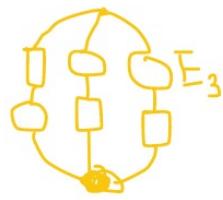
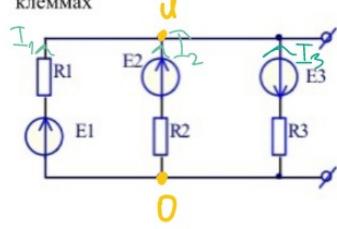




T1 prep



1. $E_1=10V$, $E_2=15V$, $E_3=8V$, $R_1=6\Omega$, $R_2=3\Omega$, $R_3=2\Omega$. Определить напряжение на выходных клеммах



По методу узл. потенциалов:

$$I_1 + I_2 + I_3 = 0$$

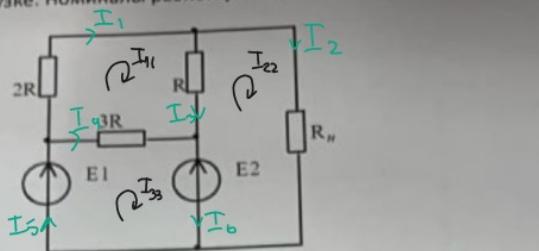
$$\frac{U + E_1}{R_1} + \frac{U + E_2}{R_2} + \frac{U - E_3}{R_3} = 0$$

$$U(G_1 + G_2 + G_3) = E_3 G_3 - E_2 G_2 - E_1 G_1$$

$$U = \frac{E_3 G_3 - E_2 G_2 - E_1 G_1}{G_1 + G_2 + G_3} = \frac{8 \cdot \frac{1}{2} - 15 \cdot \frac{1}{3} - 10 \cdot \frac{1}{6}}{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2}} = -2 \frac{2}{3} V$$

miro

1. Определить мощность в нагрузке. Номиналы резисторов обозначены на схеме.



$$\begin{cases} I_{11}(2R + 3R + R) - I_{22}R - I_{33} \cdot 3R = 0 \\ I_{22}(R + R_H) - I_{11}R = E_2 \\ I_{33} \cdot 3R - I_{11}3R = E_1 - E_2 \end{cases}$$

System of equations:

$$\begin{cases} 6R x_1 + -R x_2 + -3R x_3 = 0 \\ -R x_1 + R + R_H x_2 + 0 x_3 = E_2 \\ -3R x_1 + 0 x_2 + 3R x_3 = E_1 - E_2 \end{cases}$$

$$I_{22} = \frac{E_1 + 2E_2}{2R + 3R_H}$$

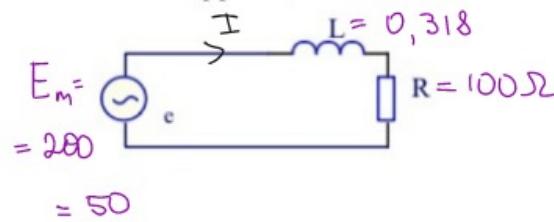
Answer:

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= \frac{E_1 R + E_1 R_H - E_2 R_1}{2R^2 + 3 \cdot (RR_1)} \\ x_2 &= \frac{E_1 + 2E_2}{2R + 3R_1} \\ x_3 &= \frac{1.667 \cdot (E_1 R) - 0.667 \cdot (E_2 R) + 2 \cdot (E_1 R_1) - 2 \cdot (E_2 R_1)}{2R^2 + 3 \cdot (RR_1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$P = I^2 R = \left[\frac{E_1 + 2E_2}{2R + 3R_H} \right]^2 \cdot R_H$$

miro

2. $R=100 \Omega$, $L=0,318 \text{ Гн}$, $f=50 \text{ Гц}$, $E_m=200 \text{ В}$.
Определить среднеквадратичный ток цепи I_{rms} и коэффиц. мощности источника



$$\omega = 314$$

$$\dot{I}(R + j\omega L) = \dot{E}$$

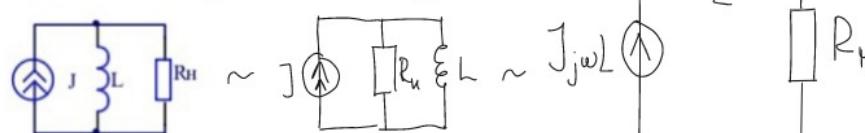
$$Z = R + j\omega L - \text{компл. число} \Rightarrow Z = R \cdot \cos \varphi + j \cdot R \cdot \sin \varphi$$

