i(t) = \frac{u_n(t)}{R} = \frac{1}{R} \cdot U_m \sin(\omega t)$$

NAPON I STRUJA SU U FAZI

$$\dot{U} = \underbrace{\frac{U_m}{\sqrt{2}}}_{U} \angle 0^\circ / \dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}}{R} = \frac{U}{R} \angle 0^\circ$$

INDUKTIVITET L

- NA IDEALNOM (čistom) induktivitetu vrijedi:

$$\cdot \dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}}{jX_L}$$

INDUKTIVNI
OTPOR: $\boxed{X_L = \omega L}$

DUŠI O
FREKVENCI

$$\dot{U} = \frac{U_m}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ = U \angle 0^\circ$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}}{X_L} \angle -90^\circ$$

$$i(t) = \frac{1}{L} \int u_L(t) dt = \frac{1}{\omega L} U_m \sin(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{2})$$

• NAPON PRETHODI STRUJI $2\pi 90^\circ$ | STRUJA KASNI $2\pi 90^\circ$

• FAZNI POMAK: $\Phi = \varphi_u - \varphi_i = +90^\circ$

KAPACITET C

- NA IDEALNOM (čistom) kapacitetu vrijedi:

$$I = \frac{U}{-X_C j}$$

↓
KAPACITIVNI

OTPOR (REAKTANCIJA):

$$X_C = \frac{1}{\omega C}$$

$$i(t) = C \cdot \frac{d}{dt} u_C(t) = \omega C \cdot U_m \sin(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$U = \frac{U_m}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ = U \angle 0^\circ$$

$$I = \frac{U}{X_C} = U \angle 90^\circ$$

• NAPON KASNI 90° za strujom / struja prethodi na 90°

• FAZNI ROMAIC: $\varphi = \Delta u - \Delta i = -90^\circ$

- PRIMERA I kompleksnog broja:

① PRAVOKUTNI

$$\underline{A} = a_x + j a_y$$

② POLARNI

$$\underline{A} = A \angle \alpha$$

$$A = \sqrt{a_x^2 + a_y^2}$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{a_y}{a_x}$$

$$a_x = A \cos \alpha$$

$$a_y = A \sin \alpha$$

$$\underline{a} = A \cos \alpha + j A \sin \alpha$$

PRAVOKUTNI

- 2D množenje:

$$\underline{a} = x + j y$$

$$\underline{b} = z + j w$$

$$\underline{a} \cdot \underline{b} = (x+z) + j(y+w)$$

- množenje / djeljenje:

$$\underline{a} \cdot \underline{b} = (xz - yw) + j(xy + wz)$$

$$\frac{\underline{a}}{\underline{b}} = \frac{xz + yw}{z^2 + w^2} + j \frac{xy - wz}{z^2 + w^2}$$

POLARNI $a = A \angle \alpha, b = B \angle \beta$

$$a \cdot b = A \cdot B \angle (\alpha + \beta)$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{A}{B} \angle (\alpha - \beta)$$

⑨ IMPEDANCIJA, ADMITANCija, KIRCHHOFFOVZAKONI U SINUSnim STRUJnim KRUGOVIMA

IMPEDANCIJA

$$\underline{Z} = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = \frac{|U| \angle \varphi_u}{|I| \angle \varphi_i} = |\underline{Z}| \angle \varphi = \underbrace{|\underline{Z}| \cos \varphi}_{\text{OTPOR } R} + j \underbrace{|\underline{Z}| \sin \varphi}_{\text{REAKTANCJA } X} = R + jX$$

$$|\underline{Z}| = Z = \sqrt{R^2 + X^2}$$

φ - FAZNI POMAK izmedju NAPONA i STRUJE NA IMPEDANCIJI:

$$\varphi = \varphi_u - \varphi_i = \arctg \left(\frac{X}{R} \right) \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{X_L - X_C}{R} \right) \parallel$$

INDUKTIVNA (+) ωL / CAPACITIVNA (-) $\frac{1}{\omega C}$

- 3 KARAKTERA IMPEDANCIJE:

① ČISTI INDUKTIVNI OTPOR ($\varphi = +90^\circ$):

$$\underline{Z} = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = \frac{|U| \angle \varphi_u}{|I| \angle \varphi_i} = X_L \angle +90^\circ = jX_L$$

② IMPEDANCIJA S INDUKTIVNIM KARAKTEROM:

$$\underline{Z} = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = \frac{|U| \angle \varphi_u}{|I| \angle \varphi_i} = |\underline{Z}| \angle \varphi, 0 < \varphi < +90^\circ$$

$$\text{PLM: } Z = R + jX_L$$

③ ČISTI ONSKI OTPOR ($\varphi = 0^\circ$):

$$\underline{Z} = R \angle 0^\circ = R$$

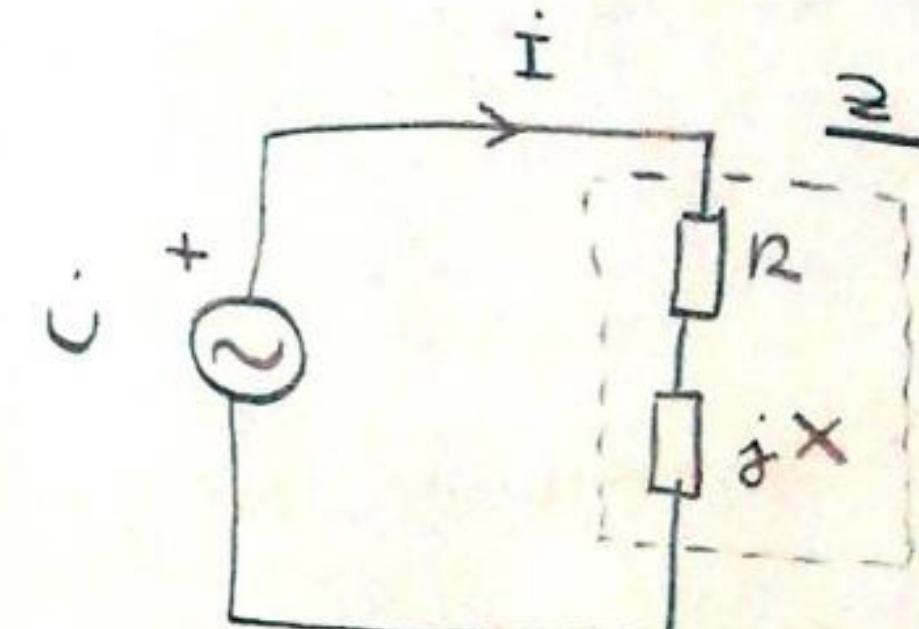
④ IMPEDANCIJA S KAPACITIVNIM KARAKTEROM:

$$\underline{Z} = |\underline{Z}| \angle \varphi, -90^\circ < \varphi < +0^\circ$$

$$\text{PLM: } Z = R - jX_C$$

⑤ ČISTI KAPACITIVNI OTPOR ($\varphi = -90^\circ$):

$$\underline{Z} = X_C \angle -90^\circ = -jX_C$$



TROKUT IMPEDANCIJE

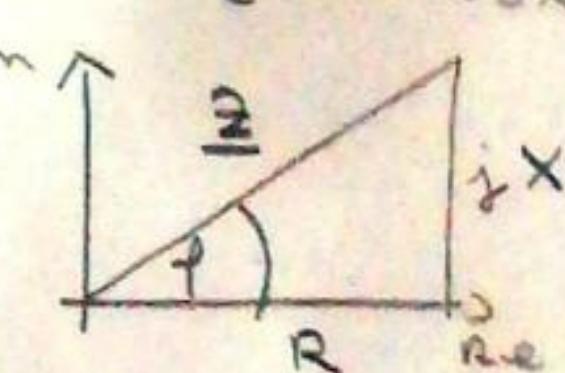
- IMPEDANCIJA → PO KARAKTERU KOMPLEKSAN BROJ, ALI NIJE FAZOR (NIJE SINUSNO PREJENJIVA VELIČINA U VREMENU)

$$\underline{Z} = R + jX, R \geq 0$$

$X \geq 0$ ili $X \leq 0$

$$\varphi \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

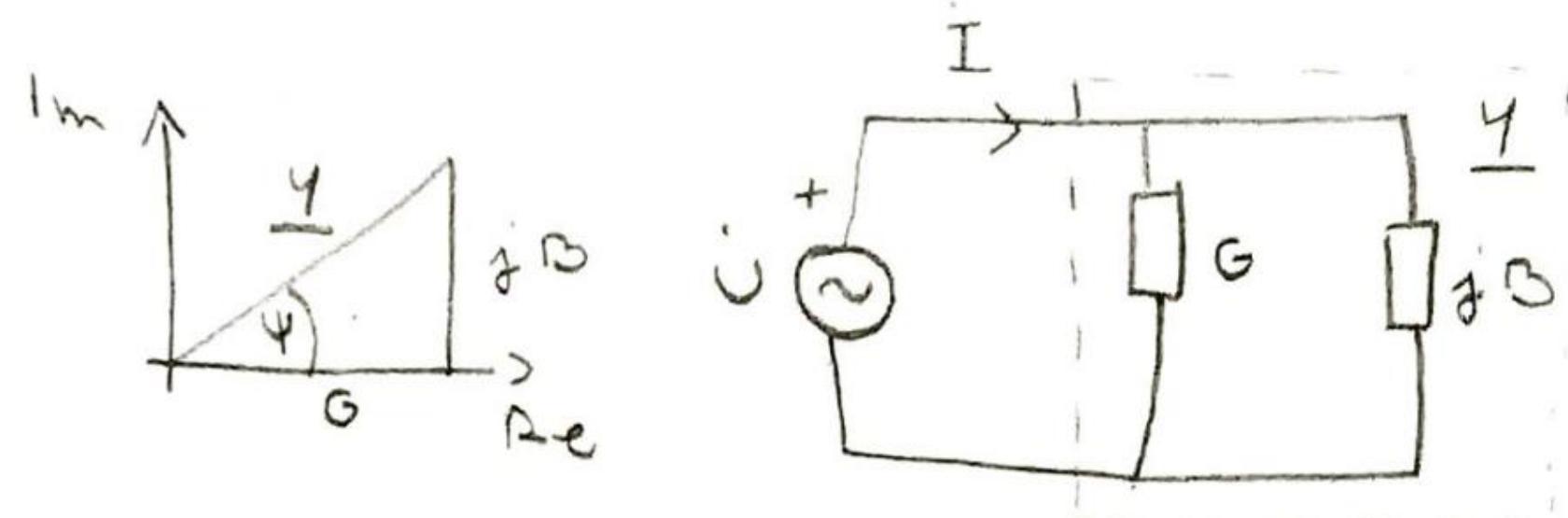
$D_f(\underline{Z}) \Rightarrow$ DESNA POLUAVNINA KOMPLEKSENE MUNINE



TROKUT ADMITANCije

- Nije fazore

$$\underline{Y} = G + jB, \quad G \geq 0 \\ B \leq 0 \quad | \quad B \geq 0$$



NAPONI I POTENCIJALI U KOMPLEKSNOJ RAVNINI

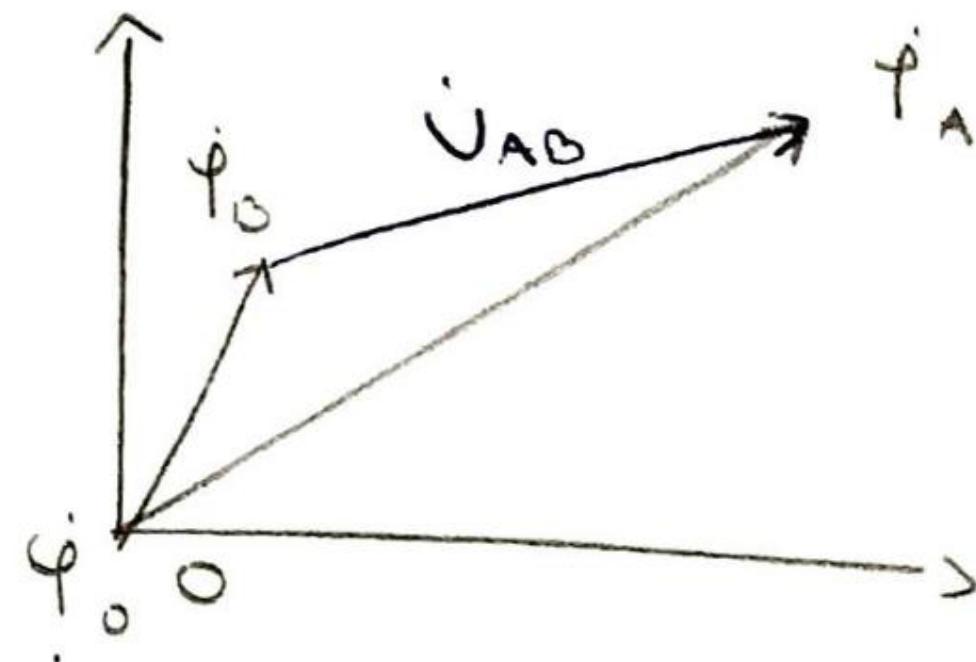
$$\dot{U}_{AB} = \dot{\varphi}_A - \dot{\varphi}_B = \dot{\varphi}_A + (-\dot{\varphi}_B)$$

NAPON ČVORA A PREMA

POTENCIJALU REFERENTNOM

TOČKE 0

$$(\dot{\varphi}_0 = 0 + j0 \text{ V})$$

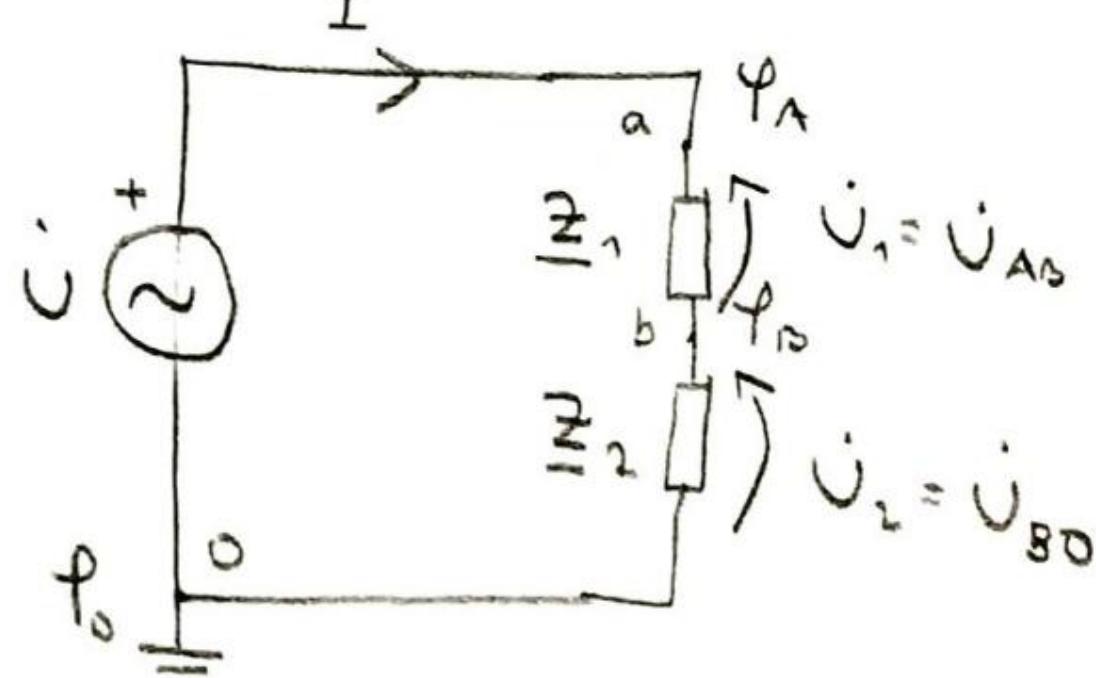


$$\dot{\varphi}_A = \dot{\varphi}_B + \dot{U}_{AB}$$

$$\dot{U}_{AB} = \dot{\varphi}_A - \dot{\varphi}_B$$

$$\dot{U}_{BA} = \dot{\varphi}_B - \dot{\varphi}_A$$

$$\boxed{\dot{U}_{AB} = -\dot{U}_{BA}}$$



SERIJSKI SPOJ IMPEDANCIJA \underline{Z}

$$\underline{Z} = \sum_{i=1}^n \underline{Z}_i$$

SERIJSKI SPOJ ADMITANCIJA \underline{Y}

$$\underline{Z} = \frac{1}{\underline{Y}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\underline{Y}} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\underline{Y}_i}$$

PARALELNI SPOJ \underline{Z}

$$\frac{1}{\underline{Z}} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\underline{Z}_i}$$

SERIJSKI SPOJ \underline{Y}

$$\underline{Y} = \sum_{i=1}^n \underline{Y}_i$$

VEKTORSKI DIJAGRAM

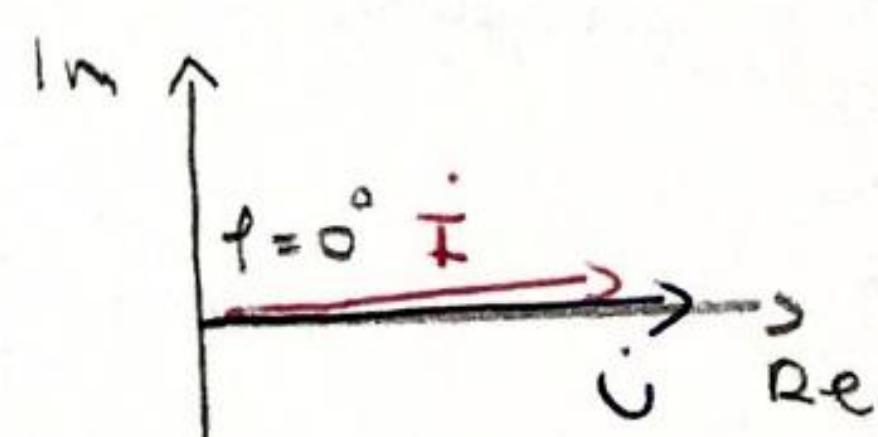
A) GRAFIČKA REPREZENTACIJA FAZOMA U KOMPLEKSNOJ RAVNINI

- KAO REFERENTNA VELIČINA UZIMA SE FAZOR NAPONA $|U|$

STRUJE S POČETNIM FAZNIK KUTOM NULA $\phi = \angle U - \angle I = 0^\circ$

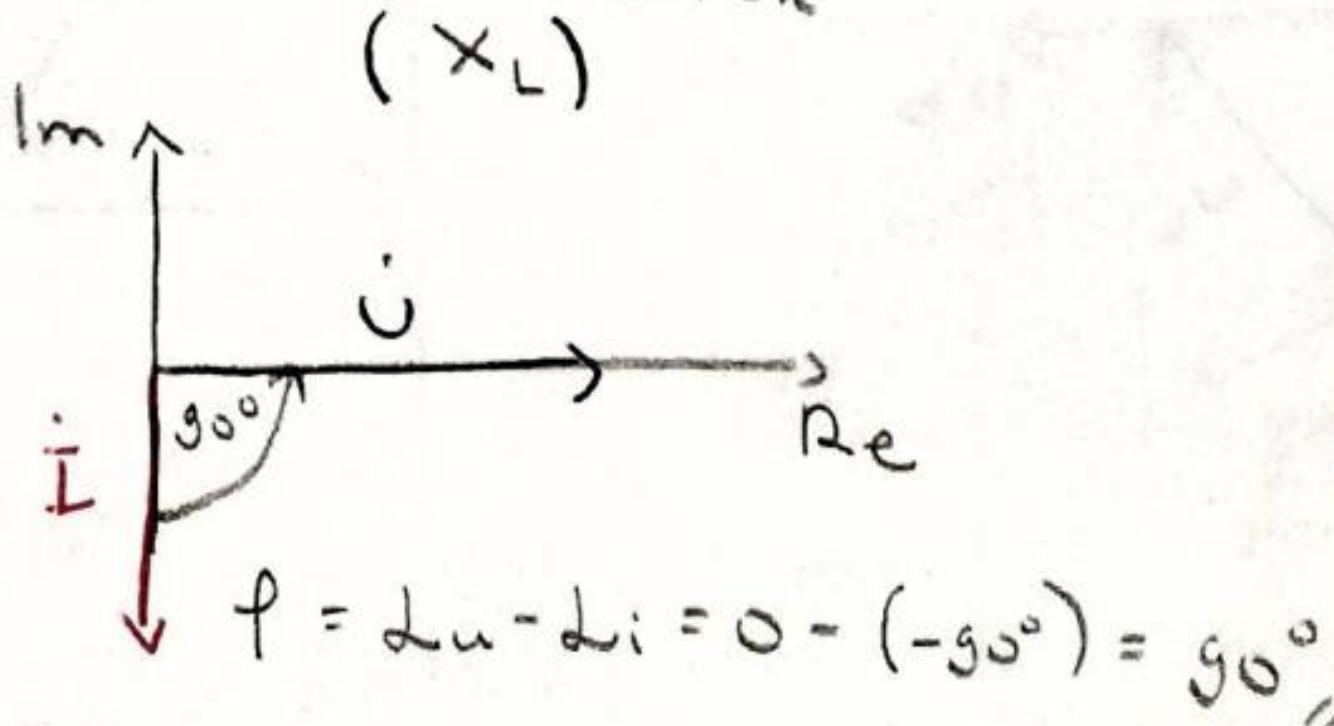
$$U = U \angle 0^\circ / I = I \angle 0^\circ$$

A) ČISTI ONSKI OTPOR



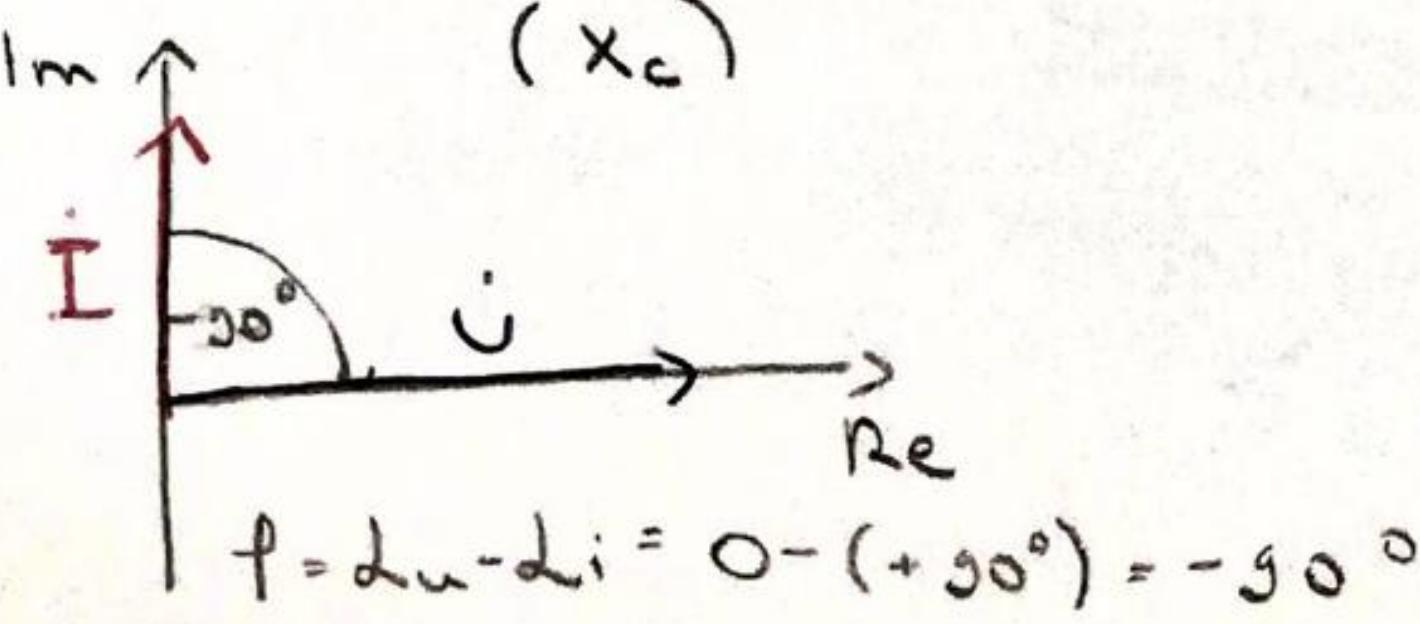
$$\phi = \angle U - \angle I = 0^\circ$$

B) INOVKTIVNI OTPOR (X_L)



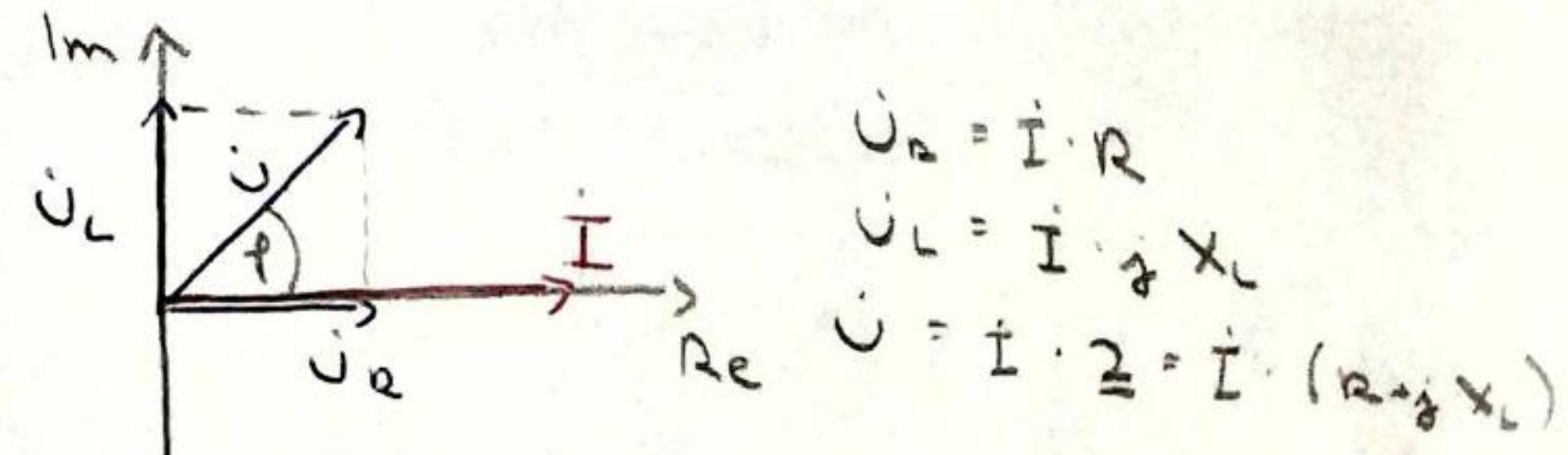
$$\phi = \angle U - \angle I = 0 - (-90^\circ) = 90^\circ$$

