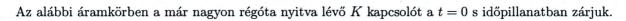
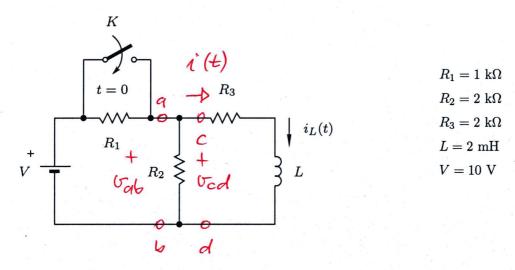
Hallgató neve: 2_bis2H_15 NEPTUN kódja:

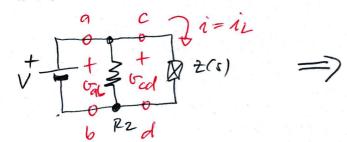


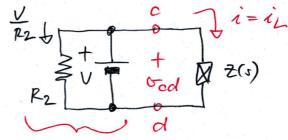


(1) A megadott mérőirányok mellett és az
 impedancia módszer segítségével határozza meg és analitikusan írja fel az L induktivitáson foly
ó $i_L(t)$ áram értékét a t>0 időtartományban.

KIINDUL'S FELTÉTECEK:

- ALAPVETSEN AZ IMPEDANCIAT AZ a-6 KAPOCUPA'RRA KELLENE FEURNI
- NEKUNK AZ IL(t) = i(t) A'RAMRA VAN SZÖKSÉGÜNK
- EZERT AZ IMPEDANCIA'T A C-d KAPOCIPA'RRA IRQUE FEL
- Et NEM OBS PROBLEMAT, MERT UNG = Ocal





R2-ON FOLYO AIRAM
IPPELEVAINN, MIVEL God = V

IMPEDANCIA:
$$2cd(s) = R_3 + sL = \frac{v_{cd}}{i} = \frac{V}{iL}$$

TRANZENS:
$$(R_0 + sL)$$
 $i_L = V \equiv 0 \Rightarrow R_0 + sL = 0 \Rightarrow S = -\frac{R_0}{L} = -\frac{1}{T}$

KARAKTEP(SZTI KUS EGY.

ALLANDÓRULT: V DC FOTLEN FERR. GEN. =) ocd = Vo e =)

$$n'A' = \frac{V}{2(s)|_{s=0}} = \frac{V}{P_{J}} = 5 \text{ mA}$$

KERDETT FELTETEL:

£ CO => K NYITUA ÉS A'LL. A'LLAPOT + DC GEPBERTÉS

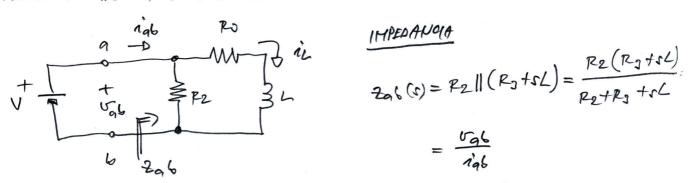
$$i_{L}(0-) = \frac{V}{P_{1}+P_{2}\parallel P_{3}} \frac{P_{2}}{P_{2}+P_{3}} = \frac{10}{1+1} \frac{2}{2+2} = 2,5 \text{ mA}$$

$$i_{L}(0-)=2_{1}SMA=i_{L}(0+)=A=\frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{|t=0+5|}=A+5$$
 mA

HIGOLDAY:
$$i_L(t) = 5 - 2,5 e^{-\frac{t}{2}}$$

AHOL $\tau = \frac{L}{R_3} - 1\mu s$

MEROCOAS AZ 9-6 KAPOCIPÁRRA PECÍRT IMPEDANOIA'VAL



$$\frac{2ab}{2ab}(s) = \frac{R_2||(R_3 + sL)|}{R_2 + rL} = \frac{r_2(R_3 + sL)}{r_2 + rL}$$

$$= \frac{r_3b}{r_3b}$$

TRANTIEUS: P2(Po+st) ia6 =0 =) ia6 = A e AHOL
$$C = \frac{L}{P_3}$$

NETÜRK il KELL: Alrahosettoval es figyelemre veve, Hoby da6

EXPONENCIALIS FEV:

TR P2 - = Ae = Ae

$$iL = \frac{R2}{R_2 + R_3 + rL} \begin{vmatrix} r = -\frac{R3}{4} \\ r = -\frac{R}{4} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{R2}{R_2 + R_3 + rL} \begin{vmatrix} r = -\frac{R3}{4} \\ r = -\frac{R}{4} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{R2}{R_2 + R_3 + rL} \begin{vmatrix} r = -\frac{R3}{4} \\ r = -\frac{R3}{4} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{R2}{R_2 + R_3 + rL} \begin{vmatrix} r = -\frac{R3}{4} \\ r = -\frac{R3}{4} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{R2}{R_2 + R_3 + rL} \begin{vmatrix} r = -\frac{R3}{4} \\ r = -\frac{R3}{4} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{R2}{R_2 + R_3 + rL} \begin{vmatrix} r = -\frac{R3}{4} \\ r = -\frac{R3}{4} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{R2}{R_2 + R_3 + rL} \begin{vmatrix} r = -\frac{R3}{4} \\ r = -\frac{R3}{4} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{R2}{R_2 + R_3 + rL} \begin{vmatrix} r = -\frac{R3}{4} \\ r = -\frac{R3}{4} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{R2}{R_2 + R_3 + rL} \begin{vmatrix} r = -\frac{R3}{4} \\ r = -\frac{R3}{4} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{R2}{R_2 + R_3 + rL} \begin{vmatrix} r = -\frac{R3}{4} \\ r = -\frac{R3}{4} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{R2}{R_2 + R_3 + rL} \begin{vmatrix} r = -\frac{R3}{4} \\ r = -\frac{R3}{4} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{R2}{R_2 + R_3 + rL} \begin{vmatrix} r = -\frac{R3}{4} \\ r = -\frac{R3}{4} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{R2}{R_2 + R_3 + rL} \begin{vmatrix} r = -\frac{R3}{4} \\ r = -\frac{R3}{4} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{R2}{R_3 + rL} \begin{vmatrix} r = -\frac{R3}{4} \\ r = -\frac{R3}{4} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{R2}{R_3 + rL} \begin{vmatrix} r = -\frac{R3}{4} \\ r = -\frac{R3}{4} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{R2}{R_3 + rL} \begin{vmatrix} r = -\frac{R3}{4} \\ r = -\frac{R3}{4} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{R2}{R_3 + rL} \begin{vmatrix} r = -\frac{R3}{4} \\ r = -\frac{R3}{4} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{R2}{R_3 + rL} \begin{vmatrix} r = -\frac{R3}{4} \\ r = -\frac{R3}{4} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{R2}{R_3 + rL} \begin{vmatrix} r = -\frac{R3}{4} \\ r = -\frac{R3}{4} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{R2}{R_3 + rL} \begin{vmatrix} r = -\frac{R3}{4} \\ r = -\frac{R3}{4} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{R2}{R_3 + rL} \begin{vmatrix} r = -\frac{R3}{4} \\ r = -\frac{R3}{4} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{R2}{R_3 + rL} \begin{vmatrix} r = -\frac{R3}{4} \\ r = -\frac{R3}{4} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{R2}{R_3 + rL} \begin{vmatrix} r = -\frac{R3}{4} \\ r = -\frac{R3}{4} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{R2}{R_3 + rL} \begin{vmatrix} r = -\frac{R3}{4} \\ r = -\frac{R3}{4} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{R2}{R_3 + rL} \begin{vmatrix} r = -\frac{R3}{4} \\ r = -\frac{R3}{4} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{R2}{R_3 + rL} \begin{vmatrix} r = -\frac{R3}{4} \\ r = -\frac{R3}{4} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{R2}{R_3 + rL} \begin{vmatrix} r = -\frac{R3}{4} \\ r = -\frac{R3}{4} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{R2}{R_3 + rL} \begin{vmatrix} r = -\frac{R3}{4} \\ r = -\frac{R3}{4} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{R2}{R_3 + rL} \begin{vmatrix} r = -\frac{R3}{4} \\ r = -\frac{R3}{4} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{R3}{4} \begin{vmatrix} r = -\frac{R3}{4} \\ r = -\frac{R3}{4} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{R3}{4} \begin{vmatrix} r = -\frac{R3}{4} \\ r = -\frac{R3}{4} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{R3}{4} \begin{vmatrix} r = -\frac{R3}{4} \\ r = -\frac{R3}{4} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{R3}{4} \begin{vmatrix} r = -\frac{R3}{4} \\ r = -\frac{R3}{4} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{R3}{4} \begin{vmatrix} r = -\frac{R3}{4} \\ r = -\frac{R3}{4} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{R3}{4} \begin{vmatrix} r = -\frac{R3}{4} \\ r = -\frac{R3}{4} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{R3}{4} \begin{vmatrix} r = -\frac{R3}{4} \\ r = -\frac{R3}{4} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{R3}{4} \begin{vmatrix} r = -\frac{R3}{4} \\ r = -\frac{R3}{4} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{R3}{4} \begin{vmatrix} r = -\frac{R3}{4} \\ r = -\frac{R3}{4} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{R3}{4} \begin{vmatrix} r = -\frac{R3}{4} \\ r = -\frac{R3}{4} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{R3}$$

$$\frac{A \mu D d S \nu (T)}{A d d} = \frac{10}{2(s)} = \frac{10}{R_2 R_3 / (R_2 + R_3)} = \frac{10}{R_2 ||R_3|} = 10 \text{ m/h}$$

EIRCHHOFF CIOHOPONTIVAL:
$$i_{L}^{A|A|} = i_{ab}^{A|A|} - \frac{v_{ab}}{r_{2}} = i_{ab}^{A|A|} - \frac{V}{r_{2}} = 10 - 5 \approx 5 \text{ MA}$$