$$|Z| = \sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2} = \sqrt{100^2 + 314^2 \cdot 0,318^2} \approx 141,3 \quad \begin{matrix} 141,3 \\ // \\ R \\ // \\ 100 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} 0,7 \\ // \\ j\omega L \\ // \\ 0,71 \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{\dot{I}}{Z} = \frac{\dot{E}}{Z} \Rightarrow |\dot{I}| = \frac{|\dot{E}|}{|Z|}$$

$$I_m \cdot 141,3 = E_m = 200 \Rightarrow I_m = \frac{200}{141,3} \approx 1,42 \Rightarrow I_{rms} = \frac{1,42}{\sqrt{2}} \approx 1 \text{ A}$$

3. Источник тока синусоидальной формы.
Определить величину согласованной нагрузки



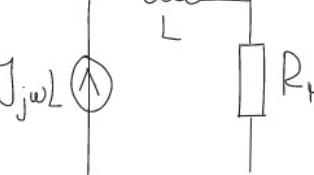
$$R_u : P_H = \max$$

$$P_u = I_{rms}^2 \cdot R_u = \frac{J^2}{2} R_u$$

$$Z = (R_u + j\omega L)$$

$$I_{rms} = \frac{J \cdot R_u}{\sqrt{R_u^2 + \omega^2 L^2}}$$

$$\dot{I} = J \cdot \sin(\omega t + \varphi_0)$$



$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{E}}{Z} \Rightarrow |\dot{I}| = \frac{J \omega L}{\sqrt{\omega^2 L^2 + R_u^2}}$$

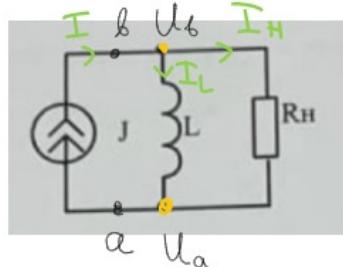
$$P_u = \frac{J^2 \omega^2 L^2 R_u}{2 (\omega^2 L^2 + R_u^2)}$$

$$\frac{dP_u}{dR_u} = \frac{J^2 \omega^2 L^2}{2} \cdot \frac{(\omega^2 L^2 - R_u^2)}{(\omega^2 L^2 + R_u^2)^2} = 0 \Rightarrow R_u = \omega L$$

miro

$$\begin{aligned} \overset{\circ}{I} &= \overset{\circ}{I}_L + \overset{\circ}{I}_H = \frac{\overset{\circ}{U}_{ba}}{j\omega L + R_u} \\ \overset{\circ}{I}_u &= \frac{\overset{\circ}{U}_{ba}}{R_u} \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \Rightarrow \frac{\overset{\circ}{I}_u}{\overset{\circ}{I}} = \frac{\frac{1}{R_u}}{\frac{1}{j\omega L} + \frac{1}{R_u}} = \frac{\frac{1}{R_u}}{\frac{j\omega L}{R_u} + 1} = \frac{j\omega L}{R_u + j\omega L} \right.$$

$$\overset{\circ}{I} = J \cdot \sin(\omega t + \varphi_0)$$



$$\left(\frac{u(x)}{v(x)} \right)' = \frac{u(x)' \cdot v(x) - v(x)' \cdot u(x)}{v^2(x)}$$

$$\overset{\circ}{I}_u = \overset{\circ}{I} \cdot \frac{j\omega L}{R_u + j\omega L} = \overset{\circ}{I} \cdot \frac{\omega^2 L^2 + jR_u \omega L}{R_u^2 + \omega^2 L^2}$$

$$|\overset{\circ}{I}_{u_{rms}}| = \frac{J \cdot \sqrt{\omega^2 L^4 + R_u^2 \omega^2 L^2}}{\sqrt{2 \cdot R_u^2 + \omega^2 L^2}} = \frac{J \omega L}{\sqrt{2 \cdot R_u^2 + \omega^2 L^2}}$$

