

Ασκ. 9.68 βελ. 226.)

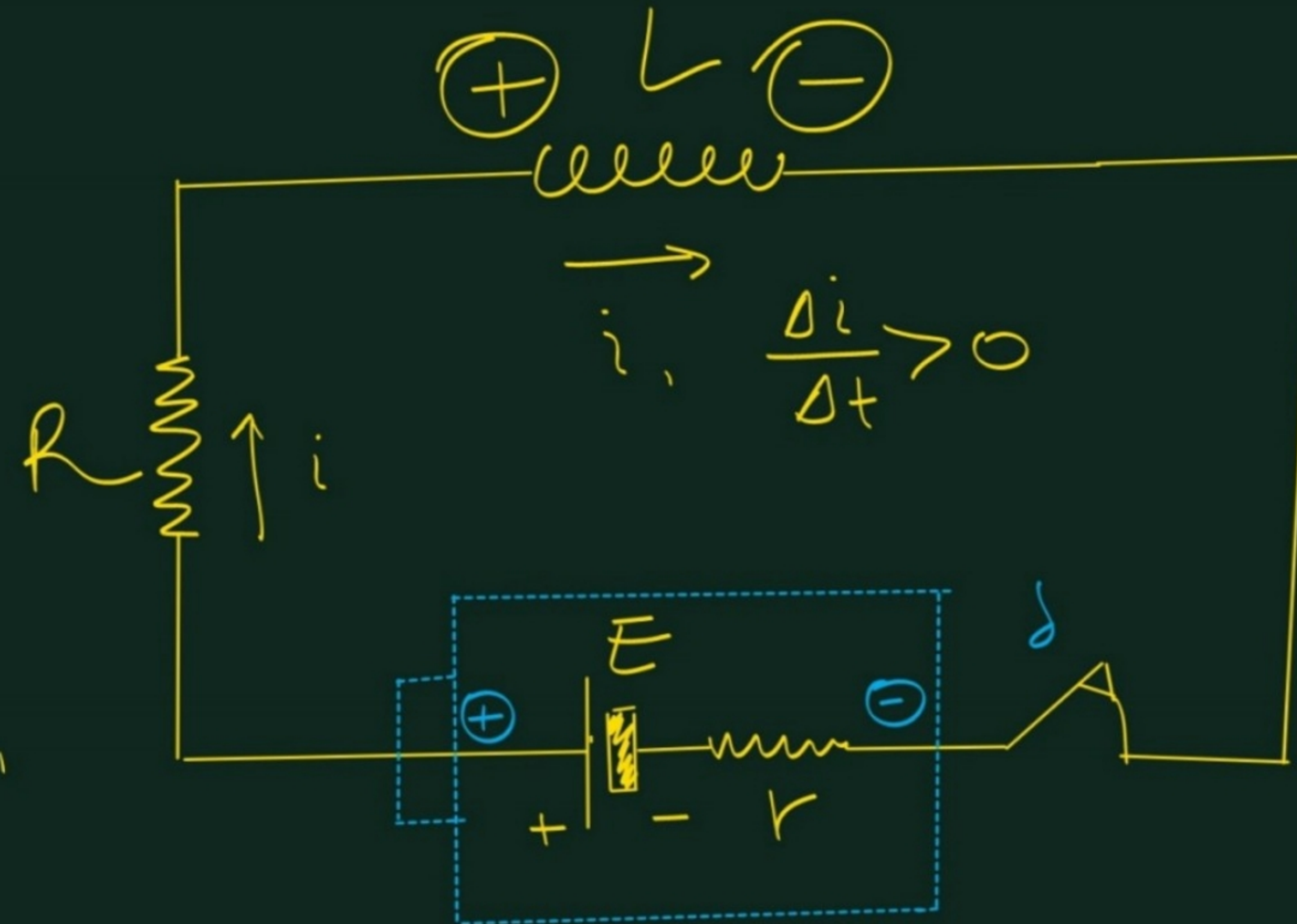
$$E = 40 \text{ Volt}$$

$$r = 2 \Omega$$

$$L = 0.5 \text{ Henry (Ιδανικό)}$$

$$R = 8 \Omega$$

α) - Έκανε σύνδεση «φύρεση»
συνίου.



