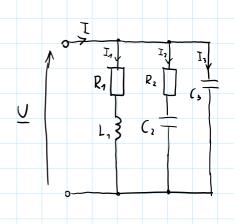
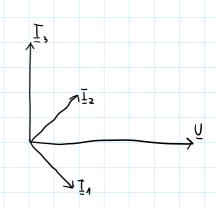
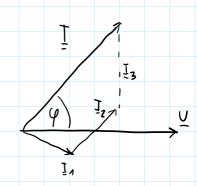
sobota, 14 kwietnia 2018 15:15

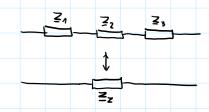
KONSTRUKCJA WYKREGÓW WSKAZOWYCH NA PŁASZCZYZNIE ZESPOLONEJ



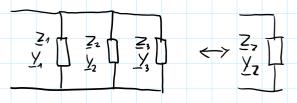




UKŁAD ZASTĘPCZY RÓWNOWAŻNY



$$\underline{V} = \underline{V}_1 + \underline{V}_2 + \underline{V}_3 = \underline{I}(\underline{Z}_1 + \underline{Z}_2 + \underline{Z}_3)$$



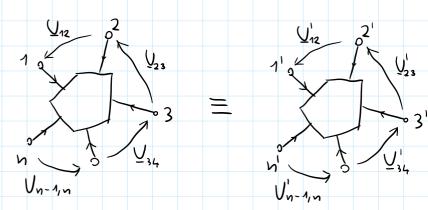
$$\underline{\Gamma} = \underline{\Gamma}_1 + \underline{\Gamma}_2 + \underline{\Gamma}_3 = \underline{\underline{\nabla}}_1 + \underline{\underline{\nabla}}_2 + \underline{\underline{\nabla}}_3 = \underline{\underline{\nabla}}_3 = \underline{\underline{\nabla}}_1 + \underline{\underline{\nabla}}_2 + \underline{\underline{\nabla}}_3 = \underline{\underline{\nabla}}_1 + \underline{\underline{\nabla}}_1 + \underline{\underline{\nabla}}_2 + \underline{\underline{\nabla}}_3 = \underline{\underline{\nabla}}_1 + \underline{\underline{\nabla}}_2 + \underline{\underline{\nabla}}_3 = \underline{\underline{\nabla}}_1 + \underline{\underline{\nabla}}_3 = \underline{\underline{\nabla}}_1 + \underline{\underline{\nabla}}_2 + \underline{\underline{\nabla}}_3 = \underline{\underline{\nabla}}_1 + \underline{\underline{\nabla}}_1 + \underline{\underline{\nabla}}_2 + \underline{\underline{\nabla}}_2 + \underline{\underline{\nabla}}_3 = \underline{\underline{\nabla}}_1 + \underline{\underline{\nabla}}_2 + \underline{\underline{\nabla}}_3 = \underline{\underline{\nabla}}_1 + \underline{\underline{\nabla}}_1 + \underline{\underline{\nabla}}_2 + \underline{\underline{\nabla}}_3 = \underline{\underline{\nabla}}_1 + \underline{\underline{\nabla}}_1 + \underline{\underline{\nabla}}_2 + \underline{\underline{\nabla}$$

$$= \bigcup \left(\underbrace{y_1}_1 + \underbrace{y_2}_2 + \underbrace{y_3}_3 \right) = \bigcup \bigvee_z$$

$$\frac{1}{Z_2} = \sum_{j} \frac{1}{Z_j} \quad (b) \quad \sum_{z} = \sum_{j} \sum_{j}$$

W układach szevegonych somują się impedancje, w vórnoległych – admitancje

RÓWNOWAŻNOŚĆ N-BIE GUNNIKÓW



Układy n-zaciskowe (n-biegunniki) say vównoważne, gdy identyczne sa zależności między napięciami:

U12, U23, U34 ... Vk-1, k ... Vn-1, n

a pradami niezależnymi

I_1, I_2, I_3 ... Ik ... In-1

(gdy talie zwiazli Jaja, sig sprecyzować).

Np. $U_{k,k+1} = f_{k,k+1} \left(I_{1}, I_{2}, I_{k}, I_{k+1}, I_{n-1} \right), k = 1,2,3,..., 1$ $J_{e,s} + J_{e,n} + J_{e,s} + J_{$

PRZYKŁAD A > Y