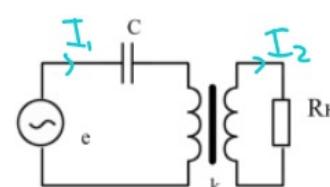
$$P_u = \frac{J^2 \omega^2 L^2 R_u}{2 \cdot (R_u^2 + \omega^2 L^2)} \quad P'_u = \frac{J^2 \omega^2 L^2 \cdot (R_u^2 + \omega^2 L^2) - 2 R_u^2}{2 \cdot (R_u^2 + \omega^2 L^2)^2} = 0$$

$$R_u = \omega L$$

miro

2.

Определить величину сопротивления нагрузки, при которой мощность передаваемая в нагрузку от источника будет максимальна. Источник синусоидальный. Привести полное решение.



$$\begin{cases} \left(E - \frac{\overset{\circ}{I}_1}{j\omega C} \right) \overset{\circ}{I}_1 = \overset{\circ}{I}_2^2 R_u \\ \overset{\circ}{I}_1 = k \overset{\circ}{I}_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \left(E - \frac{k \overset{\circ}{I}_2}{j\omega C} \right) \cdot k \overset{\circ}{I}_2 = \overset{\circ}{I}_2^2 R_u$$

$$E k - \frac{k^2 \overset{\circ}{I}_2}{j\omega C} = \overset{\circ}{I}_2 R_u$$

$$\overset{\circ}{I}_2 = \frac{E k}{\frac{k^2}{j\omega C} + R_u} = \frac{E k \left(R_u + \frac{j k^2}{\omega C} \right)}{R_u^2 + \frac{k^4}{\omega^2 C^2}}$$

miro

$$|\dot{I}_2| = \frac{E_k \cdot \sqrt{R_u^2 + \frac{k^4}{\omega^2 C^2}}}{R_u^2 + \frac{k^4}{\omega^2 C^2}}$$

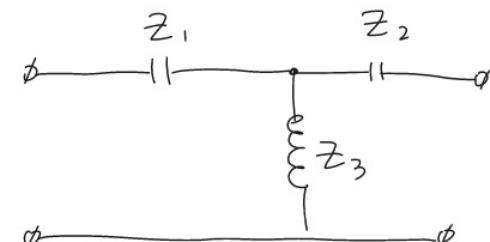
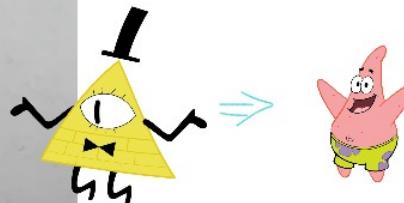
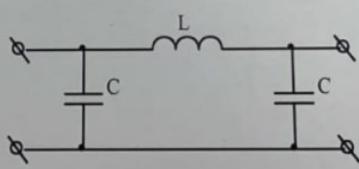
$$P_u = I_{rms}^2 \cdot R_u = \frac{E^2 k^2 \cdot R_u}{(R_u^2 + \frac{k^4}{\omega^2 C^2}) \cdot 2}$$

$$\left(\frac{u(x)}{v(x)} \right)' = \frac{u(x)' \cdot v(x) - v(x)' \cdot u(x)}{v^2(x)}$$

$$P'_u = \frac{E^2 k^2}{2} \frac{R_u^2 + \frac{k^4}{\omega^2 C^2} - 2R_u^2}{(R_u^2 + \frac{k^4}{\omega^2 C^2})^2} = 0 \Rightarrow R_u = \frac{k^2}{\omega C}$$

miro

5. Найти частоту среза и волновое сопротивление фильтра, в согласованном режиме. Определить тип фильтра. Использовать соотношения из теории четырехполюсников.



