TCE

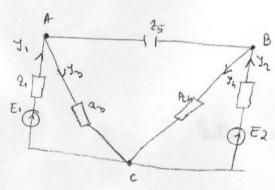
Inima teoremà a lui THEVENIN (teorema generatorului echivalent de tensuire) - permite calculul curentului pe o singura latura

Jeonema MORTOM (teorema generatorului echinalent de curent) permite calculul tensiumi pe o singura latura

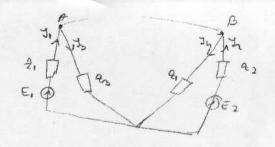
Aplicatee:

2. general care de avent alternative avand impedantele 21= 22= (1+2j) r vi tensiunile electromotoare E1= 100[v]; E1= 100+200j(v) alimentearà un receptor format din 3 impedante conectate in triunghi.

Le cere sà se calculege curentul 15 folosind tecrema lu Thevenin.

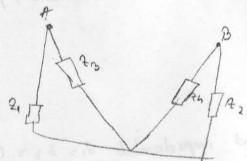


Determinam UADO: se face mens in gol intre A is B is se reface circuitul.



$$\begin{array}{l} U_{AB_0} = J_3 J_3 - J_4 J_4 = -42.6 - 50.2 j [V] \\ Y_3 = J_1 = \frac{E_1}{2.1 + J_3} = \frac{100(1 - 6j)}{37} [A] \\ Y_4 = Y_2 = \frac{E_2}{2.2 + J_4} = 55.8 + 30.8 j [A]. \end{array}$$

Det. impedanta vasenta intre A in B degra pasivisarea circuitului.



$$\frac{2}{40p} = \frac{2120}{21+20} + \frac{2224}{22124} = 1,509 + 2,025 [-2]$$

$$35 = -35 - 105[A].$$

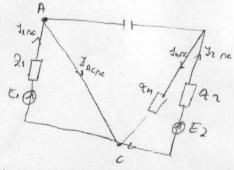
2. It circuitul si datele numerica de la problema 1 se cere sà se calculete tensiumea una folosond teoremo lui Mordon.

$$V_{AC} = \frac{J_{AC} \times x}{J_{AC} + J_{AC}}$$

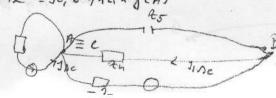
$$\frac{J_{AC}}{J_{AC}} + \frac{J_{AC}}{J_{AC}}$$

Determinam THE DE.

re face sound circuit intra # is c is se reface circuitul.



JACOC = JANC + JE NE = 90, 6 142, A J(A)



$$J_{1,DC} = \frac{E_{1}}{2_{1}} = 20(1-2j)[A]$$

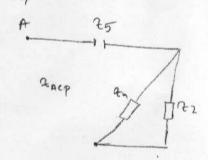
$$J_{1} = \frac{2}{2_{1}+2_{2}}J$$

$$J_{5,DC} = \frac{2u}{2_{5}+2u} . J_{2,DC}$$

$$J_{2,DC} = \frac{E_{2}}{2_{2}+\frac{2u_{1}+2u_{5}}{2u_{1}+2u_{5}}} = \frac{2u}{2u_{1}+2u_{5}} . \frac{E_{3}}{2u_{1}+2u_{5}} . \frac{2u_{1}+2u_{5}}{2u_{2}+2u_{2}+2u_{3}+2u_{5}}$$

Determinam admitanta vazuta intre nodul p à c depa pasive zarea circultule

YACP = 1/2000



1. Le considera circuital d'in figura de moi jos:

se cere: curentul 7 AB utilizand teorema lui shevenin

tensiunea uno la bonnele impedantei 23 folosind teorema lui Morton.

