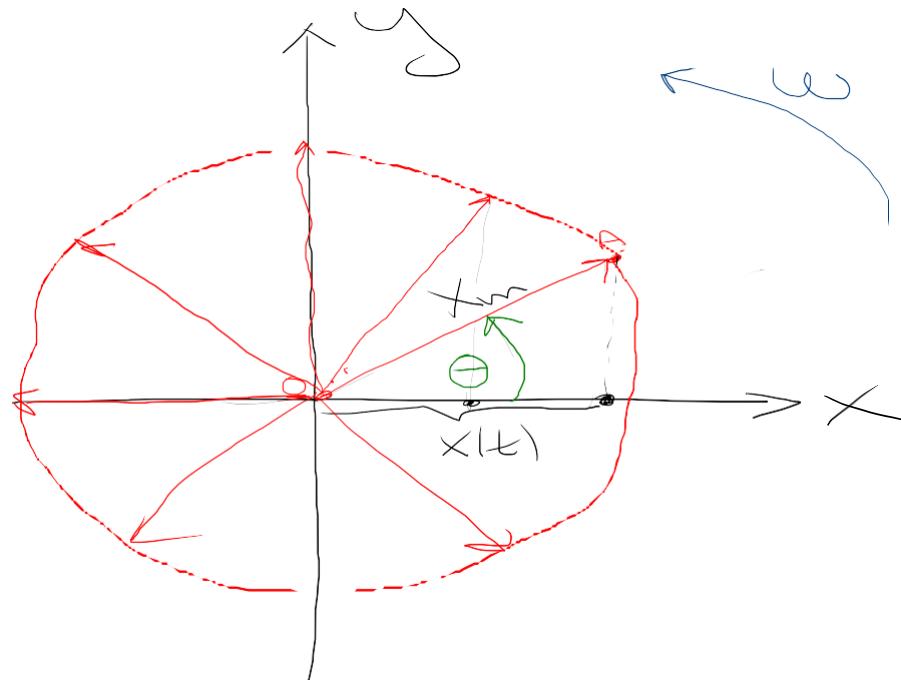


Фазори. Увод у анализу кола у комплексном домену.

Основи електротехнике 2
Предавање: 8. блок

ПРЕДСТАВЛЕНИЕ И РОСТО ПЕРИОДИЧИХ ВЕЛИЧИН ПОМОГУ ОБРАТНЫХ ВЕКТОРЫ (ФАЗОРА)



$$x(t) = A \cos(\omega t + \phi)$$

нужные грани OA

$$\underline{x} = x \angle \phi$$

Фаза оси je оса
у которой на конц
стартует фаза

Фактором для изучения является ток и конт.

1. активное сопротивление R

$$U(t) = \sqrt{2} U \cos(\omega t + \theta) \quad \longleftrightarrow$$

$$U = U_0 \angle \theta$$

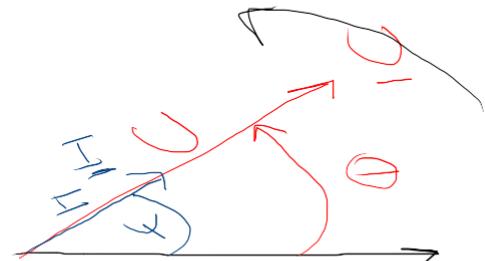
Эф. ВРЕМЯ

ПОЛУЧАЕТ
ФАЗА

$$i(t) = \sqrt{2} \frac{U}{R} \cos(\omega t + \theta) = \sqrt{2} I \cos(\omega t + \varphi) \Leftrightarrow I = I \angle \varphi$$

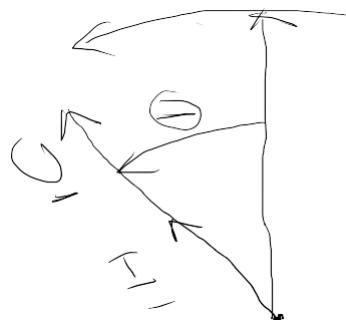
$$I = \frac{U}{R}$$

$$\varphi = \theta$$

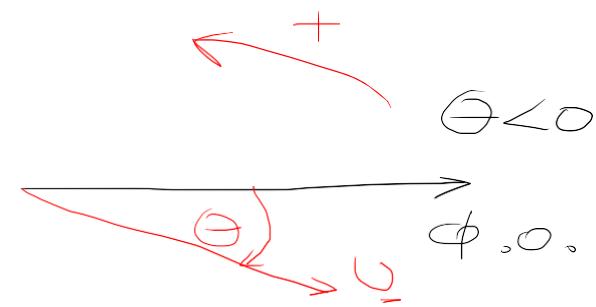


$$\theta > \phi$$

ФАЗА ОСИ
(ϕ, θ)