Формулы с семинара: $A = 1 + \frac{Z_1}{Z_3}$

$$Z_1 = Z_2 = \frac{X_C X_L}{2X_C + X_L} \quad Z_3 = \frac{X_C^2}{2X_C + X_L}$$

$$\dot{U}_1 = A \dot{U}_2 + B \dot{I}_2$$

$$A = 1 + \frac{X_C X_L}{X_C^2} = 1 + \frac{X_L}{X_C}$$

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

$$B = \frac{2X_C X_L}{X_L + 2X_C} + \frac{X_C^2 \cdot X_L^2}{(X_L + 2X_C)^2} \cdot \frac{(X_L + 2X_C)}{X_C^2} = \frac{2X_C X_L + X_L^2}{X_L + 2X_C} = X_L$$

$$C = \frac{1}{Z_3}$$

$$D = 1 + \frac{Z_2}{Z_3}$$

$$D = 1 + \frac{Z_2}{Z_3}$$

$$A = D = \operatorname{ch} \gamma = \cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta + j \sin \alpha \cdot \sin \beta$$

$$C = \frac{X_L + 2X_C}{X_C^2}$$

$$D = 1 + \frac{X_L}{X_C}$$

$$A = 1 + j\omega L \cdot j\omega C = 1 - \omega^2 LC - j\operatorname{ctg} \theta \cdot \operatorname{tg} \alpha \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = 0 \Rightarrow 1 - \omega^2 LC = \cos \beta$$

$$-1 \leq 1 - \omega^2 LC \leq 1$$

$$0 > \omega > \sqrt{\frac{2}{LC}} - \text{частота среза}$$

[0, a] - нижних частот

[a, b] - полосовых

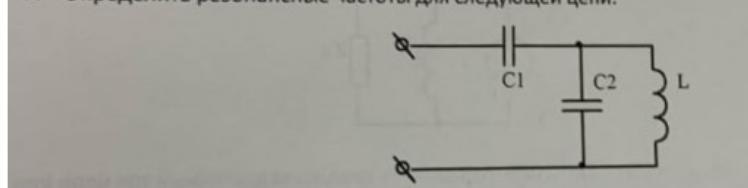
[b, +∞) - верхних частот

$$\text{Волновое сопротивление: } Z_C = \sqrt{\frac{B}{C}} = \sqrt{\frac{X_L X_C}{X_L + 2X_C}} = \sqrt{\frac{j\omega L \cdot (-\frac{1}{\omega C})}{j\omega L - j\frac{2}{\omega C}}} = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{2 - \omega^2 LC}}$$

Фильтр низких частот

miro

7. Определить резонансные частоты для следующей цепи:



$$\begin{aligned}
 Z &= \frac{1}{j\omega C_1} + \frac{\frac{L}{C_2}}{j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2}} = \frac{1}{j\omega C_1} + \frac{L}{C_2} \cdot \frac{j\omega C_2}{\omega^2 LC_2 + 1} = \frac{1}{j\omega C_1} + \frac{j\omega L}{(\omega^2 LC_2 + 1)} \\
 &= \frac{\omega^2 LC_2 + 1 - \omega^2 LC_1}{j\omega C_1 (\omega^2 LC_2 + 1)} = j \frac{\omega^2 LC_1 - \omega^2 LC_2 - 1}{\omega C_1 (\omega^2 LC_2 + 1)}
 \end{aligned}$$

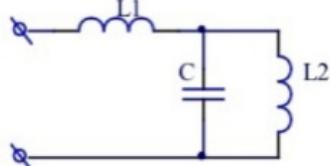
$$\omega_{pH} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC_1 C_2}}$$

$$\omega^2 LC_1 C_2 = -1$$

$$\omega_{pT} = \sqrt[3]{-\frac{1}{LC_1 C_2}}$$

miro

5. Определить резонансные частоты.



$$\begin{aligned}
 Z &= j\omega L_1 + \frac{j\omega L_2 \cdot \frac{1}{j\omega C}}{j\omega L_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = j\omega L_1 + \frac{j\omega L_2}{1 - \omega^2 L_2 C} = \\
 &= j \left(\omega L_1 + \frac{\omega L_2}{1 - \omega^2 L_2 C} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\operatorname{Im}\{Z\} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\omega L_1 - \omega^2 L_1 L_2 C + \omega L_2}{1 - \omega^2 L_2 C} = 0$$

