Credits: Μάριος Ρόζος. Erepsis loxús: P= VI coso Zzizuloja sveprós lexús: p(t) Azpros loxús: P=VIsino Zzizpioia ázpros lexús: q (+) H q(f) προηγείται κατά 90° από το p(f) Mapa Szyra M-roos 2=3+j4 == 5 2 53.13° Vrm = loov (+ 1=1 = 10020° = 202-53.13° S= VÎ\* = 2000 253.13° = 1200 W + ; 1600 Var Se = DIe S = So + S, + Se CAPKÉ Diamprons Évépyrias Sc= j Xc I2 Tpipasika Zusingaza Ua = (2 Y cos(wt) • Συμμετρικό: Ub = 12 V (0) (at - 2 1/3) Uc = 12 V (0) (at +2 1/3) Vab= Va-Vb= 13V 200 TODIES Vbc= (3V 2-90° Vca = 134 21500 Uab = (6 V cos(ωt + π/6) Ubc = (6 V cos(ωt - π/2) U = (6 V cos(wt + 5 1/6) TX. Vab = Vcos (wt) - Vcos (wt - 1200) = 21 sin(wt - 600) sin(600) = 16 Vcos (wt+7/6)

 $\frac{\hat{V}_{a} + \hat{V}_{b} + \hat{V}_{c} = 0}{\hat{V}_{a} = \frac{\hat{V}_{ab} - \hat{V}_{ca}}{3}}$   $\frac{\hat{V}_{a} + \hat{V}_{b} + \hat{V}_{c} = 0}{3}$   $\frac{\hat{V}_{a} = \hat{V}_{ab} - \hat{V}_{ca}}{3}$   $\frac{\hat{V}_{b} = \hat{V}_{bc} - \hat{V}_{ab}}{3}$   $\frac{\hat{V}_{c} = \hat{V}_{ca} - \hat{V}_{bc}}{3}$   $\frac{\hat{V}_{a} = \sqrt{3} \hat{V}_{b} \angle 30^{\circ}}{3}$ 

## Tássis oude 6 podogias zpyvivou