ϕ, θ



$$\theta < 0$$

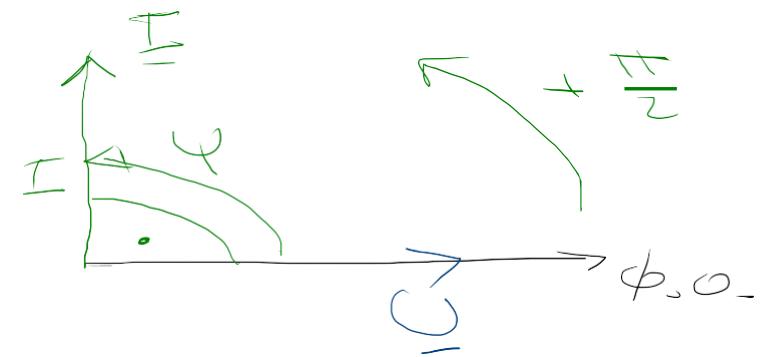
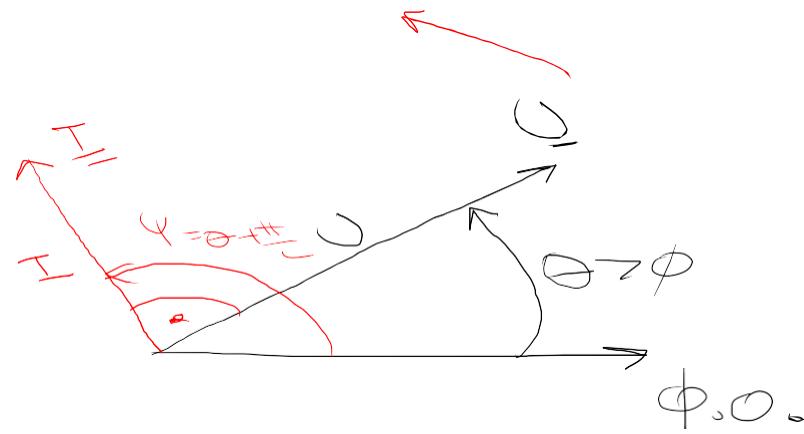
2. Vorgegenes Problem kann man so lösen:

$$U(t) = \sqrt{2} U_0 \cos(\omega t + \phi) \Leftrightarrow U = U_0 \angle \phi$$

$$i(t) = C \frac{dU}{dt} = \sqrt{2} u c U_0 \cos(\omega t + \phi + \frac{\pi}{2}) = \sqrt{2} I_0 \cos(\omega t + \psi) \Leftrightarrow I = I_0 \angle \psi$$

$$I = u c U$$

$$\psi = \phi + \frac{\pi}{2}$$



$$\Theta = \phi$$

- Kanon usagytur vektorum \underline{L}

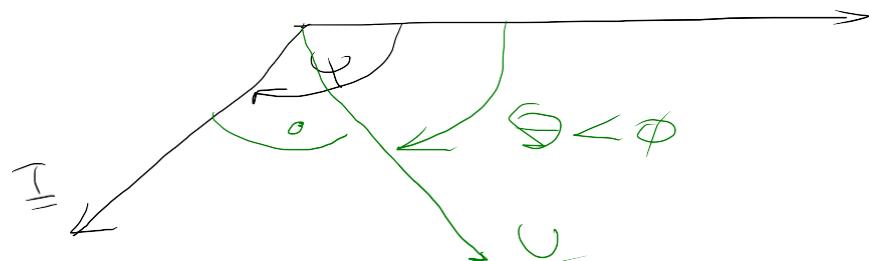
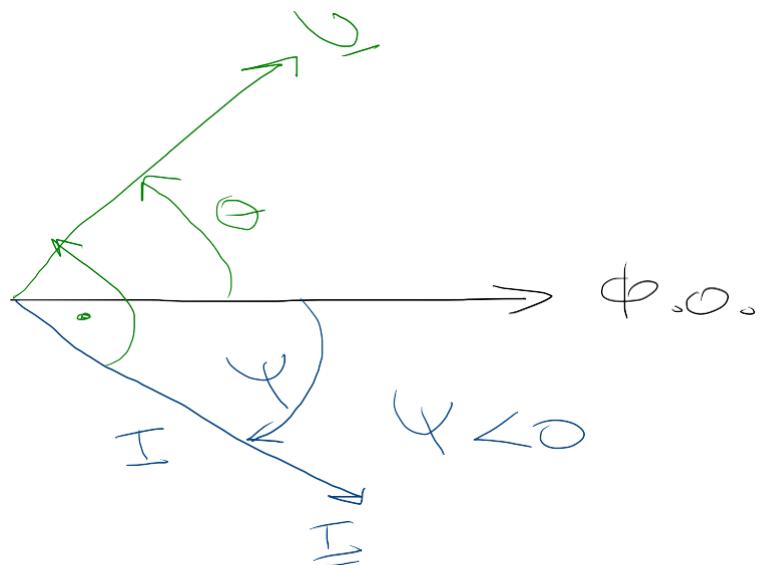
$$U = L \frac{di}{dt} \quad i(t) = \sqrt{2} I \cos(\omega t + \varphi) \Leftrightarrow \underline{i} = I \underline{L} e^{\underline{\varphi}}$$

