

27.04.2010

Curs nr 9:

2.4. Reprezentarea simbolică a mărimilor sinusoidale.

$$u_R = R \cdot i$$

$$u_L = L \cdot \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$u_C = \frac{1}{C} \int i \cdot dt$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} u_R = R \cdot i \\ u_L = L \cdot \frac{di}{dt} \\ u_C = \frac{1}{C} \int i \cdot dt \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow u = u_R + u_L + u_C$$

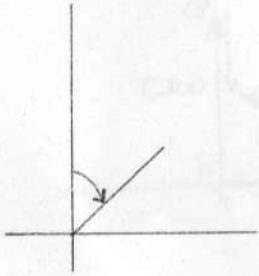
$$i = I\sqrt{2} \sin(\omega t + \varphi_i)$$

$$u = U\sqrt{2} \sin(\omega t + \varphi_u)$$

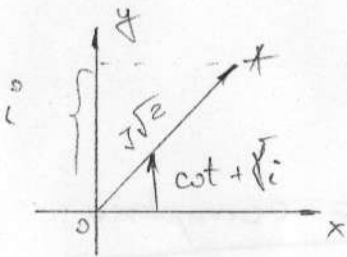
val. efectivă

\rightarrow fază inițială

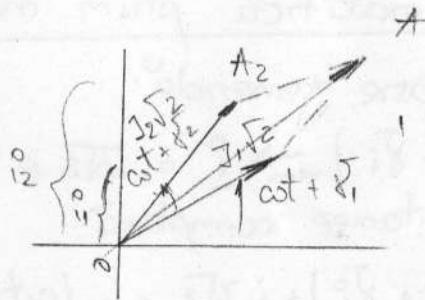
\rightarrow Reprezentarea geometrică prin fazor



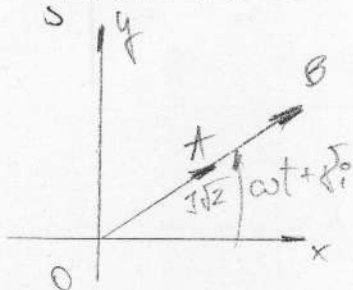
\rightarrow Reprezentarea simbolică - biuniformă - inițială



• Adunarea mărimilor:



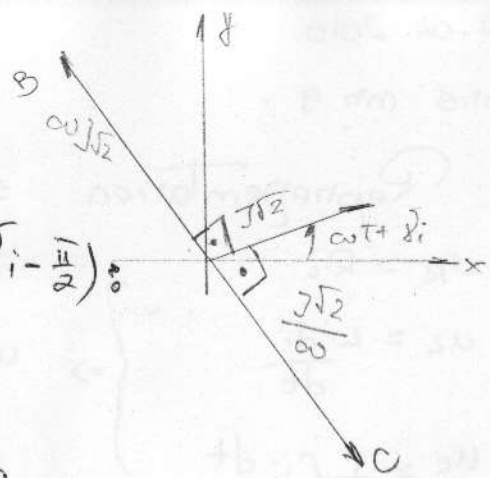
• Înmulțirea cu un scalar : $R \cdot i = R I \sqrt{2} \sin(\omega t + \varphi_i)$



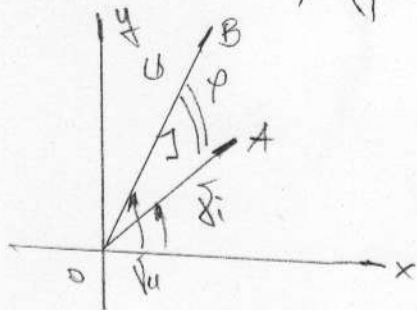
• Derivate în raport cu timpul:

$$\frac{di}{dt} = \omega \sqrt{2} \sin(\omega t + \delta_i + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

• Integrale: $\int i dt = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\omega} \sin(\omega t + \delta_i - \frac{\pi}{2})$