C) KAPACITIVNI OTPOR (X_C)



$$\phi = \angle U - \angle I = 0 - (+90^\circ) = -90^\circ$$

D) SERIJA RL

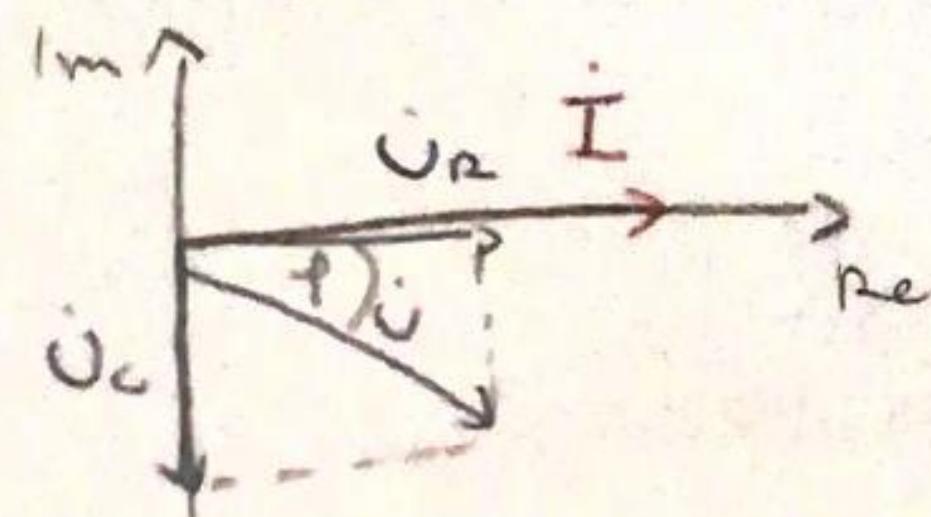


$$U_R = I \cdot R$$

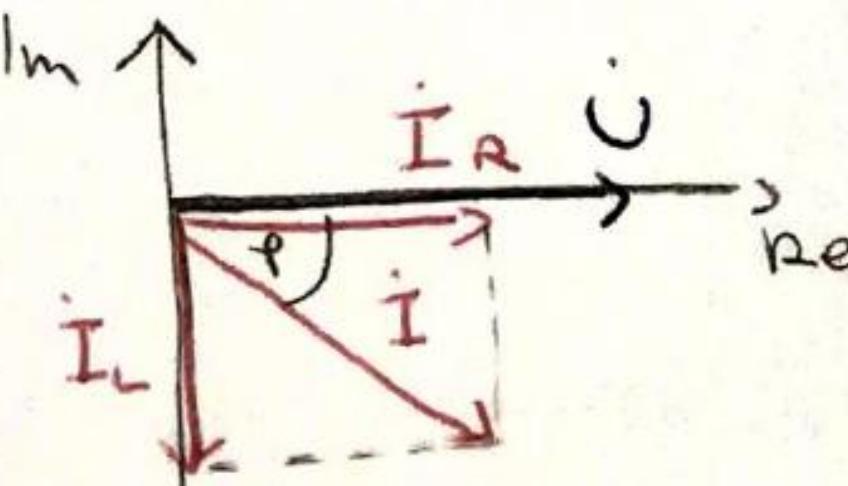
$$U_L = I \cdot j X_L$$

$$U = I \cdot \underline{Z} = I \cdot (R + j X_L)$$

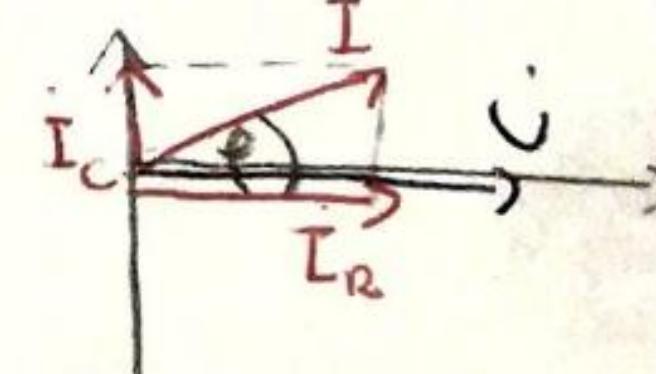
E) SERIJA RC



F) PARALELNA RL



G) PARALELNA RC



TOPOGRAFSKI DIJAGRAM

- LD GRAFIČKI PRIMAR POTENCIJALA TOČAKA ELEKTRIČNE MREŽE
U KOMPLEKSNOJ RAVNINI

- POSTUPAK: POLAZIMO OD VEKTORSKOG DIJAGRAMA NAPONA U KRUGU
LOVektori NAPONI SU NADOVEZANI ONAKO KAKO SU U SHEMI ELEMENTI SPJEGANI
- 1) ODABRATI I DEFINIRATI OZNAKE ZA TOČKE U MREŽI / SHEMI
- 2) ODABRATI TOČKU REFERENTNOG POTENCIJALA

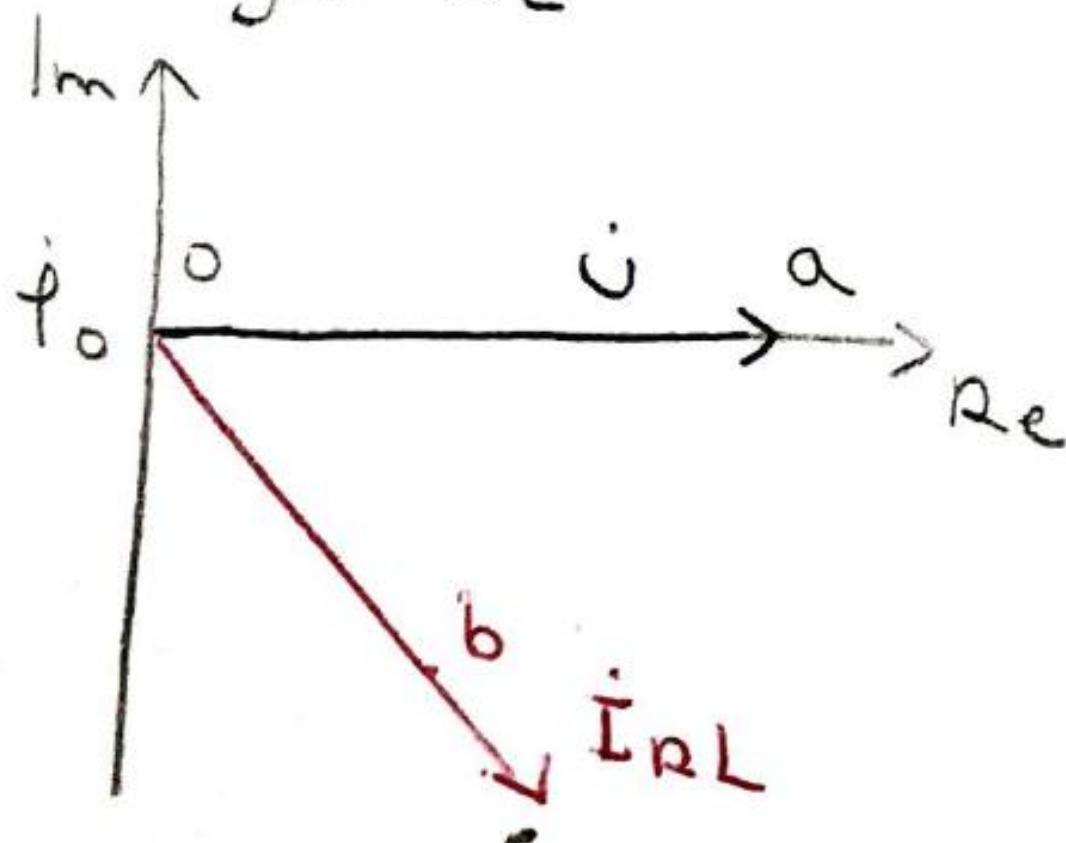
TE REFERENTNU VELIČINU
/ STRUJA \ NAPON

LD ISTODIŠNI ČVOR - DNULLI POTENCIJAL

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\varphi}_0 = 0 + j0 \text{ V} \\ \text{TOČKA} \\ \text{UZENJENJA} \end{cases}$$

OBICNO: MINUS STEREGIĆA IZVODA

A) SERIJA RL



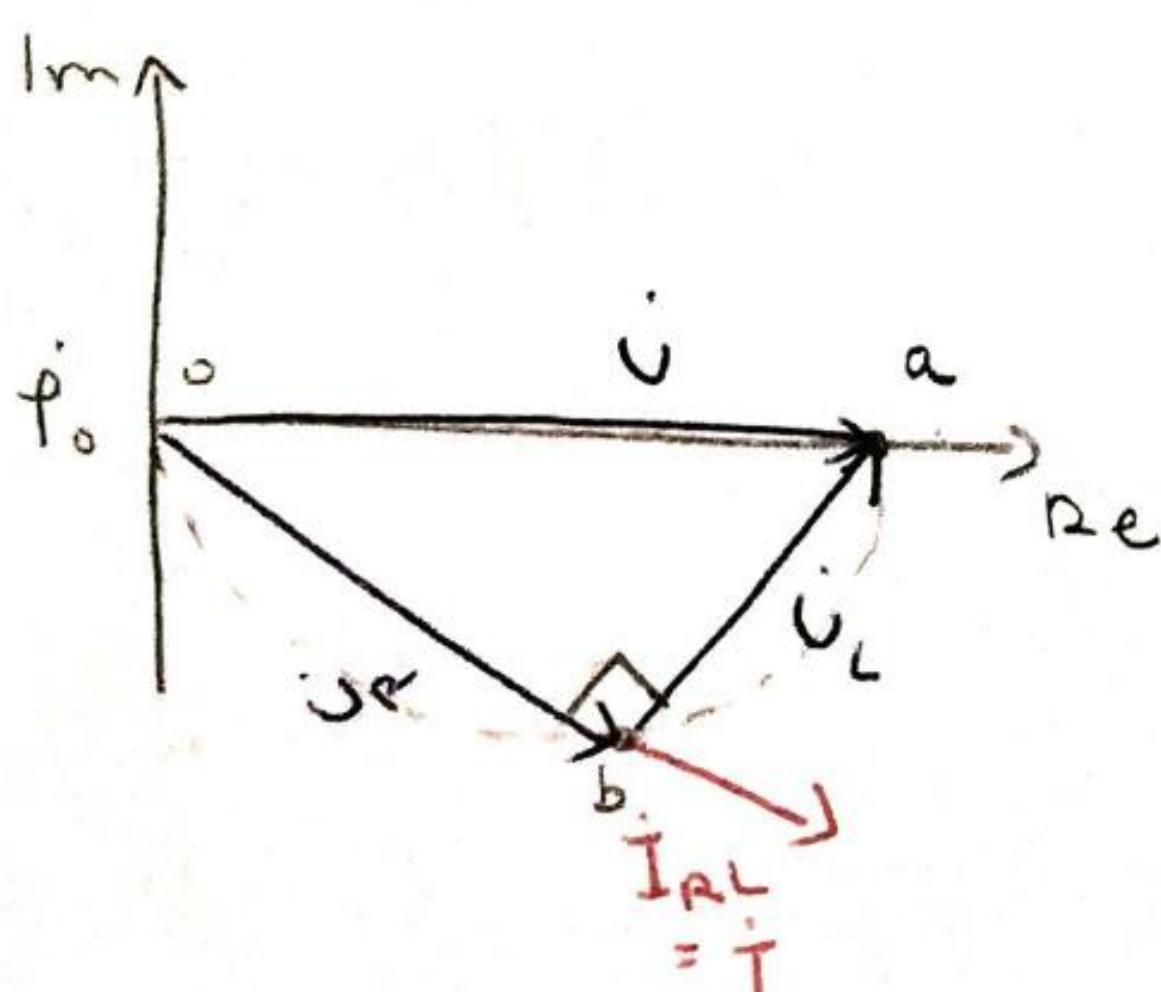
- TOČKA UZENJENJA U ISTODIŠTU

- RAČUNANJE SVIH STRUJA KAOZ SVE SRAVNE

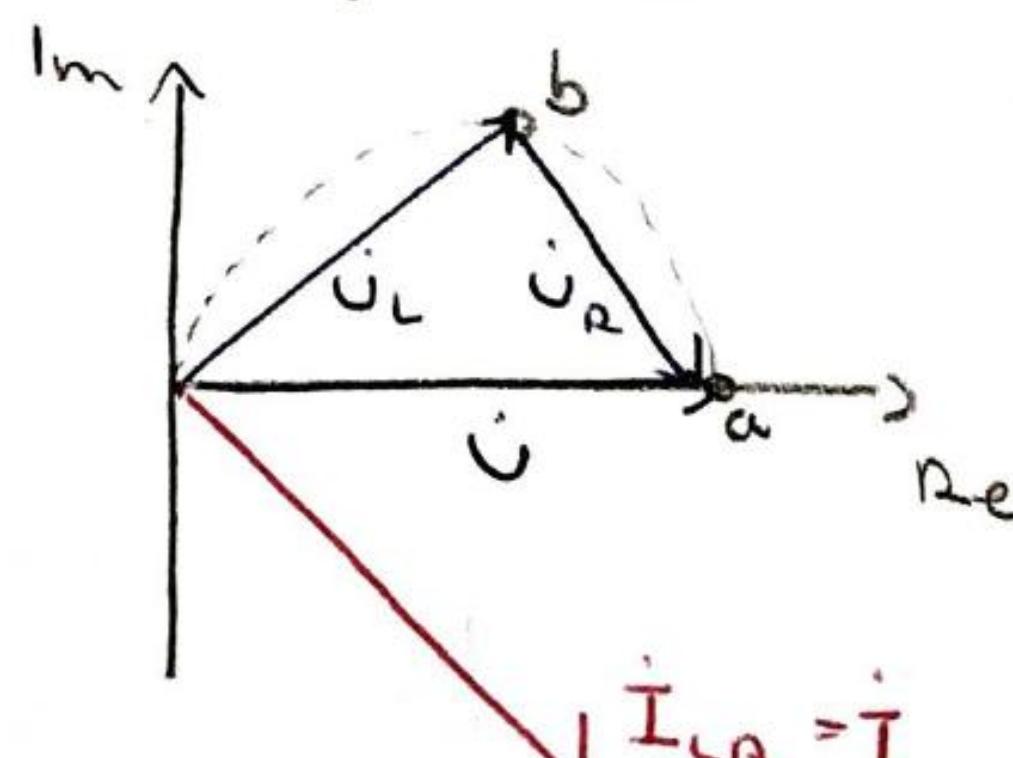
$$[I_{RL} = \frac{U}{R+jX_L}]$$

- izračunavanje i učitavanje preostalih potencijala

$$[\dot{\varphi}_b = R \cdot I_{RL}]$$



B) SERIJA RL



- TOPOGRAFSKI DIJAGRAMI ZA SERIJU $R_L | R_C$
 $(R \neq X_L / R \neq X_C)$:

-> TROKUT DEFINIRAN TOČKAMA (0, b, a)

JE PRAVOKUTAN I KAD VRJEDI *

- ZA SVAKU SERIJU POTENCIJAL b LEŽI NA POLUKRUŽNICI

SNAGA U IZMjeničnim mrežama

SNAGA u vremenskoj dobi:

$$u(t) = U_m \sin(\omega t + \varphi_u)$$

$$i(t) = I_m \sin(\omega t + \varphi_i)$$

- TRENNUTNA VRIJEDNOST SNAGE:

$$P(t) = u(t) \cdot i(t) = U_m \sin(\omega t) \cdot I_m \sin(\omega t - \varphi)$$

$$[\sin \varphi \sin (\varphi - \beta) = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(\varphi - \beta) - \cos(\varphi + \beta)]]$$

$$= U_m I_m \cdot \frac{1}{2} [\cos \varphi - \cos(2\omega t - \varphi)]$$

$$P(t) = UI \underbrace{\cos \varphi}_{\substack{\text{NE mijenja} \\ \text{se u vremenu}}} - UI \underbrace{\cos(2\omega t - \varphi)}_{\substack{\text{OSCILIRI} \\ \text{KAO} \text{ZNAČAJNO} \text{ FRIKVENCIJOM} \\ 2\omega t}}$$

- SNAGA koju izvor prenosi pasivnoj linearnoj mreži
sastoji se od tri komponente:

1) SNAGA NA realnu otporninu

→ RADNA SNAGA

$$P = \frac{1}{T} \int_{t=0}^T P(t) dt = UI \cos \varphi$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{P}{UI}$$

FAKTOR
SNAGE
(= 1 za cista radna trošila)

2) SNAGA NA reaktivnim elementima

→ REAKTIVNA / JALOVA SNAGA

$$Q = UI \sin \varphi \quad [\text{VAR}]$$

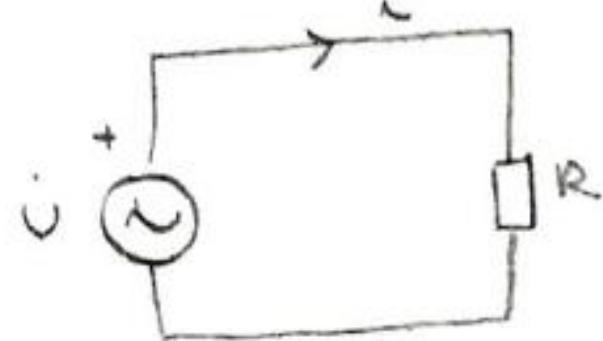
- $Q > 0$ NA INDUCTIVITETU L ($\varphi > 0$) → trošilo jalove snage
- $Q < 0$ NA CAPACITETU C ($\varphi < 0$) → proizvodnja jalove snage

3) PRIMJENA SNAGA

$$S = UI \quad [\text{VA}]$$

Tinac -

- SNAGA NA R:



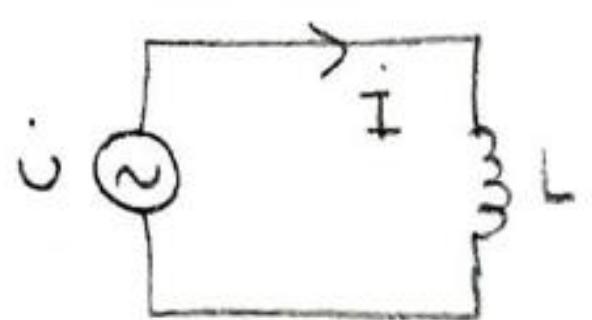
$$P_R(t) = UI - UI \cos(2\omega t)$$

$$P = UI = I^2 R = \frac{U^2}{R} = UI \cos 0^\circ, [\omega]$$

$$Q = 0$$

$$S = P$$

- SNAGA NA L:



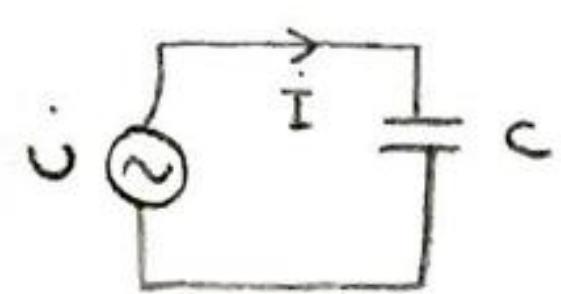
$$P = 0 \omega$$

$$S = Q_L$$

$$Q_L = UI = I^2 X_L = \frac{U^2}{X_L} > 0!$$

$$P_L(t) = -UI \sin(2\omega t)$$

- SNAGA NA C:



$$P_C(t) = UI \sin(2\omega t)$$

$$P = 0 \omega$$

$$S = Q_C$$

$$Q_C = UI = I^2 X_C = \frac{U^2}{X_C} < 0!$$

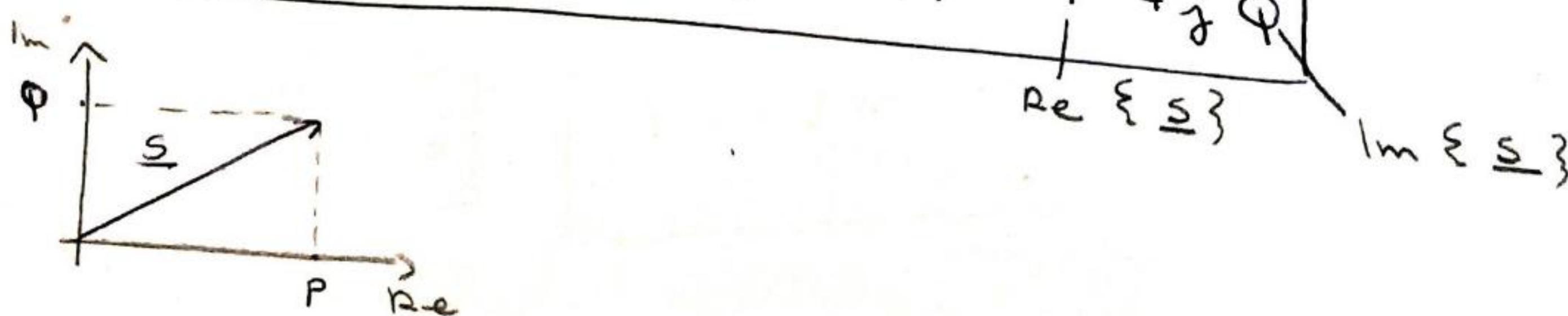
IZRAČUN SNAGE PREKO FAZORA

$$U = U e^{j \vartheta_u}$$

I^* = konjugirano kompleksna struja

$$\underline{S} = \underline{U} \cdot \underline{I}^* = |U| e^{j \vartheta_u} \cdot |I^*| e^{-j \vartheta_i}$$

$$\underline{S} = UI (\cos \varphi + j \sin \varphi) = P + j Q$$



SNAGA NA IMPEDANCIJI $\underline{\Sigma}$

$$U = I \cdot \underline{\Sigma}$$

$$\underline{I} \cdot \underline{I}^* = |\underline{I}|^2$$

$$\underline{\Sigma} = R + j X$$

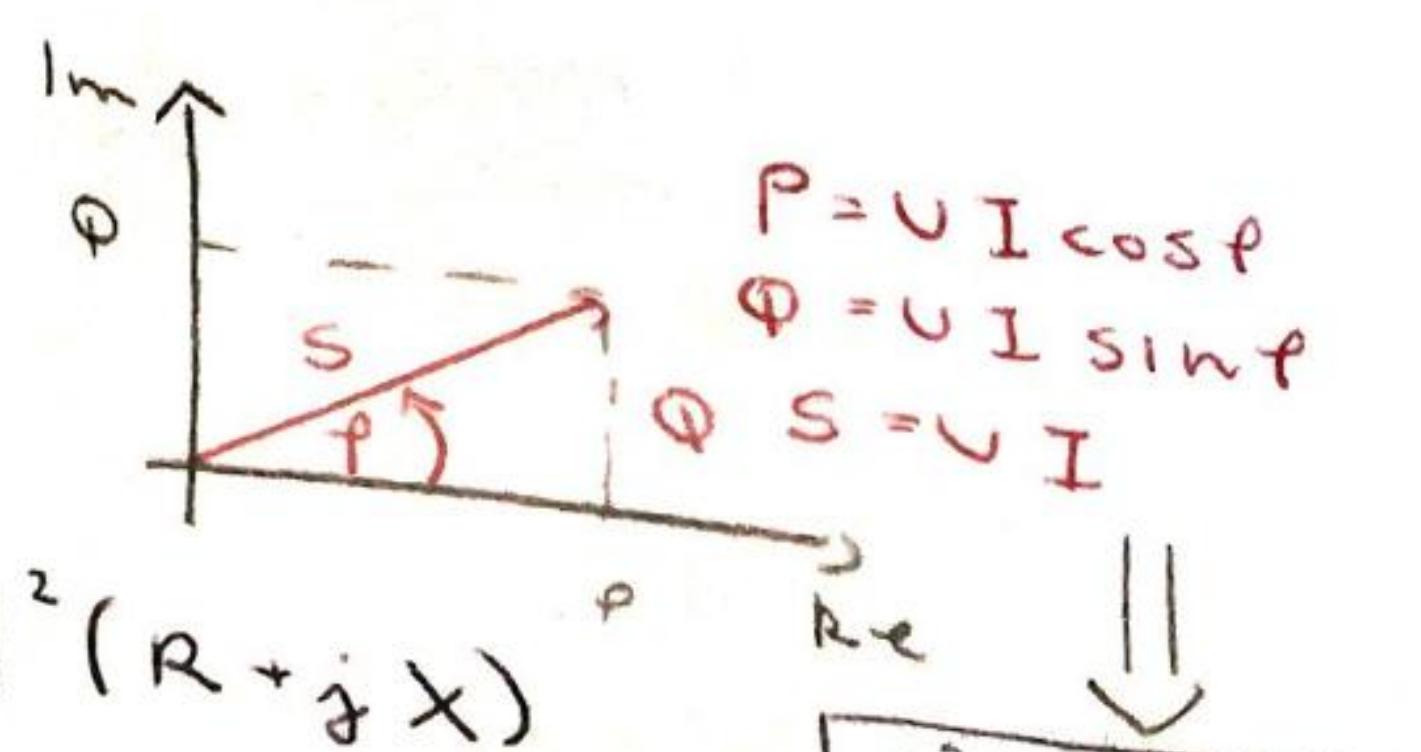
$$\underline{S} = \underline{U} \cdot \underline{I}^* = I \cdot \underline{\Sigma} \cdot \underline{I}^* = |\underline{I}|^2 \underline{\Sigma} = |\underline{I}|^2 (R + j X)$$

