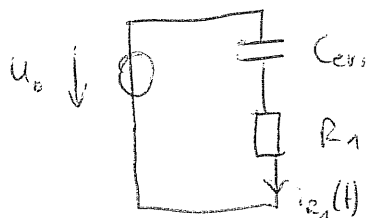


Aufgabe 1

GET 408

a.)



$$\underline{i_{R_1}(t) = I_0 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}} \quad \text{mit} \quad \underline{I_0 = \frac{u_0}{R_1}}, \quad \tau = R_1 \cdot C = R_1 \cdot \frac{2}{3} C$$

b.)

Kapazitiver Spannungsteiler:

$$C_{ges} \cdot U_0 = C_1 \cdot U_1 \Rightarrow \frac{U_1}{U_0} = \frac{C_{ges}}{C_1} = \frac{\frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2}}{C_1} = \frac{C_2}{C_1 + C_2} = \frac{2}{3}$$

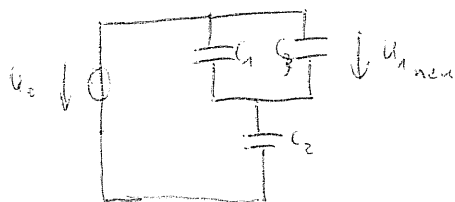
$$\Rightarrow U_1 = \frac{2}{3} U_0 = \underline{\underline{140 \text{ V}}}$$

c.)

$$Q_{ges} = C_{ges} \cdot U_0 = \frac{2}{3} C \cdot U_0 \Rightarrow C = \frac{\frac{3}{2} Q_{ges}}{U_0} = 3 \mu\text{F}$$

$$\Rightarrow C_2 = 2C = 3 \frac{Q_{ges}}{U_0} = \underline{\underline{6 \mu\text{F}}}$$

d.)



$$\frac{1}{C_1} \parallel \frac{1}{C_3}$$

$$C_1^* = C_1 + C_3$$

Kapazitiver Spannungsteiler:

$$C_1^* = \frac{U_0}{U_{1neu}} \cdot C_2 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{C_3}} = \frac{U_0}{U_{1neu}} \cdot C_2 - C_1^* = 4C - C = 3C = \underline{\underline{9 \mu\text{F}}}$$

e.) Spannungsquelle angeschlossen \Rightarrow Energiedifferenz durch
Nachladen der Quelle

W_1 : Energie vor Schalten

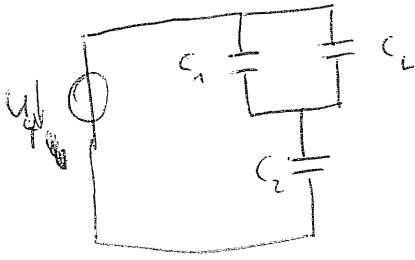
W_2 : " nach "

$$\Delta W = \frac{1}{2} \Delta C \cdot U_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{(1C+3C) \cdot 2C}{(1C+3C)+2C} - \frac{1C \cdot 2C}{1C+2C} \right) U_0^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} C \cdot U_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot 3 \mu F \cdot 210^2 V^2 = \underline{44,1 \text{ mWs}}$$

Aufgabe 2

a.)



b.)

$$C = \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r \frac{A}{d}$$

$$C_1 = \epsilon_0 \epsilon_{r1} \frac{h \cdot b}{3d}$$

$$C_L = \epsilon_0 \frac{h \cdot b}{3d}$$

$$C_2 = \epsilon_0 \epsilon_{r2} \frac{2h \cdot b}{3d}$$

$$C_{ges} = \frac{(C_1 + C_L) C_2}{C_1 + C_2 + C_L} = \epsilon_0 \frac{h \cdot b}{3d} \cdot \frac{(\epsilon_{r1} + 1) 2\epsilon_{r2}}{\epsilon_{r1} + 1 + 2\epsilon_{r2}}$$

$$Q_{ges} = C_{ges} \cdot U_q = \epsilon_0 \cdot \frac{h \cdot b}{3d} \cdot \frac{24}{1.1} \cdot U_q \approx \underline{\underline{1.93 \cdot 10^{-9} C}}$$

c.)