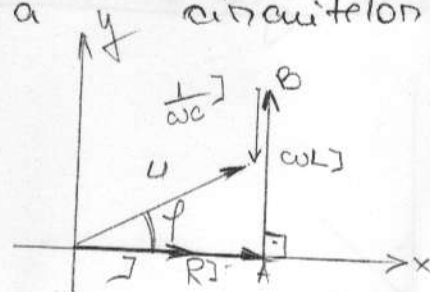
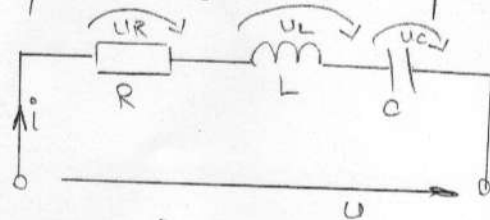


→ Reprezentare simplificată:



$$\delta_u - \delta_i = \varphi$$

Exemplu: Rezolvarea prin fazoria circuitelor RLC serie.



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

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

$$\varphi = \arctan \frac{\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}}{R}$$

→ Reprezentare analitică prin numere complexe:

- reprezentare generală:

$$i = \sqrt{2} \sin(\omega t + \delta_i) \Leftrightarrow \underline{i} = \sqrt{2} e^{j(\omega t + \delta_i)}$$

\underline{i} - val. instantanee complexe

$$\underline{i} = \sqrt{2} \cos(\omega t + \delta_i) + j \sqrt{2} \sin(\omega t + \delta_i)$$

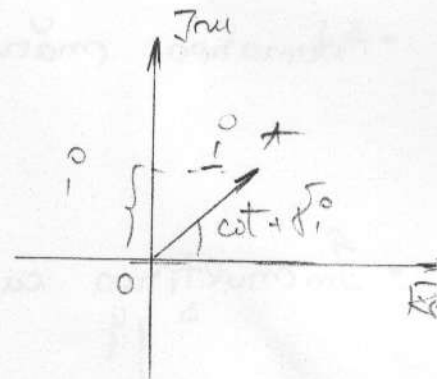
$$i = \text{Im}[\underline{i}] = \sqrt{2} \sin(\omega t + \delta_i)$$

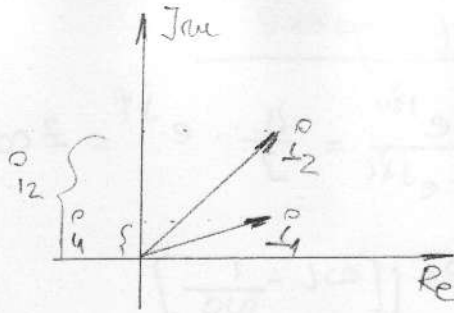
Adunăm:

$$\underline{a} = a_1 + j a_2$$

$$\underline{b} = b_1 + j b_2$$

$$\underline{a} + \underline{b} = (a_1 + b_1) + j(a_2 + b_2)$$





- Imunulținea cu un scalar:
 $R \cdot \underline{i} \Leftrightarrow \underline{i} \cdot R = R \sqrt{2} \cdot e^{j(\omega t + \phi_i)}$

- Derivare:

$$L \frac{di}{dt} = \omega L \cdot \sqrt{2} \sin(\omega t + \phi_i + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$L \frac{di}{dt} \Rightarrow \omega L \sqrt{2} \cdot e^{j(\omega t + \phi_i)} \cdot e^{j \frac{\pi}{2}}$$