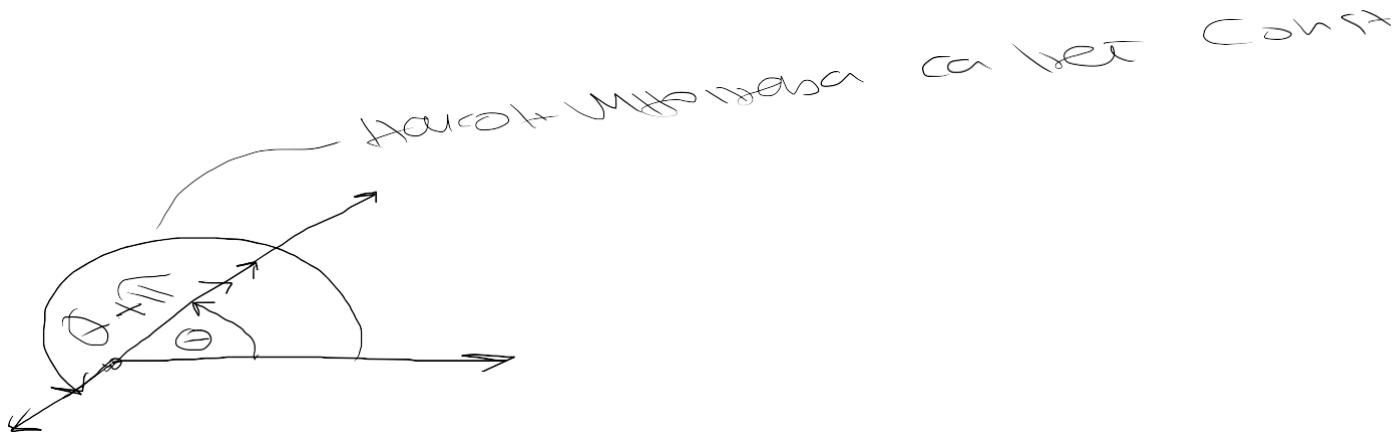
$$U(t) = \sqrt{2} \omega L I \cos(\omega t + \varphi + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$= \sqrt{2} U \cos(\omega t + \theta) \Leftrightarrow \underline{U} = U \underline{L} e^{\underline{\theta}}$$

$$U = \omega L I$$

$$\theta = \varphi + \frac{\pi}{2}$$





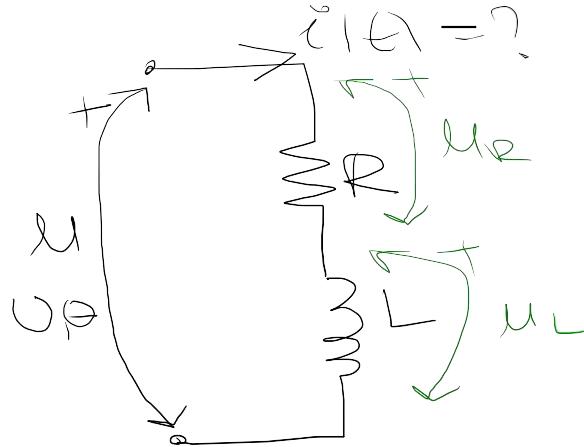
$$u(t) = \sqrt{2} U \cos(\omega t + \theta) \rightarrow 5 \cdot u(t) = \sqrt{2} \cdot \underbrace{5U}_{\text{const}} \cos(\omega t + \theta)$$

$$-5u(t) = 5 \cdot \cancel{\cos(\theta)} \cdot \sqrt{2} U \cos(\omega t + \theta)$$

$$\star \cos(\alpha \pm \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta \mp \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{-5u(t) = \sqrt{2} 5U \cos(\omega t + \theta + \pi)}$$

Thunjer:



$$U^2 = U_L^2 + U_R^2$$

~~$$U = U_R + U_L$$~~

ЭФЕКТИВНОЕ ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЕ
СЕКУНДАРНОГО СОСТАВА

$$U(t) = \sqrt{2}U \cos(\omega t + \phi) \Leftrightarrow U = U \angle \phi$$

$$\underline{I}(t) = \sqrt{2}I \cos(\omega t + \psi) \Leftrightarrow \underline{I} = I \angle \psi$$

