

Dette er effekter i "per-fase" kvetsen se vi ganger med 3 for å summere oppalle kyretsene.

Eftekten blir 305,1 kW = 406,8 hp



Med en effekt
$$P_{mot}$$
 bruker motoren tid $t = \frac{E}{P_{mot}}$ på å Vevere clenne effekten.

$$E = \frac{1}{2}.2000 \, \text{kg} \left(\frac{100 \, \text{km}}{\text{M}}, \frac{1000 \, \text{m}}{3600 \, \text{km}} \right) = 771.6 \, \text{kg}$$

$$\frac{1}{505,1} = \frac{771.6 \, \text{KJ}}{505,1 \, \text{KW}} = 2,53 \, \text{S}$$

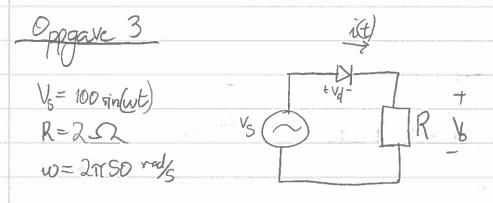
d) E = 70 kWh = 252 My

Full motoreffekt: Prot = 305,1 KW

Tiden blir Equil = 1032 s

10325 = 17,2 min

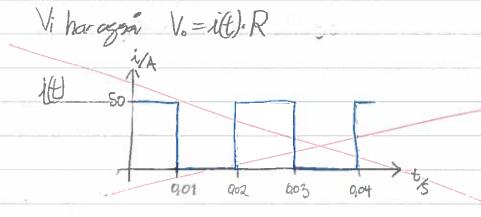
Det ville tatt ca. 17 minuter

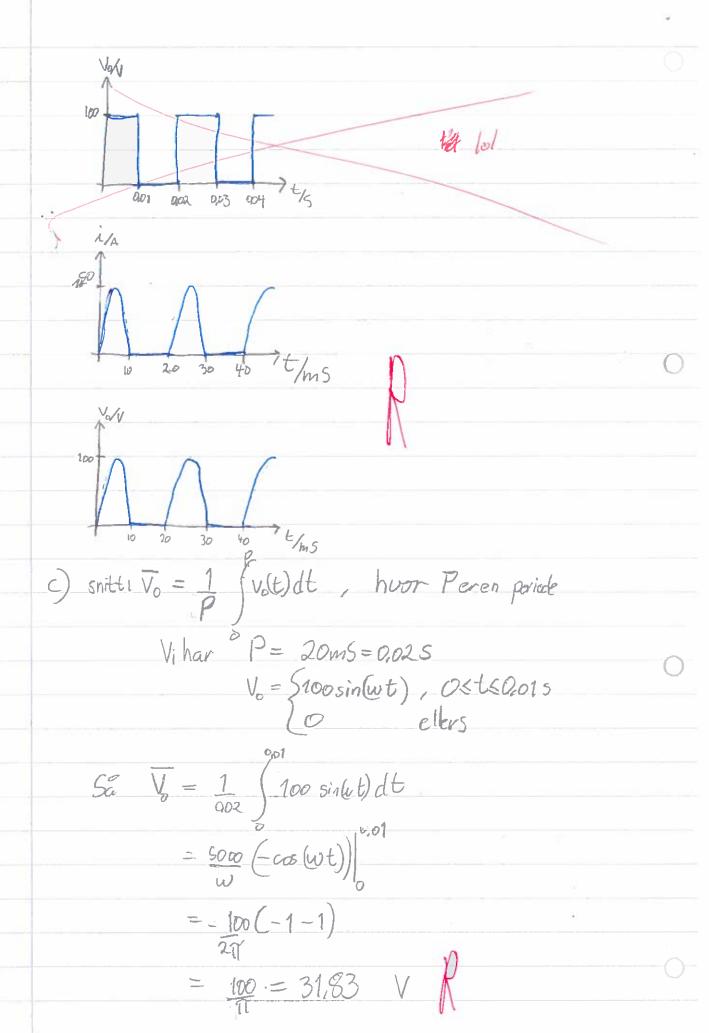


b)
$$i(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{V_s(t)}{R} & \text{nar} & V_s(t) \ge 0 \\ 0 & \text{nar} & V_s(t) < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$V_{S}(t) > 0 = 0$$
 0 $\leq wt \leq \pi$
 $V_{S}(t) < 0 = 0$ 0 $\leq t \leq 0.015 = \frac{\pi}{w}$
 $V_{S}(t) < 0 = 0$ $\pi < t < 2\pi$
 $0.015 < t < 0.025 = \frac{2\pi}{w}$