$$P = |\underline{I}|^2 R$$

$$Q = |\underline{I}|^2 X$$

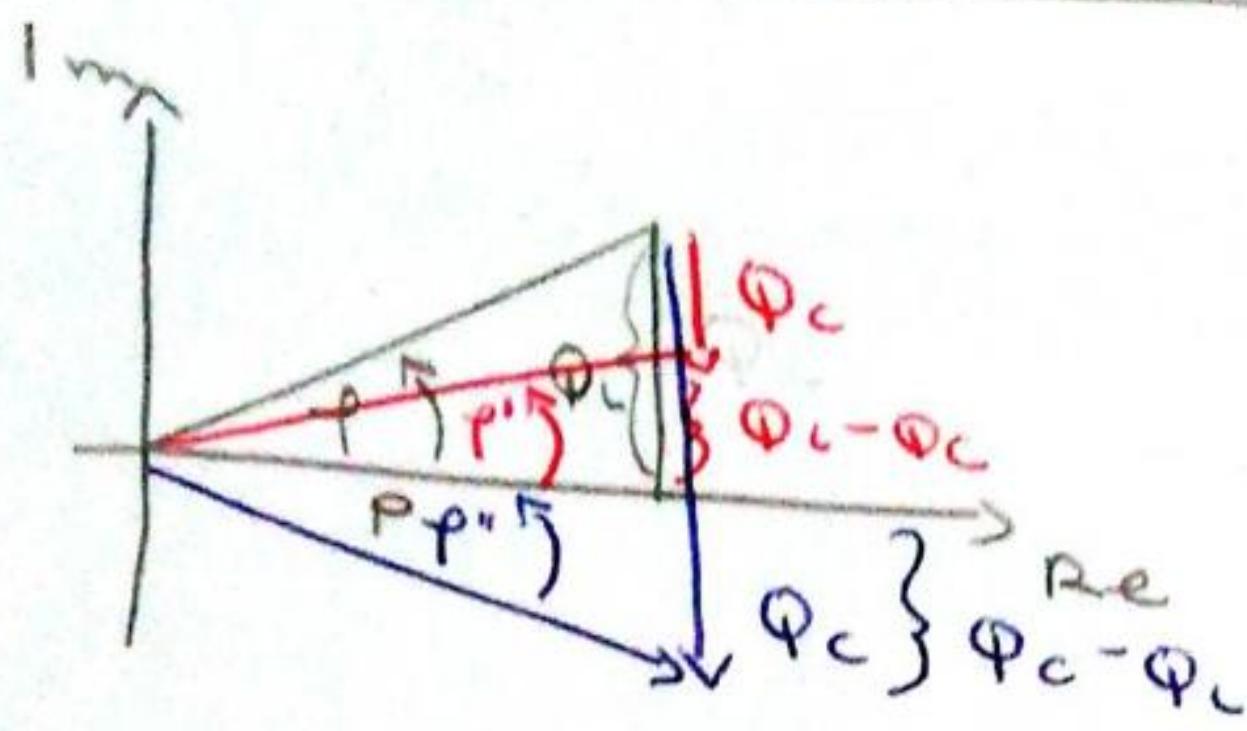
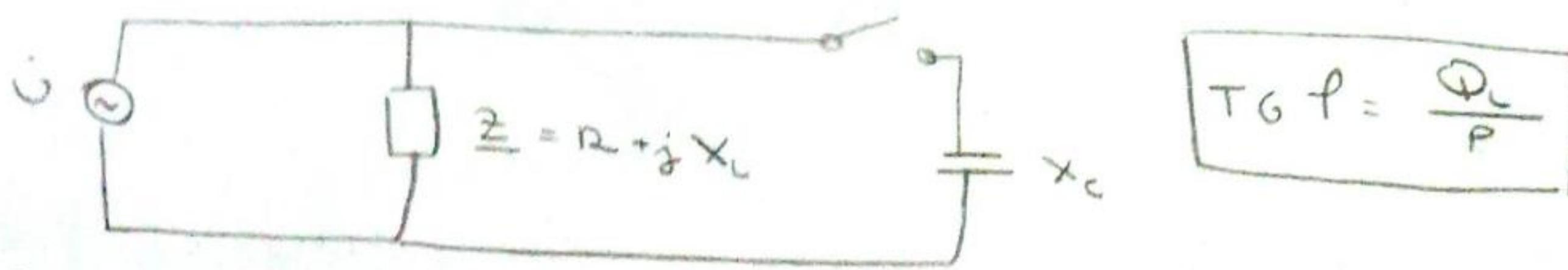
$$P_{Vik} = \sum_{i=1}^n P_i$$

$$Q_{Vik} = \sum_{i=1}^n Q_i$$



$$S^2 = P^2 + Q^2$$

KOMPENZACIJA JALOVE SNAGE

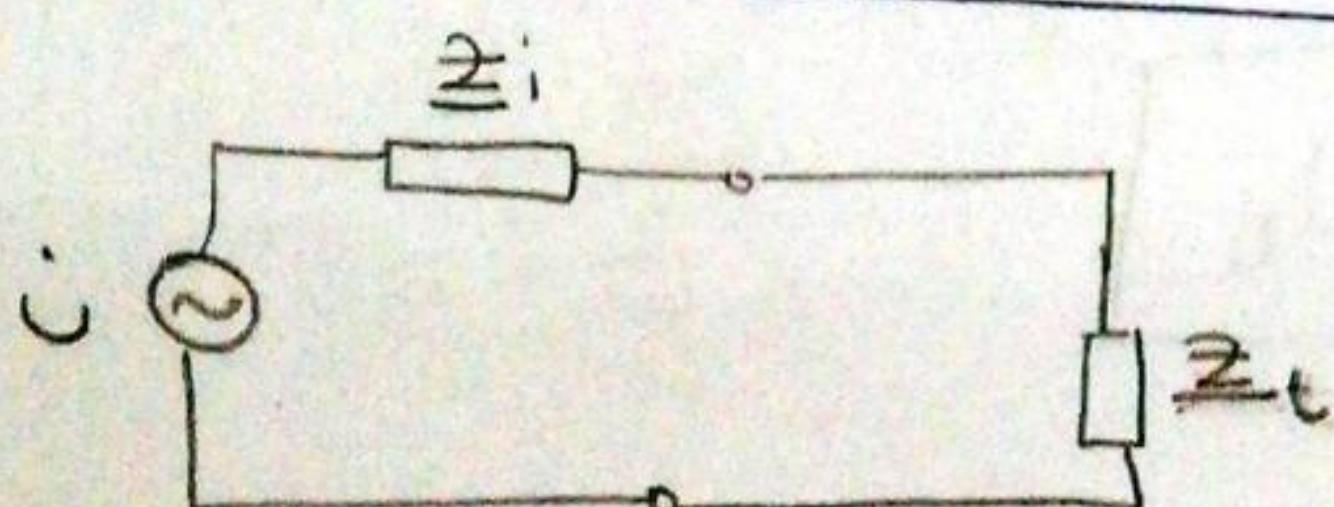


$Q_L > Q_C$ KOMPENZACIJA $TG \varphi' = \frac{Q_L - Q_C}{P}$

$Q_L < Q_C$ NADKOMPENZACIJA $TG \varphi'' = \frac{Q_C - Q_L}{P}$

$$\Rightarrow TG \varphi = \frac{Q}{P}$$

TEOREM O PRIMJENOSU MAKSIMALNE SNAGE



$$\underline{Z}_i = R_i + jX_i$$

$$\underline{Z}_t = R_t + jX_t$$

$$I = \frac{|U|}{|\underline{Z}_i + \underline{Z}_t|} = \frac{U}{\sqrt{(R_i + R_t)^2 + (X_i + X_t)^2}}$$

$$P = I^2 R = \frac{U^2}{(R_i + R_t)^2 + (X_i + X_t)^2} \cdot R_{||}$$

- $P_{\text{MAX}} : \frac{\partial P}{\partial R} = 0, \frac{\partial P}{\partial X} = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} X_t &= -X_i \\ R_t &= R_i \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \underline{Z}_t = \underline{Z}_i^*$$

- SLUČAJEVI :

1) X_t, R_t PROJENJIV

$$\underline{Z}_t = \underline{Z}_i^*$$

2) X_t NEPROJENJIV, R_t PROJENJIV

$$R_t = \sqrt{R_i^2 + (X_i + X_t)^2}$$

3) $X_t = 0$

$$R_t = \sqrt{R_i^2 + X_i^2}$$

4) X_t

$$X_t = -X_i$$

Tema:

NAPONSKO I STRUJNO DJELILO

NAPONSKO DJELILO \rightarrow SERIJSKI SPOJ OD N OTPORNIKA

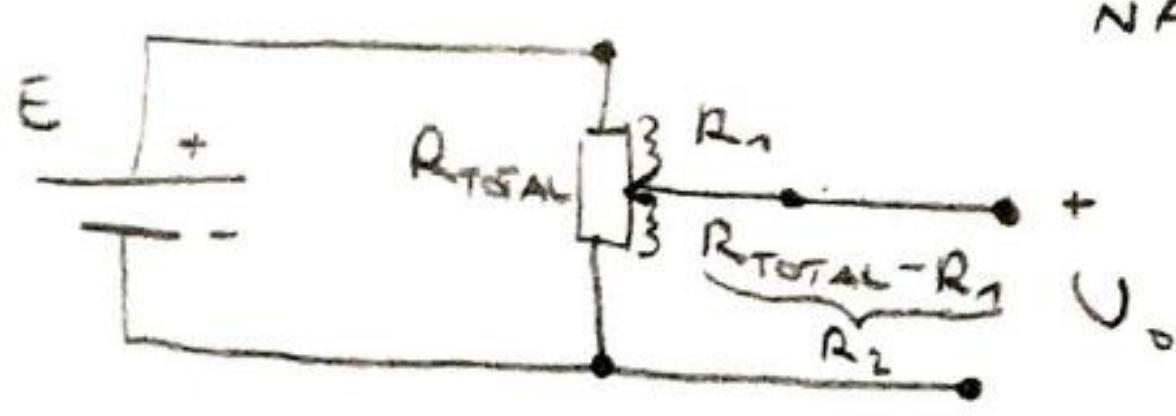
PONAJE FAKT ODREĐIVANJU NAPONA NA K-TOM ELEMENTU

BEZ DA DIREKTNO ODREĐUJEMO STRUJU //

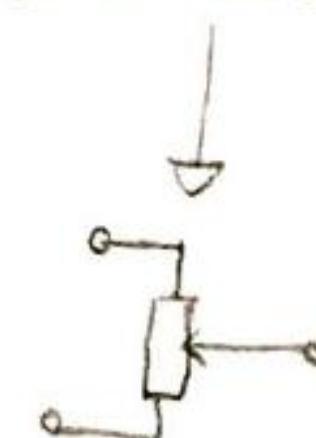
$$U_k(t) = \frac{R_k}{R_{\text{TOTAL}}} u(t)$$

UKUPNI
OTPOR
KRUĆU / KRUĆU
IZVORA

PROMJENJIVI OTPORNIK \rightarrow TROPOL KOJI PREDSTAVLJA PROMJENJIVI DJELITELJ NAPONA (KORIŠTENJE U POTENCIOMETRSKOM ILI REOSTATSKOM SPOJU)



$$U_o = \frac{(R_{\text{TOTAL}} - R_1)}{R_{\text{TOTAL}}} E$$



- PONIČANJE ILLUZIJA:

$$\cdot R_1 = 0 \rightarrow U_o = E$$

$$\cdot R_1 = R_{\text{TOTAL}} \rightarrow U_o = 0$$

$$\rightarrow 0 \leq k \leq 1$$

$$R_1 = (1-k) R_{\text{TOTAL}}; R_2 = k R_{\text{TOTAL}}$$

KAO U SPOJ

DODANO TROŠILJO

R_t

$$\rightarrow k = 1, U_T = E$$

$$k = 0, U_T = 0$$

$$U_T = \frac{k}{1+k(1-k)} \frac{R}{R_t} E$$

$$\frac{R}{R_t} \rightarrow 0, U_T = k E$$

STRUJNO DJELILO \rightarrow PARALELNI SPOJ OD N OTPORNIKA

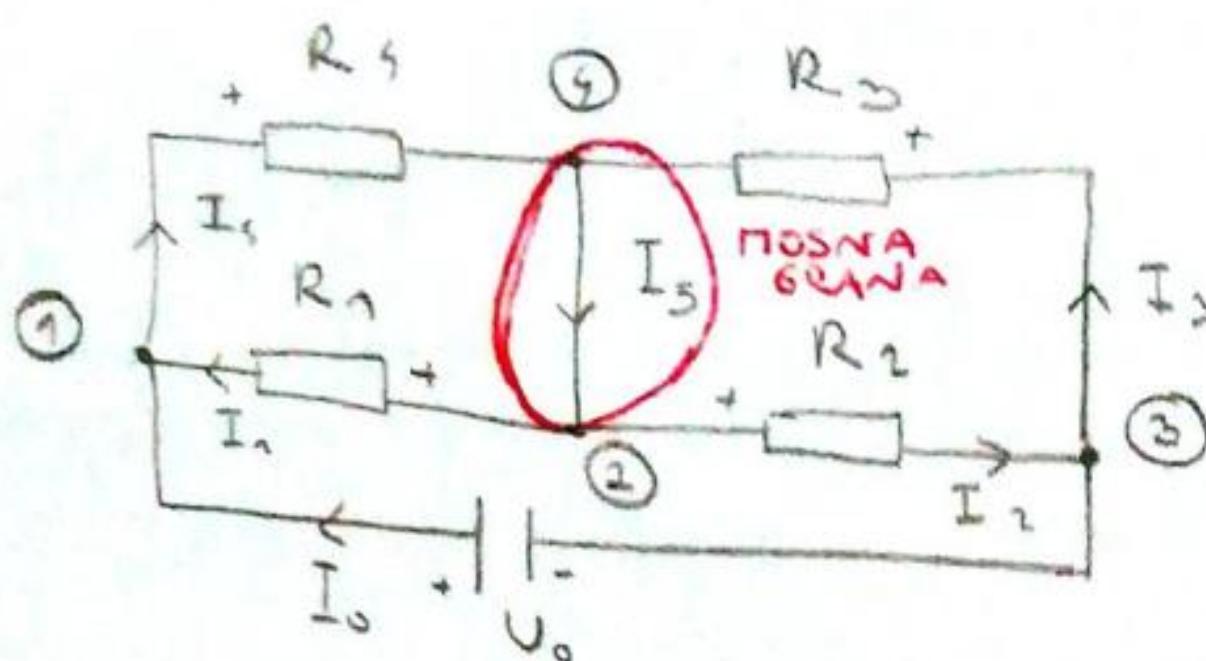
$$i_k(t) = \frac{G_k}{G_{\text{TOTAL}}} i_g(t) \Rightarrow \frac{R}{R_{\text{TOTAL}}} \xrightarrow{\text{SUPROTNE GRANE}} 0$$

- ANALOGNE JEDNADŽBE I U TREĆI S SINUSNOU PONUDOM

ULAZNA IMPEDANCija \rightarrow IMPEDANCija koju "vidi" izvor priključen na PASIVNU LINEARNU TREĆU

MO SNI SPOJ \rightarrow spoj 5 pasivnih elemenata u jednog

AKTIVNOG



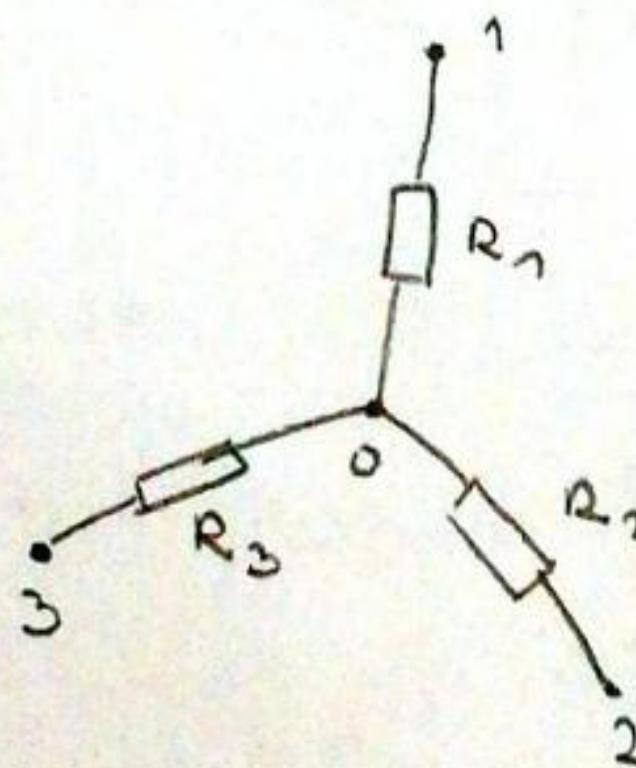
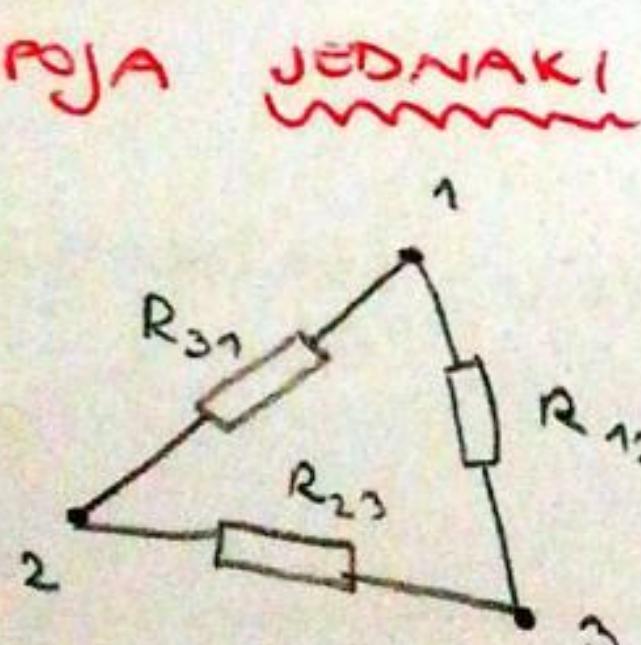
$$\left. \begin{aligned} R_1 \cdot R_3 - R_2 \cdot R_4 &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow \frac{R_1}{R_2} &= \frac{R_4}{R_3} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

\rightarrow dopušteno ukloniti mostnu granu

\rightarrow Ako ne vrijedi:

transformacija trokut-2vijedra

TROKUT I 2VVIJEZDA spojeni otpornika su ekvivalentni ako su otpori povezani na istim parovima stranici u oba spoja jednaki



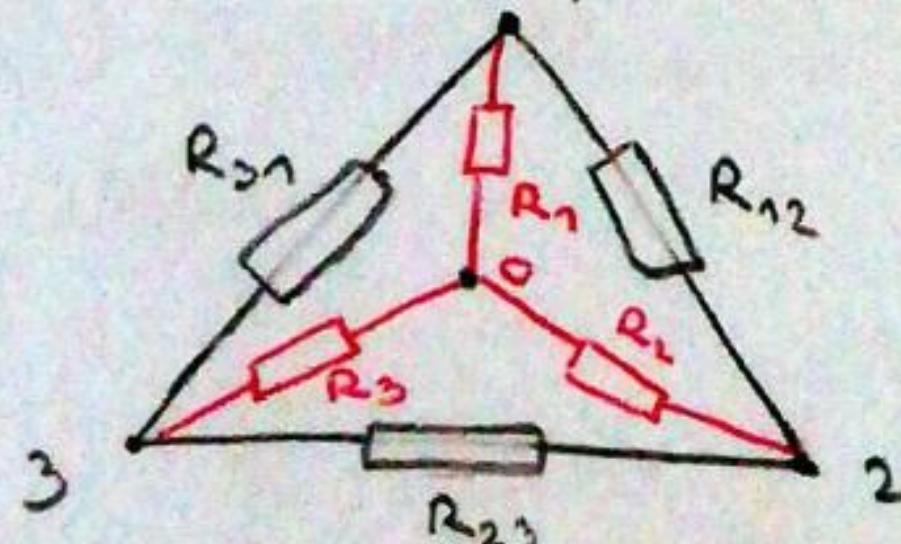
1) pretvorba TROKUT-2VVIJEZDA

$$R_1 = \frac{R_{12} \cdot R_{31}}{R_\Delta}$$

suma svih R
u TROKUTU

$$R_2 = \frac{R_{12} \cdot R_{23}}{R_\Delta}$$

$$R_3 = \frac{R_{23} \cdot R_{31}}{R_\Delta}$$



\Rightarrow otpor otpornnika u EKV. spoju

2VVIJEZDA koji je projen u određenoj

točici jednak je produktu

otpora dva otpornika u spoju TROKUT

ekv. ukupni otpor

2) pretvorba 2VVIJEZDA-TROKUT

$$R_{12} = R_1 + R_2 + \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_3}$$

$$R_{23} = R_2 + R_3 + \frac{R_2 R_3}{R_1}$$

$$R_{31} = R_3 + R_1 + \frac{R_3 R_1}{R_2}$$

:

10. FREKVENCIJSKE KARAKTERISTIKE

PERIODIČKI PROJENJIVNE VELIČINE

DO PROJENE NJIHOVIH TRENUTNIH VRIJEĐNOSTI TIJEKOM VREMENA
SE PERIODIČKI PONAVLJAJU

VALNI OBЛИCI DURENENSKOG OVISNOSTI PERIODIČKIH ELEKTRIČKIH VELIČINA
- ČISTA izmjenična veličina → ima jednake pozitivne i negativne
ponavljanje u vremenskom dijagramu te

$$\text{Joj je } \overline{u(t)} = 0$$

- SREDNJA VRIJEĐNOST VELIČINE:

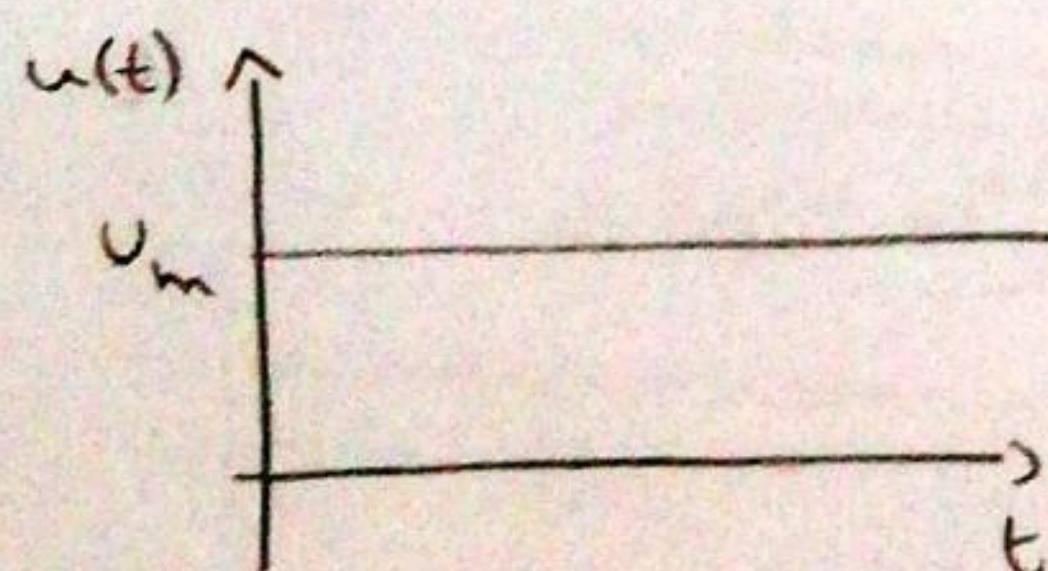
$$U_{SR} = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T u(t) dt$$

ISTOSNIJANA KOMPONENTA EL. VELIČINE

- EFEKTIVNA VRIJEĐNOST EL. VELIČINE:

$$U_{EF} = U = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T u^2(t) dt}$$