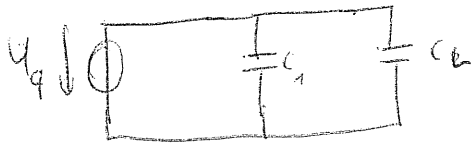
$$E_D = 30 \frac{kV}{cm} \Rightarrow U_{max}|_{C_L} = E_D \cdot 3d = 9 kV$$

Kapazitiver Spannungsteiler:

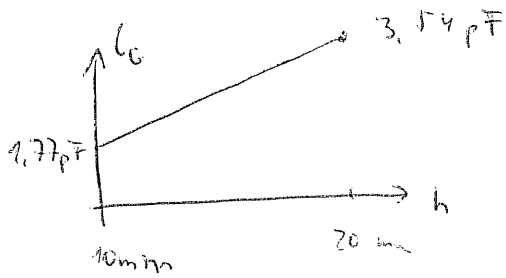
$$\frac{U_{max}|_{C_L}}{U_q} = \frac{C_{ges}}{C_1 + C_L} = \frac{(\epsilon_{r1} + 1) 2\epsilon_{r2}}{\epsilon_{r1} + 1 + 2\epsilon_{r2}} = \frac{2\epsilon_{r2}}{\epsilon_{r1} + 1 + 2\epsilon_{r2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{U_q = E_D \cdot 3d \cdot \frac{1.1}{2} = 12375 kV}}$$

d.)

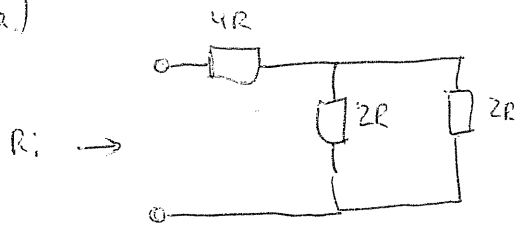


e.)
$$C_q = C_1 + C_2 = \frac{\epsilon_c (1 + \epsilon_{r1}) \frac{h \cdot b}{3d}}{1} = C'_0 \cdot h$$



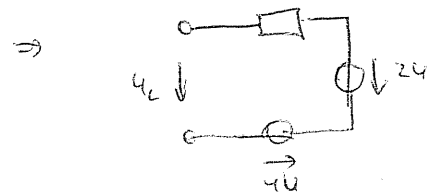
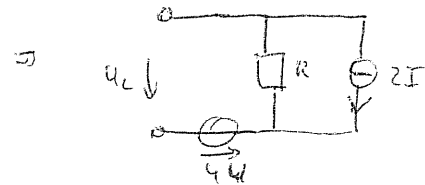
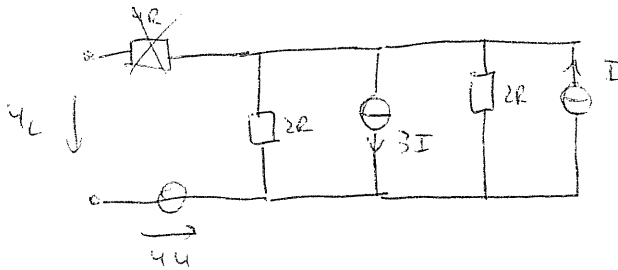
$$C'_0 = 117.08 \cdot 10^{-12} \frac{\text{F}}{\text{m}}$$

a.)



$$R_i = 4R + (2R \parallel 2R) = \underline{\underline{5R}}$$

b.)



