# Osnovi elektrotehnike 1 (I kolokvijum)

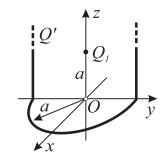
**K1** 

06.10.2021.

### ZADACI

**Zadatak 1.** Tanak, veoma dugačak, štap od izolacionog materijala, savijen kao na slici 1, naelektrisan je ravnomerno podužnom gustinom naelektrisanja Q'. Štap se sastoji od polukruga, poluprečnika a, koji leži u x-y ravni zadatog koordinatnog sistema, i dva veoma duga pravolinijska segmenta, koji leže u y-z ravni. Sredina je vazduh.

- a) Izvesti u opštim brojevima izraz za vektor jačine električnog polja u tački *O* (koordinatni početak), koji potiče od naelektrisanog polukruga.
- b) Izvesti u opštim brojevima izraz za vektor jačine električnog polja u tački *O*, koji potiče od naelektrisanih, veoma dugačkih, pravolinijskih segmenata.
- c) Odrediti količinu tačkastog naelektrisanja  $Q_1$ , postavljenog na z osi, na rastojanju a od koordinatnog početka, tako da rezultantni vektor jačine električnog polja u tački O ima samo x komponentu.

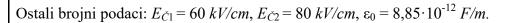


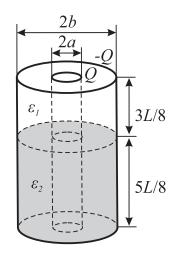
Slika 1.

Brojni podaci su: a = 2 cm, Q' = 30 nC/m,  $\varepsilon_0 = 8.85 \cdot 10^{-12} \text{ F/m}$ .

**Zadatak 2.** Na slici 2 je prikazan koaksijalni kabl dužine L = 8 m, ispunjen sa dva sloja dielektrika: čvrsti – relativne permitivnosti  $\varepsilon_{r1} = 7$  i tečni – relativne permitivnosti  $\varepsilon_{r2} = 4$ . Poluprečnici elektroda kabla su a i b = 2,7a. Elektrode kondenzatora su naelektrisane naelektrisanjem +Q i -Q.

- a) Razmotriti granične uslove i odrediti kako se u zavisnosti od rastojanja tačke od centra kondenzatora menjaju intenziteti vektora električnog pomeraja i vektora jačine električnog polja
- b) Odrediti nepoznati poluprečnik unutrašnje elektrode a, ako je maksimalni dozvoljeni napon na koji sme da se priključi kondenzator  $U_{max} = 15 \ kV$ .
- c) Za koliko će se promeniti kapacitivnost kondenzatora, nakon potpunog ispuštanja tečnog dielektrika?





Slika 2.

## PRAVILA POLAGANJA

Za položen kolokvijum neophodno je sakupiti više od 50% poena na svakom od zadataka. Svaki zadatak se boduje sa 25 poena. Kolokvijum traje dva sata.

# Osnovi elektrotehnike 1 (II kolokvijum)

**K2** 

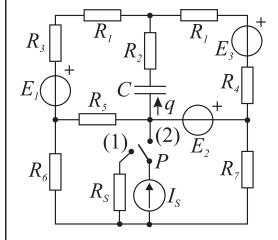
06.10.2021.

### ZADACI

**Zadatak 1.** Kada se u mreži sa slike 1 preklopnik P prebaci iz položaja (1) u položaj (2), kroz kondenzator kapacitivnosti  $C = 5 \mu F$  protekne naelektrisanje  $q = 100 \mu C$ , u naznačenom referentnom smeru.

- a) Primenjujući teoremu superpozicije, odrediti nepoznatu struju strujnog generatora, *I*<sub>S</sub>.
- b) Odrediti snagu strujnog generatora  $I_S$  kada je preklopnik u položaju (2). Kolo rešavati primenom metode konturnih struja.

