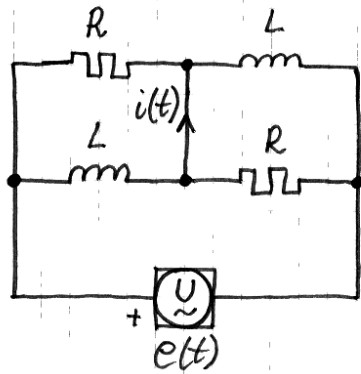


Alternativt lösningsförslag uppgift 2-15

2008-01-08

Mikael Olofsson

2.15



$$e(t) = 10 \sin(2\pi \cdot 10^3 t) \text{ V}$$

$$R = 2 \Omega \quad L = 1 \text{ mH}$$

$$\text{sökt: } i(t) = \hat{I} \cdot \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$$

Denna lösning är en annan än den i facit.

Ur $e(t)$ får vi $\omega = 2\pi \cdot 10^3$. $j\omega$ -metoden ger

$$E = 10$$

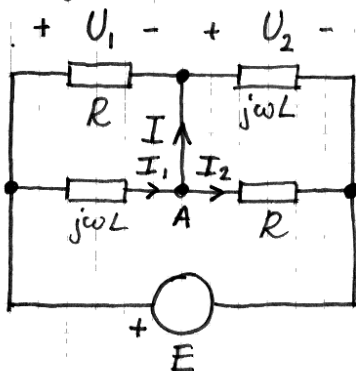
Spänningsdelning ger

$$U_1 = U_2 = \frac{j\omega L // R}{j\omega L // R + j\omega L // R} E = \frac{E}{2}$$

Ohms lag ger

$$I_1 = \frac{U_1}{j\omega L} = \frac{E/2}{j\omega L}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{U_2}{R} = \frac{E/2}{R}$$



KCL i punkt A ger

$$I = I_1 - I_2 = \left(\frac{1}{j\omega L} - \frac{1}{R} \right) \cdot \frac{E}{2} = \frac{R - j\omega L}{j\omega R L} \cdot \frac{E}{2}$$

Vi överför till tidsuttryck:

$$\hat{I} = |I| = \frac{|R - j\omega L|}{|j\omega R L|} \cdot \frac{|E|}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2} \cdot E}{2\omega R L} \approx 2.6 \text{ A}$$

$$\varphi = \arg\{I\} = \arg\{R - j\omega L\} - \arg\{j\omega R L\} + \arg\{E/2\}$$

$$= \arctan\left(\frac{-\omega L}{R}\right) - \frac{\pi}{2} + 0 = \arctan(-\pi) - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\approx -2.8$$

Alltså:

$$i(t) \approx 2.6 \cdot \sin(2\pi \cdot 10^3 t - 2.8) \text{ A}$$