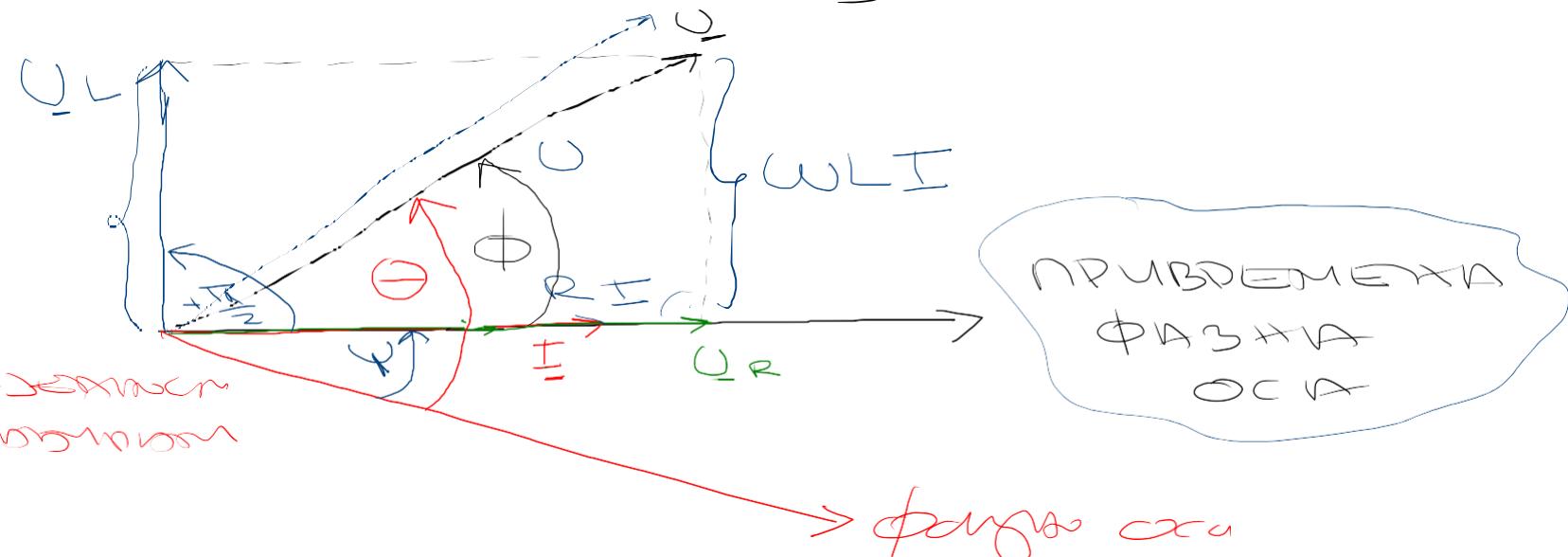
$$U_R = RI$$

$$U_L = L \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$U = U_R + U_L$$

$$U_R = R \angle \psi$$

$$U_L = \omega L I \angle \psi + \frac{\pi}{2}$$



$$U = \sqrt{U_L^2 + U_R^2} = \sqrt{(\omega L)^2 + (RI)^2} = I \sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}$$

$$I = \frac{U}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}}$$

$$\phi = \theta - \psi \quad \text{and} \quad \theta = \phi + \psi$$

$$\tan \phi = \frac{\omega L I}{R I} \Rightarrow \phi = \arctan \frac{\omega L}{R}$$

$$\psi = \theta - \phi = \theta - \arctan \frac{\omega L}{R}$$

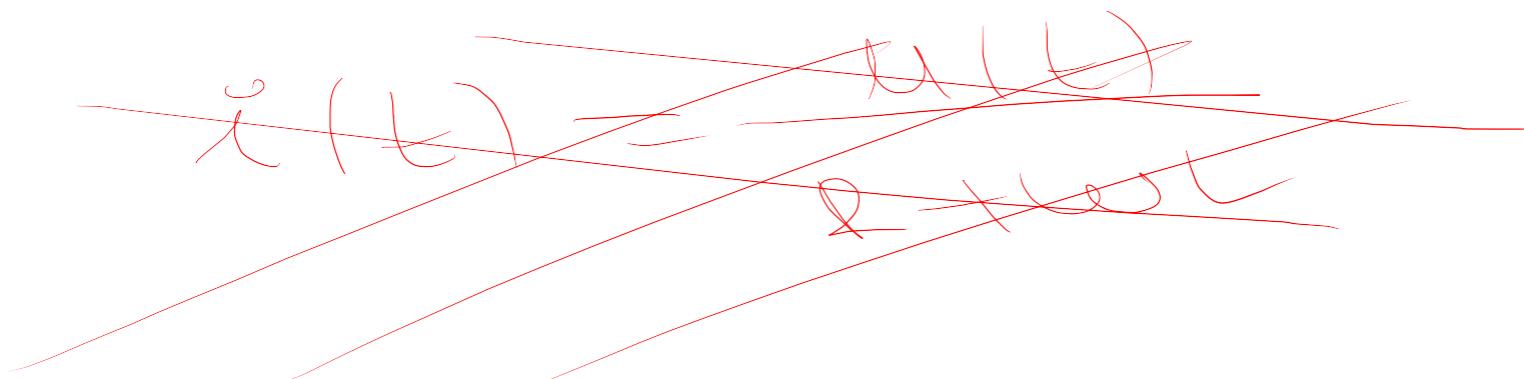
$$i(t) = \frac{S_2 U}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}} \cos(\omega t + \theta - \arctan \frac{\omega L}{R})$$