Резонанс напряжений:

$$L_1 - \omega^2 L_1 L_2 C + L_2 = 0$$

$$\omega_{pu} = \sqrt{\frac{L_1 + L_2}{L_1 L_2 C}}$$

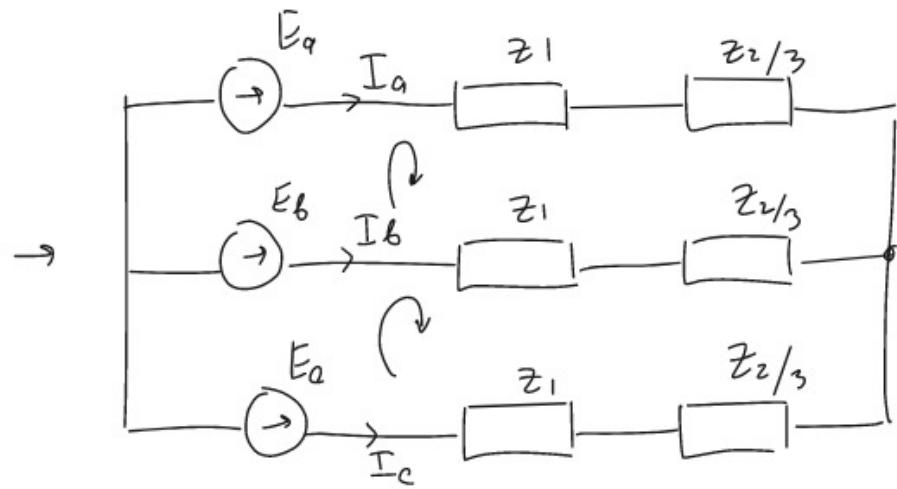
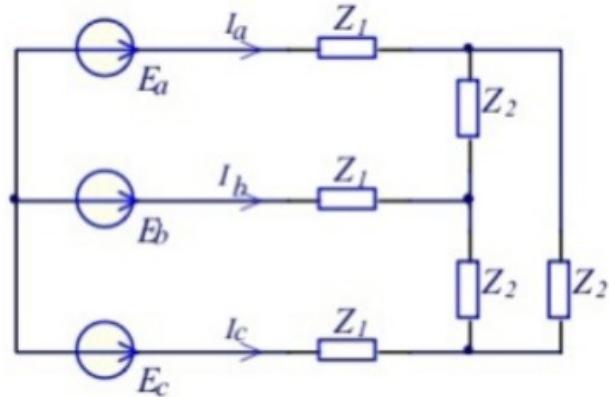
Резонанс тока:

$$1 - \omega^2 L_2 C = 0$$

$$\omega_{pT} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{L_2 C}}$$

miro

4. Определить фазные токи в цепи.