$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{u_L = 6V}}$$

c.) Leistungsanpassung $\Rightarrow R_L = R_i = \underline{\underline{5R}}$

$$d.) u_{AB} = \frac{R_L}{R_i + R_L} u_L = \frac{5R}{10R} 6V = \underline{\underline{3V}}$$

$$e.) P_{RL} = \frac{u_{AB}^2}{R_L} = \frac{9}{5} \frac{u^2}{R}$$

$$f.) I_{RL} = 0 \Rightarrow u_L = 0 \text{ bzw. } I_{K1} = 0$$

$$\text{Überlagerung: } I_{K1} = I \cdot \frac{R}{5R} - \frac{6V}{2R} \cdot \frac{R}{5R} - \frac{4V}{5R} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \left(\frac{4}{5} \frac{V}{R} + \frac{3}{5} \frac{V}{R} \right) \cdot 5 = \underline{\underline{7 \frac{V}{R}}}$$

7.)

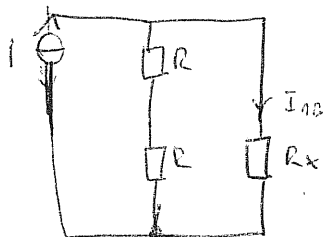
$$P_{a_i} = I^2 \cdot 5R = \left(\frac{7u}{R}\right)^2 \cdot 5R = \underline{\underline{245 \frac{u^2}{R}}}$$

Aufgabe 4

a.) Überlagerung:

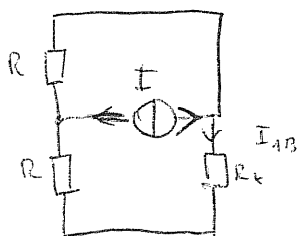
• $U \rightarrow$ nur Spannungsabfall über Stromquelle \rightarrow kein Einfluß:

e



$$I_{AB} = + \frac{R_{ges}}{R_x} I = + \frac{\frac{2R R_x}{2R + R_x}}{R_x} I = + \frac{2R}{2R + R_x} I$$

c



$$I_{AB} = + \frac{R}{2R + R_x} I$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{I_{AB} = + \frac{3R}{2R + R_x} I}}$$

b.) ~~I_{AB}~~ $U_{AB} = R_x \cdot I_{AB} \stackrel{!}{=} I \cdot R$

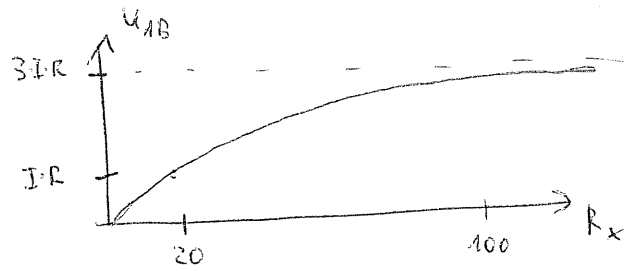
$$\Leftrightarrow R_x \cdot \left(+ \frac{3R}{2R + R_x} \right) I = I \cdot R$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3R R_x = (2R + R_x) R \quad \Leftrightarrow \underline{\underline{R_x = R}}$$

c.) $P_{AB} = \frac{U_{AB}^2}{R_x} = \underline{\underline{I^2 \cdot R}}$

d.) $U_{AB} = R_x I_{AB} = \frac{3R R_x}{2R + R_x} I \Rightarrow$
 $R_x \rightarrow 0: U_{AB} = 0$
 $R_x \rightarrow \infty: U_{AB} = 3I \cdot R$

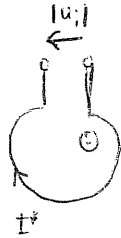
2.)



$$a.) \quad u_i(t) = -N \frac{d\phi}{dt} = -\dot{B} \cdot A = -\underline{B_0 \cdot A} = -B_0 \pi r^2$$

u_i ist so gerichtet, dass Ursache der Induktion entgegen-
gerichtet wird:

→ Von I^* zur Feldschwächung
im Uhrzeigersinn



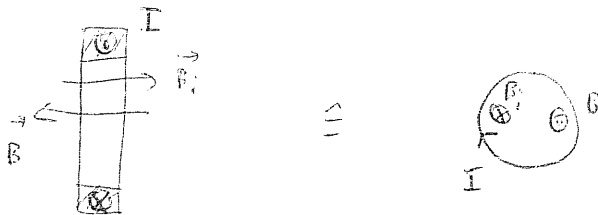
b) homogen → Plattenkondensator

$$E(t)_i = \frac{u(t)_i}{d} = -\frac{B_0 \pi r^2}{d}$$

$$c.) \quad R = \rho \cdot \frac{L}{A} = \frac{L}{\pi \cdot A} = \frac{2\pi \frac{r+r_1}{2} \cdot d}{\pi \cdot \frac{(r_1-r)^2}{4}} = \frac{4(r+r_1) - \frac{4d}{r}}{\pi (r_1-r)^2} = 4 \frac{r+r_1 - \frac{d}{r}}{\pi (r_1-r)^2}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{199,4 \, \mu\Omega}}$$

d.)

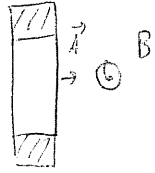


$$e.) \quad H(r)_i = \frac{I}{2\pi r} \quad , \quad r^* = 3 \text{ mm} \quad \bar{I} = \frac{U}{R} = I \cdot A \quad (\text{homogener Feld})$$

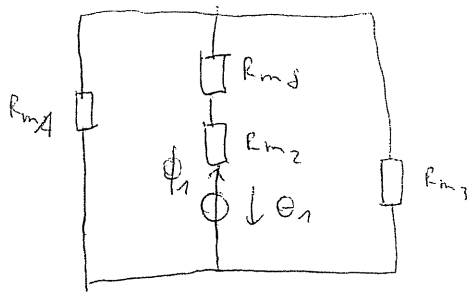
$$\Rightarrow \quad I = 2\pi r^* \cdot H(r_1) = 2,69 \, \mu A$$

$$I = \frac{U}{R} = \frac{2\pi r^* H(r_1)}{\pi \frac{(r_1-r)^2}{4}} = \frac{8r^*}{(r_1-r)^2} H(r_1) \approx 94,67 \frac{A}{m^2}$$

4.) Ring $\parallel \vec{B}$, so daß $\vec{A} \perp \vec{B}$



a.)



b.)

$$N_1 \cdot \bar{I}_1 = \Theta = \Phi_1 \cdot R_{m_{ges}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Phi_1 = \frac{N_1 \bar{I}_1}{R_{m_{ges}}} = \frac{N_1 \bar{I}_1}{R_{m1} + R_{m2} + \frac{R_{m3}}{2}}$$

$$R_{m1} = R_{m3}$$

$$R_{m1} = R_{m3} = \frac{l_1}{\mu_0 \mu_r h^2}$$

$$R_{m5} = \frac{l_5}{\mu_0 h^2}$$

$$R_{m2} = \frac{l_2}{\mu_0 \mu_r h^2}$$

$$l_2 = l_3 = l_2 + \frac{h}{2} + 2b$$

c.)

$$R_m = \frac{R_{m1}}{2} + R_{m2} + R_{m5}$$

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{l_1}{2} + l_2\right) + \mu_r l_5}{\mu_0 \mu_r h^2} \approx 120,14 \cdot 10^6 \frac{A}{Vs}$$

d.)

$$L_1 = \frac{N_1^2}{R_m} \approx \underline{1,33 \text{ mH}}$$

$$L_2 = \frac{N_2^2}{R_m} \approx \underline{30 \mu H}$$

e.)