$$\phi = \arctan \frac{\omega L}{R}$$

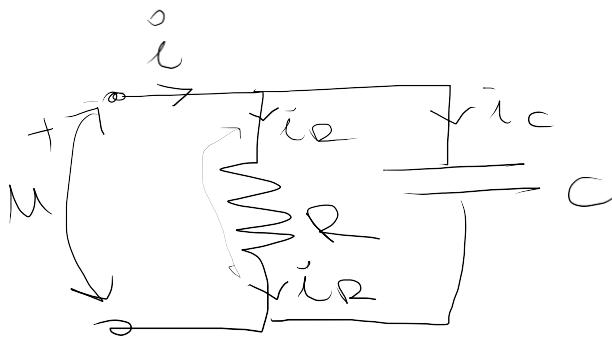
so, $L = \phi$
 $\therefore i_{1/2} = \cos(\omega t + \phi)$
 $R = \phi$

$$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2} = \frac{U}{I}$$

$$\text{# } R + \omega L$$



$$\text{Spannung: } U(t) = \sqrt{2} U_0 \cos \omega t$$



$$i = i_R + i_C$$

$$I = I_R + I_C$$

$$I_R = \frac{U}{R} \angle 0^\circ$$

$$I_C = \omega C U \angle \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$i(t) = ?$$

$$I = I_R \angle 0^\circ$$

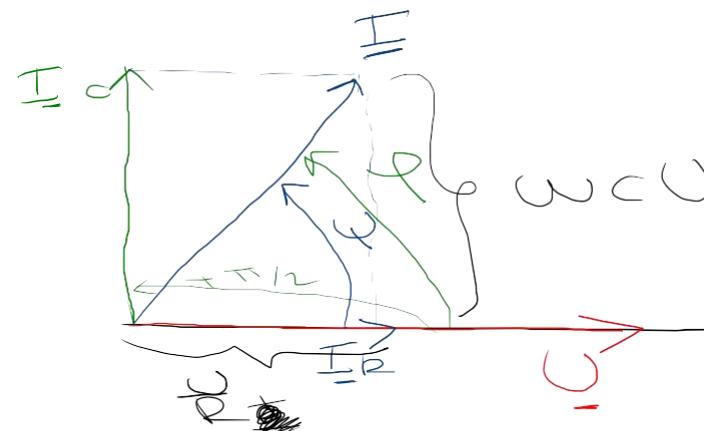
$$i_R = \sqrt{2} \frac{U}{R} \cos \omega t$$

$$i_C = \sqrt{2} \omega C U \cdot \left(\cos(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{2}) \right)$$

$$I = \sqrt{\left(\frac{U}{R}\right)^2 + (\omega C U)^2}$$

$$I = U \sqrt{\frac{1}{R^2} + (\omega C U)^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi &= \theta - \psi \\ \phi &= \psi - \theta \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \phi = -\theta \quad \text{wij. } \theta = \psi$$



phasor oca

you kij ophopje
kunnen ophopen
afspelen kunnen

$$\varphi = \psi = \arctan \frac{I_c}{I_o} = \arctan \frac{\omega C}{\frac{1}{R} C}$$

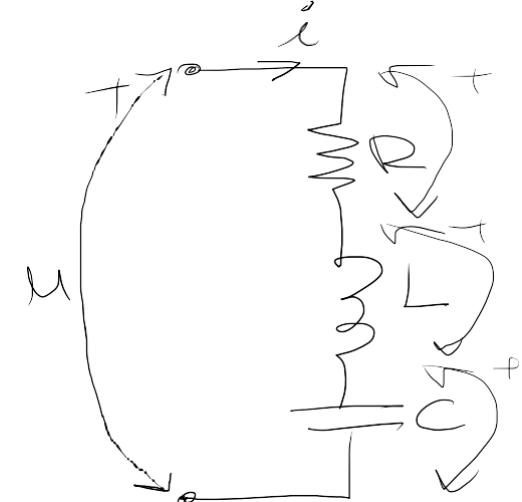
$$\varphi - \psi = \arctan(\omega CR)$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi = -\arctan(\omega RC)$$

$$i(t) = \sqrt{2} V \sqrt{\frac{1}{R^2} + (\omega C)^2} \cos(\omega t + \arctan(\omega RC))$$

