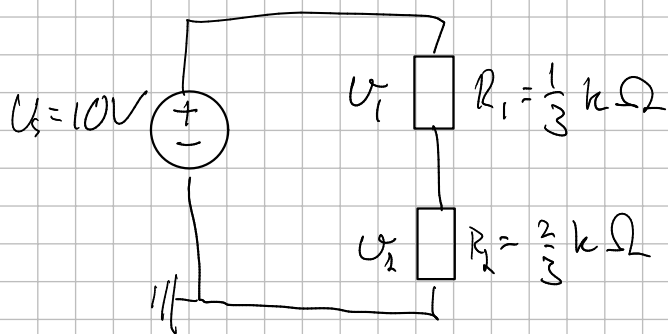


Opgave 2)



Opgave 3)

$$U_s = U_1 + U_2 \quad U_s = U_1 + U_2 \quad U_1 = i R_1 \quad U_2 = i R_2 \quad R = R_1 + R_2$$

$$U_1 = U_s - U_2$$

$$U_s = i R$$

$$i = \frac{U_s}{R}$$

$$U_1 = i R - i R_2$$

$$U_1 = i (R - R_2) = \frac{U_s}{R} (R - R_2)$$

$$U_1 = U_s \frac{R_1 + R_2 - R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = \underline{\underline{U_s \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}}}$$

Opgave 4)

$$U_1 = U_s \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} = \frac{1}{3} \text{ V}$$

$$U_2 = U_s \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = \frac{2}{3} \text{ V}$$

proportional med forholdet mellem modstandene og totalmodstand

Opgave 5)

$$R_1 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega \quad R_2 = 3,3 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$U_1 = U \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} = 1,15 \text{ V}$$

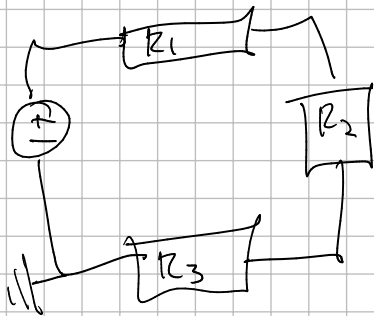
$$\text{Måling: } 1,16 \text{ V}$$

$$U_2 = U \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = 3,85 \text{ V}$$

$$3,83 \text{ V}$$

Oppg 6)

$$U_s = 10 \text{ V} \quad R_1 = \frac{2}{10} \text{ k}\Omega \quad R_2 = \frac{3}{10} \text{ k}\Omega \quad R_3 = \frac{5}{10} \text{ k}\Omega$$



Oppg 7)

$$U_s = u_1 + u_2 + u_3 \quad U_s = i R \quad R = R_1 + R_2 + R_3$$

$$u_1 = i R_1 \quad u_2 = i R_2 \quad u_3 = i R_3$$

$$u_1 = U_s - u_2 - u_3$$

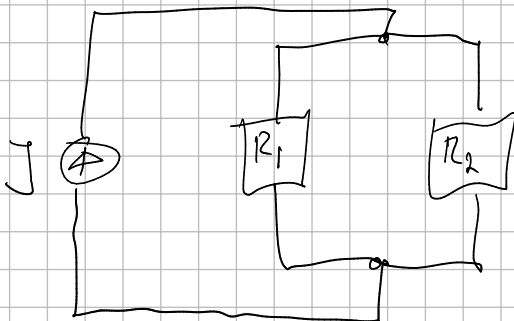
$$= i R - i R_2 - i R_3$$

$$= i (R - R_2 - R_3) = i (R_1) \quad U_s = i R \Rightarrow i = \frac{U_s}{R}$$

$$= U_s \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}$$

Oppg 10)

$$I = 45 \text{ mA} \quad R_1 = \frac{1}{3} \text{ k}\Omega \quad R_2 = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$$



Oppg 11)

$$U = R I \quad U = r_1 i_1 \quad U = r_2 i_2 \quad I = i_1 + i_2$$

$$r_1 i_1 = r_2 i_2 \quad i_2 = I - i_1$$

$$r_1 i_1 = r_2 (I - i_1)$$

$$r_1 i_1 = R_2 I - R_2 i_1$$

$$r_1 i_1 + R_2 i_1 = r_2 I$$

$$i_1 (r_1 + R_2) = r_2 I$$

$$\underline{i_1 = I \frac{R_2}{r_1 + R_2}}$$

Oppg 12) $I = 45 \text{ mA}$ $R_1 = \frac{1}{3} \text{ k}\Omega$ $R_2 = \frac{2}{3} \text{ k}\Omega$

$$i_1 = I \frac{R_2}{r_1 + R_2} = 15 \text{ mA}$$

$$i_2 = I \frac{r_1}{r_1 + R_2} = 30 \text{ mA}$$

Strømmen følger forholdet mellom Total motstand minus motstand og total motstand

Oppg 13)

$$U = 5 \text{ V} \quad R_1 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega \quad R_2 = 33 \text{ k}\Omega \quad R = \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right)^{-1} = 7,69 \text{ e2 } \Omega$$

$$I_{\text{tot}} = \frac{U}{R} = 6,5 \text{ mA}$$

Måling
5,07 mA

$$i_1 = I \frac{R_2}{r_1 + R_2} = 5,00 \text{ mA}$$

$$i_2 = I \frac{r_1}{r_1 + R_2} = 1,5 \text{ mA}$$

1,52 mA

Oppg 18)

