

# NEISSE - ELEKTRO 2000

## LÖSUNGEN

1

$$R_a = 12,5 \Omega$$

$$I_{\text{tot}} = \frac{U_q}{R_i + R_a} = 1 \text{ A}$$

$$I_{\text{tot}} = 1 \text{ A}$$

$$U_i = R_i \cdot I_{\text{tot}} = 7,5 \text{ V}$$

|                          |                        |                  |
|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| $I_1 = 0,25 \text{ A}$   | $U_1 = 2,5 \text{ V}$  | } 12,5 \text{ V} |
| $I_2 = 0,5 \text{ A}$    | $U_2 = 5 \text{ V}$    |                  |
| $I_3 = 0,25 \text{ A}$   | $U_3 = 2,5 \text{ V}$  |                  |
| $I_4 = 0,25 \text{ A}$   | $U_4 = 2,5 \text{ V}$  |                  |
| $I_5 = 0,25 \text{ A}$   | $U_5 = 2,5 \text{ V}$  | } 12,5 \text{ V} |
| $I_6 = 0,25 \text{ A}$   | $U_6 = 2,5 \text{ V}$  |                  |
| $I_7 = 0,25 \text{ A}$   | $U_7 = 2,5 \text{ V}$  |                  |
| $I_8 = 0,25 \text{ A}$   | $U_8 = 2,5 \text{ V}$  |                  |
| $I_9 = 0,25 \text{ A}$   | $U_9 = 2,5 \text{ V}$  |                  |
| $I_{10} = 0,5 \text{ A}$ | $U_{10} = 5 \text{ V}$ |                  |
| $I_{11} = 0,5 \text{ A}$ | $U_{11} = 5 \text{ V}$ |                  |

2

$$R_{20} = \frac{\ell}{\chi \cdot A}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot d^2 \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 6^2 \text{ mm}^2 = 28,26 \text{ mm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

a)

$$\begin{aligned} R_{20} &= \frac{2 \text{ m} \cdot \Omega \cdot \text{mm}^2}{35 \text{ m} \cdot 28,26 \text{ mm}^2} \\ &= \underline{\underline{2,022 \text{ m}\Omega}} \end{aligned}$$

**b)**

$$\begin{aligned}R_{120} &= R_{20} \left( 1 + \alpha \cdot (120^\circ - 20^\circ) \right) \\ &= 2,022 \text{ m}\Omega (1 + 0,377) \\ &= \underline{\underline{2,784 \text{ m}\Omega}}\end{aligned}$$

**c)**

$$\begin{aligned}I_{20} &= \frac{U}{R_{20}} = \frac{400 \text{ V}}{2,022 \text{ m}\Omega} = 197,82 \text{ kA} \\ I_{120} &= \frac{U}{R_{120}} = \frac{400 \text{ V}}{2,784 \text{ m}\Omega} = 143,67 \text{ kA}\end{aligned}$$

**d)**

$$\begin{aligned}H &= \frac{2 \times I}{4 \pi \cdot a} (\cos \alpha_1 - \cos \alpha_2) \\ &= (0,995 - 0)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}H &= \frac{I}{2 \pi \cdot 10 \text{ cm}} \cdot 0,995 = I \cdot 1,5836 \\ &= \underline{\underline{313,266 \frac{\text{kA}}{\text{m}}}} \\ &= \underline{\underline{227,516 \frac{\text{kA}}{\text{m}}}}\end{aligned}$$

**3**

$$\underline{\underline{U_q = 12 \text{ V}}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{R_i = 1,714 \Omega}}$$

$$R_i = \frac{3 \Omega \cdot 4 \Omega}{3 \Omega + 4 \Omega} = \frac{12}{7} \Omega = 1,714 \Omega$$

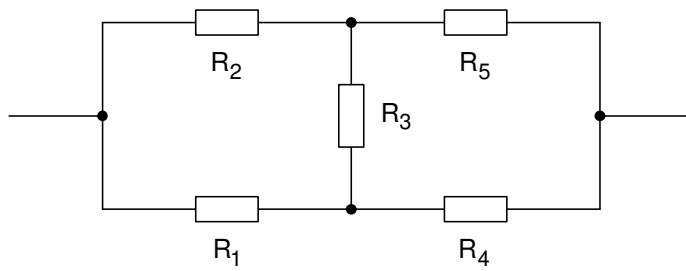
$$I_{K1} = \frac{12 \text{ V}}{3 \Omega} = 4 \text{ A}$$

$$I_{K2} = \frac{12 \text{ V}}{4 \Omega} = 3 \text{ A}$$

$$I_K = 7 \text{ A}$$

$$\begin{aligned}U_q &= R_i \cdot I_K = 1,714 \Omega \cdot 7 \text{ A} \\ &= 12 \text{ V}\end{aligned}$$

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$$R_{12} = R_{10} + R_{20} + \frac{R_{10} \cdot R_{20}}{R_{30}}$$