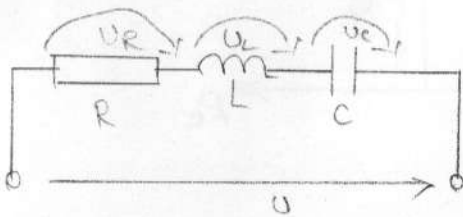
$$e^{j \frac{\pi}{2}} = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + j \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = j \Rightarrow \boxed{e^{j \frac{\pi}{2}} = j}$$

$$\boxed{e^{-j \frac{\pi}{2}} = -j}$$

$$\frac{di}{dt} \Leftrightarrow j\omega \underline{i}$$

- Integrare: $\int i dt \Leftrightarrow \frac{\underline{i}}{j\omega}$
 $j = \frac{1}{j}$

$$\underline{i} = I \cdot e^{j\phi_i}$$



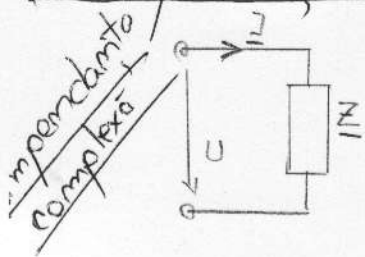
$$\underline{U} = R \cdot \underline{i} + j\omega L \cdot \underline{i} + \frac{1}{j\omega C} \underline{i}$$

$$\underline{U} = \left[R + j \left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C} \right) \right] \cdot \underline{i}$$

$$\underline{i} = \frac{\underline{U}}{R + j \left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C} \right)}$$

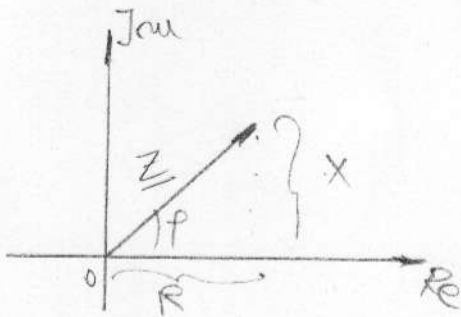
$$\begin{cases} I = \frac{U}{\sqrt{R^2 + \left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C} \right)^2}} = |\underline{i}| \\ \varphi = \arctan \frac{\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}}{R} \end{cases}$$

Impedanta si puterea complexa



$$\underline{Z} = \frac{U}{\underline{I}} = \frac{U \cdot e^{j\delta_U}}{I \cdot e^{j\delta_I}} = \frac{U}{I} \cdot e^{j\varphi} = Z \cos \varphi + j Z \sin \varphi$$

$$\underline{Z} = \frac{U}{\underline{I}} = R + j \left[\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C} \right]$$



$$\underline{Y} = \frac{1}{\underline{Z}}$$

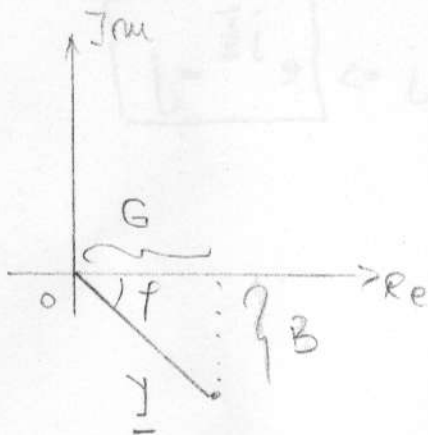
$$\underline{Y} = \frac{1}{R + jX} = \frac{R - jX}{R^2 + X^2} = \frac{R}{R^2 + X^2} - j \frac{X}{R^2 + X^2}$$

$$|R^2 + X^2 = Z^2|$$

$$\underline{Z} = -R + jX$$

$$\underline{Y} = G - jB$$

$$G = \frac{R}{R^2 + X^2} ; B = \frac{X}{R^2 + X^2}$$



• Puterea complexa:

$$\begin{cases} P = U \cdot I \cos \varphi ; [W] \\ Q = U \cdot I \sin \varphi ; [VAR] \\ S = U \cdot I ; [VA^*] \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{S} = \underline{U} \cdot \underline{I}^* = U \cdot e^{j\delta_U} \cdot I \cdot e^{-j\delta_I} = U \cdot I \cdot e^{j\varphi}$$

$$\underline{S} = U \cdot I \cdot e^{j\varphi} = U \cdot I \cos \varphi + j U \cdot I \sin \varphi ;$$