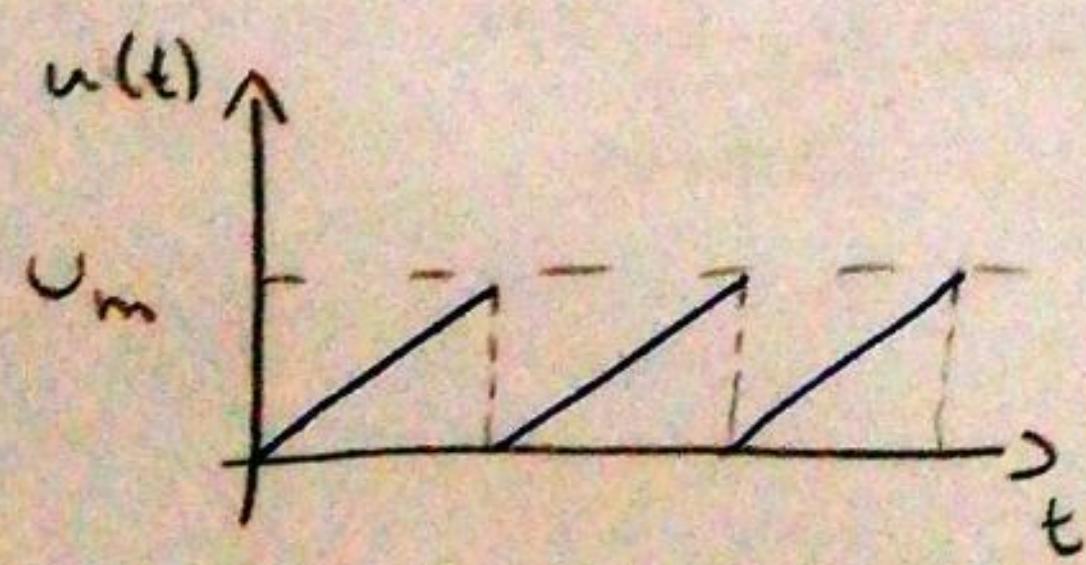
1. KONSTANTNI VALNI OBЛИK



$$U_{SR} = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T U_m dt = U_m$$

$$U_{EF} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T U_m^2 dt} = U_m$$

2. PILASTI VALNI OBЛИK

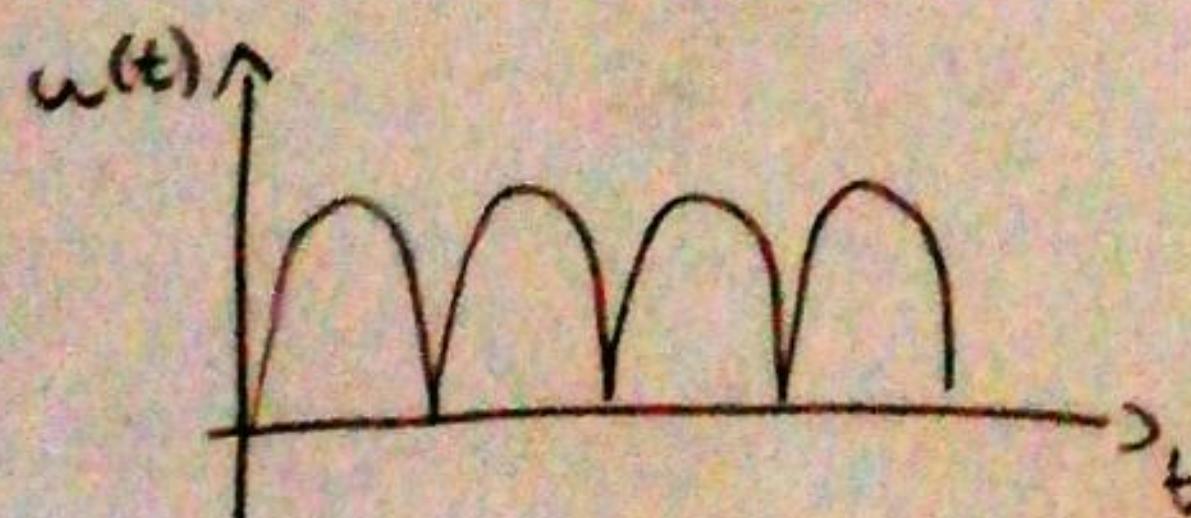


$$u(t) = \frac{U_m}{T}$$

$$U_{SR} = \frac{U_m}{2}$$

$$U_{EF} = \frac{U_m}{\sqrt{3}}$$

3. PUNOVALNO ISPRAVljENA SINOSVIDA

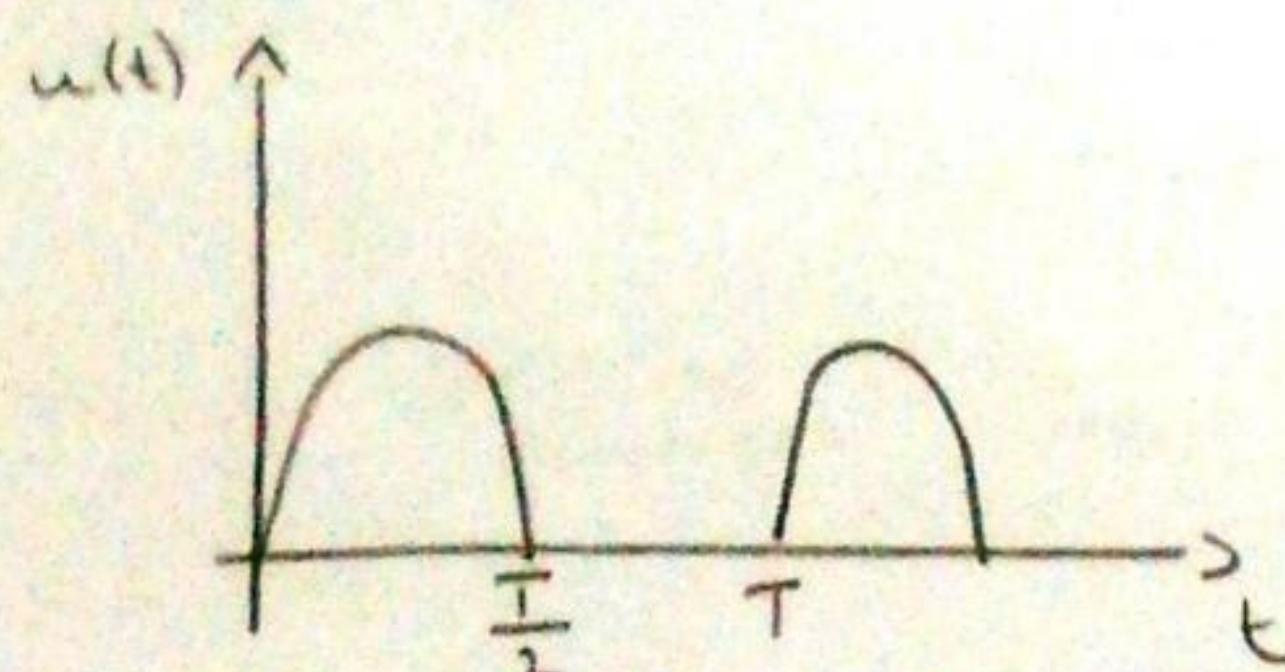


$$T = \frac{\pi}{\omega}$$

$$U_{SR} = \frac{2U_m}{\pi} = 0.637 U_m$$

$$U_{EF} = \frac{U_m}{\sqrt{2}}$$

④ POLUVALNO ISPRAVljENA SINUSOIDA



$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$

$$U_{ef} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^{T/2} u^2(t) dt} = \frac{U_m}{2}$$

$$U_{sr} = \frac{U_m}{\pi} = 0.318 I_m$$

FAKTOR OBЛИKA

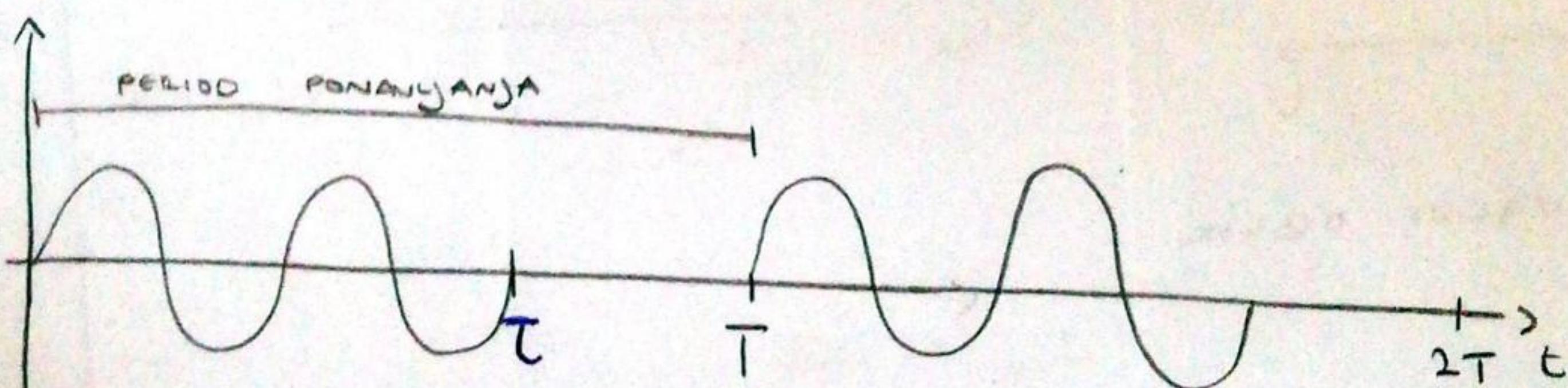
$$\xi = \frac{Y_{ef}}{Y_{sr}}, Y_{sr} \neq 0$$

① KONST. FJE : $\xi = 1$ ③ PUNOVALNO ISPR. SINUSOIDA : $\xi = 1.11$

② PILASTI OBЛИK : $\xi = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$ ④ POLUVALNO -II- : $\xi = 1.57$

IMPULSI

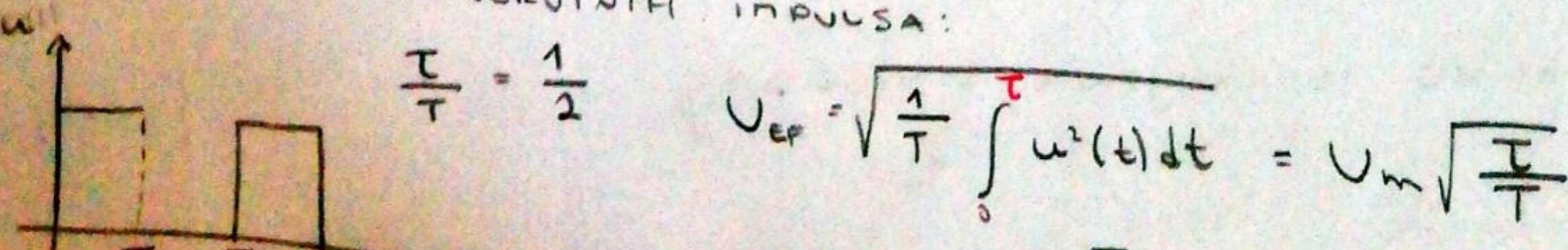
↳ POJANE DJELovanja NAPONA ili STRUJE NAZLjČITIH OBЛИKA UNUTAR ODREĐENOG VREMENSKOG INTERVALA



T - ŠIRINA IMPULSA (vrijeme trajanja)

$\frac{T}{T}$ - FAKTOR POPUNJENOSTI

- PERIODICKI NIZ PRAVOKUTNIH IMPULSA:



$$\frac{T}{T} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$U_{ef} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T u^2(t) dt} = U_m \sqrt{\frac{T}{T}}$$

$$U_{sr} = U_m \cdot \frac{T}{T}$$

FAKTOR PROPORCIONALNOSTI

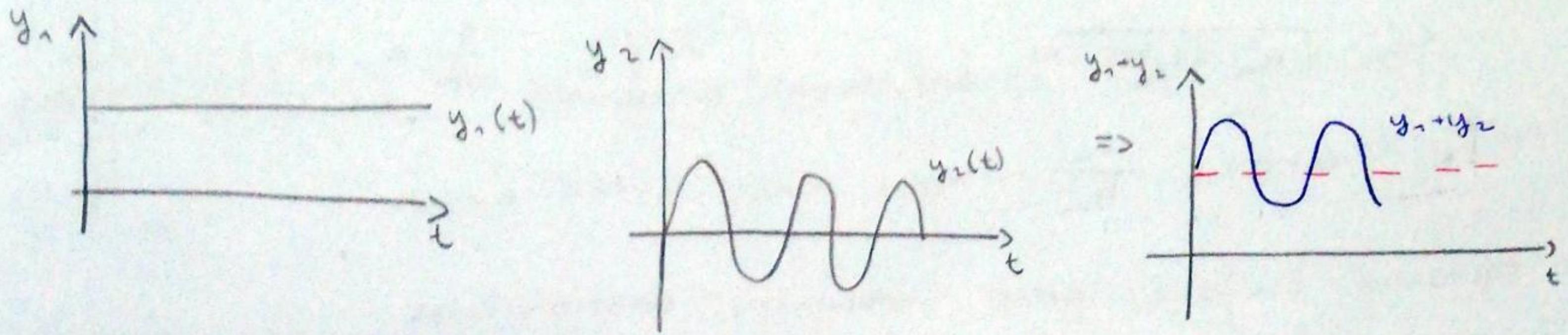
- OPĆENITO :

$$Y_{ef} = Y_{ef,os} \sqrt{\frac{T}{T}}$$

$$Y_{sr} = Y_{sr,os} \cdot \frac{T}{T}$$

$$Y_{ef,os} = \frac{I_m}{\sqrt{2}}$$

SLOŽENI VALNI OBLCI

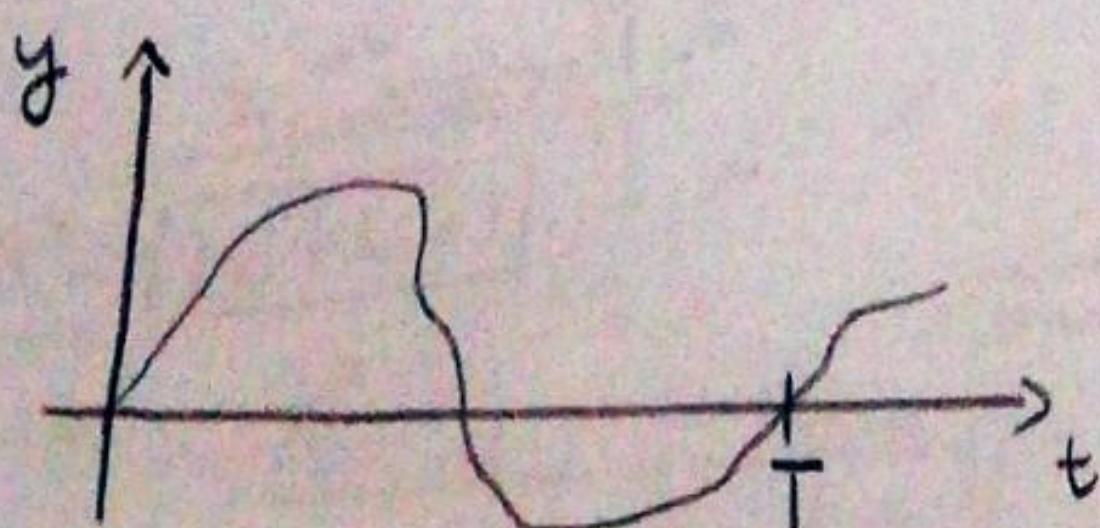


$$\begin{aligned}
 U_{EF}^2 &= \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T (U_0 + U_m \sin(\omega t))^2 dt = \\
 &= \frac{1}{T} \left(\int_0^T U_0^2 dt + \underbrace{\int_0^T 2U_0 U_m \sin(\omega t) dt}_{=0} + \int_0^T U_m^2 \sin^2(\omega t) dt \right) \\
 &\Rightarrow U_{EF} = \sqrt{U_0^2 + \frac{U_m^2}{2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$U_{EF} = \sqrt{U_{sa}^2 + U_{ef, os.}^2}$

HARMONIČKI SLOŽENI VALNI OBLIK

- NE SINUSOIDNE PERIODIČKE NAPONE / STVUJE MOŽENO Prikazati SUMAN NAPONA ili STVUJA SINUSNOG OBBLIKA



\Rightarrow FOURIEROVA ANALIZA

- DA BI SE PRIMJENILA, FJE. MORA ZADOVOLJITI DIRICHLETOVE UVJETE:
 - \rightarrow FJE NYE NEPREKINUTA, BROJ PREKIDA NA PERIODU T MORA BIT KONAČAN
 - \rightarrow MORI IMATI KONAČNU SV. VR. NA PERIODU T
 - \rightarrow BROJ POZITIVNIH I NEGATIVNIH MAKIMUMA TREBA BITI KONAČAN,

$$\begin{aligned}
 y(t) &= \frac{1}{2} a_0 + a_1 \cos(\omega t) + a_2 \cos(2\omega t) + \dots + b_1 \sin(\omega t) + b_2 \sin(2\omega t) + \\
 w &= \frac{2\pi}{T}, \quad a_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T y(t) \cos(n\omega t) dt,
 \end{aligned}$$

D) POLUVJALNO ISPODANJE

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{2} a_0 + \sum_n c_n \sin(n\omega t + \phi_n)$$

$$c_n = \sqrt{a_n^2 + b_n^2} \sim \text{AMPLITUDA } n\text{-ČLANA}$$

$\frac{1}{2} a_0 \sim$ ISTOSTRJEDNA KOMPONENTA (SR VR.)

$$\phi_n = \arctan \frac{a_n}{b_n} \sim \text{FAZNI POMAK } n\text{-TEG ČLANA}$$

- POJEDINE ČLANOVE REDA NAZIVAMO HARMONICIMA
I O MENUJEMO IH REDNIM BROJEVIMA PREMA MNOGITELJU OSNOVNE FREKVENCIJE n

- PRVI HARMONIK \rightarrow OSNOVNI \rightarrow ODREĐUJE VIKUPNI PERIOD PONAVLJANJA !
- VIŠI HARMONICI $\rightarrow n > 1$

$$I_{ef} = \sqrt{I_0^2 + I_{10}^2 + I_{20}^2 + \dots + I_{n0}^2}$$

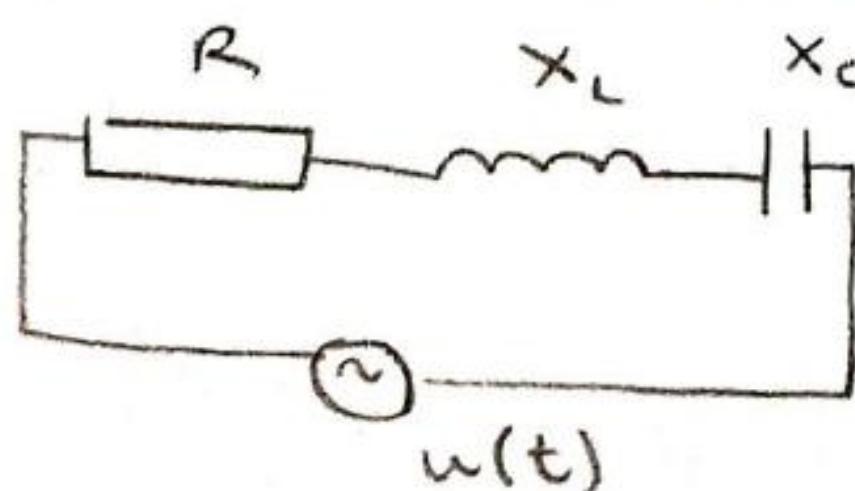
, ANALOGNO ZA V_{ef}

$$I_{er} = \sqrt{I_{os}^2 + I_{ef}^2}$$

- RADNA SNAGA: $P = P_0 + P_1 + \dots + P_n$

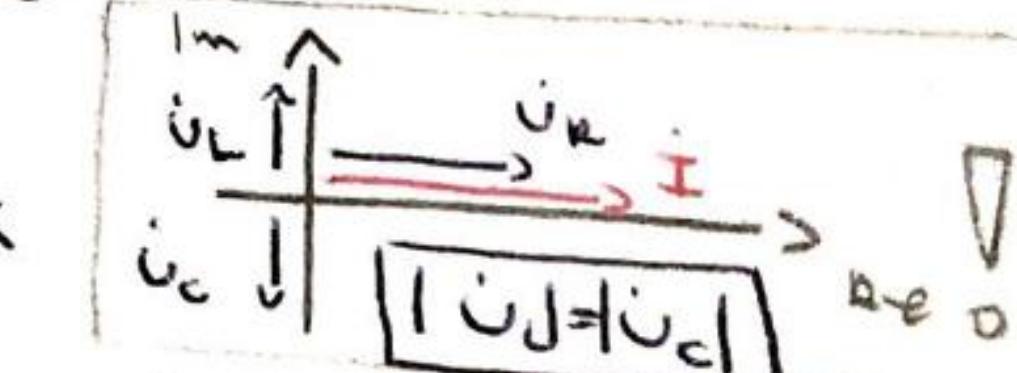
FREKVENCIJSKE KARAKTERISTIKE

SERIJSKI RLC KRUG PRIKLJUČEN NA NAPONSKIIZVOR



$$\underline{Z} = R + j(x_L + x_C) = R + jX$$

$$x_L = \omega L, \quad x_C = \frac{1}{\omega C}, \quad X = x_L - x_C$$



$$|\underline{Z}(\omega)| = \sqrt{R^2 + X^2} = \sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})^2}$$

$$\varphi(\omega) = \arctan \left(\frac{X}{R} \right) = \arctan \left(\frac{\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}}{R} \right), \quad \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

- PRVI FREKVENCIJI ω_0 , IMAGINARNI DIJ INPEDANCije JE 0
 \Rightarrow REZONANTNA FREKVENCIJA (KRUG JE U REZONANCIJI)

$$\text{Im}\{\underline{Z}(\omega_0)\} = 0$$

$$\underline{Z}(\omega_0) = R$$

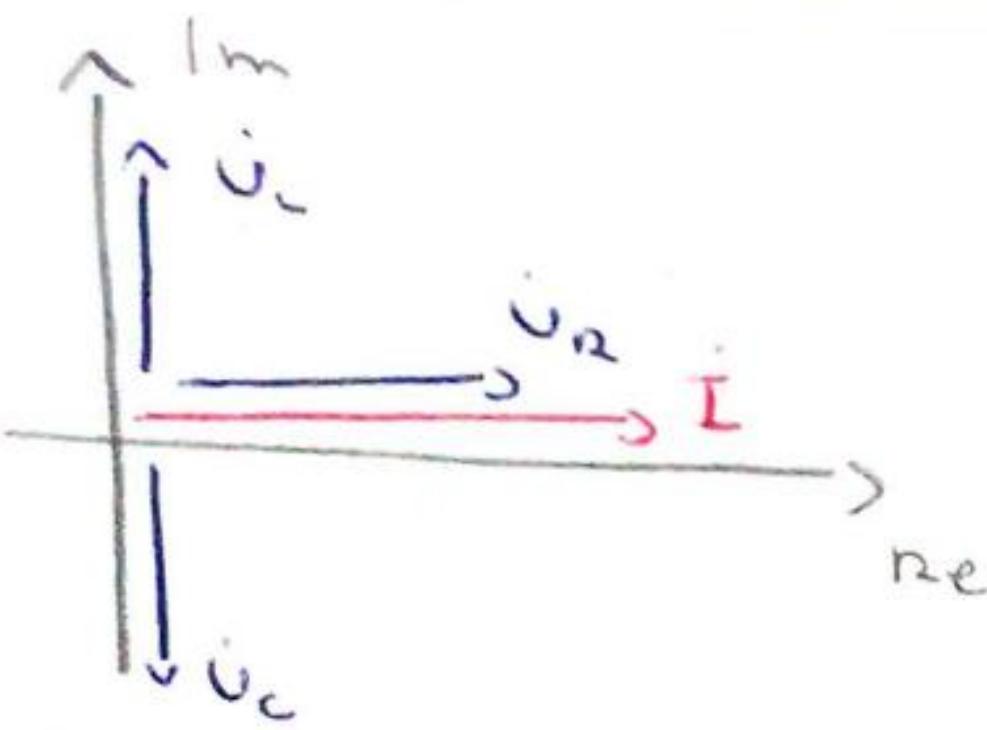
$$x_L(\omega_0) \cdot \omega_0 L = \frac{1}{\omega_0 C}$$

$$x_C(\omega_0) = \frac{1}{\omega_0 C} \cdot \frac{1}{\omega_0 L}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$X(\omega_0) = 0$$

$\Rightarrow \{ \text{NAPON I STRUJA U FAZI} \}$



$$f = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} [Hz] \sim \text{VALNI OTPOR}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{f} [s] \sim \text{VALNA VODJIVOST}$$

- NAPONSKA REZONANCIJA:

$$U_{L0} = U_{C0}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} U_{L0} = I_0 X_{L0} = U_i \frac{f}{R} \\ U_{C0} = I_0 X_{C0} = U_i \frac{f}{R} \\ U_{R0} = I_0 \cdot R = U_{12V0RA} \end{array} \right.$$