Tanjero: Cevujo RLC kono

$$U(t) = \sqrt{2}V \cos(\omega t + \phi) \quad i(t) = ? \quad \psi = ?$$

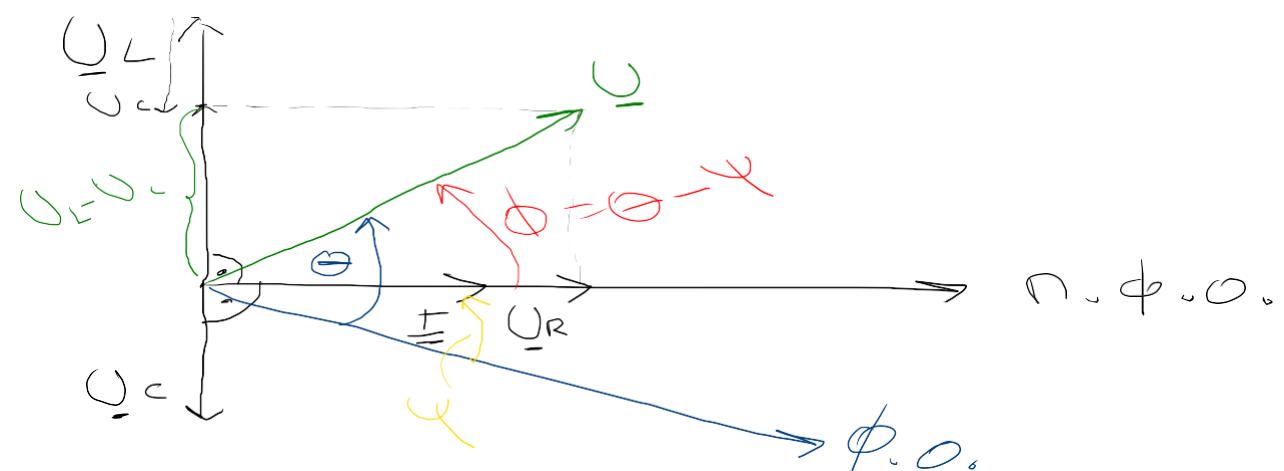


$$U = U_R + U_L + U_C$$

$$U_R = RI \quad U_L = L \frac{di}{dt} \quad U_C = \frac{1}{C} \int i dt + U_0$$

$$U = U_R + U_L + U_C$$

$$U_R = RI \quad U_L = \omega L I \quad U_C = \frac{1}{\omega C} I$$



$$U_L = \omega L I$$

$$U_C = \frac{1}{\omega C} I$$

$$U_R = R I$$

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

$$U = I \sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})^2} \Rightarrow I = \frac{U}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})^2}}$$

$$\phi = \theta - \psi = \arctan \frac{\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}}{R} \Rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{2} < \phi < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$\phi = -\frac{\pi}{2}$ Контактное трение

$-\frac{\pi}{2} < \phi < 0$ Равнотенное трение.

$\phi = \varphi$ Равнотенное трение

$0 < \phi < \frac{\pi}{2}$ Равнотенное неравнотенное трение

$\phi = \frac{\pi}{2}$ Нескользящее трение

$\phi > 0$ also je $\underline{\omega L} > \frac{1}{\underline{\omega C}}$ *overdamped*
unsg.
overdamp.

$\phi < 0$ also je $\underline{\omega L} < \frac{1}{\underline{\omega C}}$ *underdamped*
unsg.
overdamp.

$$\omega L = \frac{1}{\omega C} \Rightarrow \phi = \phi$$

ojozco y regan RLC kany, hooch u
 ariji oj y payn.

Ala ojta re wjla payna peshatahkuu.

$$\underline{U_L} + \underline{U_C} = \emptyset \quad \underline{U_L} \neq 0 \\ \underline{U_C} \neq 0$$

$$i(t) = \frac{\sqrt{2} U}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})^2}} \cos(\omega t + \phi - \arctan \frac{\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}}{R})$$