Την τελική τιμή της i
έντασης του ρεύματος όταν γίνει:

$$\frac{\Delta i}{\Delta t} = 0 \quad \text{Αρα:} \quad \frac{\Delta i}{\Delta t} = 0$$
$$E = i(R+r) + L \cdot \frac{\Delta i}{\Delta t} \Rightarrow$$

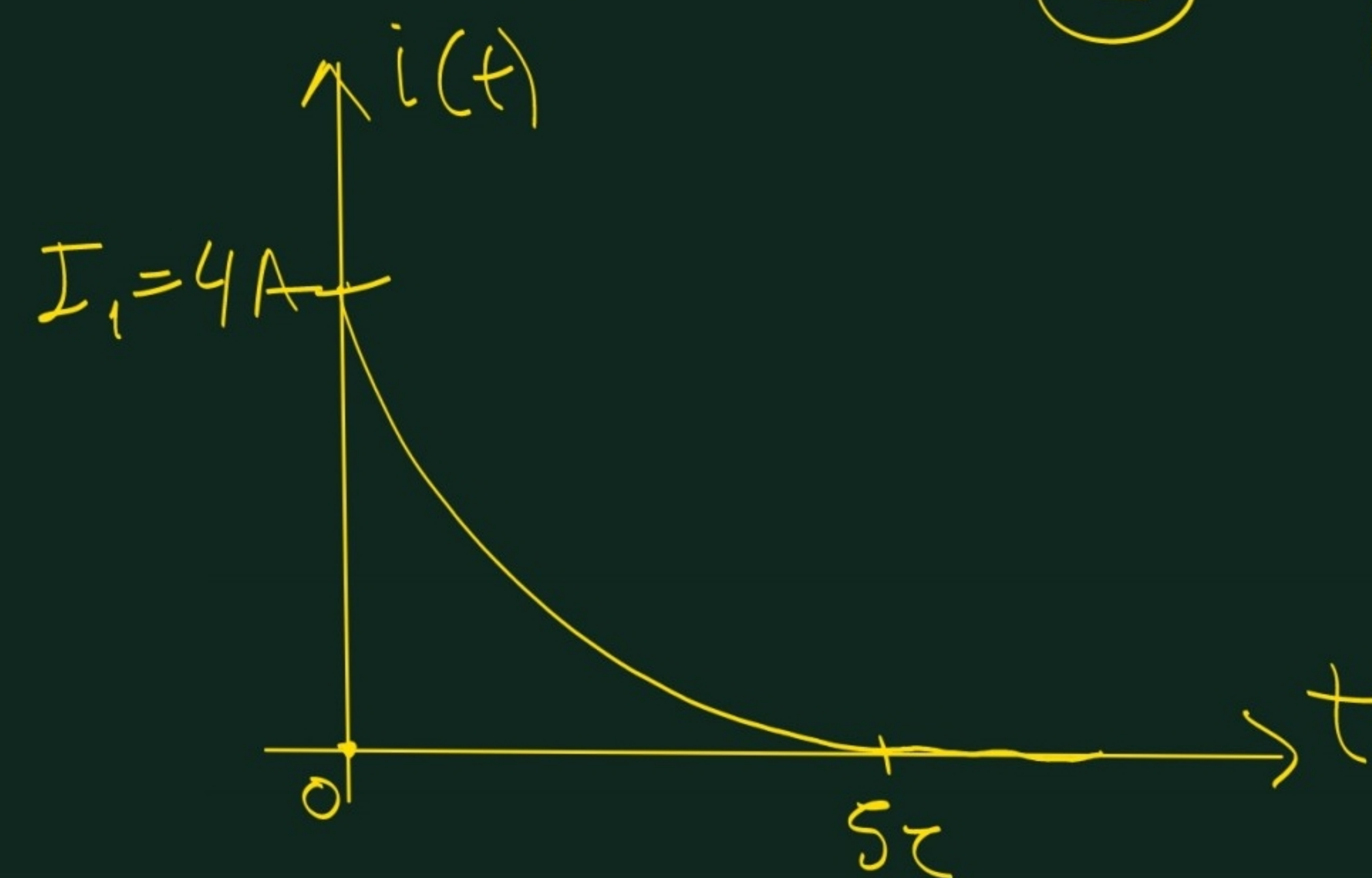
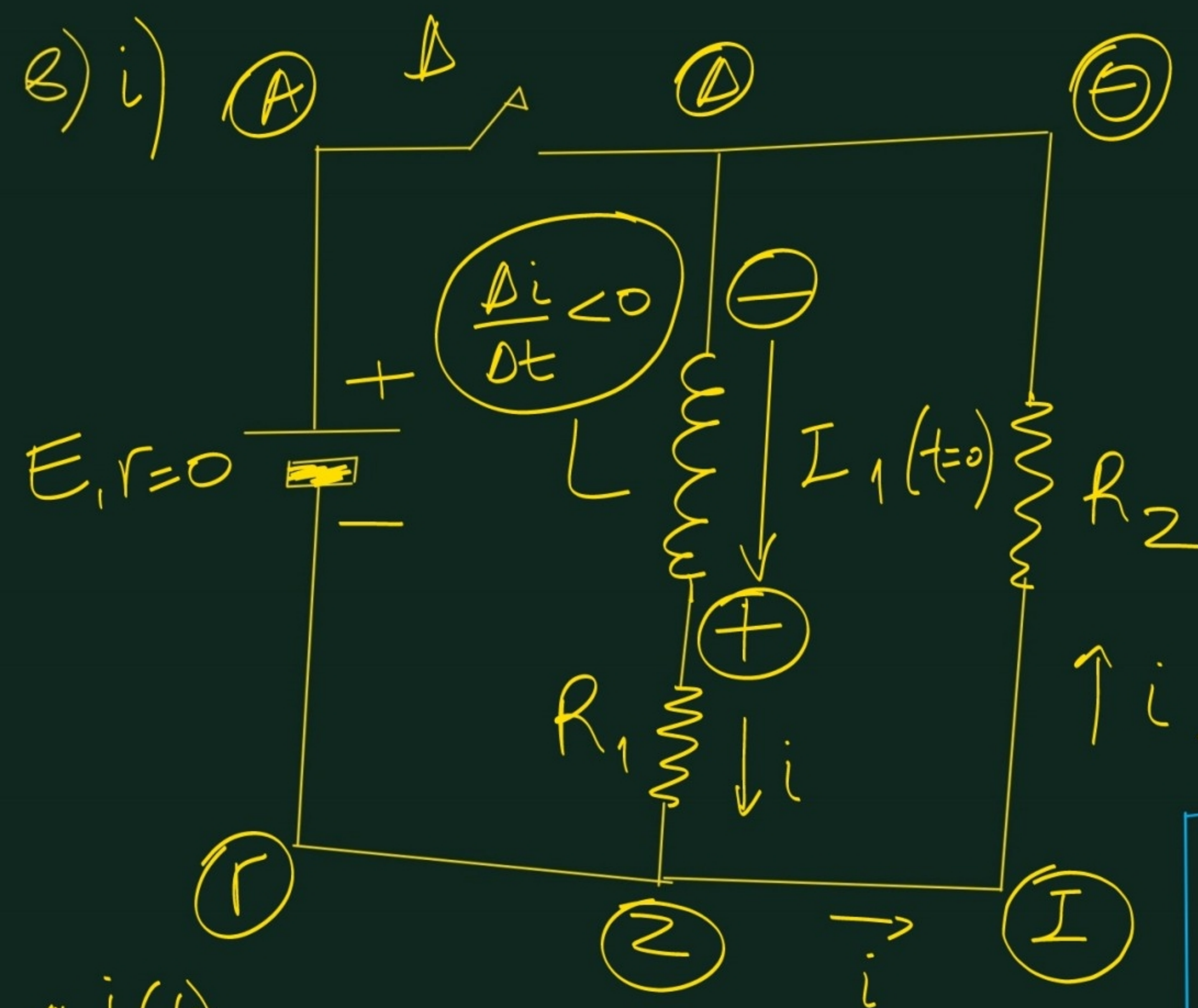
$$E = I \cdot (R+r) \Rightarrow I = \frac{E}{R+r} \Rightarrow$$

