# VYSOKÉ UČENÍ TECHNICKÉ V BRNĚ Fakulta informačních technologií



## ITO- TEORIA OBVODOV 2012/2013

Skupiny

1A 2E 3H 4A 5E 6H

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# <u>Úloha č.1</u>

| U [V] | R1 [Ω] | R2 [Ω] | R3 [Ω] | R4 [Ω] | R5 [Ω] | R6 [Ω] | R7 [Ω] | R8 [Ω] |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 80    | 350    | 650    | 410    | 130    | 360    | 750    | 310    | 190    |

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

$$R_{A} = \frac{R_{1} \cdot \frac{R_{2} \cdot R_{3}}{R_{2} + R_{3}}}{R_{1} + R_{4} + \frac{R_{2} \cdot R_{3}}{R_{2} + R_{3}}}$$

$$R_{B} = \frac{R_{1} \cdot R_{4}}{R_{1} + R_{4} + \frac{R_{2} \cdot R_{3}}{R_{2} + R_{3}}}$$

$$R_{C} = \frac{R_{4} \cdot \frac{R_{2} \cdot R_{3}}{R_{2} + R_{3}}}{R_{1} + R_{4} + \frac{R_{2} \cdot R_{3}}{R_{2} + R_{3}}}$$

$$R_{AB5C6} = R_A + \frac{(R_B + R_5).(R_C + R_6)}{(R_B + R_5) + (R_C + R_6)}$$

$$R_{ekv} = R_{AB5C6} + \frac{R_7 \cdot R_8}{R_7 + R_8}$$

## $R_{ekv} = 513.8290 \ \Omega$

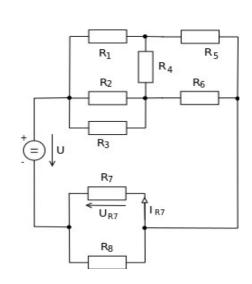
$$I = \frac{U}{R_{ekv}}$$

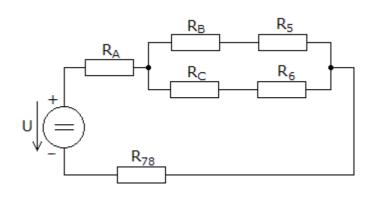
I = 0.1557 A

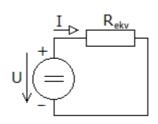
$$I_{R7} = I. \frac{R_7. R_8}{R_7 + R_8}$$

$$I_{R7} = 0.0592 A$$

$$U_{R7} = R_7 . I_{R7}$$
  
 $U_{R7} = 18.352 \text{ V}$ 







# <u>Úloha č.2</u>

| U [V] | R1 [Ω] | R2 [Ω] | R3 [Ω] | R4 [Ω] | R5 [Ω] |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 250   | 335    | 625    | 245    | 250    | 180    |

$$I_{R5} = \frac{U_i}{R_i + R_5}$$

$$R_A = \frac{R_2 \cdot R_3}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}$$
  $R_B = \frac{R_2 \cdot R_1}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}$   $R_C = \frac{R_1 \cdot R_3}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}$ 

$$R_{ekv} = R_A + \frac{R_B \cdot (R_C + R_4)}{R_R + (R_C + R_4)}$$

$$R_{ekv} = R_i = 239.4498 \ \Omega$$

### Prechod na hviezdu

$$R_A = \frac{R_2 \cdot R_3}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}$$
  $R_B = \frac{R_1 \cdot R_3}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}$   $R_C = \frac{R_2 \cdot R_1}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}$ 

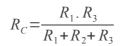
$$U_{i} = \frac{U.(R_{B} + R_{4})}{R_{B} + R_{C} + R_{4}}$$

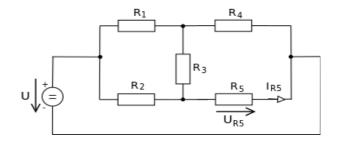
$$U_{i} = 161.6859 \text{ V}$$

$$I_{R5} = \frac{U_i}{R_i + R_5}$$
$$I_{R5} = 0.3855 \text{ A}$$

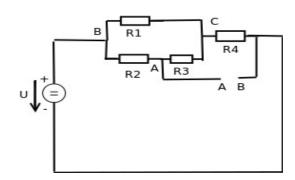
$$U_{R5} = R_5.I_{R5}$$

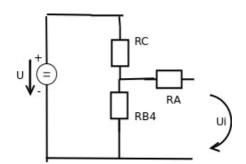
$$U_{R5} = 69.39 \text{ V}$$





$$R_C = \frac{R_2 \cdot R_1}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}$$





### <u>Úloha č.3</u>

| U1 [V] | U2 [V] | I [A] | R1 [Ω] | R2 [Ω] | R3 [Ω] | R4 [Ω] | R5 [Ω] | R6 [Ω] |
|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 130    | 95     | 0.5   | 470    | 390    | 580    | 280    | 205    | 350    |