* alors je $\omega L = \frac{1}{\omega C}$

$$i(t) = \frac{\sqrt{2} U}{R} \cos(\omega t + \phi)$$

alors le phasor atteint son max. y
peut être lors de $\omega L = \frac{1}{\omega C}$

$$\omega = \omega_r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

PEBOTH YECTMAHGT 15

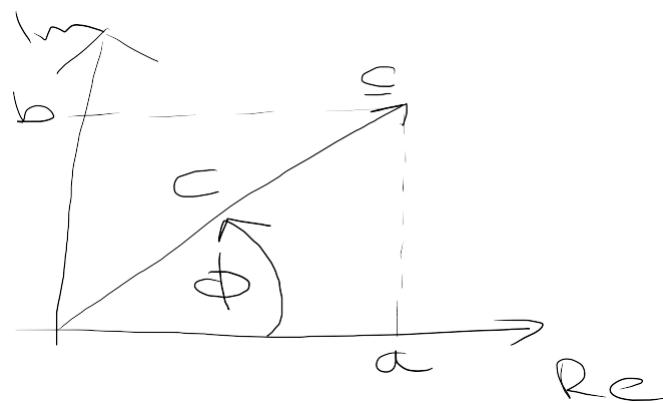
KOMPLEXNIH SPOJENI

$\underline{z} = a + jb$ Sustavni (ansloarski) oblic

a i b realni projekti a $j^2 = -1$

$$a = \operatorname{Re}\{\underline{z}\}$$

$$b = \operatorname{Im}\{\underline{z}\}$$



$\underline{z} = ce^{j\phi}$ eksponentijski oblic

$$c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$
 moguća kemijska projekcija

$$\phi = \arctan \frac{b}{a}$$
 argument kemijske projekcije

$$\phi = \arctan \frac{\operatorname{Im}\{\underline{z}\}}{\operatorname{Re}\{\underline{z}\}}$$

Ojnevič počinj

$$\underline{z} = ce^{j\phi}$$

$$= c \cdot (\cos \phi + j \sin \phi)$$

$$= c \cdot \cos \phi + j c \cdot \sin \phi$$

$$= a + jb$$

$$\rightarrow a = c \cdot \cos \phi$$

$$b = c \cdot \sin \phi$$

$$\underline{e}^{j\pi} = \cos \pi + j \sin \pi = -1$$

$$\underline{e}^{j\frac{\pi}{2}} = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + j \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -j$$

$$\underline{C}_1 = a_1 + j b_1 = C_1 e^{j\phi_1}$$

$$\underline{C}_2 = a_2 + j b_2 = C_2 e^{j\phi_2}$$

$$\underline{C}_1 + \underline{C}_2 = (a_1 + a_2) + j(b_1 + b_2)$$

$$\underline{C}_1 - \underline{C}_2 = (a_1 - a_2) + j(b_1 - b_2)$$

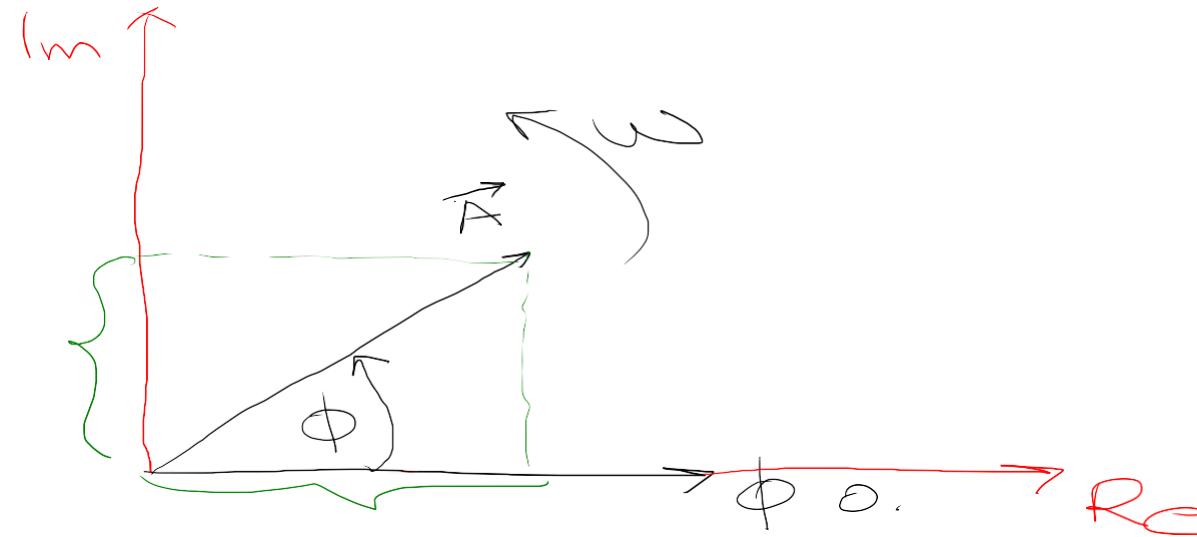
$$\begin{aligned}\underline{C}_1 \cdot \underline{C}_2 &= a_1 a_2 + j a_1 b_2 + j b_1 a_2 - b_1 b_2 \\ &= (a_1 a_2 - b_1 b_2) + j(a_1 b_2 + a_2 b_1)\end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{C}_1 \cdot \underline{C}_2 = C_1 C_2 e^{j(\phi_1 + \phi_2)}$$

