Laplaceova transformacija

Fourierjeva vrsta

$$\omega=rac{2\pi}{T}$$

$$\mathcal{L}(f(t)) = a_0 = rac{1}{T} \int_{ au}^{ au + T} f(x) dx$$

$$c = \lambda f$$

$$f(t)$$
 $\mathcal{L}(f(t)) = F(s)$

$$rac{1}{T}\int_{ au}^{ au+T}f(x)dx$$

$f = 2\pi\omega$

Trigonometrična vrsta

Teorem o maksimalnem prenosu moči

Resonančna

frekvenca

 $Im(Z) = 0\Omega$

$$1$$
 $\frac{1}{s}$
 $t^n (n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots)$ $\frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$
 $f'(t)$ $sF(s) - f(0)$
 e^{at} $\frac{1}{s-a}$
 $e^{at}f(t)$ $F(s-a)$
 $\mathcal{U}(t-a)$ $\frac{e^{-as}}{s}$
 $f(t-a)\mathcal{U}(t-a)$ $e^{-as}F(s)$
 $\delta(t)$ 1
 $\delta(t-t_0)$ e^{-st_0}
 $\sin(\omega t)$ $\frac{\omega}{s^2+\omega^2}$

$$a_n = rac{2}{T} \int_{ au}^{ au+T} f(t) \cdot \\ cos(\omega nt) dt$$

$$egin{aligned} b_n &= rac{2}{T} \int_{ au}^{ au+T} f(t) \cdot \ sin(\omega nt) dt \end{aligned} \qquad Z_b = Z_g^*$$

$$egin{aligned} sin(\omega nt)dt \ & u(t) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cdot) \end{aligned}$$

$$u(t) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cdot cos(\omega nt) + b_n \cdot sin(\omega nt))$$

$$c_0=a_0$$
 $c_n=\sqrt{a_n^2+b_n^2}$

$$ho_n = arctg(rac{b_n}{a_n})$$

Kvaliteta

Zveze

$$\cos(n\pi) = (-1)^n$$

$$cos(2n\pi) = 1$$

$$sin(n\pi) = 0$$

$Q = \frac{X_L(\omega)}{R(\omega)}$

$$Q=-rac{X_C(\omega)}{R(\omega)}$$

Primeri

$$\int cos(ax)dx = rac{sin(ax)}{a}$$

$$\int sin(ax)dx = -rac{cos(ax)}{a}$$

Energijska formula

$$Q = \omega rac{\sum W_C(\omega)}{\sum P(\omega)}$$

$$W = \int_0^T u(t) \cdot i(t) dt$$

Delilniki

$$\int x \cdot cos(ax) dx = rac{x sin(ax)}{a} + rac{cos(ax)}{a^2}$$

Linearnost

Tokovni delilnik

 $\cos(\omega t)$

$$\int x \cdot sin(ax) dx = -rac{xcos(ax)}{a} + rac{sin(ax)}{a^2}$$

$$H(a_1x_1 + a_2x_2) = a_1H(x_1) + a_2H(x_2)$$

$I = \frac{U_g}{R} = U_g \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1 \cdot R_2}$

$$U_g = I \cdot R_1 \cdot rac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

Eksponenta vrsta

Napetostni delilnik

$$A_n = rac{1}{T} \int_0^T f(x) \cdot e^{-jn\pi x} dx$$

$$U_i = U_g \frac{R_i}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$x(t) = a_0 + \sum_{n
eq 0} A_n$$

Zveze

Primeri

Diferencialne enačbe $e^{-j\pi n} = (-1)^n$

$$e^{-j\pi n} = (-1)^n$$

$$f(t) = i_{homo}(t) + i_{parti}(t)$$

$$x=K_1\cdot e^{p_1}+K_2\cdot e^{p_2}$$

$$\int e^{ax} dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a}$$

$$\int x \cdot e^{ax} dx = rac{xe^{ax}}{a} - rac{e^{ax}}{a^2}$$