$$I = \frac{40}{8+2} \Rightarrow I = 4 \text{ A}$$

$$E = ir + iR + \mathcal{V}_L \Rightarrow$$

$$E = i(R+r) + L \cdot \frac{\Delta i}{\Delta t} \Rightarrow \frac{E}{R+r} = i + \frac{L}{R+r} \cdot \frac{\Delta i}{\Delta t} \Rightarrow$$

$$\left(I = i + \tau \cdot \frac{\Delta i}{\Delta t} \quad i(t) = I(1 - e^{-t/\tau}) \right) \quad \text{όπου } I = \frac{E}{R+r} \text{ και } \tau = \frac{L}{R+r} \text{ (σταθερά χρόνου)}$$



$$I_1 = i_{1, \max} = i_1 = 4A.$$

Αν αετρέφεται η πολικότητα του πηνίου
 οπότε έχουμε $\ominus$ πάνω και $\oplus$ κάτω.
 Ο βρόχος που διαρρέεται από το ρεύμα i
 για το οποίο ισχύει: $i(0) = I_1$ είναι ο

$\Delta Z I \Theta \Delta$.

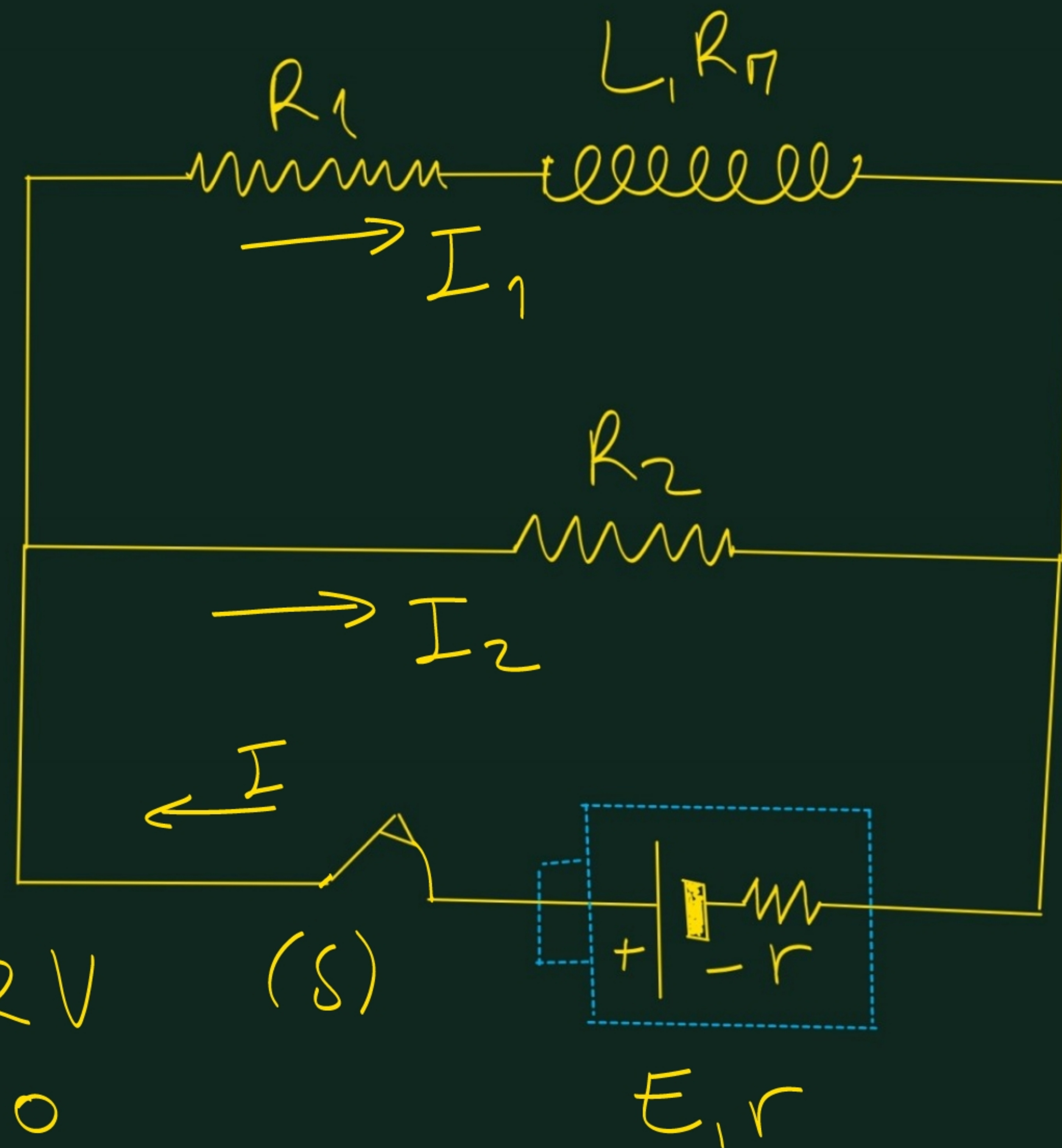
Από: $E_{\text{αυτ}} = i(R_1 + R_2) \Rightarrow -L \cdot \frac{\Delta i}{\Delta t} = (R_1 + R_2) \cdot i \Rightarrow$

