

B-6-15

$$\lambda = -1,5 + j3\sqrt{3}/2$$

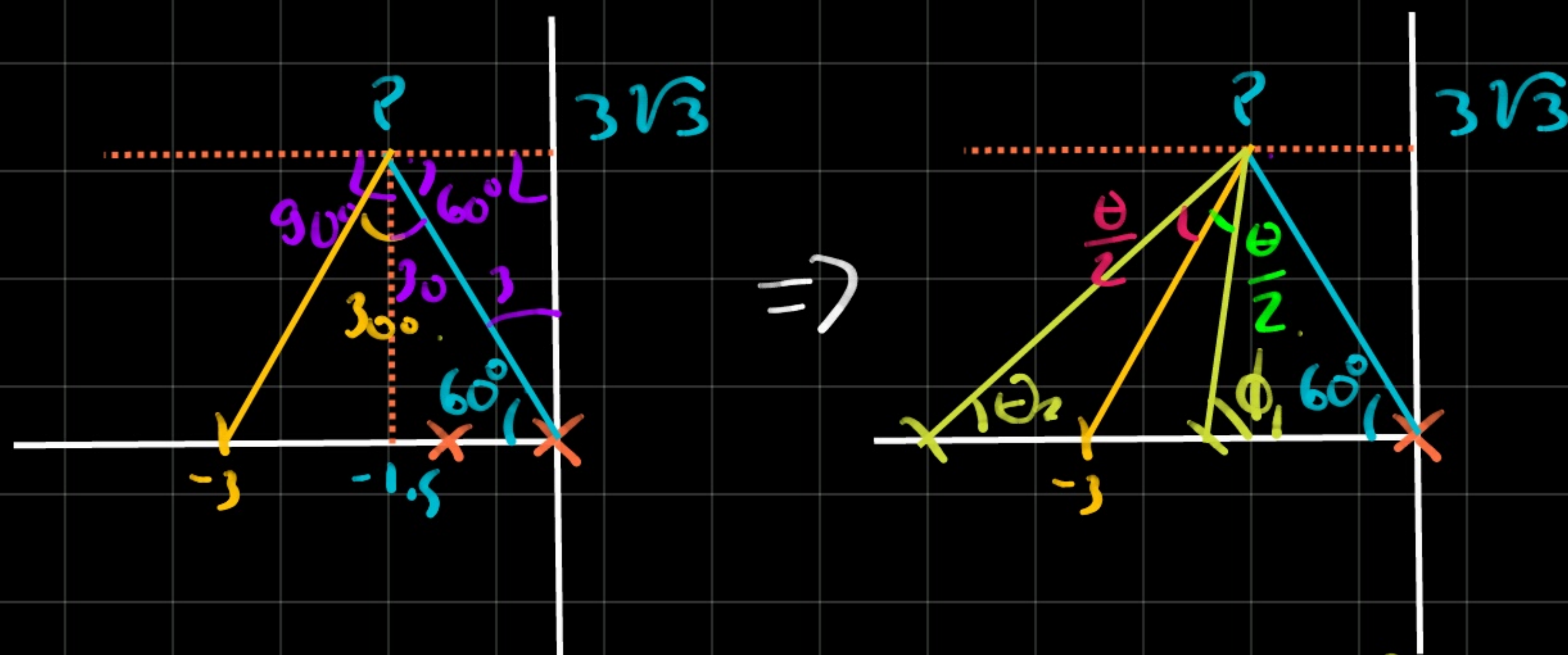
Para Que a parte do LGR,
a Deficiência angular pode ser calculada
como:

$$\theta = (2k+1)180 - \angle(b-p_0) - \angle(\lambda - p_1)$$

$$\theta = (2k+1)180 - \angle(\lambda - 0) - \angle(\lambda - (-1))$$

$$\theta = (2k+1)180 - 120^\circ - 100,894^\circ = -40,894^\circ$$

Essa Deficiência será prece da pelo com-
pensador de avanço de fase



$$\phi_1 = 180 - 60 - (60 - \frac{\theta}{2})$$

$$\phi_1 = 60 + \theta/2 = 60 + \frac{40,894}{2} = 80,447^\circ$$

$$\phi_2 = 180 - 60 - (60 + \theta/2)$$

$$\phi_2 = 60 - \frac{40,894}{2} = 39,553^\circ$$

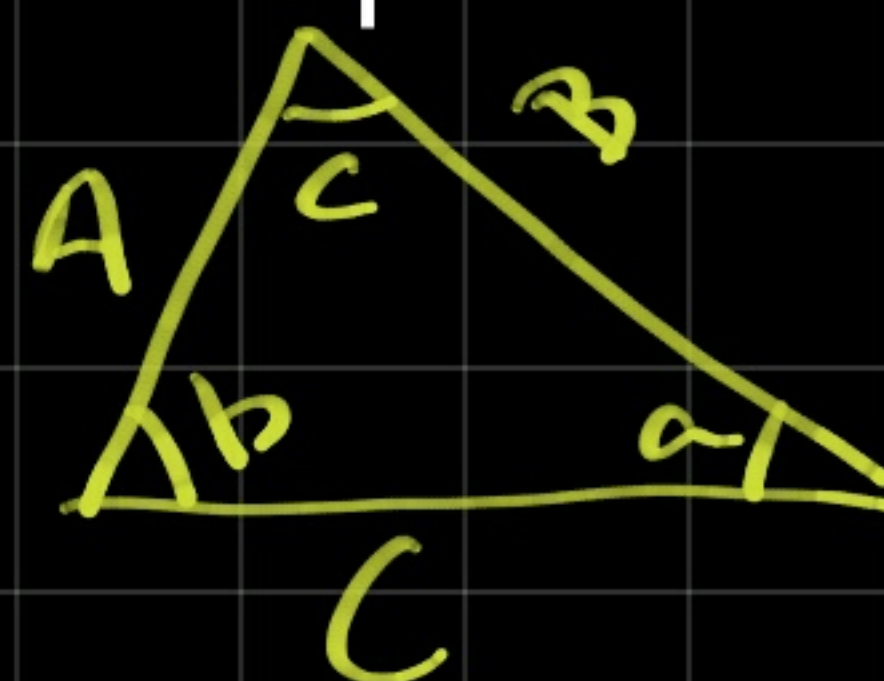
$$\frac{3}{\sin(80,447^\circ)} = \frac{2}{\sin(39,553^\circ)}$$

$$T_1 = 1,9432$$

$$T_2 = 4,6458$$

$$\left| \frac{k \lambda + T_1}{\lambda + T_2} - \frac{10}{\lambda(\lambda+1)} \right| = 1$$

$$\lambda = -1,5 + j2,5581$$



$$\frac{A}{\sin a} = \frac{B}{\sin b} = \frac{C}{\sin c}$$

$$K = 1,2282$$