

Lösungen SS 2006:

1. Aufgabe:

$$1.1 R_i = 1,25 \Omega$$

$$1.2 U_{qe} = 3 V, R_{ie} = 1,25 \Omega$$

$$1.3 R = 12,5 \Omega$$

$$1.4 N = 10, P_{max} = 1,8W, \eta = 0,5$$

$$1.5 R_s = 1,25 \Omega, \eta = 0.833$$

2. Aufgabe:

$$2.2 \Phi_M = 2,4 \cdot 10^{-4} Vs$$

$$2.3 A_M = 2 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$2.5 R_{mM} = 4 \cdot 10^5 \text{ A/Vs}, R_{mA} = 10^6 \text{ A/Vs}, R_{mL} = 1,2 \cdot 10^6 \text{ A/Vs}$$

$$2.6 R_{mges} = 0,32 \cdot 10^6 \text{ A/Vs}, N = 768$$

$$2.7 F = 57,6 \text{ N}$$

3. Aufgabe:

$$3.1 Y_{ges} = (7,7 + j 61,5) \text{ mS}$$

$$3.2 U = 16,1 V e^{-j82,9^\circ}, \varphi_{Ulq} = -82,9^\circ$$

$$3.3 \omega_0 = 600 \frac{1}{s}, P_0 = 50W$$

4. Aufgabe:

$$4.1 P_{ges} = 19 \text{ kW}, Q_{ges} = 28,97 \text{ kvar}, S_{ges} = 34,64 \text{ kVA}$$

$$4.2 I_1 = 50,2 \text{ A}$$

$$4.3 C_Y = 440,66 \mu F$$

$$4.4 \lambda = 93,83\%$$

$$4.5 I_1' = 29,35 \text{ A}$$

$$4.6 65,82\%$$

Grundlagen der Elektrotechnik, Ergebnisse

WS 2006/07

1.1. $I_{St,R} = 2 \text{ A}$

1.2. $I_{St,L} = 4 \text{ A}$

1.3. $\underline{I}_1 = \underline{I}_{12,L} - \underline{I}_{31,L} + \underline{I}_{1R} \rightarrow I_1 = |\underline{I}_1| = 7,21 \text{ A}$

1.4. $S_{ges} = P + jQ = (1,38 + j4,8) \text{ kVA} = 5 \text{ kVA} \cdot e^{j74^\circ}$ (mit $P = 3 I_{St,R} \cdot U_Y, Q = 3 I_{St,L} \cdot U_\Delta$)

1.5. $|S'_{ges}| = 3 I'_{St} \cdot U_Y = 3 U_Y^2 / |\underline{Z}| \rightarrow |\underline{Z}| = 31,74 \Omega \rightarrow \underline{Z} = 31,74 \Omega \cdot e^{j74^\circ}$

2.1. $U_6/U_2 = R_6 / (R_6 + R_3 + R_4 || R_5) = 3/8$

2.2. $U_2/U_q = R_{ers} / (R_1 + R_{ers}) = 4/9$ mit $R_{ers} = R_2 || (R_6 + R_3 + R_4 || R_5)$, $U_6/U_q = 3/18, U_6 = 8 \text{ V}$

2.3. $I_3 = U_6/R_6 = 26,67 \text{ mA}, U_2 = 21,33 \text{ V}, I_2 = 106,65 \text{ mA}, I_1 = I_2 + I_3 = 133,32 \text{ mA}$

2.4. $U_{qers} = U_6 = 8 \text{ V}, R_i = 300 \Omega || (160 \Omega + 340 \Omega + 100 \Omega) = 200 \Omega$

2.5. $R_x = R_i = 200 \Omega, P_{max} = U_{qers}^2 / (4R_i) = 80 \text{ mW}$

3.1. $\Phi(t) = B \cdot A(t) = B \cdot a \cdot v \cdot t = t \cdot 0,3 \text{ V}$; im Zeitintervall $0s \leq t < 1s$ ist $u(t) = 0,3 \text{ V}$

3.2. $1s \leq t < 2s \rightarrow u(t) = 0 \text{ V}; 2s \leq t < 3s \rightarrow u(t) = -0,3 \text{ V}; 3s \leq t \leq 4s \rightarrow u(t) = 0 \text{ V}$

3.3. $P_{max} = U_{max}^2 / (R + R_L) = 9 \text{ mW}$

3.4. $F_{max} = I \cdot a \cdot B = 0,018 \text{ N}$

4.1. $C = 250 \text{ nF}$

4.2. $\tau = (R_1 || R_2) \cdot C = 0,2 \text{ ms}, U_{Cmax} = U_q \cdot R_2 / (R_1 + R_2) = 40 \text{ V}$

4.3. $i_c(0,1 \text{ ms}) = 50 \text{ mA}, i_c(\infty) = 0 \text{ mA}, i_{R2}(0 \text{ ms}) = 10 \text{ mA}, i_{R2}(0,1 \text{ ms}) = 0 \text{ mA}, i_{R2}(\infty) = 10 \text{ mA}$

4.4. $u_C(2 \text{ Tage}) = 30 \text{ V} \rightarrow \tau_S = 6 \cdot 10^5 \text{ s}$

4.5. $\tau_S = R_S \cdot C \rightarrow R_S = 2,4 \cdot 10^{12} \Omega$

4.6. $R_S = d / (\kappa \cdot A) \rightarrow \kappa = 4,43 \cdot 10^{-16} \text{ S/m}$