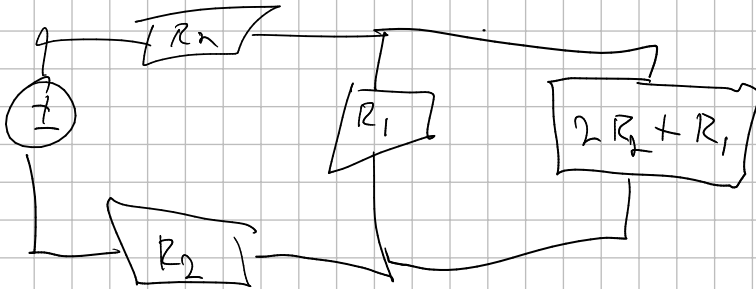
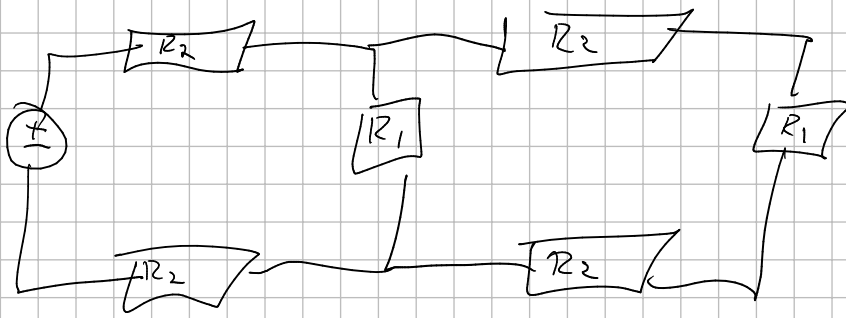
$$a) R = \left(\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{R} \right)^{-1} + \left(\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{R} \right)^{-1} = \frac{R}{2} + \frac{R}{2} = \underline{\underline{R}}$$

$$b) R = \left(\frac{1}{2R} + \frac{1}{2R} \right)^{-1} = \left(\frac{2}{2R} \right)^{-1} = \underline{\underline{R}}$$

$$c) \underline{\underline{R}}$$

$$d) R = \left(\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{R} \right)^{-1} + R + \left(\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{R} \right)^{-1} = \frac{R}{2} + R + \frac{R}{2} = \underline{\underline{2R}}$$

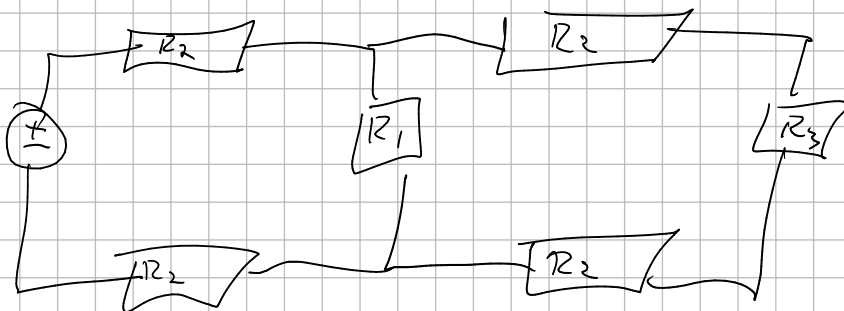
Oppg 23)



$$\begin{aligned}
 R &= 2R_2 + \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{2R_2 + R_1} \right)^{-1} = 2R_2 + \left(\frac{2R_2 + R_1 + R_1}{2R_2R_1 + R_1^2} \right)^{-1} \\
 &= 2R_2 + \frac{2R_2R_1 + R_1^2}{2(R_1 + R_2)} = \frac{(2R_2)(2R_1 + 2R_2) + 2R_2R_1 + R_1^2}{2(R_1 + R_2)} \\
 &= \frac{4R_2R_1 + 4R_2^2 + 2R_2R_1 + R_1^2}{2(R_1 + R_2)} \\
 &= \frac{6R_2R_1 + 4R_2^2 + R_1^2}{2(R_1 + R_2)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Oppg 24) $P = \frac{U^2}{R} = \frac{2U^2(2R_1 + R_2)}{4R_2^2 + 6R_2R_1 + 4R_2^2}$

Oppg 25)



$$\begin{aligned}
 R &= 2R_2 + \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{2R_2 + R_3} \right)^{-1} = 2R_2 + \left(\frac{R_1 + 2R_2 + R_3}{2R_1R_2 + R_1R_3} \right)^{-1} \\
 &= 2R_2 + \frac{2R_1R_2 + R_1R_3}{R_1 + 2R_2 + R_3} = \frac{(2R_2)(R_1 + 2R_2 + R_3) + 2R_1R_2 + R_1R_3}{R_1 + 2R_2 + R_3} \\
 &= \frac{2R_1R_2 + 4R_2^2 + 2R_2R_3 + 2R_1R_2 + R_1R_3}{R_1 + 2R_2 + R_3} \\
 &= \frac{4R_2^2 + 4R_1R_2 + 2R_2R_3 + R_1R_3}{R_1 + 2R_2 + R_3}
 \end{aligned}$$

Opptg 2.7)