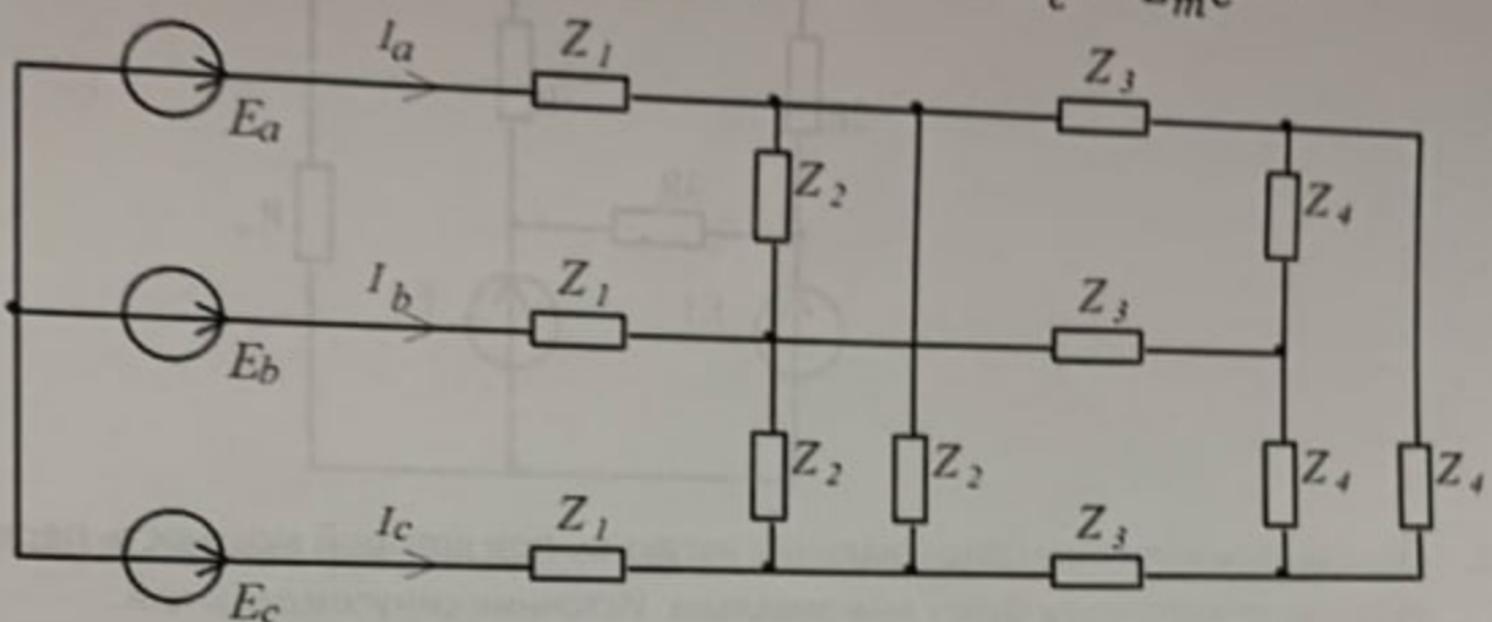
$$\begin{cases} \dot{I}_a(z_1 + \frac{z_2}{3}) - \dot{I}_b(z_1 + \frac{z_2}{3}) = \dot{E}_a - \dot{E}_b \\ \dot{I}_b(z_1 + \frac{z_2}{3}) - \dot{I}_c(z_1 + \frac{z_2}{3}) = \dot{E}_b - \dot{E}_c \\ \dot{I}_a + \dot{I}_b + \dot{I}_c = 0 \\ \dot{E}_a + \dot{E}_b + \dot{E}_c = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{I}_a = \frac{\dot{E}_a - \dot{E}_b}{z_1 + \frac{z_2}{3}} \\ \dot{I}_b = \frac{\dot{E}_b - \dot{E}_c}{z_1 + \frac{z_2}{3}} \\ \dot{I}_c = \frac{\dot{E}_c}{z_1 + \frac{z_2}{3}} \end{cases} \quad (*)$$