Brojni podaci su:  $R_1 = 100 \ \Omega$ ,  $R_2 = 200 \ \Omega$ ,  $R_3 = 300 \ \Omega$ ,  $R_4 = 100 \ \Omega$ ,  $R_5 = 400 \ \Omega$ ,  $R_6 = 300 \ \Omega$ ,  $R_7 = 540 \ \Omega$ ,  $E_1 = 20 \ V$ ,  $E_2 = 70 \ V$ ,  $E_3 = 100 \ V$ .

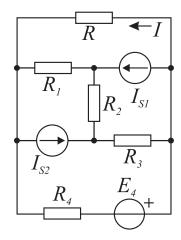


Slika 1.

**Zadatak 2.** U mreži sa slike 2 poznate su brojne vrednosti svih elemenata, osim otpornosti otpornika *R*.

- a) Primenjujući teoremu o kompenzaciji, izračunati otpornost otpornika R, tako da jačina struje kroz njegove priključake ima vrednost I = 0,1 A, u naznačenom referentnom smeru.
- b) Izračunati snagu strujnog generatora  $I_{S2}$ , kada otpornik R ima otpornost izračunatu pod a).
- c) Izračunati snagu naponskog generatora  $E_4$ , kada otpornik R ima otpornost izračunatu pod a).

Brojni podaci su:  $R_1 = 30 \ \Omega$ ,  $R_2 = 10 \ \Omega$ ,  $R_3 = R_4 = 20 \ \Omega$ ,  $I_{S1} = 150 \ mA$ ,  $I_{S2} = 62,5 \ mA$ ,  $E_4 = 4 \ V$ .



Slika 2.

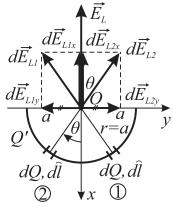
## **PRAVILA POLAGANJA**

Za položen kolokvijum neophodno je sakupiti više od 50% poena na svakom od zadataka. Svaki zadatak se boduje sa 25 poena. Kolokvijum traje dva sata.

# Ispit iz OET1, 06.10.2021.

I-1

a)



Zbog simetrije je:

$$d\vec{E}_{L1x} + d\vec{E}_{L2y} = 0 \Rightarrow E_{Ly} = 0$$

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$$d\vec{E}_{L1x} = dE_{L2x} = dE_{L1} \cos \theta = \frac{Q' dl}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 a^2} \cos \theta = \frac{Q' a d\theta}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 a^2} \cos \theta$$

$$dE_{L1x} = \frac{Q'}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 a} \cos \theta d\theta$$

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$$E_{L} = \int_{hku}^{p_0} dE_{L1x} = 2 \frac{Q'}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 a} \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \cos \theta d\theta = 2 \frac{Q'}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 a} \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin \theta\right) = \frac{Q'}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 a}$$

$$E_L = \int_{\substack{po\\luku}} dE_{L1x} = 2 \frac{Q'}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 a} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos\theta \, d\theta = 2 \frac{Q'}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 a} \left( \sin\frac{\pi}{2} - \sin 0 \right) = \frac{Q'}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 a}$$

$$\vec{E}_L = \frac{Q'}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 a} \cdot \left(-\vec{i}_x\right)$$

$$d\vec{E}_{S_{1y}} + d\vec{E}_{S_{2y}} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{E_{S_{y}} = 0}$$

$$dE_{S_{1x}} = dE_{S_{2x}} = dE_{S_{1}} \sin \alpha = \frac{dQ}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{2}} \sin \alpha = \frac{Q'dz}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}r^{2}} \sin \alpha$$

$$dE_{S1y} + dE_{S2y} = 0 \implies E_{Sy} = 0$$

$$dZ$$

$$dZ$$

$$dZ$$

$$dQ$$

$$dE_{S1x} = dE_{S2x} = dE_{S1} \sin \alpha = \frac{dQ}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} \sin \alpha = \frac{Q' dz}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} \sin \alpha$$

$$dE_{S2y} \alpha_{max} = \frac{dQ}{dE_{S1y}} \cos \alpha = \frac{Q' dz}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} \sin \alpha = 2\frac{Q' \frac{d\alpha}{\cos \alpha}}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 r^2} \sin \alpha = 2\frac{Q' \frac{d\alpha}{\cos$$