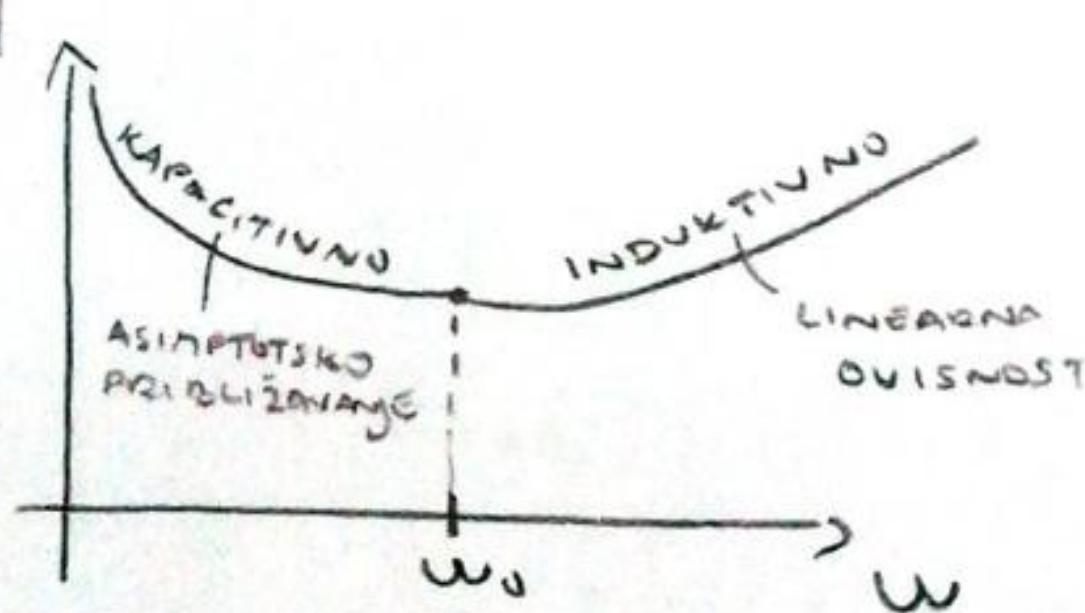
FAKTOR DOBROTE (Q) → DODNAS V NA L/C + V NA R PRI

$$Q = \frac{U_{L0}}{U_{12V0RA}} = \frac{U_{C0}}{U_{12V0RA}} = \frac{f}{R} = \frac{X_{L0}}{R} = \frac{X_{C0}}{R}$$

f REZONANCIJA
↓
 $U_R = U_i$

→ sposobnost kruga da stvori vlastite titmaje

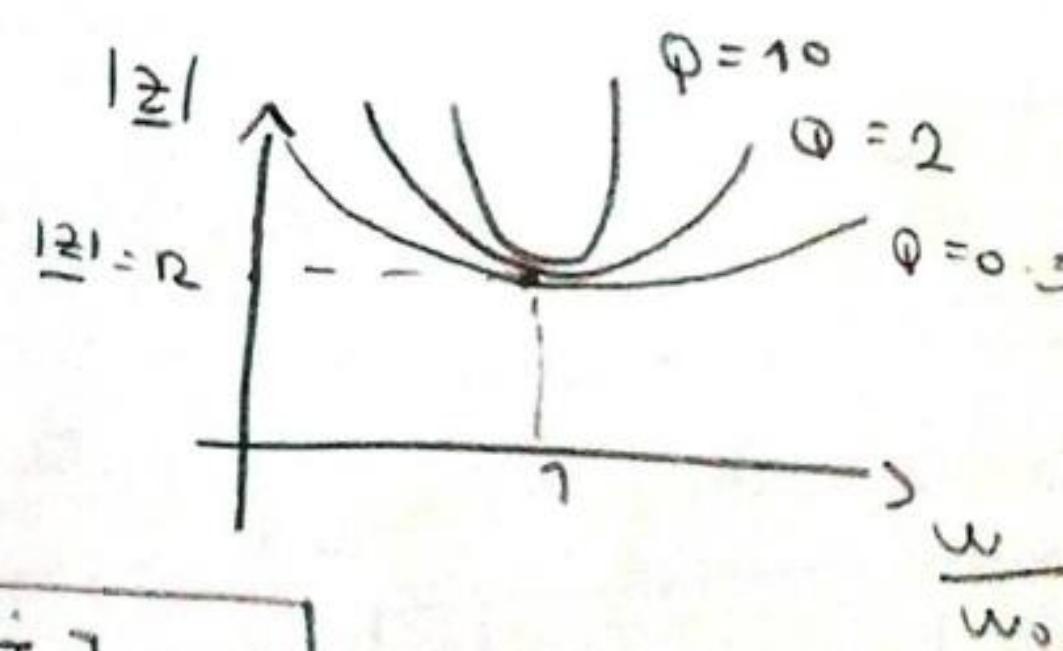
|z|



$$|z| = R + j(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})$$

- NORNIRANA f :

$$x = \frac{\omega}{\omega_0}$$



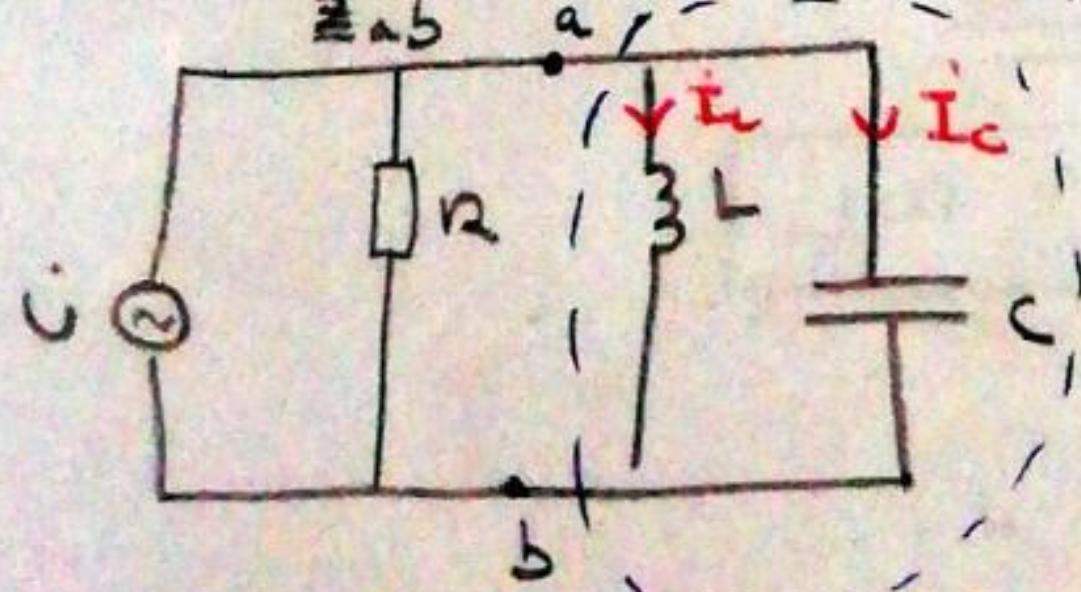
REZONANCIJA

$$\text{Im}[I] = 0$$

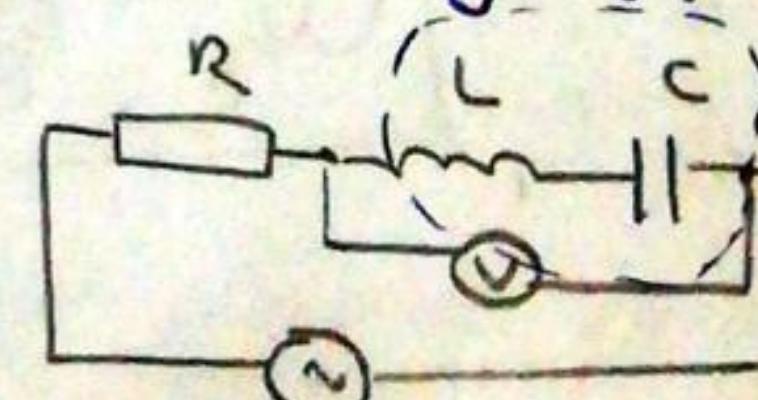
→ NAPON I STRUJA U FAZI

- I i P imaju MAX iznose!

① PARALELNA P.H.



② SERIJSKA K.S.



$$Q_{12V} = 0$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Im}[I] = 0 \\ & I_L = I_C \end{aligned}$$

$$U_L = U_C$$

POLUVLJALNIK

- FREKVENCIJSKE KARAKTERISTIKE: (RLC)

-> smanjivanjanjem OTPONA maksimumi napona U_L i U_C
 se povećavaju U_2 istovremeno približavanje rezonanciji
 (ti maksimumi mogu biti veći od napona izvora!)
 ↓
nadvišenje napona
 nestajeg s povećanjem R_{\parallel}

$$-\rightarrow \boxed{\Phi > 1} \Rightarrow \boxed{U_C, U_L > U_i}$$

-> U_C ima max na f nižoj od rezonantne

-> U_L ima max na f višoj od rezonantne

-> rezonantna f $\rightarrow \boxed{U_i = U_R}$

$$-\rightarrow I_{max} = \frac{U}{R} \Rightarrow \left[f_{res}, X_L = X_C \right]$$

-> fazni kut na donjoj granici

-> -11- granici gornej f $\rightarrow -93^\circ$ (kap.)

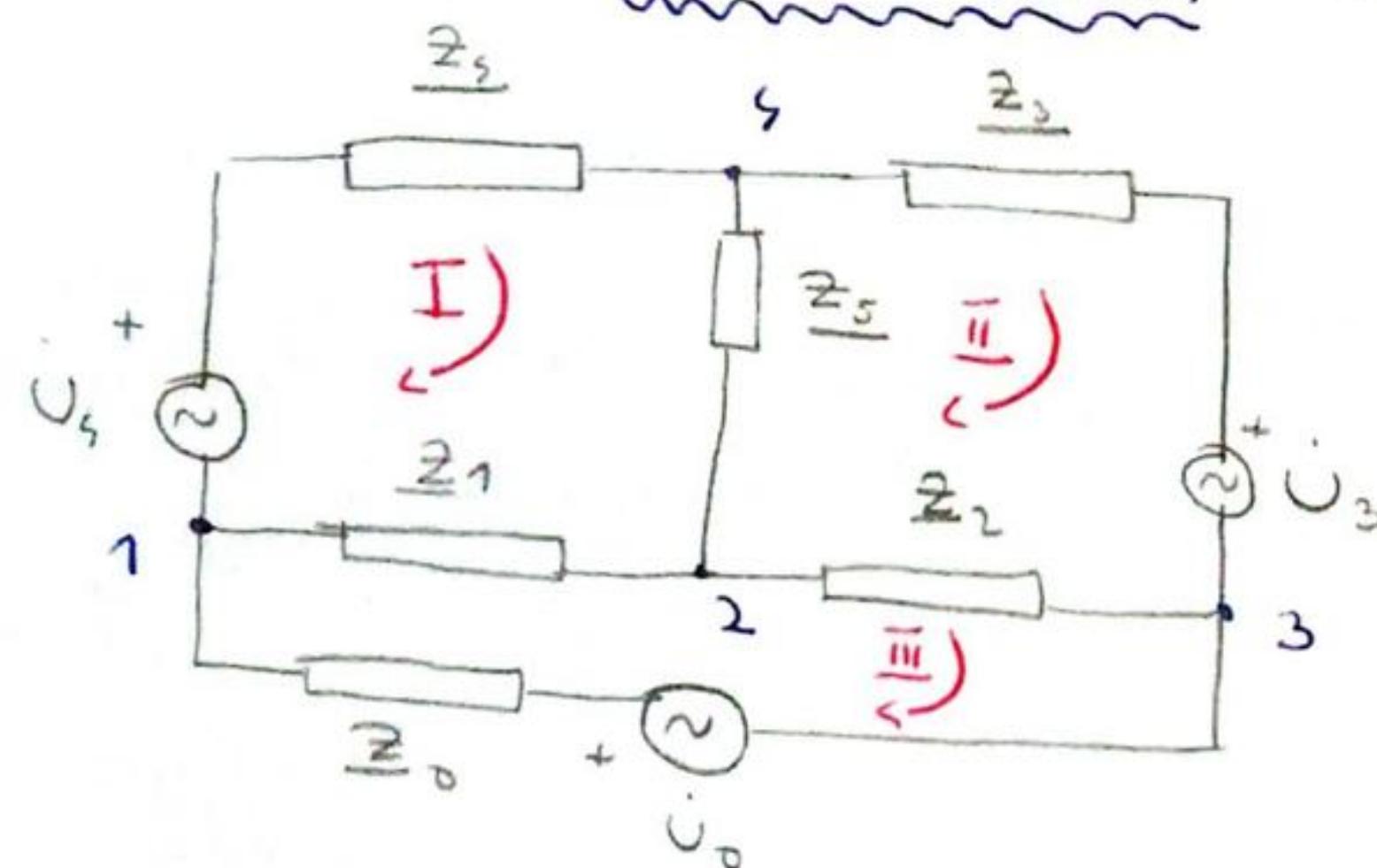
-> $\Delta w = w_{gg} - w_{dg}$ $\rightarrow -11- \rightarrow 93^\circ$ (ind.)

širina f pojasa \rightarrow postaje sve < smanjivanjem R

$$-\rightarrow f_{res.} \Rightarrow P_{max} \Rightarrow \boxed{Q_C = Q_L} \Rightarrow \boxed{Q_{RL} = 0} \Rightarrow \boxed{P = S}$$

⑧ METODE ANALIZE ELEKTRIČKIH MREŽA

① METODA KONTURNIH STRUJJA



$\Sigma \underline{z} = \text{KRUGU S}$
STRUJNIN TUVORON
 $\rightarrow \infty$

1. KONTURA:

$$\dot{U}_1 = \dot{I}_I (\underline{Z}_1 + \underline{Z}_S + \underline{Z}_5) - \dot{I}_{II} \underline{Z}_S - \dot{I}_{III} \underline{Z}_1$$

2. KONTURA:

$$-\dot{U}_3 = \dot{I}_I \underline{Z}_3 + \dot{I}_{III} (\underline{Z}_2 + \underline{Z}_3 + \underline{Z}_5) - \dot{I}_{II} \underline{Z}_2$$

3. KONTURA:

$$\dot{U}_0 = -\dot{I}_I \underline{Z}_1 - \dot{I}_{II} \underline{Z}_1 + \dot{I}_{III} (\underline{Z}_0 + \underline{Z}_1 + \underline{Z}_3)$$

- PREDZNAK NAPONA OVISNO JEL POTENCIJAL PADA ILI NASTE!
(GLEDA SE SmjER KONTURNIH STRUJE!)

② METODA NAPONA ČVOROVA

- ISTA SLIKA SAMO UZETI UZOREK ČVOR S

1. ČVOR:

$$\dot{P}_1 \left(\frac{1}{\underline{Z}_0} + \frac{1}{\underline{Z}_1} + \frac{1}{\underline{Z}_5} \right) - \dot{P}_2 \cdot \frac{1}{\underline{Z}_1} - \dot{P}_3 \cdot \frac{1}{\underline{Z}_0} = \frac{\dot{U}_0}{\underline{Z}_1} - \frac{\dot{U}_S}{\underline{Z}_5}$$

2. ČVOR:

$$- \dot{P}_1 \cdot \frac{1}{\underline{Z}_1} + \dot{P}_2 \left(\frac{1}{\underline{Z}_1} + \frac{1}{\underline{Z}_2} + \frac{1}{\underline{Z}_5} \right) - \dot{P}_3 \cdot \frac{1}{\underline{Z}_1} = 0$$

3. ČVOR:

$$- \dot{P}_1 \cdot \frac{1}{\underline{Z}_0} - \dot{P}_2 \cdot \frac{1}{\underline{Z}_5} + \dot{P}_3 \left(\frac{1}{\underline{Z}_0} + \frac{1}{\underline{Z}_3} + \frac{1}{\underline{Z}_2} \right) = - \frac{\dot{U}_0}{\underline{Z}_0} - \frac{\dot{U}_S}{\underline{Z}_5}$$

- 2A DESNU STRINU SE UZIMA STRUJA IZMEĐU GLEDANOG ČVORA

1. SUSJEDNIM ČVOROVAMA (POSTOJANJE IZMEĐU !),
LD PREDZNAK OVISNO O TOME V KOJI POL IZMEĐU

VLAZI STRUJA (VLAZI V + POL $\rightarrow +$)

- MREŽA S 2 ČVOROM ~ WILMANOV TEOREM

$$\dot{U}_{ab} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\dot{U}_i}{\underline{Z}_i} + \sum_{j=1}^m \dot{I}_j}{\sum_{k=1}^e \frac{1}{\underline{Z}_k}}$$

12) NAČELO SUPERPOZICIJE,

THEVENINOV TEORET

NORTONOV TEORET

- LINEARNOST ELEKTRIČKOGA KRUGA \rightarrow PREDUJET za primjenu

METODE SUPERPOZICIJE

SVOJSTVO
PROPORTIONALNOSTI

NAČELO
SUPERPOZICIJE

DUVRIJEDI AKO SE S
POVEĆANJEM POBODE za
P PUTA ISTO TOLIKO
POVEĆA I ODZIV
(NEPOZNATI NAPONI I
STRUJE U MREŽI),

NAČELO SUPERPOZICIJE

UGASITI NAPONSKI IZVOR ZNAČI ZANIJENITI GA S KNATKIM
SPOJEN mreži, A UGASITI STRUJNI IZVOR ZNAČI ZANIJENITI GA
S PREKIDOM.

① POTREBNO JE UGASITI SVI IZVORI U MREŽI OSIM
JEDNOG I ZATIM ODREDITI DOPRINOS TOG IZVORA
PRIMATRANOG NEPOZNATOJ VELIČINI (NAPON ILI STRUJA U
MREŽI),

② PONAVLJATI ① DOK NE ODREDIMO DOPRINOSE SVIM IZVORIMA
NEPOZNATE VELIČINI

③ RAČUNA SE IZNOS NEPOZNATE VELIČINE DOPRINOSA SVIM IZVORIMA
(SUPERPOZIRANjem) ALGEBRAJSKIM Zapisanjem
DOK SU DJELOVANI ODVOJENO

PAŽNJA NA SMJEZOVE
PARCIJALNIH NAPONA I STRUJA

ALGEBRAJSKIM Zapisanjem

THEVENINOV TEORET

- TVRDONJA: STRUJA KROZ OVO KOJU GRANU $a-b$ EL. KRUGA (nrezic), GOJE SE IZNEDU TOČAKA a i b NAUZI OTPOR R , ODREĐUJE SE TAKO DA SJE PREOSTALI OVO KRUGA RANIJENI EKVIVALENTNI NAPONSKIN IZVOROM

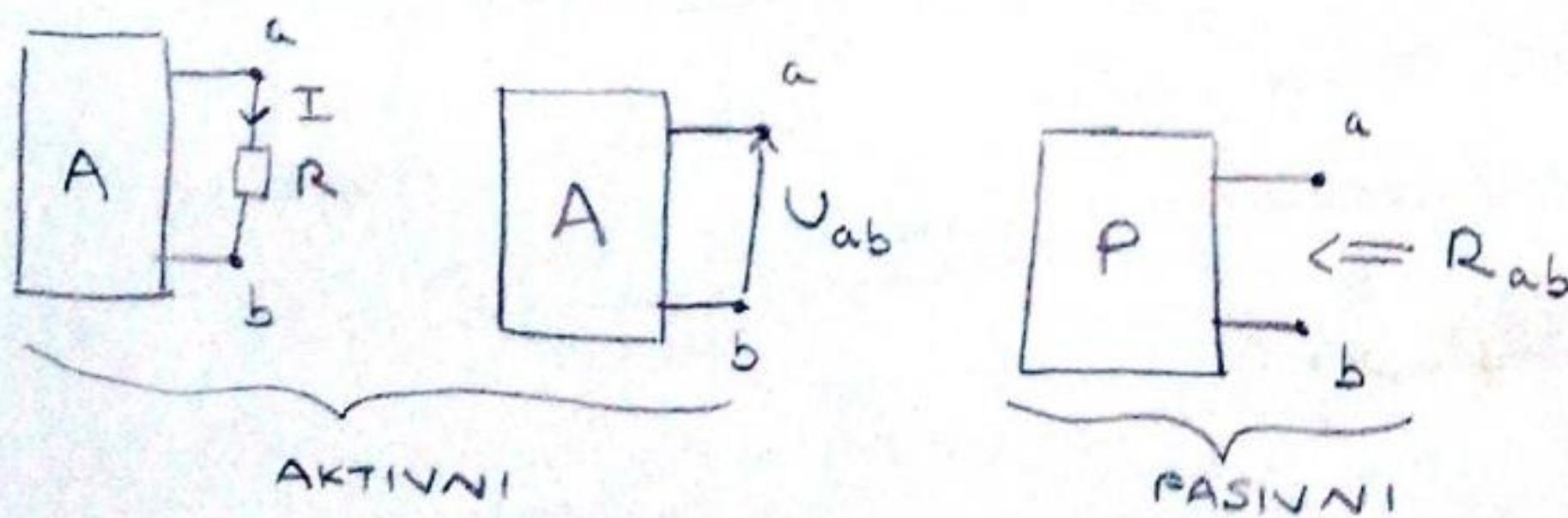
$$E_T = \text{NAPON koji VADA NA KRAJEVIMA GRANE } a-b \text{ KADA JE ONA OTVORENA}$$

$$R_T = \text{UKUPNI OTPOR PASINNOGA KRUGA PROMATRANOG S OTVORENIM KRAJEVIMA } a \text{ i } b$$

NASTAJE OD
EL. KRUGA GASENJEN
IZVORA,

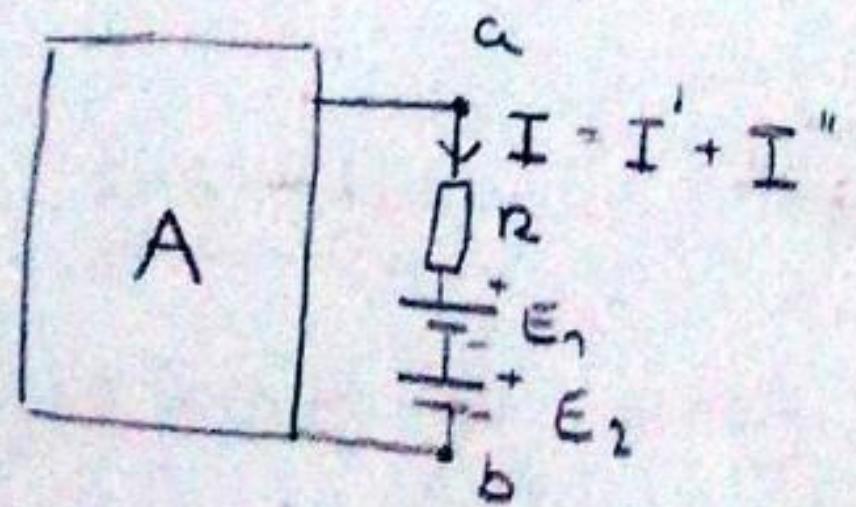
• KRAJKO SPojino izvor

DOKAZ:



• UZETIMO 2 NAPONSKE IZVORE E_1 i E_2 , $E_1 = E_2 = U_{ab}$,

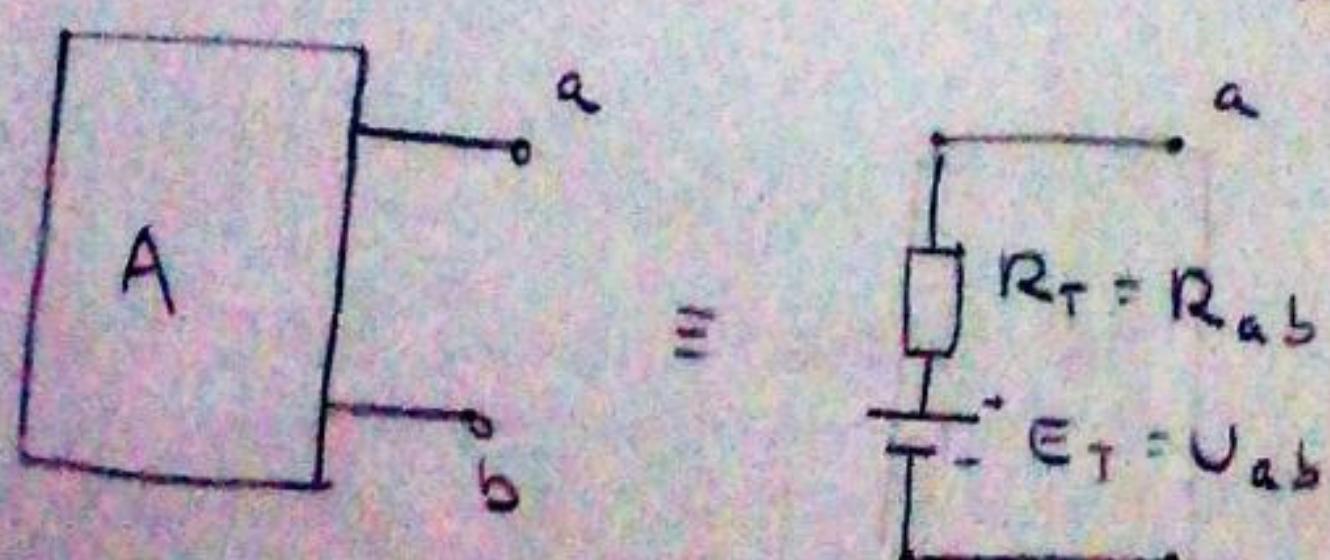
i SPojimo ih u GRANU $a-b$



• ZATIM PRIMJENIMO NAČELO SUPERPOZICIJE NA NAČIN DA UGASIMO E_2 i OSTANIMO E_1 i SVE IZVORE U A, TADA KROZ R TEĆE STRUJA I' KOJA JE, JER JE $E_1 = U_{ab}$, JEDNAKA 0,

• DRUGOM KORAKU SUPERPOZICIJE, UGASIMO SVE IZVORE U A i E_1 . SADA KROZ GRANU TEĆE STRUJA I'' .

$$I = I' + I'' = 0 + I'' = \frac{E_2}{R + R_{ab}}$$



NORTONOV TEOREM

- TVRDNJA: STRUJA KROZ BILJEKOJU GRANU $a-b$ EL. KRUGA
(MREŽE), GDE SE IZNEDU TOČAKA $a+b$ NALAZI
OTPOR R , ODREDOVJE SE TAKO DA SE PREOSTALI DIO
KRUGA ZANJENI EKVIJALENTNI STRUJNI KRUGOM
- $I_N =$ STRUJA KROZ GRANU $a-b$ KADA SE
ONA KNATKO SPRIJI
- $R_N = R_T$ (KAO I U THEVENINOVU T_n),
- DOKAŽ: SLIJEĐI IZNADNO IZN THEVENINOVU TEOREMU PREDVODOM
REALNOG NAPONSKOG U REALNI STRUJNI IZNOD
- U ISTOSJERNIN KRUGOVIMA, THEVENINOV I NORTONOV TEOREM
SU EKVIJALENTNI, DOBK U KRUGOVIMA IZNJENIĆNE STRUJE TO
NE VRIJEDI. UVJETIC NUŽNO!