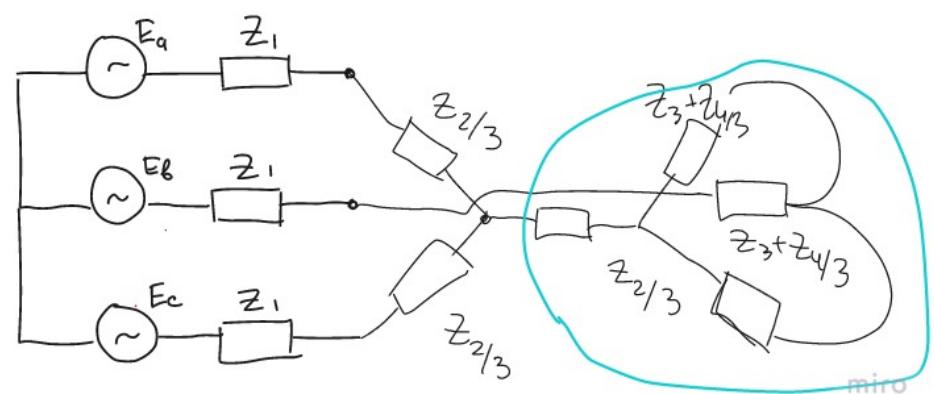
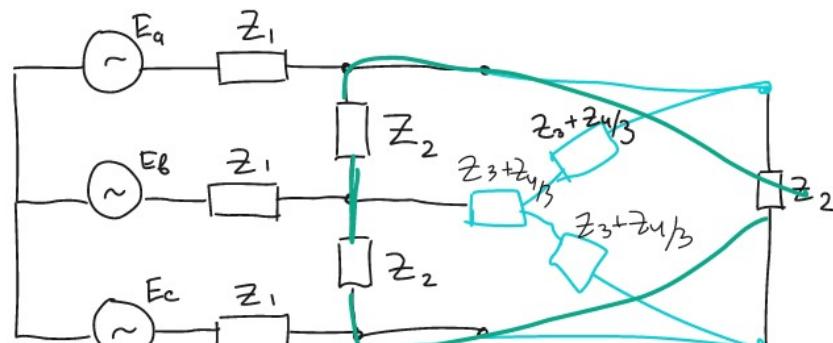
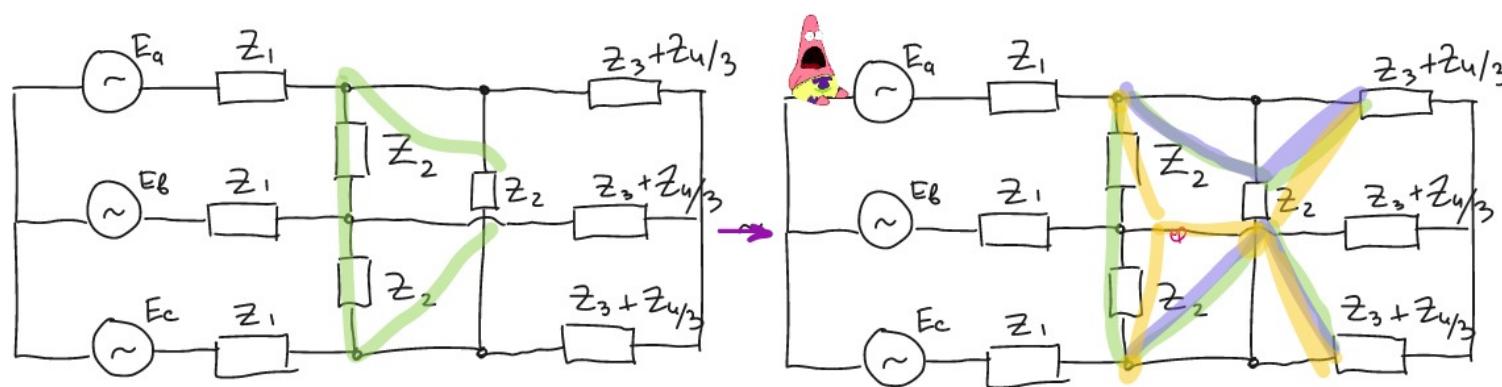
(*) $\dot{I}_a(z_1 + \frac{z_2}{3}) + 2\dot{I}_b(z_1 + \frac{z_2}{3}) - \dot{I}_c(z_1 + \frac{z_2}{3}) = 2\dot{E}_b - \dot{E}_a - \dot{E}_c$
 $(z_1 + \frac{z_2}{3})(\dot{I}_a + 2\dot{I}_b - \dot{I}_c) = -\dot{I}_b(z_1 + \frac{z_2}{3}) = \dot{E}_b$
 $\dot{I}_c = -(\dot{I}_a + \dot{I}_b)$

miro

6. Определить токи всех трех фаз, если

$$\dot{E}_a = E_m, \quad \dot{E}_b = E_m e^{j120^\circ}, \quad \dot{E}_c = E_m e^{j240^\circ}$$





$$1: z_a = Z_1 + Z_{2/3}$$

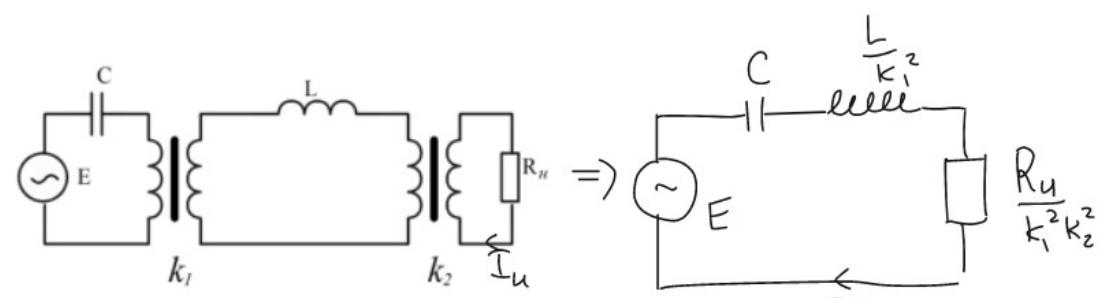
$$I_a = \frac{E_a}{z_a} = \frac{E_a}{Z_1 + Z_{2/3}}$$

