olch: Wawan K

A. Pertanyaan

HUKUM Faraday dapat luta tulishan, 1)

$$\varepsilon_{ind} = -\frac{d\phi_B}{dt}$$

Eind Sebanding dengan laju perubahan fluks magnet

Jawab: C

Pada rangliaian Seri RLC, f dijadilian 2 kali lipat, 2)

Malu hal ini berpengaruh terhadap Xedan XL. Untuk R hidale berpengaruh.

Karena R tidok bergontung frehvensi.

$$\frac{\chi_{L2}}{\chi_{L1}} = \frac{\omega_2 L}{\omega_1 L} = \frac{2\pi (2f) L}{2\pi f L} = 2$$

$$X_{c} \Rightarrow X_{c} = \frac{1}{\omega c}$$

$$X_{C} \Rightarrow X_{C} = \frac{1}{\omega_{C}} \qquad \frac{X_{C2}}{\omega_{C}} = \frac{\frac{1}{\omega_{1}C}}{\frac{1}{\omega_{1}C}} = \frac{1}{2\pi fC}$$

Jawab: a dan b

3) Jika
$$X_c = X_L$$
 maka $Z = \sqrt{R^2 + (X_L - X_L)^2}$

Pada ranghaian Impedonsi R, berarti fasa anus = fasa tegangan Sumber

- Pada lapasitor fasa tegangan tertinggal terhadap arus
- · Jawab: a dan b

4)
$$\vec{B} = B_0 \hat{y}$$

•
$$\phi_1 = flux pada permulaan abcd$$

$$\phi_1 = Bo \hat{y} \cdot (a^2) \hat{i} = 0$$

$$\phi_2 = -Boa^2$$
 Webber

$$\phi_3 = B \circ \hat{y} \cdot (a^2) (-\hat{k}) = 0$$

Jilia diambil besar fluxs betarti

$$\phi_2 > \phi_1 = \phi_3 \pmod{\frac{1}{2}}$$

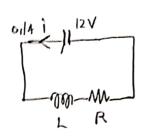
(5) karena Bawal membesar maha Binduksi berarah masuk bidang untuk melawan perubahan funks (membesar), maka arus Induksi nya Searah jarum jam.

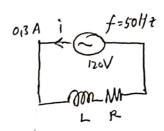
Jawab: ans induksi pada BC dari B->C

Oleh: Wawan K

(1) kasus 1

Kasus 2





a) Pada ludus 1, yang menjadi humbalan adalah R, karena pada anus DC kumparan berfungsi sebagai kuwat biasa pada $t\to\infty$,

Sehingga,
$$R = \frac{V}{i} = \frac{12V}{0.1A} = 120 \Omega$$

b) Puda kasus 2, Lakan mempunyai hambatan yakini XI karena didliri citus AC.

Impedanci rangucian dapat kita cari,

$$z = \frac{V}{i} = \frac{120 \,\text{V}}{0.13 \,\text{A}} = 400 \,\text{R}$$

Uemudian,

$$Z^{2} = R^{2} + X_{L}^{2}$$

$$X_{L} = \sqrt{Z^{2} - R^{2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{400^{2} - (120)^{2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{160.000 - 14400}$$

$$= 381.57$$

$$X_{L} \approx 382 \Omega$$

$$XL = \omega L = 2\pi (50) L \rightarrow L = \frac{382}{2\pi (50)} = 1.2 H$$

b.
$$Z = \frac{V_{max}}{I_{max}} = \frac{220}{10} = 22.0$$

Latena
$$Z = R = 220$$
, maka $X_L = X_C$

$$X_1 - \omega L = 2\pi f L = 2(3.14)(.50)(0.05)$$

muka
$$X_c = \frac{1}{\omega C} \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{\omega X_c}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi f X_c}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{2(3,14)(50)(1577)}$$

3
$$V_s(t) = (20 \text{ V sin} (100 t + 71/3))$$

a)
$$X_{L} = \omega L$$

$$= 100 (100 \times 10^{3})$$

$$X_L = 10 \Omega$$

$$X_c = \frac{1}{\omega c} = \frac{1}{100 \cdot 2.10^3}$$

Impedansi rangludian, maka

$$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + (X_L - X_c)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{20^2 + (10 - 5)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{400 + 25}$$

$$Z = 20,6 \Omega$$

$$Z \approx 21 \Omega$$

Katena XL 7Xc maka rangkaian Ini bersifat Induktif artinya tegangan b men datiului arus sebesar &

$$\tan \beta = \frac{\chi_L - \chi_C}{R}$$

$$= \frac{10 - 5}{20} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\beta = 4a\bar{n}'\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = 14^{\circ}$$

$$360^{\circ} = 2\pi \text{ rad}$$
 $19^{\circ} \times \frac{2\pi}{360^{\circ}} = 0.077\pi \text{ rad}$

$$I_{max} = \frac{V_{max}}{Z} = \frac{120V}{21} = 5.7 A$$

$$i(t) = I_{max} \sin (100t + \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{1}{9})$$