### Uzly:

$$A: I - I_{RI} + I_{R2} - I_{R3} = 0$$

$$B: I_{R3} - I_{R5} + I_{R6} - I_{R2} = 0$$

$$C: I_{R5} - I_{R6} - I_{R4} = 0$$

### Jednotlivé prúdy:

$$I_{R1}: R_1.I_{RI}-U_A = 0 \implies I_{RI} = \frac{U_A}{R_1}$$

$$I_{R2:} R_2.I_{R2} - U_1 + U_A - U_B = O \implies I_{R2} = \frac{U_1 + U_B - U_A}{R_2}$$

$$I_{R3}$$
:  $R_3.I_{R3}-U_A+U_B=0 \implies I_{R3}=\frac{U_A-U_B}{R_3}$ 

$$I_{R4}: R_4.I_{R4}-U_C=0 => I_{R4}=\frac{U_C}{R_4}$$

$$I_{R5}$$
:  $R_5 \cdot I_{R5} - U_B + U_C = 0 \implies I_{R5} = \frac{U_B - U_C}{R_5}$ 

$$I_{R6}$$
:  $R_6.I_{R6}-U_2+U_B-U_C=0 => I_{R6}=\frac{U_2+U_C-U_B}{R_6}$ 

Rovnice pre jednotlivé uzly - sústava troch rovníc s troma neznámymi:  $U_{\text{A}},\,U_{\text{B}},\,U_{\text{C}}$ :

A: 
$$I - \frac{U_A}{R_1} + \frac{U_1 + U_B - U_A}{R_2} - \frac{U_A - U_B}{R_3} = 0$$

B: 
$$\frac{U_A - U_B}{R_3} - \frac{U_B - U_C}{R_5} + \frac{U_2 + U_C - U_B}{R_6} - \frac{U_1 + U_B - U_A}{R_2} = 0$$

C: 
$$\frac{U_B - U_C}{R_5} - \frac{U_2 + U_C - U_B}{R_6} - \frac{U_C}{R_4} = 0$$

$$U_A = 183.382 \text{ V}$$

$$U_B = 80.0393 \text{ V}$$

$$U_C = U_{R4} = 30.7511 \text{ V}$$

$$U_{R4} = I_{R4} \cdot R_4 \implies I_{R4} = \frac{U_{R4}}{R_4}$$

 $I_{R4}=0.1098 A$ 

### <u>Úloha č. 4</u>

| U [V] | R1 [Ω] | R2 [Ω] | R3 [Ω] | L [mH] | C1 [µF] | C2 [µF] | F [Hz] |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|
| 45    | 140    | 210    | 340    | 470    | 210     | 150     | 70     |

$$u = U.sin(2\pi ft)$$

$$u_L = U_{L,sin} (2\pi ft + \varphi_L)$$

### $\omega = 2\pi f = 439.8230 \text{ rad.s}^{-1}$

$$X_{CI} = j \frac{-1}{\omega \cdot C_1} = -10.8269 j\Omega$$

$$X_{C2} = \frac{-1}{\omega \cdot C_2} = -15.1576 \text{j}\Omega$$

$$X_L = \omega . Lj = 206.7169 j\Omega$$

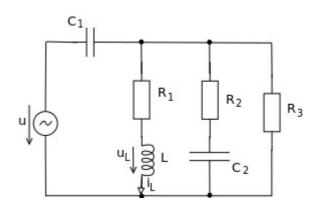
$$Z_1 = R_1 + X_L = 140 + 206.7169 j\Omega$$

$$Z_2 = R_2 + X_{C2} = 210 - 15.1576 \text{j}\Omega$$

$$Z_3 = \frac{Z_1.Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2}$$

$$Z_4 = \frac{Z_3 \cdot R_3}{Z_3 + R_3}$$

$$Z = Z_4 + X_{CI} = 92.4563 + 16.8833j$$



$$I = \frac{U}{Z} = 0.47101 - 0.0860104j$$

$$U_L = I.Z_4 = 29.1206 + 24.8217j$$

$$|U_L| = 38.2639 V$$

$$\varphi = arctg(\frac{\Im(U_L)}{\Re(U_L)}) = 0.705871 \ rad.s^{-1} = 40^{\circ}26'36''$$

### <u>Úloha č. 5</u>

| U1 [V] | U2 [V] | R1 [Ω] | R2 [Ω] | L1 [mH] | L2 [mH] | C1 [µF] | C2 [µF] | F [Hz] |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| 50     | 30     | 145    | 135    | 130     | 60      | 100     | 65      | 90     |

$$u_{1} = U_{1} \cdot \sin(2\pi \text{ft})$$

$$u_{2} = U_{2} \cdot \sin(2\pi \text{ft})$$

$$\omega = 2\pi \text{f} = 565.4867 \ rad.s^{-1}$$

Použitá metoda smyčkových prúdov. Pozn.:Pomocné "smery šípok" napájacích zdrojov platia pre špeciálny časový okamih ( $t=\pi/2\omega$ ).