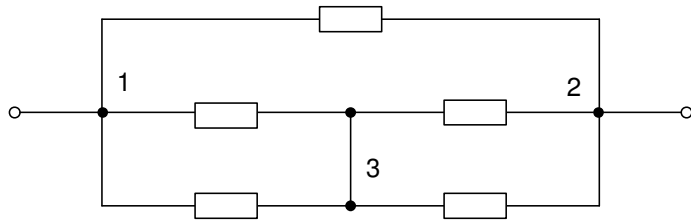
$$= 1\Omega + 2\Omega + \frac{1\Omega \cdot 2\Omega}{3\Omega} = 3,67\Omega$$

$$R_{23} = R_{20} + R_{30} + \frac{R_{20} \cdot R_{30}}{R_{10}}$$

$$= 2\Omega + 3\Omega + \frac{2\Omega \cdot 3\Omega}{1\Omega} = 11\Omega$$

$$R_{31} = R_{30} + R_{10} + \frac{R_{30} \cdot R_{10}}{R_{20}}$$

$$= 3\Omega + 1\Omega + \frac{3\Omega \cdot 1\Omega}{2\Omega} = 5,5\Omega$$



$$R_a = R_{12} // (R_{13} // 2\Omega + R_{23} // 1\Omega) = R_{12} // \left( \frac{5,5\Omega \cdot 2\Omega}{7,5\Omega} + \frac{11\Omega \cdot 1\Omega}{12\Omega} \right) = R_{12} // 2,38\Omega$$

$$R_a = \frac{3,67\Omega \cdot 2,38\Omega}{3,67\Omega + 2,38\Omega} = 1,44\Omega$$

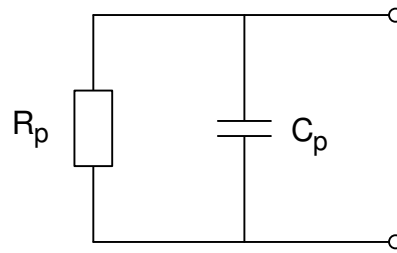
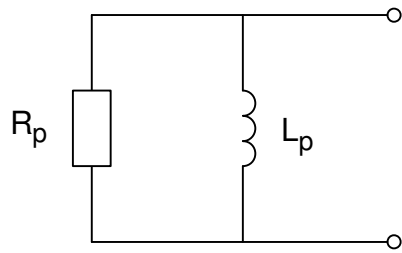
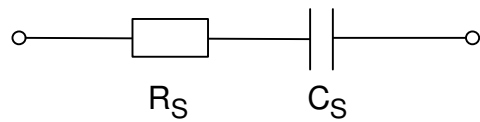
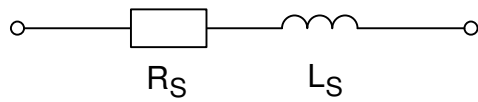
$$\underline{\underline{R_a = 1,44\Omega}}$$

$$I = \frac{U_q}{R_i + R_c} = \frac{12\text{ V}}{1,714\Omega + 1,44\Omega} = \frac{12\text{ V}}{3,154}$$

$$\underline{\underline{I = 3,804\text{ A}}}$$

$$U_{AB} = R_a \cdot I = \underline{\underline{5,478\text{ V}}}$$

4



$$U = 24 \text{ V}$$

$$f = 50 \text{ Hz}$$

$$I = 1,1 \text{ A}$$

$$R_S \cdot I^2 = p = \frac{U^2}{R_p}$$

$$Q = U \cdot I \cdot \sin \varphi$$

$$p = U \cdot I \cdot \cos \varphi$$

$$\sin \varphi = 0,663$$

$$p = 41,52$$

$$\underline{\underline{\cos \varphi = 0,748}}$$

$$I^2 \cdot X_S = Q = I^2 \cdot \frac{U^2}{X_p}$$

$$R_S = \frac{P}{I^2} = \frac{79,2 \text{ W}}{(2,2 \text{ A})^2} = 16,4 \Omega$$

$$R_p = \frac{U^2}{P} = \frac{(48 \text{ V})^2}{79,2 \text{ W}} = 29,1 \Omega$$

$$X_S = \frac{Q}{I^2} = \frac{69,8 \text{ var}}{(2,2 \text{ A})^2} = 14,4 \Omega$$

$$X_p = \frac{U^2}{Q} = \frac{(48 \text{ V})^2}{69,8 \text{ var}} = 160 \Omega$$

$$X_S = \omega \cdot L_S \quad L_S = \frac{X_S}{2\pi \cdot f} = 45,9 \text{ mH}$$

$$X_p = \omega \cdot L_p \quad L_p = \frac{X_p}{2\pi \cdot f} = 508 \text{ mH}$$

$$X_S = \frac{1}{\omega \cdot C_S} \quad C_S = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot f \cdot X_S} = 221 \mu\text{F}$$

$$X_p = \frac{1}{\omega \cdot C_p} \quad C_p = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot f \cdot X_p} = 19,9 \mu\text{F}$$

5

$$U_{iq} = \frac{d\Phi}{dt} \quad \Phi = B \cdot A(t)$$

$$v = \frac{x}{t} \quad x = v \cdot t$$

$$U_{iq} = \frac{d\Phi}{dt} = B \cdot \frac{dA(t)}{dt} = -B \cdot s \cdot v$$

$$= 1,2 \frac{Vs}{m^2} \cdot 0,4 m \cdot 0,5 \frac{m}{s}$$

$$= 0,24 V$$