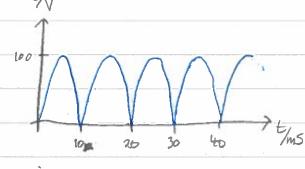
$$\frac{V(t)}{R} = \frac{100 \sin(\omega t)}{20} V = 50 \sin(\omega t) A$$

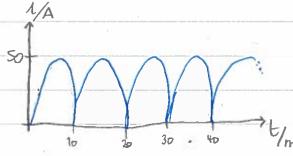




$$V_{S,rms} = \frac{100}{\sqrt{2}} = 70,71$$
 $S_{a}^{2} = \frac{100}{V_{s,rms}} = \frac{100}{\sqrt{11}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{11} \approx 0.45$ R

$$i(t) = \frac{V(t)}{R} = \frac{SO[\sin(\omega t)]}{A}$$





e) Her har
$$V_0$$
 en periode på 10 m5, så

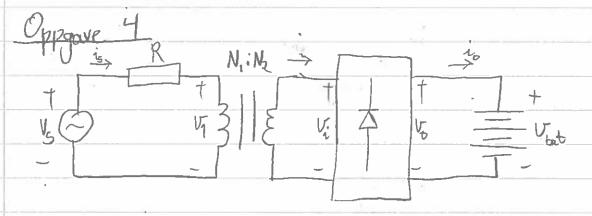
 $V_0 = \frac{1}{0.01} \int_{0.01}^{100} \frac{100 \sin(\omega t)}{ct} dt$
 $= \frac{10000}{2\pi 50} (-1-1) = \frac{200}{11} = \frac{63,65}{11} \text{ V}$

$$= \frac{10000}{2\pi 50} \left(-1 - 1\right) = \frac{200}{11} = \frac{63,66}{11} \text{ V}$$

 $V_{S,rms} = \frac{100}{\sqrt{2}}$ $-5a \quad V_{o} = \frac{200/\pi}{100/\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{11} \approx 0.90 \text{ R}$

Snittspg, til vo blir 63.66 V og forholdet blir 0,90 Vi har altså doblet spenningen og forholdet.

1) Vi kunne brukt et filter.



$$V_{5} = 240 \text{ V}$$
 $R = 1000 \Omega$
 $V_{0} = 0.9 (=) ii = 0.9$
 V_{i}
 V_{i}

a)
$$V_0 = SV = V_1 = V_0 = S,56V$$

Vi antar ideell tapsfri transformator sa $\frac{V_1}{N_1} = \frac{V_1}{N_2}$

$$\stackrel{(=)}{\sim} \frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{V_3}{V_1} = \frac{V_5}{V_1}$$

$$= \frac{N_1}{N_2} = \frac{240}{556} = 43,2$$

=)
$$V_{i} = \frac{4.5V}{0.9} = 5V$$

=) $V_{i} = \frac{1.5V}{0.9} = 216$ V

$$=) i_{s} = V_{s} - V_{i} = 0,024 \quad A = 24 \text{ mA}$$

Har ideall transformator sã is N₁ = i; N₂

$$(=)$$
 $i_1 = \frac{N_1}{N_2} i_5 = 43.2.24 \text{ mA}$
= 1.03.68 A

Siden
$$v_0 = \frac{\dot{v}_1}{0.9}$$
 for v_1
 $\dot{v}_0 = 1,152$ A

c)
$$P_R = i_8 \cdot U_R = R \cdot i_6^2 = 1000 \cdot (0.024)^2 \text{ W}$$

= 0,576 W

$$\frac{P_R}{P_{bat}} = 0.11 = 11\%$$

Tapene i motstander blir 0.576 W som blevarer.

no 11% av effekten levert til batteriet.