13. TROFAZNI SUSTAVI

- PREONOSTI :

• PRIJENOS ISTE SNAGE S MANJIM BROJEM VODIČA

PRIJENOS SNAGE U VREMENU \Rightarrow KONST. ($p(t) = \text{konst.}$)

- SIMETRIČNI :

JEDNAKI

IZNOSI SVIH VELIČINA (NAPONI, IMPEDANCJE, STRUJE)

JEDNAKI

FAZNI PONACI IZNEDU VELIČINA (NAPON, STRUJA)

- TROFAZNI SUSTAV NAPONA :

LD 3 NEZAVISNA NAPONSICA 12VONA GENERIRAJU 3 NAPONA ISTE FREKVENCIJE MEDUSOBNO POMAKNUTA 2A 120° ($1/3$ PERIODA)

- NAPONI 12VONA :

$$U_1(t) = \sqrt{2} U_f \sin(\omega t)$$

$$U_2(t) = \sqrt{2} U_f \sin(\omega t - \frac{2\pi}{3})$$

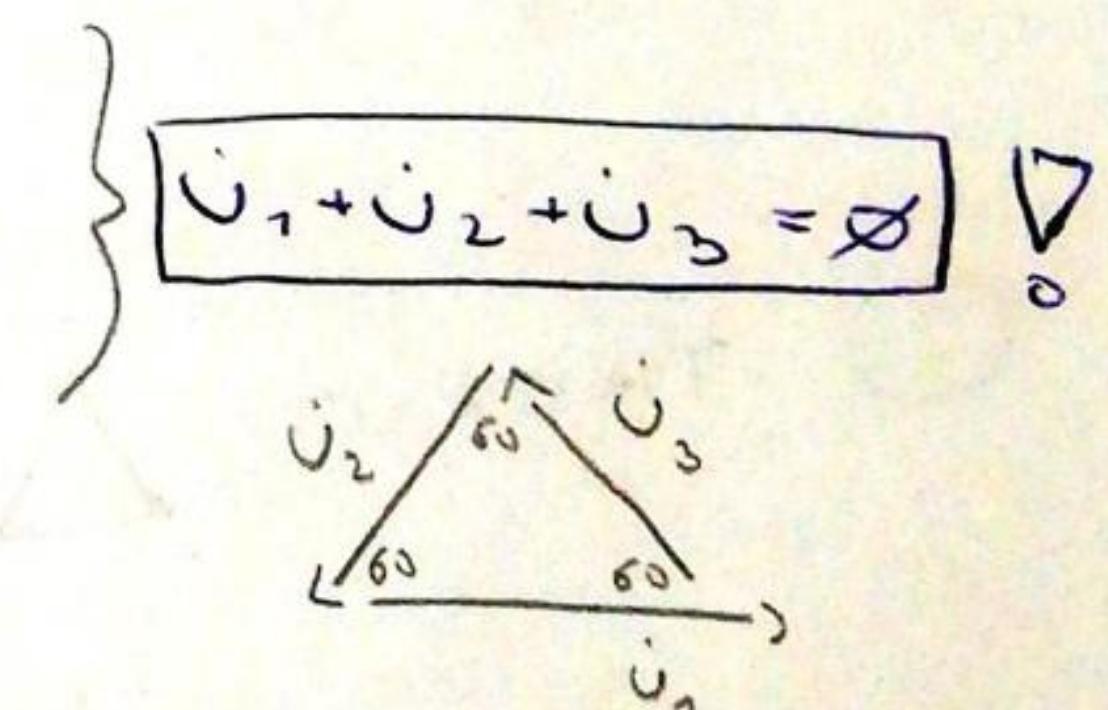
$$U_3(t) = \sqrt{2} U_f \sin(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{3})$$

U_f - FAZNI NAPON

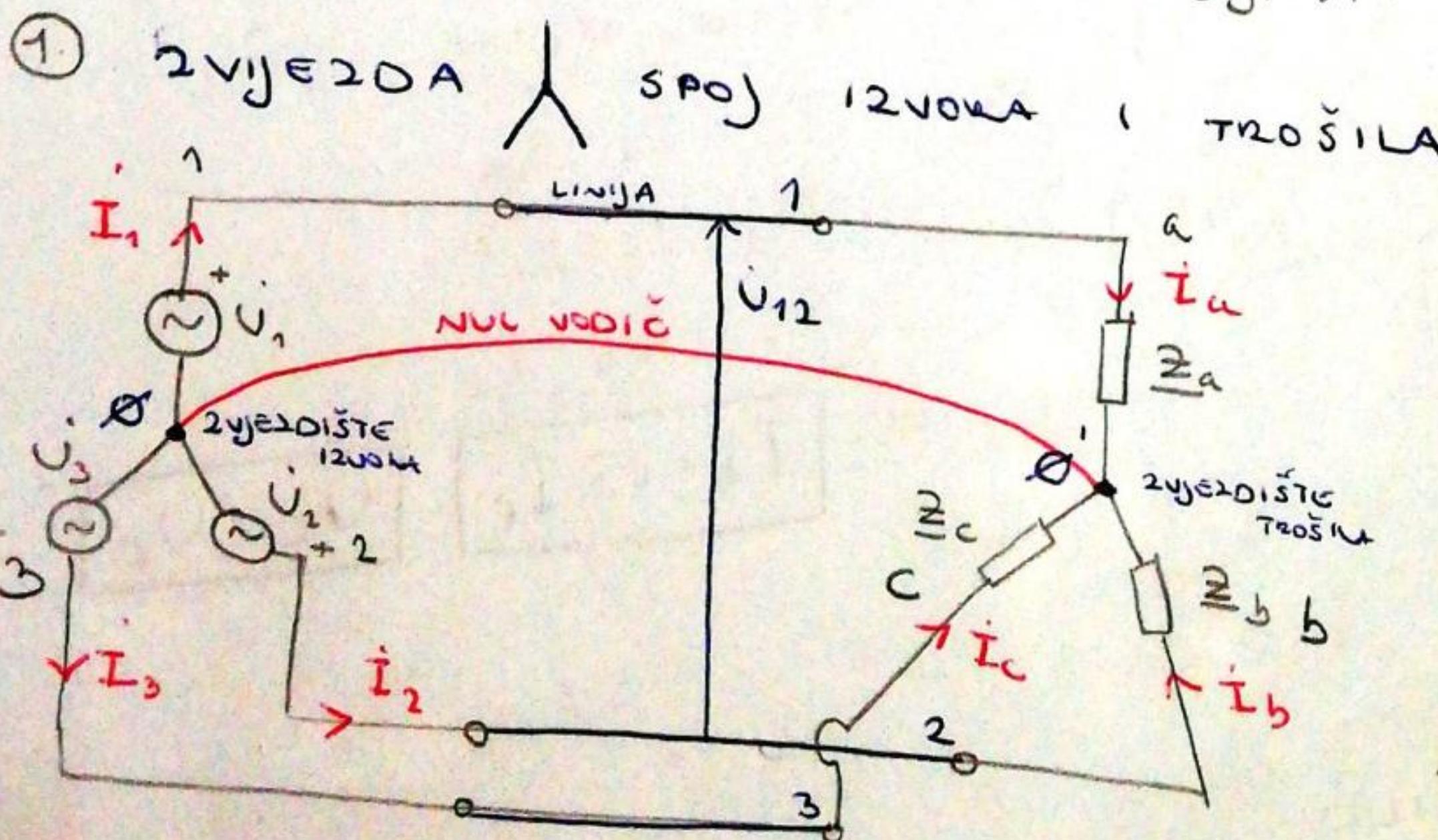
$$\dot{U}_1 = U_f \angle 0^\circ$$

$$\dot{U}_2 = U_f \angle -120^\circ$$

$$\dot{U}_3 = U_f \angle -240^\circ$$



- NAČINI SPAJANJA U TROFAZnim VREŠAJIMA:



$$I_1 = I_a; I_2 = I_b; I_3 = I_c$$

$$U_1 = U_a; U_2 = U_b; U_3 = U_c$$

$$U_{12} = U_a - U_b$$

$$U_{23} = U_b - U_c$$

$$U_{31} = U_c - U_a$$

$$\Rightarrow U_e = \sqrt{3} U_f$$

$$I_e = I_f$$

- 2BROJ LINIJSKIH NAPONA JE ∞

A) SIMETRIČNO TROSILO

$$\underline{Z}_a = \underline{Z}_b = \underline{Z}_c = \underline{Z} = |Z| \angle \varphi$$

AKO I POSTOJI NULVOD → NEMA NETEĆE STRUJE

$$I_a = \frac{U_a}{Z_a} = \frac{U_f \angle 0^\circ}{|Z| \angle \varphi} = \frac{U_f}{|Z|} \angle -\varphi$$

$$I_b = \frac{U_f}{|Z|} \angle -120^\circ - \varphi$$

$$I_c = \frac{U_f}{|Z|} \angle -240^\circ - \varphi$$

$$U_{e\alpha} = 0$$

B) NESIMETRIČNO TROŠILO

$$\boxed{Z_a \neq Z_b \neq Z_c}$$

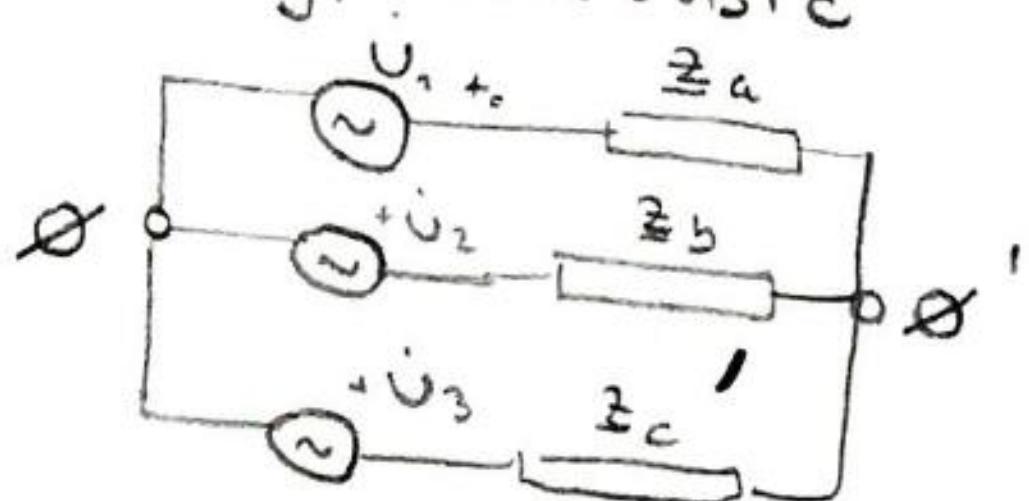
- ① POSTOJI NUL VODIČ I NJINE TEČE STUJU: $I_n = I_a + I_b + I_c \neq 0$
 (\angle iznosa nesimetrije rujedine fazove stuje)

$$I_a = I_1 = \frac{U_1}{Z_a} = \frac{U_f \angle 0^\circ}{|Z_a| \angle \varphi_a} = \frac{U_f}{|Z_a|} \angle -\varphi_a$$

$$I_b = I_2 = \frac{U_2}{|Z_b|} \angle -\varphi_b - 120^\circ$$

$$I_c = I_3 = \frac{U_3}{|Z_c|} \angle -\varphi_c - 240^\circ$$

- ② NEPOSTOJI NUL VODIČ



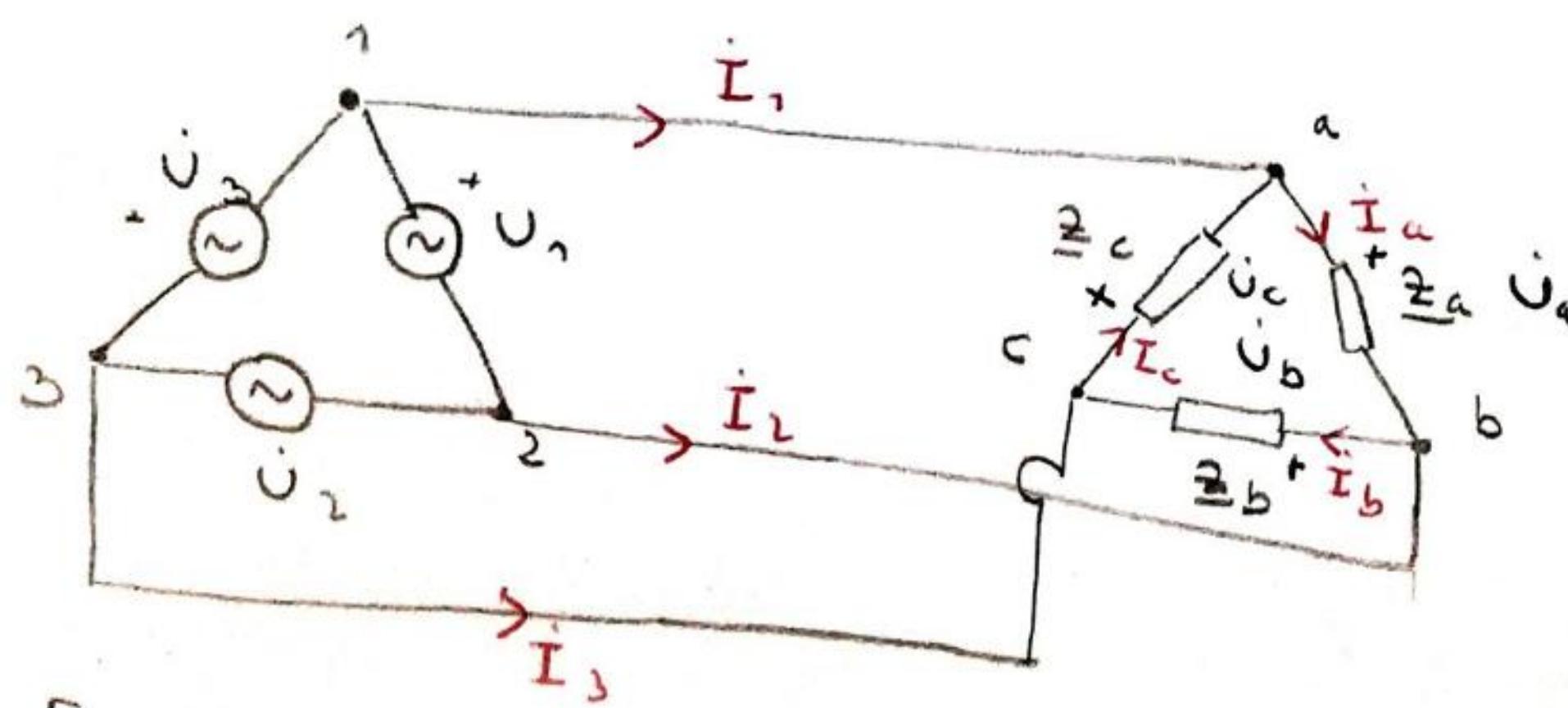
$$\text{NILLMANOV TEOREM} \\ U_{\infty\infty'} = \frac{\frac{U_1}{Z_a} + \frac{U_2}{Z_b} + \frac{U_3}{Z_c}}{\frac{1}{Z_a} + \frac{1}{Z_b} + \frac{1}{Z_c}} \neq 0 \quad //$$

$$U_{\infty\infty'} = U_1 - I_a Z_a \rightarrow I_a = \frac{U_1 - U_{\infty\infty'}}{Z_a}, \text{ ANALOGNO IZRAZIMA } I_b, I_c$$

- ② TROKUT



SPoj IZVODA I TROŠILA



$$U_1 = U_a, U_2 = U_b, U_3 = U_c$$

$$I_1 = I_a - I_c$$

$$I_2 = I_b - I_a$$

$$I_3 = I_c - I_b$$

$$\Rightarrow I_e = \sqrt{3} I_f$$

$$U_e = U_f$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -20^{\circ} \text{ faz} \text{ FAZNIH STUJU JE } \infty \\ -20^{\circ} \text{ faz} \text{ LINIJSKIH STUJU JE } \infty \end{bmatrix}$$

A) SIMETRIČNO TROŠILO

- JEDNAKO KAO I KOD DVEJESODA SPojA

B) NESIMETRIČNO TROŠILO

- 2 faz je FAZNIH STUJU JE različito od ∞

$$I_a + I_b + I_c \neq \infty$$

SNAGA SINE TRIČNOG TROFAZNOG TROŠILA

- UKUPNA SNAGA: $P_{UK} = \sum_{i=1}^3 P_i = \sum_{i=1}^3 U_i I_i \cos \varphi_i$

$$Q_{UK} = \sum_{i=1}^3 Q_i = \sum_{i=1}^3 U_i I_i \sin \varphi_i$$

- SIMETRIČNO: $P_a = P_b = P_c = P; Q_a = Q_b = Q_c = Q$

$$P_{UK} = 3P = 3U_f I_f \cos \varphi$$

$$Q_{UK} = 3Q = 3U_f I_f \sin \varphi$$

- preko LINIJSKIH VR.

① λ $U_e = \sqrt{3} U_f, I_e = I_f$

$$P_{UK} = \sqrt{3} U_e I_e \cos \varphi$$

$$Q_{UK} = \sqrt{3} U_e I_e \sin \varphi$$

② Δ $U_e = U_f, I_e = \sqrt{3} I_f$

$$P_{UK} = \sqrt{3} U_e I_e \cos \varphi$$

$$Q_{UK} = \sqrt{3} U_e I_e \sin \varphi$$

\Leftarrow

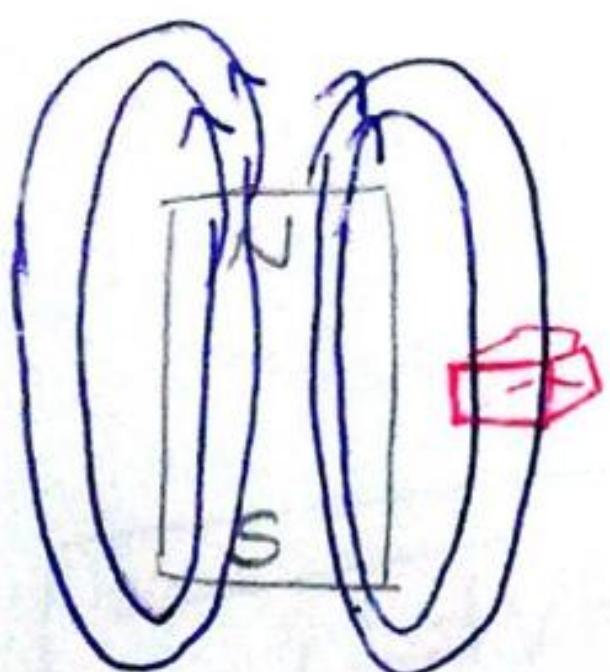
- TRENUVNA SNAGA: $P_{UK}(t) = 3 U_f I_f \cos \varphi$

NE TIJENJA SE U VREMENU

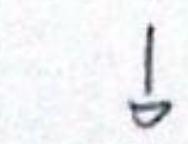
TRANSFORMATORI

DO SLUŽE ZA POVEĆAVANJE / SNIŽAVANJE NAPONSKOG NIVOA SNAGE

- NA STUPONE SE NANATAJU ŽICE (vodici) VISOKO / NISKOG NAPONSKOG NIVOA
- DIO TOKA LATVANA FEROMAGNETSILA JEZGRE, DOK RASIONI TOKOVI STVARIJU GUBITKE MAG. POLJE I ZAGUŠAVANJA
- ŠTO SU manji GUBITCI → BOJI UČINAK TRANSFORMACIJE

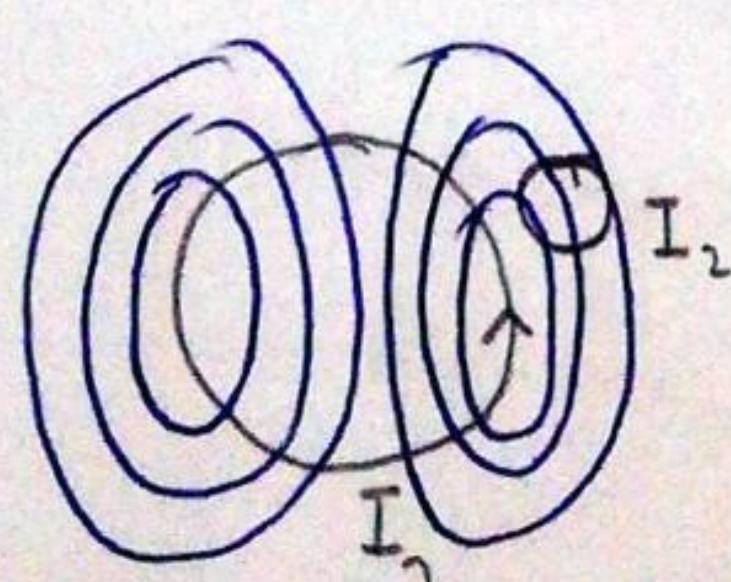


PERMANENTNI MAGNET



NJE MAGNETE ISOLIRATI SJEVERNI MAG. POL
OD JUŽNOG (NE POSTOJI MONOPOL) → KOD EL. POLJA (IZDOL, PONOR)

- SILNICE MAG. POLJA SU ZATVORENE KRUUVJE



STRUJA KROZ NEKU PETLU STVARA TOK

- $$\left. \begin{array}{l} \Phi_{11} - \text{UKUPNI TOK KOJI PROIZVODI PETLU 1} \\ \Phi_{21} - \text{DIO TOKA PETLU 1 KOJI PROIZVODI KROZ PETLU 2 (TOK ZAVIJENICU 1 UVAĆAN ZAVIJENICU 2)} \\ \Phi_{22} - \text{UKUPNI TOK PETLU 2} \\ \Phi_{12} - \text{TOK PETLU 2 KROZ PETLU 1} \end{array} \right\}$$

- JEDNA PETLU.

$$\boxed{\Phi = LI} \quad [Wb]$$

- SUSTAV DVIJE PETLJE.

$$\boxed{\Phi_{21} = M \cdot I_1}$$

INDUKTIVITET (mag. srednje vrijednost)
POVEĆAVANJE MZNAKA → M ↓

POLJOPRIVREDNA MATEMATIKA

- AKO IMAMO JEDNU OD MAGNETSKIH DODA PROUDNOG LATVARA MATERIJALA (FEROMAGNETIK) \rightarrow GUMINA SE TOKA KROZ JEDNU
- RASPNI TOK \rightarrow ZATVARA SE OVO SAMOG ZAVOJA, NE ULANJAVA DRUGI ZAVOJ

- ZAVOJNICA:

$$\textcircled{1} \rightarrow N_1 \text{ ZAVOJA}$$

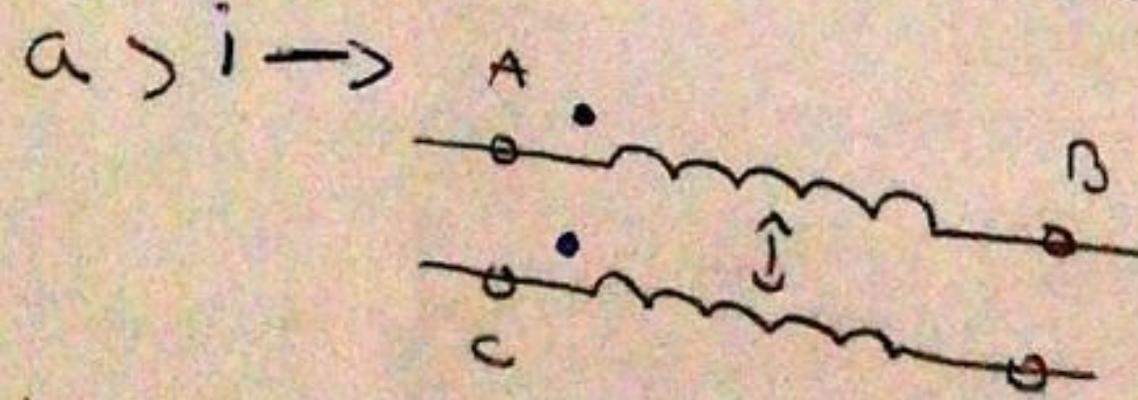
$$\textcircled{2} \rightarrow N_2 \text{ ZAVOJA}$$

$$M = \frac{N_2 \Phi_{21}}{I_1} = \frac{N_1 \Phi_{12}}{I_2}$$

- KAD NEMA nasipanja toka ($b=1$): $M = \sqrt{b_2 L_1}$

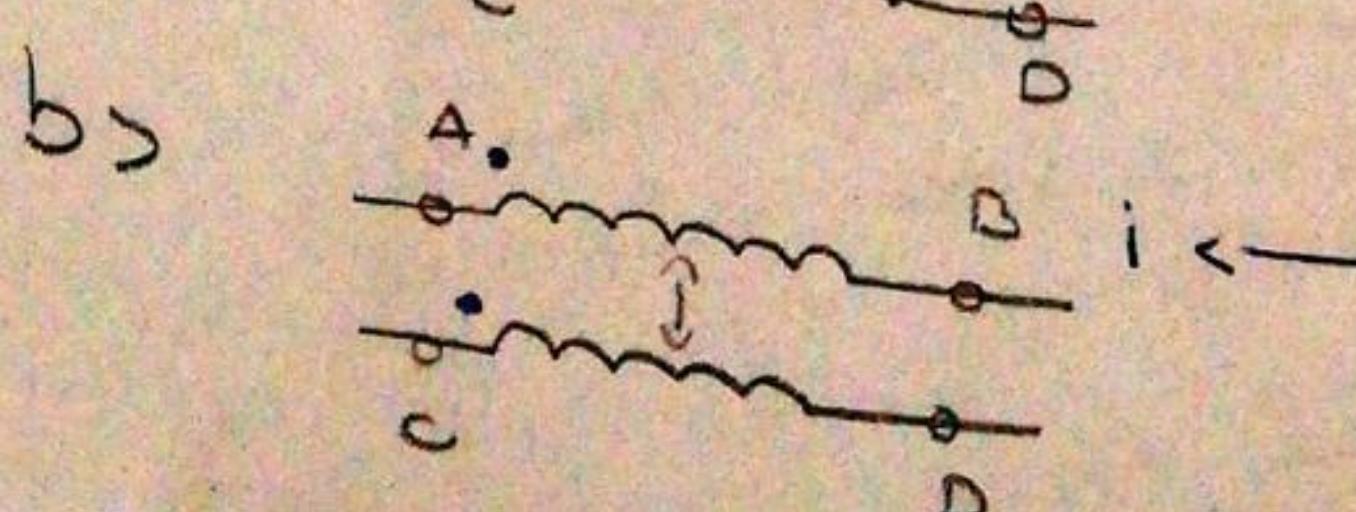
$$\left[\begin{array}{l} b \in [0, 1] \\ M = b \sqrt{L_1 L_2} \end{array} \right]$$

- REFERENTNI PREDZNAČI:



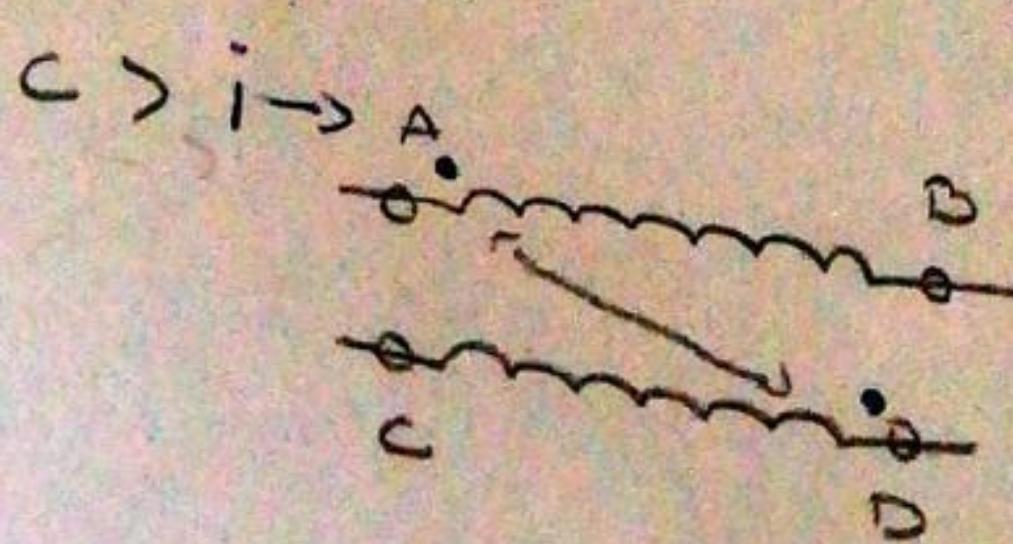
$$U_{AB} = L \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$U_{CD} = M \frac{di}{dt}$$



$$U_{AB} = -L \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$U_{CD} = -M \frac{di}{dt}$$



$$U_{AB} = L \frac{di}{dt}$$

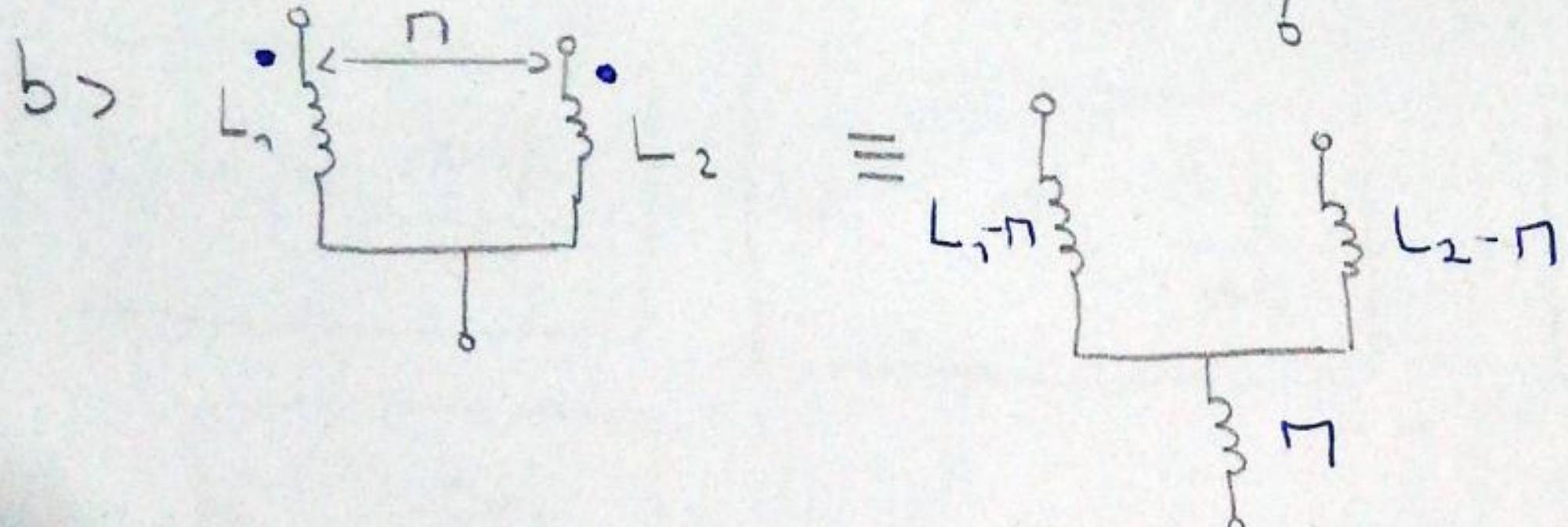
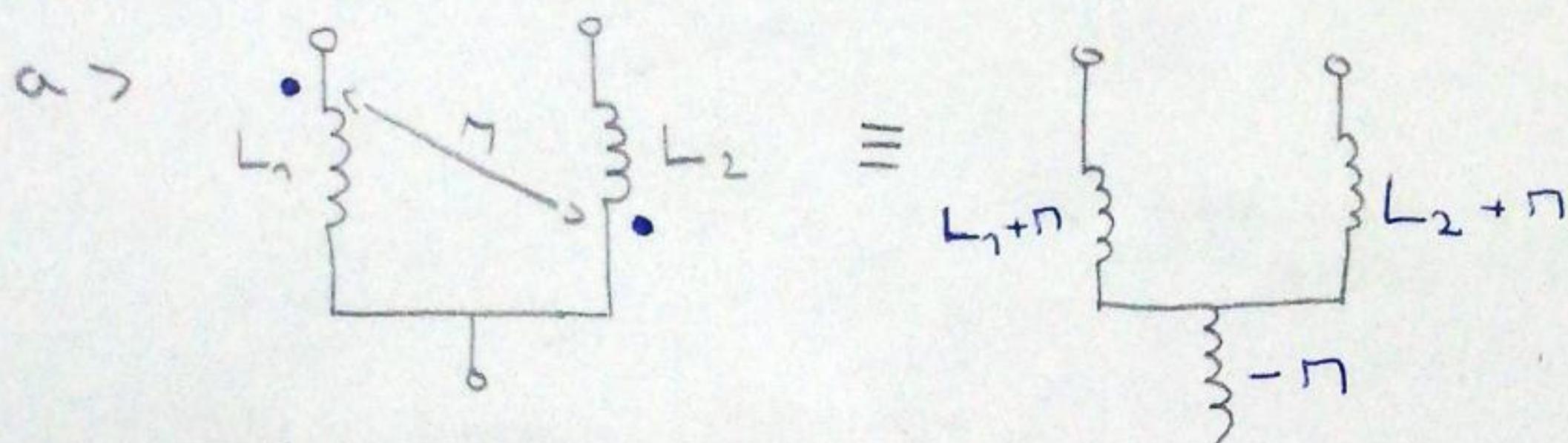
$$U_{CD} = -M \frac{di}{dt}$$

- FAZORSKI ZAPIS:

$$U_{AB} = L \frac{di}{dt} \rightarrow U_{AB} = jwL I$$

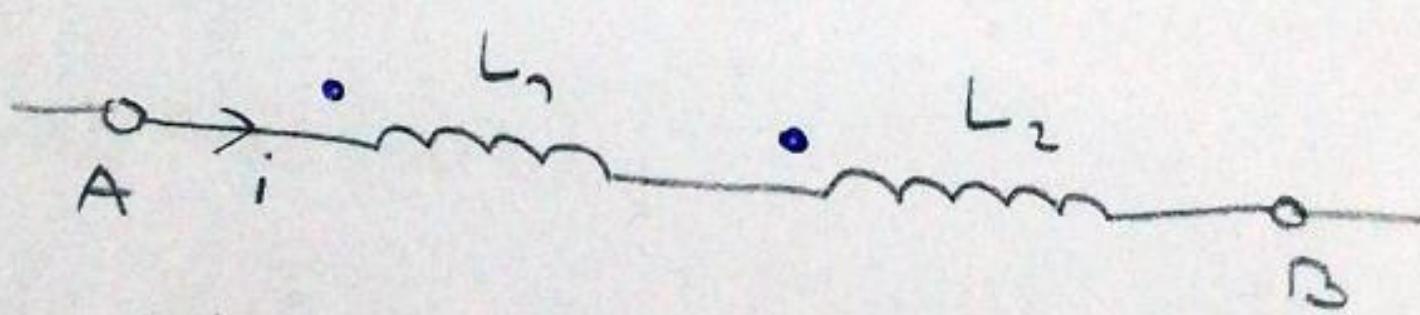
$$U_{CD} = M \frac{di}{dt} \rightarrow U_{CD} = jwM I$$

TRANSFORMACIJA KRUGA S NEGUINDUKTIVITETON:



MEDGUINDUKTIVITET U 1. GRANI:

a) SUGLASNO



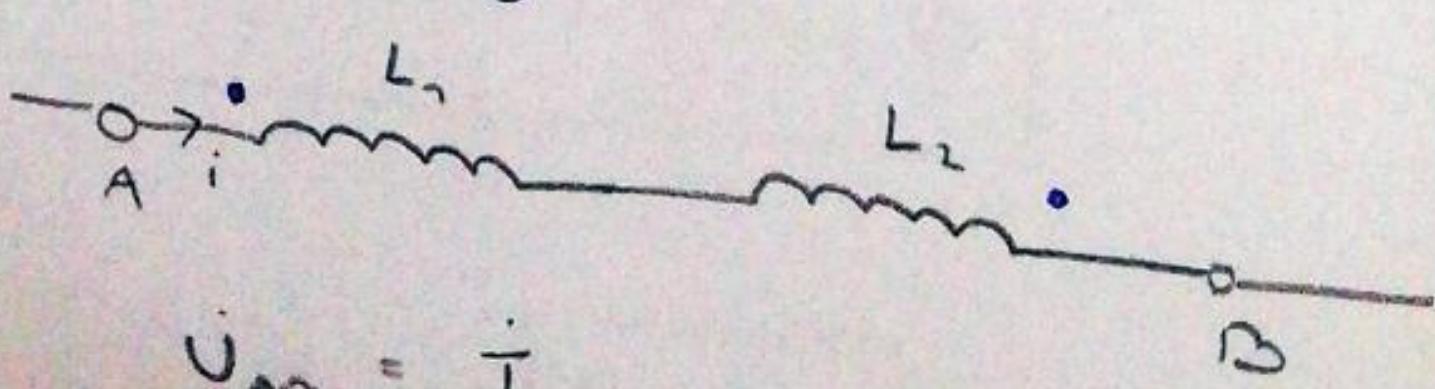
$$U_{AB} = I_2 j \omega L_1 + I_2 j \omega n + I_2 j \omega L_2 + I_2 j \omega n$$

DOPRINOS
L₂ NA
NJESTU L₁

$$L_{ekv} = L_1 + L_2 + 2n$$

DOPRINOS
L₁ NA
NJESTU L₂

b) NESUGLASNO



$$U_{AB} = I_2 j \omega L_1 - I_2 j \omega n + I_2 j \omega L_2 - I_2 j \omega n$$

$$L_{ekv} = L_1 + L_2 - 2n$$

IDEALNI TRANSFORMATOR

- NE PUTOJE GUBITCI
- NEMA KASIANOG TOICA \rightarrow SVE MAG. SILNICE SE LATVAMU KAO JEZGRU I KAO OBICNA SVITICA
 N_1 - BROJ ZAVOJA PRIMARNA
 N_2 - BROJ ZAVOJA SEKUNDARNA

$$(k=1)$$

$$U_1 = N_1 \frac{d\Phi}{dt}$$

$$U_2 = N_2 \frac{d\Phi}{dt}$$

$$\frac{U_1}{U_2} = \frac{N_1}{N_2}$$

$$h = \frac{N_1}{N_2}$$

PRIJENOSNI OBJEK
TRANSFORMATORA

$$\Phi = -\Phi_m \cos(\omega t)$$

$$U_1 = N_1 \frac{d\Phi}{dt} = N_1 \omega \Phi \sin(\omega t)$$

$$U_{1m} = \omega N_1 \Phi$$

$$U_{ref} = \frac{\omega N_1 \Phi}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2\pi f N_1 \Phi}{\sqrt{2}} = 4.44 f N_1 \Phi$$

$$U_{ref} = 4.44 f N_1 \Phi$$

- NEMA GUBITAKA:

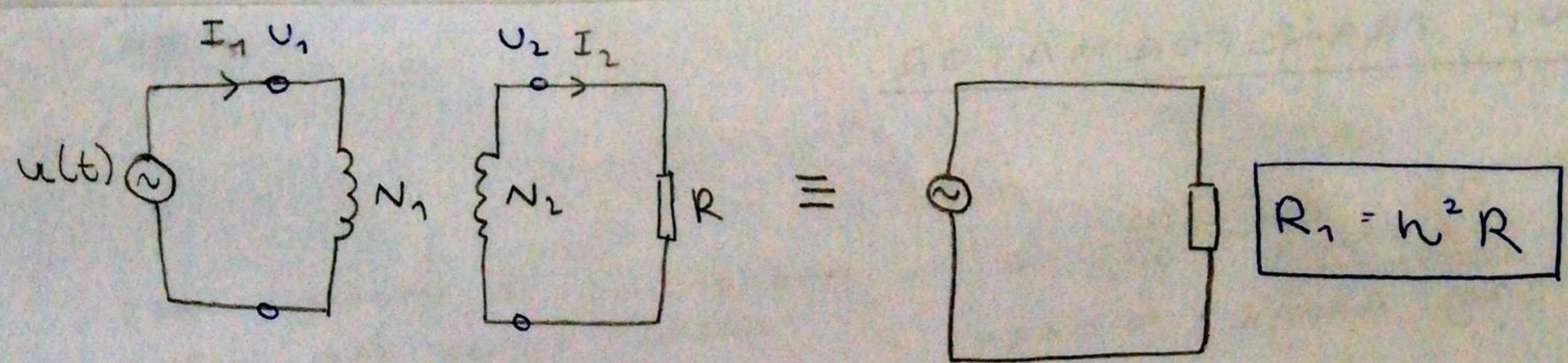
$$P_1 = P_2$$

$$U_1 I_1 = U_2 I_2$$

$$P_2 = U_2 I_2 = \frac{N_2}{N_1} U_1 I_2 = U_1 I_1$$

$$I_1 = \frac{N_2}{N_1} I_2$$

$$\frac{I_1}{I_2} = \frac{N_2}{N_1}$$



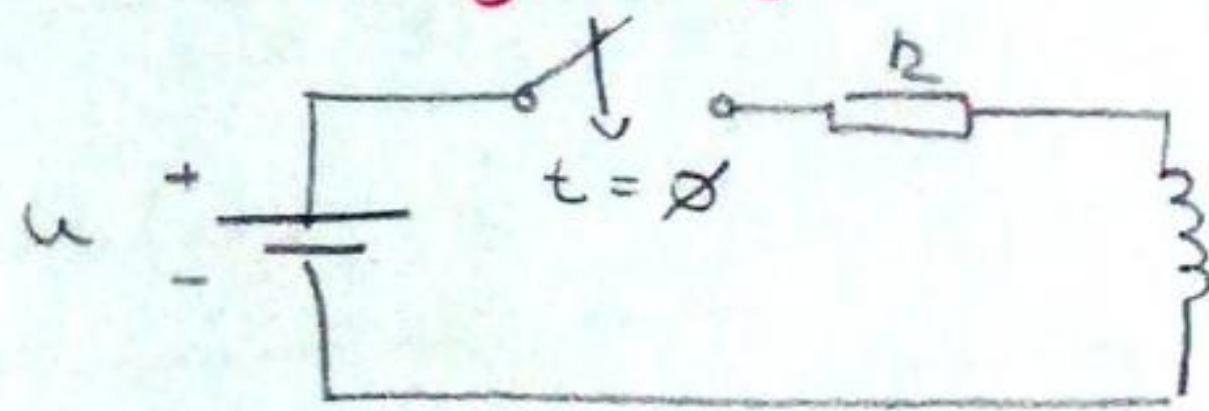
\rightarrow POUPOEŃNO: $Z_1 = n^2 Z$

\Rightarrow REDUKCJA NA
PRIMARZ

15. PRIJELAZNE POJAVE

- KONSTANTE τ SE UDRŽUJU 12 POČETNIH VJEĆTA
- ① LR SPOJ PRIKUĆEN NA ISTOSNIJERNI IZVOR

A) UKLJUČENJE IZVORA



- PRIJE UKLJUČENJA:

NAKON $t = \infty$:

$$i = \infty$$

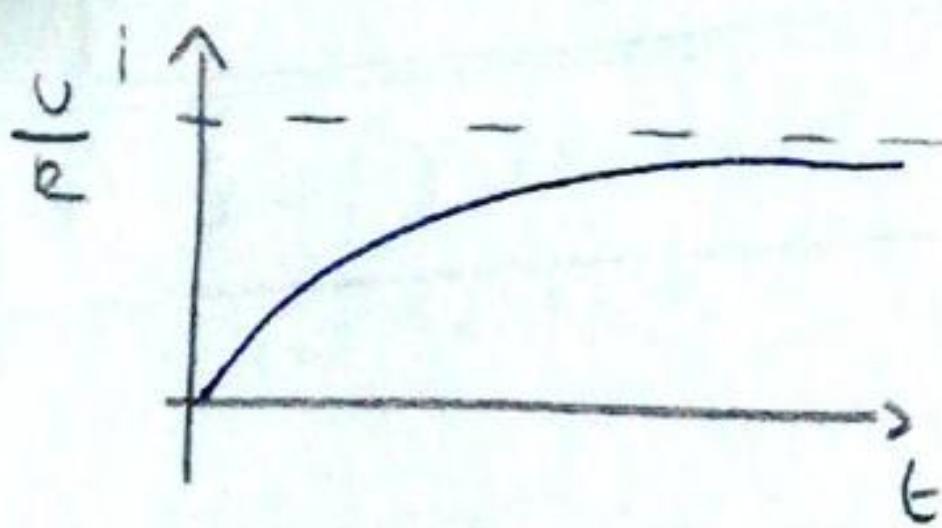
$$u = R \cdot i(t) + L \frac{di(t)}{dt}$$

$$- [t = \infty] \rightarrow [I = \frac{U}{R}] \text{ ISTOSNIJERNA STRUJKA}$$

τ - VREMENSKA KONSTANTA

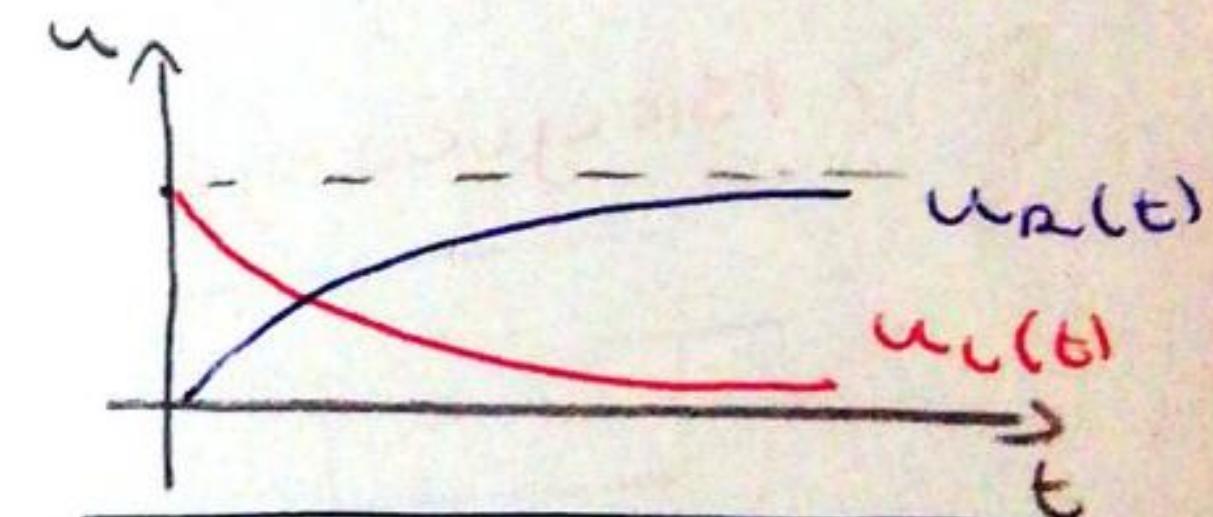
$$\tau = \frac{L}{R} [\text{s}]$$

$$i(t) = \frac{U}{R} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \right)$$



ASIMPTOTSKO PRIBLIŽAVAJE ($t \gg \tau$) $\approx i(t) = \frac{U}{R}$,

- $t = 5\tau \approx$ DOVOLJNO ZA STAC. STANJE



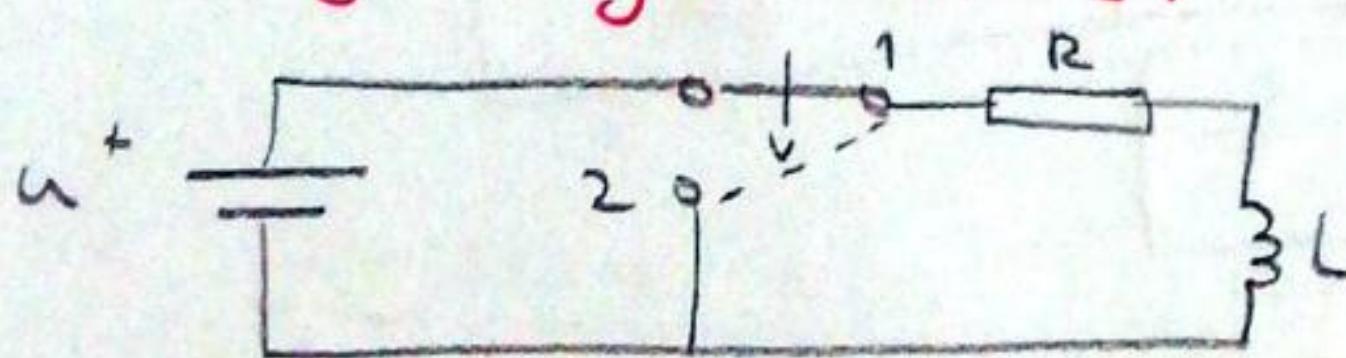
$$u_R(t) = i(t) \cdot R = u \left(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \right)$$

$$u_L(t) = u - u_R(t) = u e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

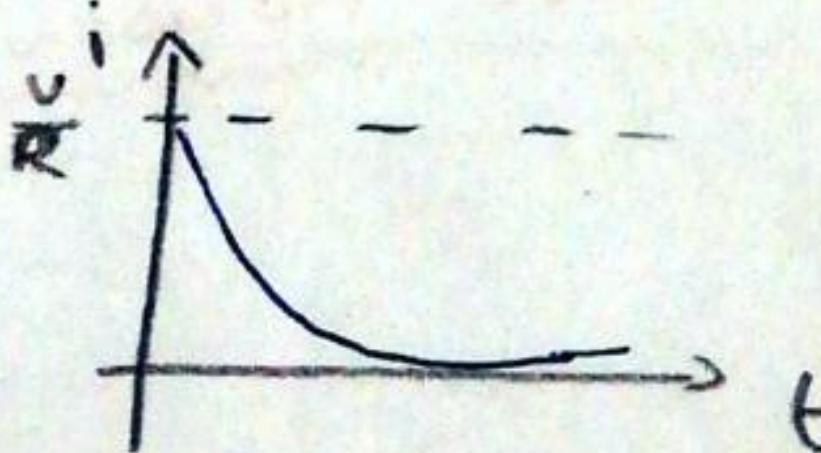
DO ZA KRUGOVU S JEDNINOM SPREMINJAKOM ENOBILJS

NEMA NAGLOG SKOGA STRUJEG U ZAVojnicu (inace $U = \infty$ na L)

B) ISKLUČENJE IZVORA



$$i(t) = \frac{U}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

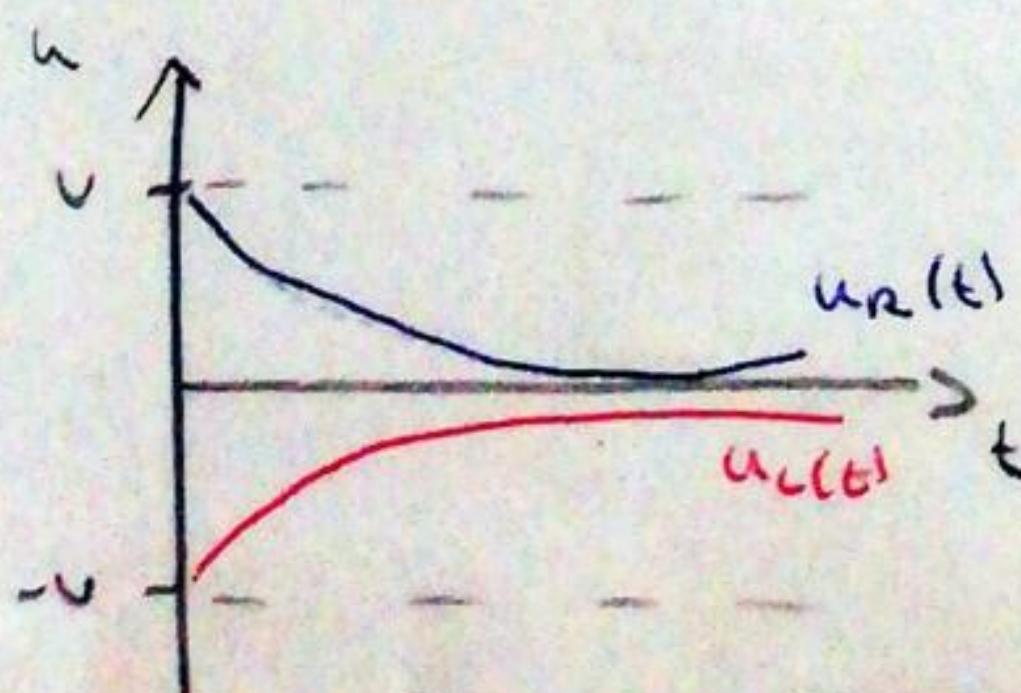


- PRIJE ISKLUČENJA:

NAKON $t = \infty$:

$$i = \frac{U}{R}$$

$$0 = R \cdot i(t) + L \frac{di(t)}{dt}$$

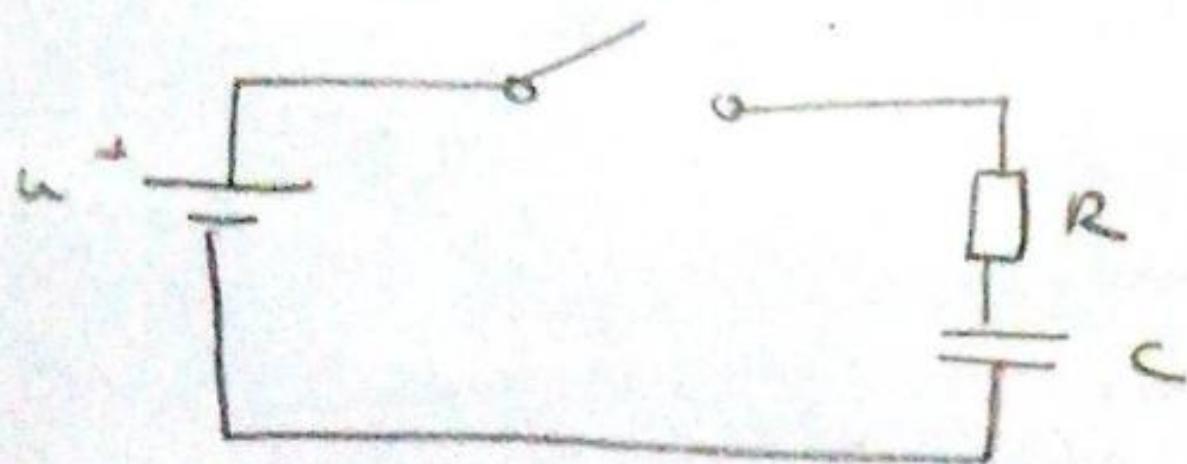


$$u_R(t) = R \cdot i(t) = U e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

$$u_L(t) = 0 - u_R(t) = -U e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

② RC KRUG NA ISKJUČENJE NAPONU IZVORA

A) VIKYUČENJE IZVORA



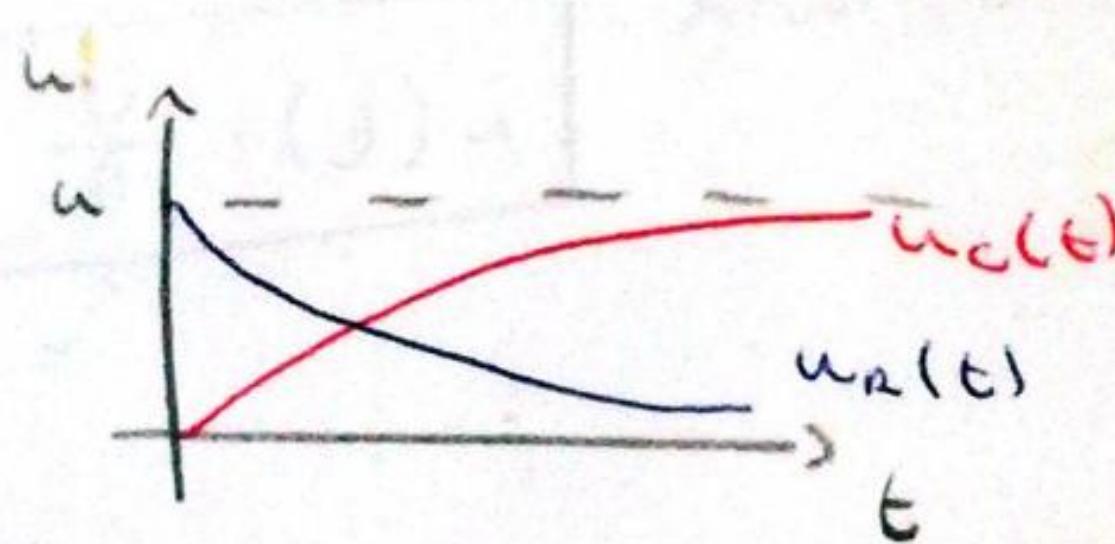
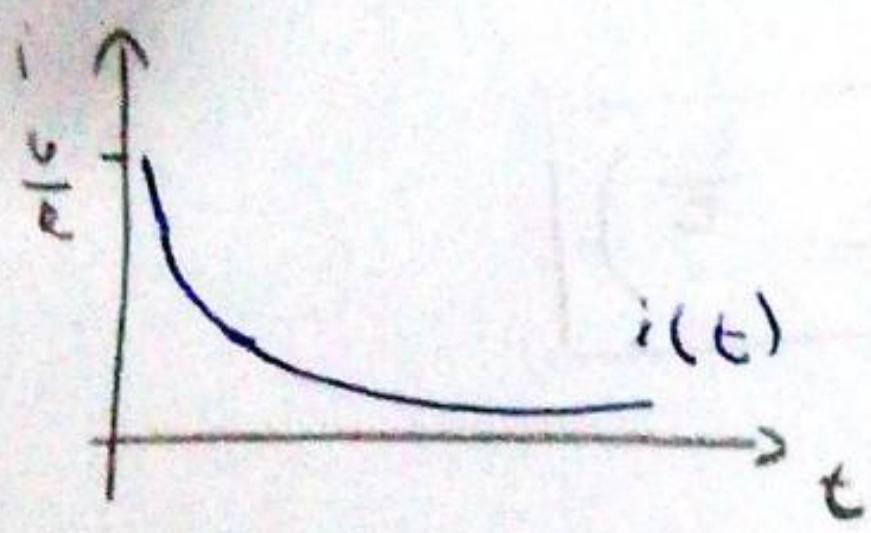
- PRIJE UKUPANJA :
- POSLJE -IR-

$$i = 0$$

$$u = i(t) \cdot R + \frac{1}{C} \int i(t) dt$$

$$\tau = RC$$

$$i(t) = \frac{u}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

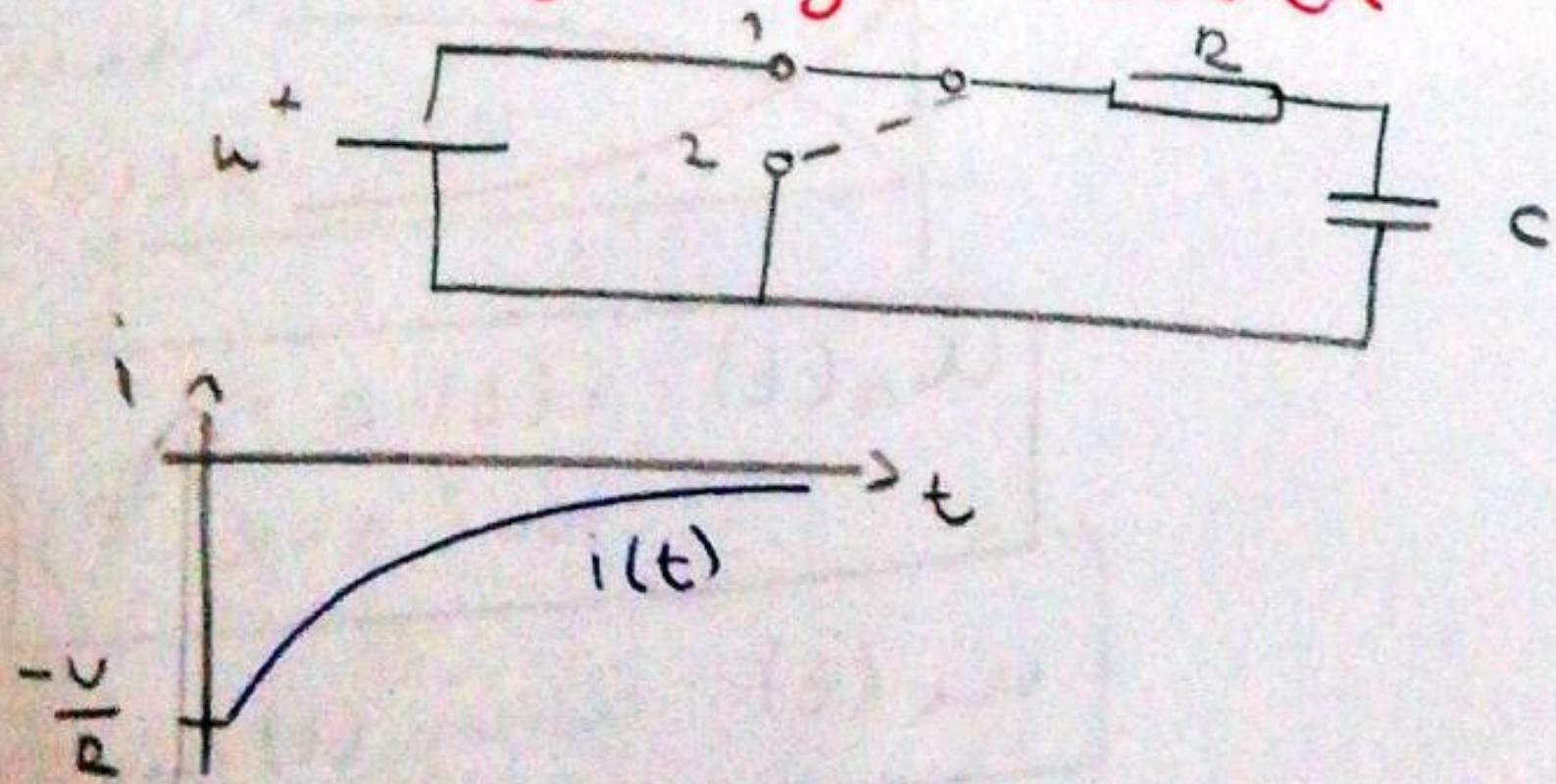


$$u = u_c(t) + u_r(t)$$

$$u_r(t) = u e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

$$u_c(t) = u(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}})$$

B) ISKJUČENJE IZVORA

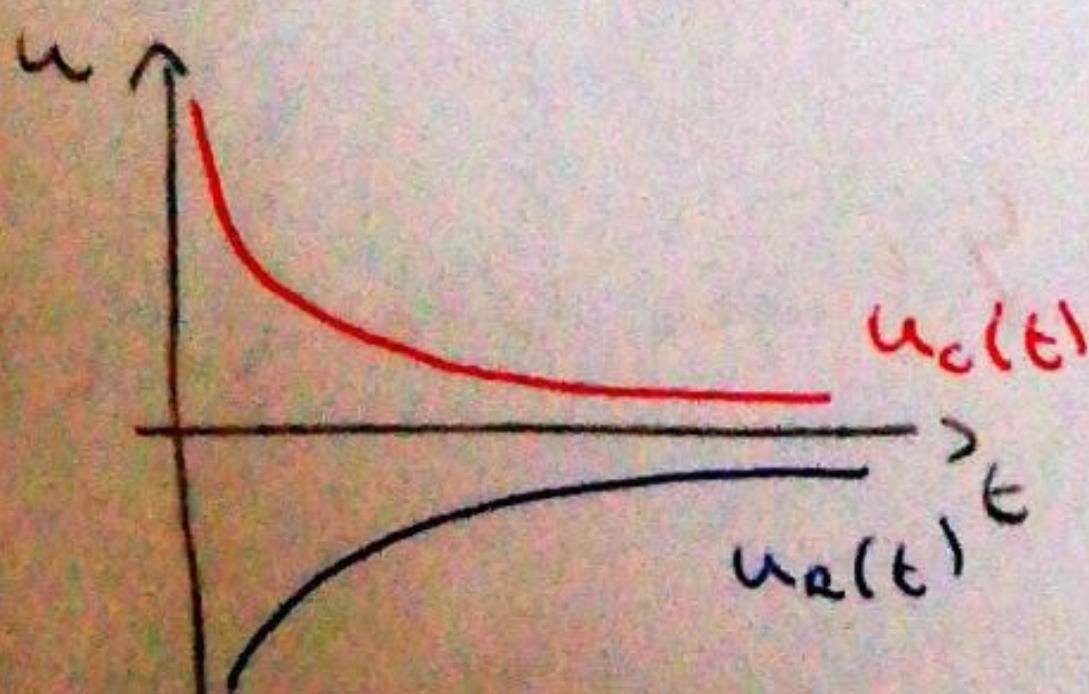


$$- PRIJE ISKUPANJA : i = \frac{u}{R}$$

- POSLJE -IR-

$$\varphi = i(t) \cdot R + \frac{u}{C}$$

$$i(t) = -\frac{u}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$



$$u_c(t) + u_r(t) = \varphi$$

$$u_r(t) = i(t) \cdot R$$

$$= -u e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

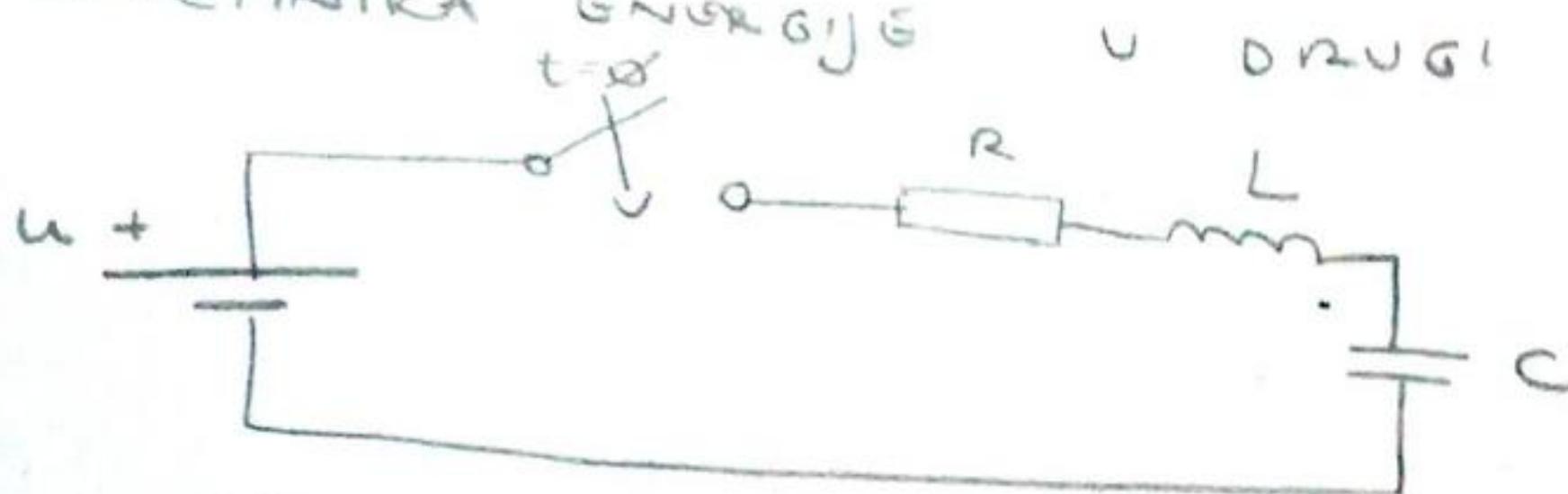
$$u_c(t) = u - \frac{t}{\tau}$$

NEMA NAPOG SKOICA STRUJE KAO KONDenzator

③ RLC KRUG NA IZVOR STALNOG NAPONA

- ENERGIJA SE POMENUJE U $C + L$

- ENERGIJA MOŽE TITATI / PREVZETI U JEDNOG SPAREMNIKA ENERGIJE U DRUGI



$$u = u_R(t) + u_L(t) + u_C(t)$$

1) POČETNO STANJE ($t < 0$)

$$i = 0$$

$$u_R = 0$$

$$u_L = 0$$

$$u_C = u_{C,0} = 0$$

2) STACIONARNO STANJE ($t \gg T$)

$$i = 0$$

$$u_R = 0$$

$$u_L = 0$$

$$\boxed{u_C = u}$$

3) PREGLEDNO STANJE ($t > 0$)

$$u = i(t) \cdot R + \underbrace{\frac{1}{C} \int i(t) dt}_i + L \frac{di(t)}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} + \frac{R}{L} \frac{du_C}{dt} + \frac{u_R}{LC} = \frac{u}{LC}$$

$$u_C(t) = u_{te}(t) + u_{st}(t)$$

HOMOGENO

$$A e^{s_1 t} + B e^{s_2 t}$$

PARTIKULARNO

$$\boxed{u_{st} = u}$$

jer je $\boxed{U_i = \text{konst}}$

- u SERIJSKOM RLC: $\boxed{i_C(t) = i_L(t)}$

$$s_{1,2} = -\frac{R}{2L} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{C}} = -\omega \pm \sqrt{\omega^2 - \omega_0^2}$$

$$\boxed{\omega = \frac{R}{2L}}$$

$$[\text{rad/s}]$$

FAKTOR PRIGUŠENJA

$$\boxed{\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}}$$

RESONANTNA FREKVENCIJA

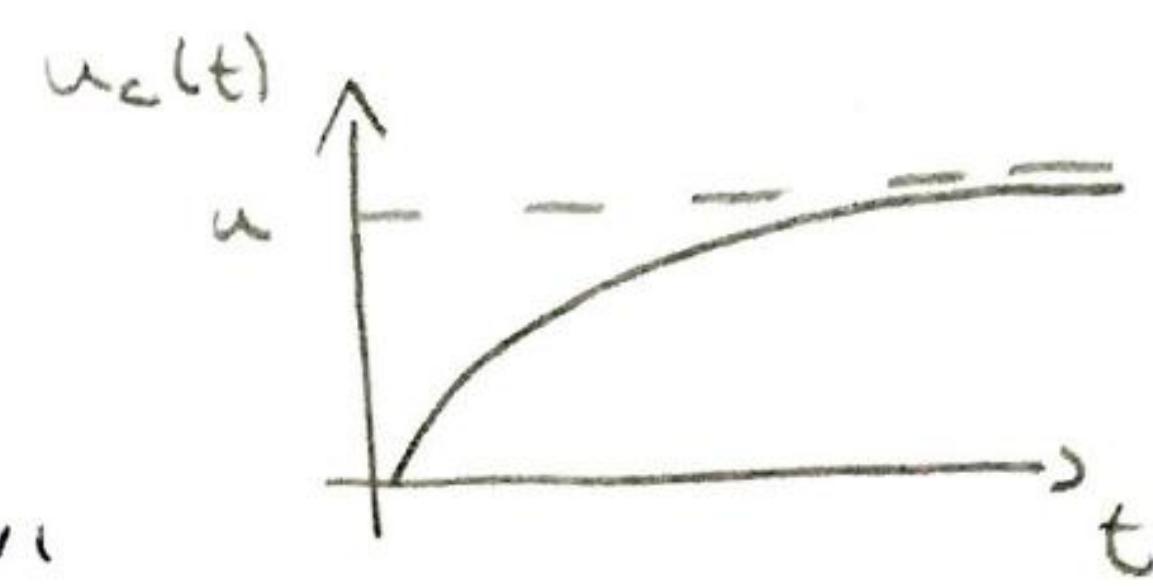
A) NADKRITIČNO PRIGUŠENJE

$$(\lambda > \omega_0)$$

- s_1, s_2 su realni, negativni

$$u_c(t) = u \left(1 - \frac{e^{s_1 t}}{1 - \frac{s_1}{s_2}} - \frac{e^{s_2 t}}{1 - \frac{s_1}{s_2}} \right)$$

RJ. NENA TITMJA



B) PODKRITIČNO PRIGUŠENJE

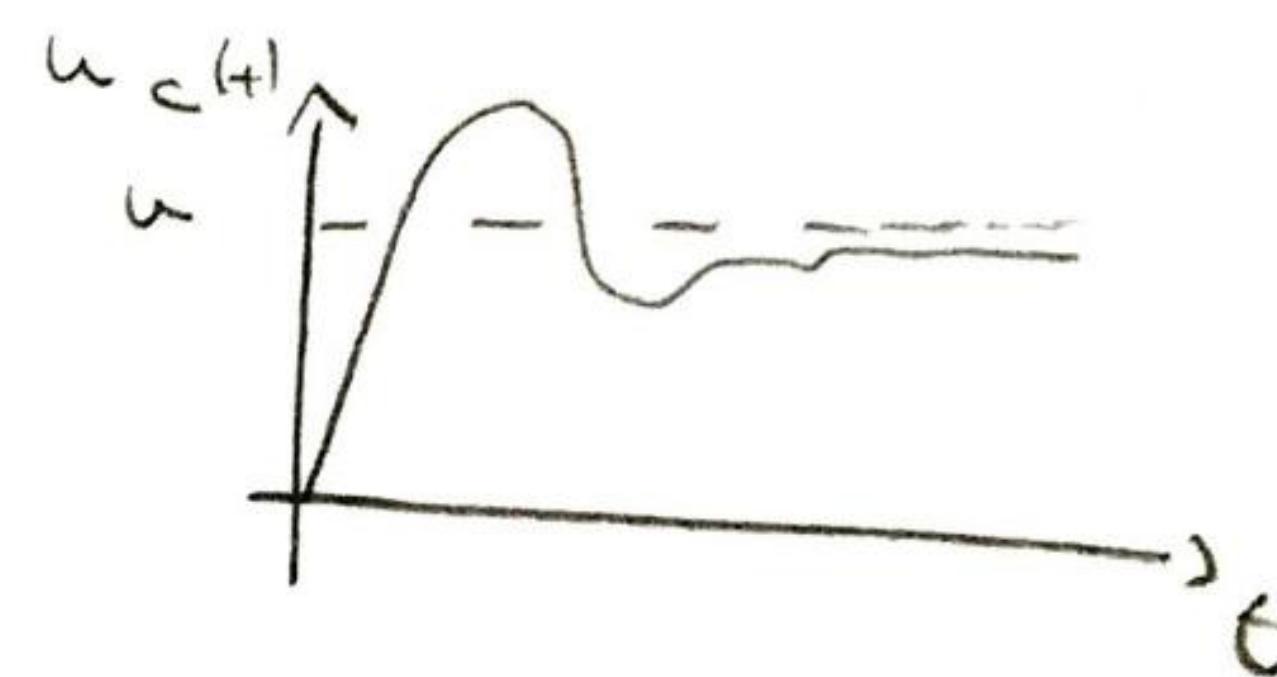
$$(\lambda < \omega_0)$$

- s_1, s_2 su kompleksni

$$s_1, s_2 = -\lambda \pm j \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \lambda^2}$$

$$\omega_d = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \lambda^2}$$

KRUŽNA f PRIGUŠENIM
OSCILACIJAMA



$$u_c(t) = e^{-\lambda t} \underbrace{(A' \cos(\omega_d t) + j B' \sin(\omega_d t))}_{\text{DODAJI OSCILACIJE}} + u$$

$$u_c(t) = -u e^{-\lambda t} \left(\cos(\omega_d t) + \frac{\lambda}{\omega_d} \sin(\omega_d t) \right) + u$$

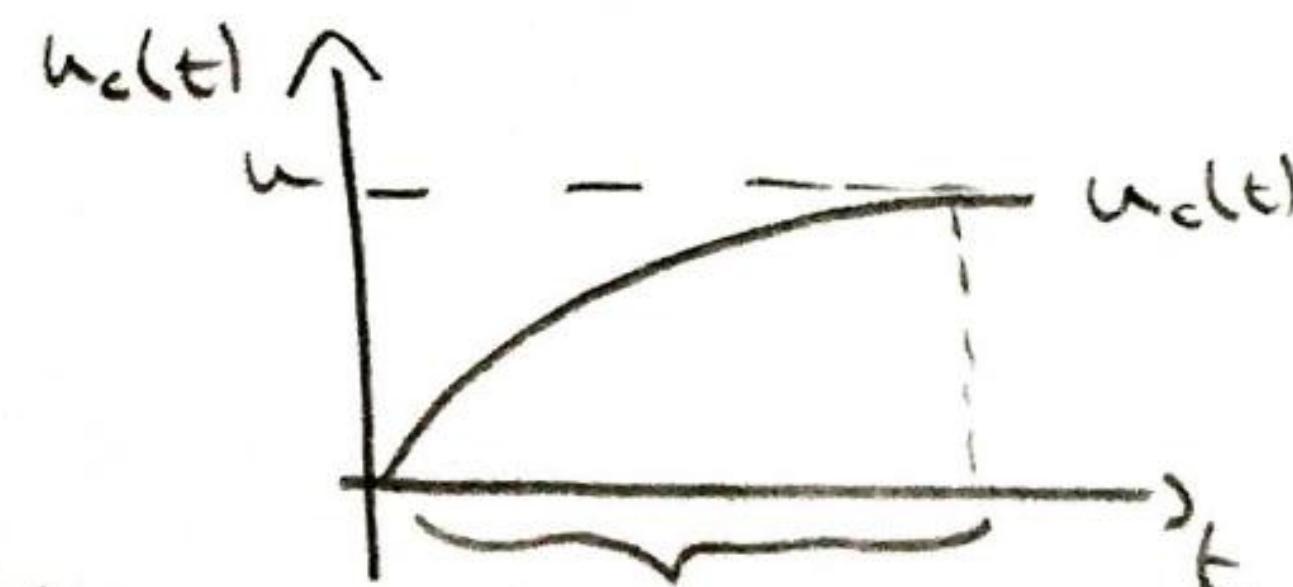
C) KRIТИЧНО PRIGUŠENJE

$$(\lambda = \omega_0)$$

$$s_1 = s_2$$

$$u_c(t) = \underbrace{A e^{s_1 t}}_{C e^{s_1 t}} + \underbrace{B e^{s_2 t}}_{B e^{s_1 t}} + u$$

$$u_c(t) = u - u (1+2t) e^{-\lambda t}$$



Vrijeme otvara
 $u_c(t) \approx u \exp(-\lambda t) \propto u$
 \Rightarrow KRAĆE NEGOD
NADKRITIČNO