$$dE_{S} = 2\frac{Q'}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}a}\sin\alpha\,d\alpha$$

$$E_{\underline{S}} = \int_{\substack{po \\ \underline{S}tapu}} dE_{\underline{S}} = 2 \frac{Q'}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 a} \int_{0}^{\alpha_{\max} \to \frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \alpha \, d\alpha = 2 \frac{Q'}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 a} \left(\cos 0 - \cos \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{Q'}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 a}$$

$$\vec{E}_{\vec{s}} = \frac{Q'}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 a} \cdot \left(-\vec{i}_z\right)$$

b)
$$dz dQ dQ dZ dQ dQ$$

$$Q' d\vec{E}_{\underline{S}2y} \alpha_{max} Q \alpha d\vec{E}_{\underline{S}1y} Q'$$

$$d\vec{E}_{\underline{S}2} d\vec{E}_{\underline{S}2z} d\vec{E}_{\underline{S}1z} d\vec{E}_{\underline{S}1}$$

$$\overrightarrow{E}_{i} = -\overrightarrow{E}_{S} \qquad E_{1} = \frac{Q_{1}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}a^{2}}$$

$$|\overrightarrow{E}_{oz}| = 0 \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad \overrightarrow{E}_{1} = -\overrightarrow{E}_{S} \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad \overrightarrow{E}_{1} = \frac{Q_{1}}{4\pi\varepsilon_{0}a^{2}} \cdot \overrightarrow{i}_{z}$$

$$E_1 = \frac{Q_1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 a^2}$$

$$\left| \overrightarrow{E} o_z \right| = 0$$

$$\vec{E}_1 = -\vec{E}_{\check{S}}$$

$$\vec{E}_1 = \frac{Q_1}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a^2} \cdot \vec{i}_z$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
  $\zeta$ 

$$\frac{Q'}{2\pi\varepsilon_0 a} = \frac{|Q_1|}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 a^2}$$

$$|Q_1| = 2a Q' = 1,2 nC$$

$$Q_1 = -1, 2 nC$$

Granični uslov:

$$E_{t1} = E_{t2} \qquad E_{1} = E_{2} = E$$

$$D_{n1} \neq D_{n2}$$

$$3L/8 \qquad \oint_{S} \overrightarrow{D} \cdot \overrightarrow{ds} = Q_{u S}$$

$$\int_{S_{OM}} D \, ds = Q \qquad \int_{OM_{1}} D_{1} \, ds + \int_{OM_{2}} D_{2} \, ds = Q$$

$$5L/8 \qquad D_{1} \, 2\pi r \, \frac{3L}{8} + D_{2} \, 2\pi r \, \frac{5L}{8} = Q \qquad D_{1} = \varepsilon_{1} E \qquad D_{2} = \varepsilon_{2} E$$

$$E = \frac{Q}{\left(\varepsilon_{1} \, \frac{3L}{8} + \varepsilon_{2} \, \frac{5L}{8}\right) 2\pi r}, \qquad a \leq r \leq b$$

$$D_{1} = \varepsilon_{1} E = \varepsilon_{1} \frac{Q}{\left(\varepsilon_{1} \frac{3L}{8} + \varepsilon_{2} \frac{5L}{8}\right) 2\pi r}$$

$$D_{2} = \varepsilon_{2} E = \varepsilon_{2} \frac{Q}{\left(\varepsilon_{1} \frac{3L}{8} + \varepsilon_{2} \frac{5L}{8}\right) 2\pi r}, \quad a \leq r \leq b$$

b)

$$E_{\max}\left(r=a\right) = \frac{Q_{\max}}{\left(\varepsilon_{1} \frac{3L}{8} + \varepsilon_{2} \frac{5L}{8}\right) 2\pi a} \leq \min\left\{E_{\check{c}_{1}}, E_{\check{c}_{2}}\right\} = E_{\check{c}_{1}}$$

$$Q_{\text{max}} = E_{\text{\'e}_1} \left( \varepsilon_1 \frac{3L}{8} + \varepsilon_2 \frac{5L}{8} \right) 2\pi a$$

