תרגיל מס.6

עפיף חלומה 302323001 בדצמבר 2009

1 שאלה 1

$$I_{N1} = \frac{E_s}{R_2}$$

$$X_{C\parallel R_2} = X_C \parallel R_2$$

$$= \frac{R_2 \cdot \frac{1}{i\omega C}}{R_2 + \frac{1}{i\omega C}}$$

$$= \frac{R_2}{R_2 \cdot i\omega C + 1}$$

נעבור לתבינין

$$V_{T1} = I_{N1} \cdot X_{C||R_2}$$

$$= \frac{R_s}{R_2 i \omega C + 1}$$

$$X_{T1} = X_{C||R_2} + X_L$$

$$= \frac{R_2}{R_2 \cdot i \omega C + 1} + i \omega L$$

$$= \frac{R_2 (1 - \omega^2 C L) + i \omega L}{R_2 i \omega C + 1}$$

נעבור לנורטון

$$\begin{split} I_{N2} &= \frac{V_{T1}}{X_{C\parallel R_2 + L}} \\ &= \frac{E_s}{R_2 j \omega C + 1} \cdot \frac{R_2 i \omega C + 1}{R_2 \left(1 - \omega^2 C L\right) + i \omega L} \\ &= \frac{E_s}{R_2 \left(1 - \omega^2 C L\right) + i \omega L} \\ X_{N2} &= X_{C\parallel R_2 + L} \parallel X_{R_1} \\ &= \frac{\left(\frac{R_2 \left(1 - \omega^2 C L\right) + i \omega L}{R_2 i \omega C + 1} \cdot R_1\right)}{\left(\frac{R_2 \left(1 - \omega^2 C L\right) + i \omega L}{R_2 i \omega C + 1} + R_1\right)} \end{split}$$

$$= \frac{R_{1}R_{2}\left(1 - \omega^{2}CL\right) + i\omega LR_{1}}{R_{2}\left(1 - \omega^{2}CL\right) + i\omega L + R_{2}R_{1} \cdot i\omega C + R_{1}}$$

$$= \frac{R_{1}R_{2}\left(1 - \omega^{2}CL\right) + i\omega LR_{1}}{R_{2}\left(1 - \omega^{2}CL\right) + R_{1} + i\omega\left(L + R_{2}R_{1} \cdot C\right)}$$

2 שאלה 2

× 2.1

$$Z = R + i\omega L$$

$$I = \frac{V}{Z}$$

$$I = \frac{1 \cdot e^{i \cdot 0}}{(R^2 + \omega^2 L^2) e^{i \tan^{-1}(\frac{\omega L}{R})}}$$

$$|I|e^{i\theta} = \frac{1}{(R^2 + \omega^2 L^2)} \cdot e^{-i \tan^{-1}(\frac{\omega L}{R})}$$

$$|I| = \frac{1}{(R^2 + \omega^2 L^2)}$$

$$\theta = -\tan^{-1}(\frac{\omega L}{R})$$

$$-\tan^{-1}(\frac{\omega L}{R}) = -78.69^{\circ}$$

$$\frac{\omega L}{R} = 5$$

$$\omega = \frac{5R}{L}$$

□ 2,2

$$\begin{split} V_L &= I \cdot X_L \\ &= \frac{1}{\left(R^2 + (\omega)^2 L^2\right)} e^{i(-78.69^\circ)} \cdot \omega L e^{i \cdot (90^\circ)} \\ &= \frac{1}{\left(R^2 + \left(\frac{5R}{L}\right)^2 L^2\right)} e^{i(-78.69^\circ)} \cdot \left(\frac{5R}{L}\right) L e^{i \cdot (90^\circ)} \\ &= \frac{5}{26R} e^{i(-78.69^\circ)} \cdot e^{i \cdot (90^\circ)} \\ &= \frac{5}{26R} e^{i11.4^\circ} \end{split}$$

$$Z = R + X_L \parallel X_C$$

$$= R + \left(\frac{1}{X_L} + \frac{1}{X_c}\right)^{-1}$$

$$= R + \left(\frac{1}{i\omega L} + i\omega C\right)^{-1}$$

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

$$= R + \frac{i\omega L}{1 - \omega^2 LC}$$

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

$$V = V_s \cdot \frac{X_L \parallel X_C}{R + X_L \parallel X_C}$$

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

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

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

$$|V| = \frac{\omega L}{\sqrt{\omega^2 L^2 + (1 - \omega^2 LC)^2 R^2}}$$

$$= \frac{\omega}{\sqrt{4 - 3\omega^2 + \omega^4}}$$

$$\angle V = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{\omega} - \omega\right)$$

$$V(t) = \frac{\omega}{\sqrt{4 - 3\omega^2 + \omega^4}} \cos(\omega t + \angle V)$$

□ 3.2

$$H_{max} = \frac{H(j\omega)}{H(j\omega_0)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

.0 כדי למצא את ω_0 צריך הפאזור בין המקור לזרם הנכנס יהיה כדי למצא את כאשר אדמיטנס מקבל מינימום כלומר

$$1 - \omega_0^2 LC = 0$$

$$H(j\omega_0) = \frac{V(j\omega_0)}{V_S(j\omega_0)} = \frac{1+0j}{1+0j} = 1 = H_{max}$$