$$B = \frac{\Phi_1}{h^2} = \frac{N_1 \bar{I}_1}{R_m h^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{I}_1 = \frac{B h^2}{N_1} \approx \underline{12,0 A}$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{I}_1 = \frac{\bar{I}}{\sqrt{2}} \approx \underline{8,49 A}$$

$$f.) \quad |\hat{U}_1| = \omega L_1 \hat{I}_1 = 2\pi f L_1 \hat{I}_1 \approx \underline{0,42 \, \Omega \cdot \hat{I}_1}$$

$$|\hat{U}_2| = \frac{N_2}{N_1} \hat{U}_1 \approx \underline{6,3 \cdot 10^{-3} \, \Omega \cdot \hat{I}_1}$$

$$g.) \quad \epsilon = 1 - k^2 = 1 - 0,9^2 = \underline{0,19}$$

$$M = k \sqrt{L_1 L_2} \approx \underline{180 \, \mu H}$$

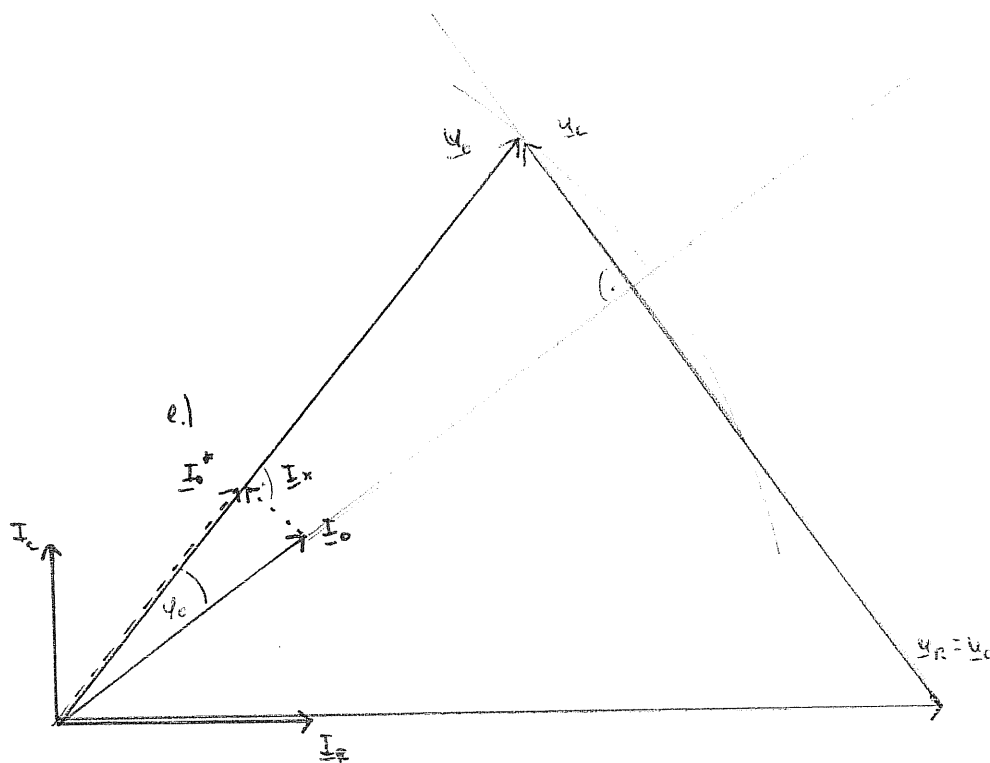
Aufgabe 7

GET 101

a.) $U_R = R \cdot I_R = \underline{\underline{11,9 \text{ V}}}$

$|I_C| = \frac{|U_C|}{\frac{1}{\omega C}} = \omega C |U_C| = 2\pi f C |U_R| = \underline{\underline{23,8 \text{ mA}}}$

b.)



$\underline{U_R} = \underline{U_C}$

$\underline{I_0} = \underline{I_R} + \underline{I_C} = 41,7 \text{ mA} \quad (\text{aus ZD abgelesen})$

$\underline{U_C} \perp \underline{I_0}$

$\underline{U_0} = \underline{U_R} + \underline{U_C}$

$\underline{U_0}$ ist $\underline{I_0}$ von (induktive Belastung)