$$= 5.7 A \sin (100t + 0.33\pi - 0.077\pi)$$

$$= (5.7 A) \sin (100t + 0.253\pi)$$

c)
$$Z_{AC} = \sqrt{R^2 + X_L^2}$$

= $\sqrt{20^2 + 10^2}$

makes
$$V_{ac}(4) = \dot{I}(4)$$
. Z_{ac}

$$= 5.7 \text{ A sin } (100t + 0.253 \text{ ft}) (22.4 \text{ V})$$

$$V_{ac}(4) = 127.68 \text{ sin } (100t + 0.253 \text{ ft})$$

$$P_{rata-rata} = I_{rms} \cdot V_{rms}$$

$$= \frac{I_{max}}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{V_{max}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2}(5,7)(120)$$

$$P_{rata-rata} = 342 \text{ Watt}$$

4)
$$\varepsilon = BLV$$

$$= (5,1 \times 10^{-5} T)(2 \times 10^{4} m)(7,6 \times 10^{3} m/s)$$

$$= 7800 V$$

5) Schuah 991 di induksi kedalam tubuh karena fluks magnet berubah terhadap wakhi.
berdasarkan hukum Faraday, besar 996:

$$|\mathcal{E}| = |-N \frac{\Delta \emptyset}{2t}|$$

elupreii ini dapat digunalian untul menentukan Interval wakhi Dt Selama medan magnet berubah dari nilai awal ke nol.

\$ = BA Cost dimana \$ = 0° pada problem ini.

Sehingga:
$$|E| = \left| -N \left(\frac{\Delta \emptyset}{\Delta t} \right) \right| = \left| -N \left(\frac{BA\cos \emptyset - Po A \cos \emptyset}{\Delta t} \right) \right|$$

$$Dt = \frac{|-NA\cos\phi (B-B_0)|}{|E|}$$

$$= \frac{|-(1)(0.032)\cos^{\circ}(0-1.5)|}{0.010}$$

(6)
$$\alpha$$
) $\varepsilon = -L \frac{\Delta T}{4t} = -5 \times 10^3 \left(\frac{84 - 0A}{3 \times 10^3 - 0} \right) = -13,3 \text{ V}$

b)
$$\mathcal{E} = -L \frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t} = -5 \times 10^3 \left(\frac{RA - 8A}{5 \times 10^3 - 3 \times 10^3} \right) = 0 \text{ V}$$

$$\varepsilon = -L \frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t} = -5 \times 10^3 \left(\frac{OA - \partial A}{10 \times 10^3 - 5 \times 10^3} \right) = + 8 \text{ V}$$

$$\varepsilon = -M \frac{\Delta I}{\Delta t}$$

make Induktansi bersama adalah

$$M = -\frac{\varepsilon \Delta t}{\Delta I}$$

$$= -\frac{2(50 \times 10^{-3})}{3}$$

$$= -0.33 \times 10^{1}$$

$$M = -3.3 \times 10^{2} H$$

$$E = -N \frac{\Delta \phi}{\Delta t} = -N \left(\frac{BA \cos \phi - BcA \cos \phi}{t - to} \right)$$

$$= -NA \cos \phi \left(\frac{B - Bo}{t - to} \right)$$

$$= -100.100.10^{4} \cos^{2} \left(\frac{as - o}{2 - o} \right)$$

$$E = -0.25 \text{ V}$$

$$\mathcal{E} = -NA\cos \circ \left(\frac{B-Bo}{t-to}\right)$$

$$= -100.100.10^{4} \cos \circ \left(\frac{0.5-0.5}{4-2}\right) = OV$$

$$\mathcal{E} = -NA \cos 0^{\circ} \left(\frac{B - B_{0}}{t - t_{0}} \right)$$

$$= -100.100.\overline{10}^{4} \left(1 \right) \left(\frac{0.1 - 0.5}{6 - 4} \right)$$

b) Arus Indulusi,
$$I = \frac{\varepsilon}{R}$$

Interval wake
$$0-25$$

$$J = \frac{\varepsilon}{R} = \frac{-0.25V}{0.1^{22}} = -2.5 \text{ A}$$

$$I = \frac{\varepsilon}{R} = \frac{+0.2V}{0.1 \Omega} = +2A$$

Seperti yang di harapkan, arus berlawanan arah.

9 a) llefika motor mulai, belum berputar mula fidau ada ggl balik, ying di Induksi kumparan dan E=0. Sehingga

$$J = \frac{V - \varepsilon}{R} = \frac{220V - 0}{20} = 11 A$$

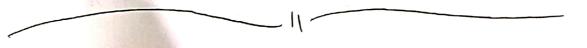
$$\hat{I}_{rms} = \frac{V - \varepsilon}{R} = \frac{220 - 215}{20} = 0.725 \,\text{A}$$

$$|\varepsilon| = |-N \frac{\Delta \phi}{\Delta t}|$$

=
$$|10(\pi(2xio^2)^2)|^2 \frac{B_f - B_i}{10xio^3}|$$

$$= 10(3,14)(4xb^4) \times 3140xb^7$$

$$I = \frac{181}{R} = \frac{9.8 \times 10^{5} \text{V}}{0.15} = 4.9 \times 10^{5} \text{A}$$



Good luck