$$U_{AB} = \int_{A}^{B} \overrightarrow{E} \cdot \overrightarrow{dl} = \int_{a}^{b} E \, dr = \int_{a}^{b} \frac{Q}{\left(\varepsilon_{1} \frac{3L}{8} + \varepsilon_{2} \frac{5L}{8}\right) 2\pi r} \, dr = \frac{Q}{\left(\varepsilon_{1} \frac{3L}{8} + \varepsilon_{2} \frac{5L}{8}\right) 2\pi} \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

$$U_{\max} = \frac{Q_{\max}}{\left(\varepsilon_{1} \frac{3L}{8} + \varepsilon_{2} \frac{5L}{8}\right) 2\pi} \ln \frac{b}{a} = \frac{E_{\text{č1}}\left(\varepsilon_{1} \frac{3L}{8} + \varepsilon_{2} \frac{5L}{8}\right) 2\pi a}{\left(\varepsilon_{1} \frac{3L}{8} + \varepsilon_{2} \frac{5L}{8}\right) 2\pi} \ln \frac{b}{a} = E_{\text{č1}} a \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

$$a = \frac{U_{\text{max}}}{E_{\text{č1}} \ln \frac{b}{a}} = \frac{15 \cdot 10^3}{60 \cdot 10^5 \cdot \ln 2.7} = 0.25 \cdot 10^{-2} \, m = 2.5 \cdot 10^{-3} \, m$$

$$\boxed{a = 2.5}$$

c)

Pre ispuštanja tečnog dielektrika:

$$C = \frac{Q}{U_{AB}}$$

$$C = \frac{Q}{U_{AB}} \qquad C^{PRE} = \frac{\left(\varepsilon_1 \frac{3L}{8} + \varepsilon_2 \frac{5L}{8}\right) 2\pi}{\ln \frac{b}{a}} = 2,28 \, nF$$

Posle ispuštanja tečnog dielektrika:

$$C^{POSLE} = \frac{\left(\varepsilon_1 \frac{3L}{8} + \varepsilon_0 \frac{5L}{8}\right) 2\pi}{\ln \frac{b}{a}} = 1,45 \, nF$$

$$\Delta C = C^{POSLE} - C^{PRE} = 1,45 \, nF - 2,28 \, nF$$

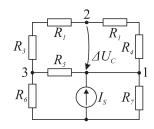
$$\Delta C = -0.83 \ nF$$

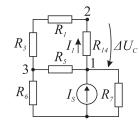
$$\frac{C^{POSLE}}{C^{PRE}} = \frac{1,45 \, nF}{2,28 \, nF}$$

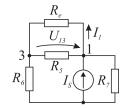
$$\frac{C^{POSLE}}{C^{PRE}} = 0,64$$

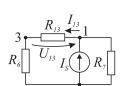
# Ispit iz OET1, 06.10.2021.

$$\begin{split} &U_{C}^{(2)} = U_{C}^{(1)} + U_{C}' \\ &q = C \Big( U_{C}^{(2)} - U_{C}^{(1)} \Big) = C U_{C}' = C \Delta U_{C} \\ &\Delta U_{C} = \frac{q}{C} = \frac{100 \ \mu C}{5 \ \mu F} = 20 \ V \end{split}$$









$$R_{14} = R_1 + R_4 = 200 \,\Omega$$

$$I_1 = \frac{\Delta U_C}{R_{14}} = \frac{20}{200} = 0.1 A$$

$$R_e = R_1 + R_3 + R_{14} = 600 \,\Omega$$

$$U_{13} = I_1 R_e = 0.1 \cdot 600 = 60 V$$

$$R_{13} = R_e \parallel R_5 = 600 \parallel 400 = 240 \Omega$$

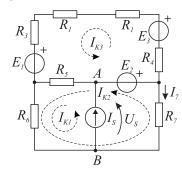
$$I_{13} = \frac{U_{13}}{R_{13}} = \frac{60}{240} = 0,25 A$$

$$I_{13} = \frac{R_7}{R_{13} + R_6 + R_7} I_S$$

$$\Rightarrow I_S = \frac{R_{13} + R_6 + R_7}{R_7} I_{13} = \frac{240 + 300 + 540}{540} \cdot 0,25$$