Rovnice pre jednotlivé smyčky:

$$\begin{split} &I_{A}.\frac{-1}{j.\omega.C_{1}}+I_{1}.R_{1}+(I_{A}-I_{C}).j.\omega.L_{2}-U_{1}+(I_{A}-I_{B}).\frac{-1}{j.\omega.C_{2}}+U_{1}=0\\ &(I_{B}-I_{C}).j.\omega.L_{1}+(I_{B}-I_{A}).\frac{-1}{j.\omega.C_{2}}+U_{1}=0\\ &(I_{C}-I_{B}).j.\omega.L_{1}+I_{C}.R_{2}+U_{2}+(I_{C}-I_{A}).j.\omega.L_{2}=0 \end{split}$$

Dosadíme, upravíme, a vypočítame Ia, Ib, Ic:

$$I_A.(-17.6839j)+I_A.145+(I_A-I_C).33.9292j-50+(I_A-I_B).(-27.2060j)=0$$
  
 $(I_B-I_C).73.5133 j+(I_B-I_A).(-27.2060j)+50=0$ 

$$(I_C - I_B)$$
. 73.5133j+ $I_C$ . 135+30+ $(I_C - I_A)$ . 33.9292j=0

$$I_A$$
=0.4861 - 0.0846j  
 $I_B$ =-0.9973 + 0.8695j  
 $I_C$ = -0.6121 + 0.1016j

$$X_{IJ} = j.\omega.L_1 = 73.5133j$$

$$U_L = (I_B - I_C) \cdot X_{LI} = -56.4509 - 28.3173j$$

$$|U_L| = \sqrt{-28.3173^2 - 56.4509^2} = 63.1551 V$$

$$\varphi = arctg(\frac{\Im(U_L)}{\Re(U_L)}) = 0.4649 \ rad.s^{-1} = 26 \circ 38' 12''$$

## Úloha č. 6

| U [V] | R [Ω] | C [F] | Uc(0) |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 18    | 40    | 50    | 9     |

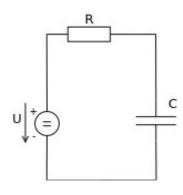
$$U_C' = \frac{1}{C} \cdot i \qquad i = i_C = i_R$$

## Pre celkové napatie platí:

$$U_R + U_C - U = 0$$

$$U = R.I + U_C$$

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



#### Dosadíme:

$$U_C' = \frac{1}{C} \cdot \frac{U - U_C}{R} \implies \frac{18 - U_C}{2000}$$

#### Charakteristická rovnica:

2000 Uc'+Uc=18 Uc(0)=9  
2000
$$\lambda$$
+1=0  
 $\lambda$ = -1/2000 = -0.0005

#### Očakávané riešenie:

$$U_{C}(t)=k(t).e^{\lambda t}=k(t).e^{-0.0005t}$$

$$U_C'(t)=k'(t).e^{\lambda t}+k(t).\lambda.e^{\lambda t}$$

### Dosadením do charakteristickej rovnice:

$$2000\left(k'(t)e^{-0.0005t}\!-0.0005.k(t).e^{0.0005t}\right)\!-\!k(t).e^{-0.0005t}\!=\!18$$

$$k'(t).e^{\lambda t} = 0.009 \implies k'(t) = 0.009.e^{0.0005t}$$

### Integrácia:

$$k(t) = 0.009. \frac{1}{0.005} \cdot e^{0.0005t} = 18.e^{0.0005t} + q$$

### Dosadenie do očakávaného riešenia:

$$U_C(t) = (18.e^{0.0005t} + q).e^{-0.0005t} = 18 + q.e^{-0.0005t}$$

### Hladám q:

$$Uc(0)=9$$

$$9=18+q.e^{0}$$

$$U_C = 18 - 9.e^{-0.0005t}$$

#### Skúška:

$$0+9.e^{-0.0005t} + 18 - 9.e^{-0.0005t} = 18$$

# <u>Tabulka výsledkov:</u>

| 1 | A | $U_{R7}$      | 18.352 V                     |
|---|---|---------------|------------------------------|
|   |   | $I_{R7}$      | 0.0592 A                     |
| 2 | Е | $U_{R5}$      | 69.39 V                      |
|   |   | $I_{R5}$      | 0.3855 A                     |
| 3 | Н | $U_{R4}$      | 30.7511 V                    |
|   |   | $I_{R4}$      | 0.1098 A                     |
| 4 | A | $ U_{\rm L} $ | 38.2639 V                    |
|   |   | $\phi_{ m L}$ | 0.705871 rad.s <sup>-1</sup> |
| 5 | Е | $ U_{L1 } $   | 63.1551 V                    |
|   |   | $\phi_{L1}$   | 0.4649 rad.s <sup>-1</sup>   |
| 6 | Н |               |                              |