$$\frac{\underline{C}_1}{\underline{C}_2} = \frac{a_1 + j b_1}{a_2 + j b_2} \cdot \frac{a_2 - j b_2}{a_2 - j b_2} = \frac{C_1}{C_2} e^{j(\phi_1 - \phi_2)}$$

$$\underline{C}_2^* = a_2 - j b_2$$

Теоретичне физика комп. пројекције



КОМПЛЕКСНАЯ ПРЕДСТАВЛЯЕМАЯ И РОСТОНЕРМОДИНАМИЧЕСКАЯ ВЕЛИЧИНА

$$u(t) = \sqrt{2}U \cos(\omega t + \theta) \leftrightarrow U = U e^{j\theta}$$

Можно заметить, что вектор U сопоставляется
его проекции на вещественную ось. Тенденция

однозначно соответствует фазе θ , так как $\cos \theta$ —
функция, обратимая в промежутке $[0, \pi]$.

т.е. зависимость между U и коэффициентом $\cos \theta$ линейна.

$$u(t) = \underbrace{5\sqrt{2} \cos(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{4})}_{\underline{U}} \Leftrightarrow \underline{U} = 5 e^{j \frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u(t) &= 6 \cdot \sin(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{4}) = \underbrace{3\sqrt{2}\sqrt{2}}_{=3\sqrt{2}\sqrt{2}} \cos(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{2}) \\ &= 3\sqrt{2}\sqrt{2} \cos(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{4}) \Leftrightarrow \underline{U} = 3\sqrt{2} e^{j \frac{\pi}{4}} \end{aligned}$$

* also je möglich kann. alternative

$$\underline{U} = U e^{j\theta} \Leftrightarrow u(t) = \sqrt{2} \cdot U \cdot \cos(\omega t + \theta)$$

$$\underline{U} = 5 e^{j \frac{\pi}{6}}$$

$$u(t) = \sqrt{2} \cdot 5 \cos(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{6})$$

АНАЛИЗ АКОРДОВЫХ КОМПЛЕКСОВ ДЛЯ

$$\frac{d}{dt} \Leftrightarrow j\omega$$

$$L \frac{di}{dt} \Leftrightarrow L \cdot j\omega \cdot I$$

$$C \frac{du}{dt} \Leftrightarrow C \cdot j\omega \cdot U$$

-аппли Кирхгофс Закон

$$\sum iH = \phi$$

$$\sum$$

$$\sum I = \phi$$

$$i_1 \Leftrightarrow \underline{E_1}$$

$$i_2 \Leftrightarrow \underline{E_2}$$

$$i_3 \Leftrightarrow \underline{E_3}$$

$$-i_1 + i_2 + i_3 = \phi \quad \Rightarrow \quad -\underline{I_1} + \underline{I_2} + \underline{I_3} = \phi$$

-заряды Кирхгофс Закон

$$\sum u(t) = \phi$$

$$\sum$$

$$\sum U = \phi$$

$$u_1 \Leftrightarrow \underline{U_1}$$

$$u_2 \Leftrightarrow \underline{U_2}$$

$$u_3 \Leftrightarrow \underline{U_3}$$

$$-U_1 + U_2 + U_3 = \phi$$

$$-\underline{U_1} + \underline{U_2} + \underline{U_3} = \phi$$

KOMPLEXNA VIMENJAVANJA U ADMINISTRACIJA

- Kompleksne vimevanje

$$Z = \frac{U}{I} \quad \text{PRIM YAKA NATEKUM PEP. CMEDZUNA}$$

$$Z = Z e^{j\phi} = \frac{U}{I} = \frac{U e^{j\theta}}{I e^{j\phi}} = \frac{U}{I} e^{j(\theta - \phi)}$$

$$\Rightarrow Z = \frac{U}{I} \quad \phi = \theta - \phi$$

$$- kompljacija \quad u(t) = R i(t) \Rightarrow U = R \cdot I$$

$$Z = \frac{U}{I} = R = Z e^{j\phi} \quad Z = R \quad \phi = \phi$$

- Xavon $u = L \frac{di}{dt} \Leftrightarrow U = jwL I$

$$Z = \frac{U}{I} = jwL = wL e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}} = Z e^{j\phi}$$

$$Z = wL \quad \phi = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

- Ko Hengsaeng $i = C \frac{du}{dt} \Leftrightarrow I = jwC U$

$$Z = \frac{U}{I} = \frac{1}{jwC} = -j \frac{1}{wC} = \frac{1}{wC} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}} = Z e^{j\theta}$$

$$Z = \frac{1}{wC} \quad \phi = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

Konveksa ogmawarka

$$y = \frac{1}{z}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{g\omega L}$$

$$y = g\omega C$$