$$2: Z_1 + Z_3 + Z_{4/3} \parallel Z_3 + \frac{Z_4}{3} + Z_3 + \frac{Z_4}{3} + \frac{Z_2}{3}$$

$$3: Z_1 + Z_{2/3}$$

miro

Определить частоту при которой коэффициент передачи цепи по напряжению будет максимальным. Источник синусоидальный. Трансформаторы считать идеальными. $E = 50V$, $C = 100nF$, $L = 10\mu H$, $R_H = 5$, $k_1 = 0.2$, $k_2 = 0.5$. Определить ток нагрузки в этом режиме.



$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{E}}{z} = \frac{\dot{E} k_1^2 k_2^2}{R_H + j(\omega L k_2^2 - \frac{k_1^2 k_2^2}{\omega C})} = \frac{\dot{E} k_1^2 k_2^2 (R_H - j(\omega L k_2^2 - \frac{k_1^2 k_2^2}{\omega C}))}{R_H^2 + (\omega L k_2^2 - \frac{k_1^2 k_2^2}{\omega C})^2}$$

Схема эквивалентна \Rightarrow Мощности, выделяющиеся на резисторах равны

$$P = I_{rms}^2 \frac{R_H}{k_1^2 k_2^2} = \frac{\dot{E}^2 k_1^2 k_2^2 R_H}{2 \left[R_H^2 + (\omega L k_2^2 - \frac{k_1^2 k_2^2}{\omega C})^2 \right]}$$

miro

$$I_u = \sqrt{\frac{P}{R_u}} = \frac{E k_1 k_2}{\sqrt{2} \sqrt{R_u^2 + (\omega L k_2 - \frac{k_1^2 k_2^2}{\omega C})^2}}$$

$$U_u = I_u \cdot R_u = \frac{E k_1 k_2 R_u}{\sqrt{2} \sqrt{R_u^2 + (\omega L k_2 - \frac{k_1^2 k_2^2}{\omega C})^2}}$$

$$k = \frac{U_3}{U_1} = \frac{U_u}{E} = \frac{k_1 k_2 R_u}{\sqrt{2} \sqrt{R_u^2 + (\omega L k_2 - \frac{k_1^2 k_2^2}{\omega C})^2}}$$

$$\frac{dk}{d\omega} = 0 \Rightarrow \omega = 200000$$

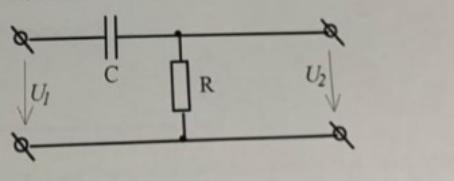
$$I_u \Big|_{\omega=200000} = 1 A$$

miro

```
C = 100*10^-9
L = 10*10^-6
Rn = 5
k1 = 0.2
k2 = 0.5
w = 200000
# var('w')
# assume(w, 'real')

I = (k1*k2*E)/(sqrt(Rn**2 + (w*L*k2**2 - (k1**2*k2**2)/(w*C))**2))
print(I)
# solve(diff(k, w) == 0, [w])
```

8. Определить коэффициент передачи и построить ЛАЧХ и ФЧХ.



$$1. K = \frac{U_2}{U_1} = \frac{\frac{R}{j\omega C + R}}{1} = \frac{R^2 \omega^2 C^2}{1 + R^2 \omega^2 C^2} + j \frac{C \omega R}{1 + R^2 \omega^2 C^2}$$

$$= \frac{C \omega R}{\sqrt{1 + C^2 R^2 \omega^2}} e^{j \arctg(\frac{1}{C \omega R})}$$

$$A(\omega) = 20 \log(|K|) = 20 \log\left(\frac{C \omega R}{\sqrt{1 + C^2 R^2 \omega^2}}\right)$$

$$\varphi(\omega) = \arctg\left(\frac{1}{C \omega R}\right)$$

miro



miro