\rightarrow größerer Wert von $\underline{U_C}$ als $\underline{U_R}$

$\rightarrow U_C = 9,8 \text{ V} \quad (\text{aus ZD abgelesen})$

$\varphi_0 = 13^\circ \quad (\text{aus ZD abgelesen})$

c.) $L = \frac{|U_L|}{\omega |I_C|} \approx 236 \text{ mH}$

d.) Schein: $S = \underline{U_0} \cdot \underline{I_0} = 417 \text{ mVA}$

Wirk: $P = \underline{U_0} \cdot \underline{I_0} \cdot \cos \varphi = 404 \text{ mW}$

Blind: $Q = \underline{U_0} \cdot \underline{I_0} \cdot \sin \varphi = 93 \text{ mVA}$

e.) u_o induktiv belastet $\Rightarrow X_L$ muß kapazitiv wirken

Blindstromkompensation $\Rightarrow q_o = 0$

$$|I_x| = 11 \text{ mA} \quad (\text{aus ZP abgelesen})$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{|I_x|}{\omega |u_o|} \approx \underline{\underline{1,1 \mu\text{F}}}$$

f.) $S_o = P_o = \underline{u_o} \cdot \underline{I_o}^* = \underline{\underline{404 \text{ mW}}} \quad (\text{siehe d.})$

$$\underline{\underline{Q_o = 0 \text{ VA}}}$$

$$a.) \quad \underline{Z} = j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C} + R$$

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

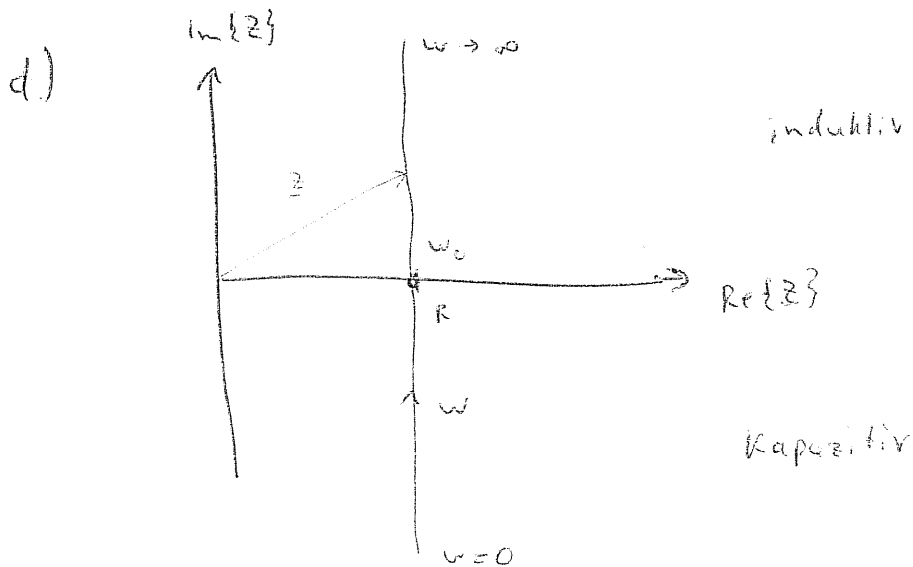
$$b.) \quad \text{Resonanz} \Rightarrow \operatorname{Im}\{\underline{Z}\} = 0 \Rightarrow \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

\Rightarrow Reihenresonanz

$$c.) \quad \underline{Z}(\omega=0) = R - j\infty$$

$$\underline{Z}(\omega=\omega_0) = R$$

$$\underline{Z}(\omega \rightarrow \infty) = R + j\infty$$



$$e.) \quad \text{Resonanz} \rightarrow \omega = \omega_0$$

$$\text{Leistungswegpunkt} \rightarrow R = R_i$$

$$\left| \frac{u}{u_0} \right| (\omega=0) = 0$$

$$\left| \frac{u}{u_0} \right| (\omega \rightarrow \infty) = 0$$

$$\left| \frac{u}{u_0} \right| (\omega=\omega_0) = \frac{R}{R_i + R} = \frac{1}{2}$$

1.)

$\left(\frac{1}{\omega_0}\right)$