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{|V|}{|V_s|} = |V|$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\omega^2}{4+\omega^4 - 3\omega^2}$$

$$\omega^4 - 5\omega^2 + 4 = 0$$

$$\omega_{1,2}^2 = \frac{5\pm 3}{2}$$

$$\omega_{1,2}^2 = 4$$

$$\omega_{3,4}^2 = 1$$

$$\omega_{1,2} = \pm 2$$

$$\omega_{3,4} = \pm 1$$

$$\omega > 0 \Rightarrow \omega_1 = 2, \omega_2 = 1 \Rightarrow \Delta\omega = 1$$

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$$H = \frac{|V|}{\left(\underbrace{|V_s|}_{1}\right)} = |V|$$

$$\frac{\partial |V|}{\partial \omega} = \frac{\omega (-6\omega + 4\omega^4)}{2 (4 - 3\omega^2 + \omega^4)^{3/2}} + \frac{1}{(4 - 3\omega^2 + \omega^4)^{3/2}}$$

$$0 = \frac{4 - \omega^4}{(4 - 3\omega^2 + \omega^4)^{3/2}}$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{2}$$

4 שאלה 4

$$Z = 1 + i\omega + \left(\frac{1}{i\omega} \parallel 1\right)$$
$$= 1 + i\omega + \frac{1 \cdot \frac{1}{i\omega}}{1 + \frac{1}{i\omega}}$$

$$= 1 + i\omega + \frac{1}{1 + i\omega}$$

$$= \frac{1 + (1 + i\omega)^2}{1 + i\omega}$$

$$= \frac{2 + 2i\omega - \omega^2}{1 + i\omega} \cdot \frac{1 - i\omega}{1 - i\omega}$$

$$= \frac{2 - 2i\omega + 2\omega^2 - \omega^2 + i\omega^3}{1 + \omega^2}$$

$$= \frac{2 + \omega^2 + i\omega^3}{1 + \omega^2}$$

$$|Z| = \frac{\sqrt{(2+\omega^2)^2 + \omega^6}}{1+\omega^2}$$

$$\angle Z = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega^3}{2+\omega^2}\right)$$

□ 4.1

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \omega & = & 2 \\ |V| & = & 10 \\ \angle V & = & 0 \\ |Z| & = & 2 \\ \angle Z & = & 53.13^{\circ} \end{array}$$

אזי

$$I = \frac{V}{Z}$$

$$= \frac{10e^{0}}{2e^{i53.13^{\circ}}}$$

$$= 5e^{-i53.13^{\circ}}$$

አ 4.2

מכיוון שהכל ליניארי אנחנו פשוט מאוד מחשבים כל רכיב בנפרד ומסכמים:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} V & = & 1 \\ \omega & = & 0 \\ |V| & = & 0 \\ \angle V & = & 0 \end{array}$$

$$|Z| = \frac{2}{1}$$

$$\angle Z = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{8}{6}\right) = 0$$

$$V = IZ = 1 \cdot 2 = 2 \angle 0$$

$$V = \cos t$$

$$\omega = 1$$

$$|V| = 1$$

$$|Z| = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}$$

$$\angle Z = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = 18.43^{\circ}$$

$$V = IZ = 1\angle 0 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2} \angle 18.43$$
$$= \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2} \angle 18.43$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \omega & = & 2 \\ |I| & = & 1 \\ |Z| & = & 2 \\ \angle Z & = & 53.1^{\circ} \\ V & = & |I| \angle I \cdot 2 \angle 53.1^{\circ} \\ & = & 2\cos(2t + 53.1) \end{array}$$

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$$V = 2 + \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}\cos(t + 18.43^{\circ}) + 2\cos(2t - 53.13^{\circ})$$

5 שאלה 5

X 5.1

נרשום את המתחים בצורה יותר נוחה:

$$V_a = 10\angle 60^{\circ}$$

 $V_b = 5\angle -30^{\circ}$

$:\!Z_n$ נשתמש במחלק מתח כדי למצא את

$$V_{a} = V_{b} + V_{n}$$

$$V_{b} = V_{a} \cdot \frac{Z_{c}}{Z_{c} + Z_{n}}$$

$$5\angle -30^{\circ} = (10\angle 60^{\circ}) \cdot \frac{-10j}{-10j + Z_{n}}$$

$$(5\angle -30^{\circ}) (10\angle -90^{\circ} + Z_{n}) = (10\angle 60^{\circ}) \cdot (10\angle -90^{\circ})$$

$$(50\angle -120^{\circ}) + Z_{n} (5\angle -30^{\circ}) = (10\angle 60^{\circ}) (10\angle -90^{\circ})$$

$$Z_{n} = \frac{(10\angle 60^{\circ}) (10\angle -90^{\circ}) - (50\angle -120^{\circ})}{(5\angle -30^{\circ})}$$

$$= \frac{(100\angle -30^{\circ})}{(5\angle -30^{\circ})} - \frac{(50\angle -120^{\circ})}{(5\angle -30^{\circ})}$$

$$= 20\angle 0^{\circ} - 10\angle -90^{\circ}$$

$$= \sqrt{500}\angle 26.5^{\circ}$$

□ 5.2

$$I = I_c$$

$$= \frac{5\angle - 30^{\circ}}{10\angle - 90}$$

$$= 0.5\angle 60^{\circ}$$

$$V_n = V_a - V_b$$

$$= 10\angle 60 - 5\angle - 30$$

$$= 0.6698 + 11.16i$$

$$= 11.18\angle 86.56^{\circ}$$

$$P_{av} = \frac{1}{2}|V||I|\cos(\angle V - \angle I)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(11.18)(0.5)\cos(86.56^{\circ} - 60^{\circ})$$

$$= 2.5W$$