 $I_{s} = 0.5 A$ 

b)



$$n_g = 6$$
,  $n_{\tilde{c}} = 4$ ,  $n_{s.g.} = 1$ ,  $n_{i.n.g.} = 1$ 

MKS: 
$$n_g - (n_c - 1) - n_{s.g.} = 6 - (4 - 1) - 1 = 2$$

$$MP\check{C}: n_{\check{c}} - 1 - n_{i.n.g.} = 4 - 1 - 1 = 2$$

$$K1: I_{K1} = I_S = 0.5 A$$

$$K2: (R_5 + R_6 + R_7)I_{K2} + (R_5 + R_6)I_{K1} - R_5I_{K3} = -E_2$$

K3: 
$$(R_1 + R_1 + R_3 + R_4 + R_5)I_{K3} - R_5I_{K1} - R_5I_{K2} = -E_1 + E_2 + E_3$$
  
K2:  $1240I_{K2} - 400I_{K3} = -420$  / ·2,5

$$K2: 1240I_{K2} - 400I_{K3} = -420$$
 /·2,

$$K3: -400I_{K2} + 1000I_{K3} = 350$$

$$K2: 3100I_{K2} - 1000I_{K3} = -1050$$

$$K3: -400I_{K2} + 1000I_{K3} = 350$$

$$2700I_{K2} = -700 \qquad I_{K2} = 0,26 A$$

$$I_{K3} = 0,45 A$$

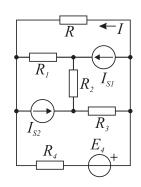
$$U_S = -E_2 + R_7 I_7 = -E_2 + R_7 (-I_{K2}) = -70 + 540 \cdot (-0,26)$$

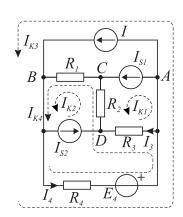
$$U_{\rm s} = -210,4 \, V$$

$$P_S = U_S I_S = -210,4 V \cdot 0,5 A$$

$$P_{\rm c} = -105, 2 \, W$$

a)





$$I_{K1} = I_{S1} = 150 \ mA$$

$$I_{K2} = I_{S2} = 62,5 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_{K3} = I = 100 \, mA$$

$$\frac{I_{K4}\left(R_{1}+R_{2}+R_{3}+R_{4}\right)-I_{K1}\left(R_{2}+R_{3}\right)+I_{K2}\left(R_{1}+R_{2}\right)+I_{K4}\,R_{4}=E_{4}}{I_{K4}\left(30+10+20+20\right)-150\,m\cdot\left(10+20\right)+62,5\,m\cdot\left(30+10\right)+100\,m\cdot20=4$$

$$I_{K4}(30+10+20+20)-150 m \cdot (10+20)+62,5 m \cdot (30+10)+100 m \cdot 20=4$$

$$80 I_{K4} = 4 + 4, 5 - 2, 5 - 2 = 4$$

$$I_{K4} = 50 \ mA$$

$$U_{AB} = E_4 - I_4 R_4 = E_4 - (I_{K3} + I_{K4}) R_4 = 4 - (100 m + 50 m) \cdot 20 = 1 V$$

$$R = \frac{U_{AB}}{I} = \frac{1}{0.1}$$

$$R = 10 \Omega$$

b)

$$P_{IS2} = U_{S2} I_{S2} = U_{DB} I_{S2} = (-I_3 R_3 + E_4 - I_4 R_4) I_{S2}$$

$$I_3 = I_{K4} - I_{K1} = 50 \, m - 150 \, m = -100 \, mA$$

$$P_{IS2} = (100 \, m \cdot 20 + 4 - 150 \, m \cdot 20) \cdot 62,5 \, m$$

$$P_{IS2} = 187,5 \ mW$$

c)

$$P_{E4} = E_4 I_4 = 4.150 \, m$$

$$P_{E4} = 600 \ mW$$