$$i + \frac{L}{R_1 + R_2} \cdot \frac{\Delta i}{\Delta t} = 0 \Rightarrow i + \tau \cdot \frac{\Delta i}{\Delta t} = 0.$$

$$i(t) = i(0) \cdot e^{-t/\tau} = I_1 \cdot e^{-t/\tau}$$

$\tau = \frac{L}{R_1 + R_2} =$
 χαρακτηριστικός
 χρόνος «ευφόρουσης».

Αδ. 7.93 (Μαθ)



$$E = 32 \text{ V}$$

$$r = 1 \Omega$$

$$R_1 = 1 \Omega$$

$$R_2 = 12 \Omega$$

α) i) Στη γωνία απόρριψης το πηνίο συμπεριφέρεται ως βραχυκύκλωμα.

$$I_1(R_1 + R_n) = I_2 R_2 \Rightarrow I_1(R_1 + R_n) = 2 \cdot 12 \Rightarrow$$

$$I_1(1 + R_n) = 24$$

$$I = I_1 + I_2$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} L I_1^2$$

$$I_2 = 2 \text{ A}$$

$$I = \frac{E}{R_{\text{ολ}}} = \frac{E}{r + \frac{R_2(R_1 + R_n)}{R_2 + R_1 + R_n}} \Rightarrow I = \frac{E(R_2 + R_1 + R_n)}{r(R_2 + R_1 + R_n) + R_2(R_1 + R_n)} \Rightarrow$$

$$I = \frac{32(13 + R_n)}{1 \cdot (13 + R_n) + 12(1 + R_n)}$$

$$I = I_1 + I_2 = \frac{24}{1 + R_n} + 2 = \frac{24 + 2 + 2R_n}{1 + R_n} = \frac{2(13 + R_n)}{1 + R_n}$$

$$\frac{32(13+R_n)}{13+R_n+12(1+R_n)} = \frac{2(13+R_n)}{1+R_n} \Rightarrow$$

$$I_1 = \frac{24}{1+R_n} = \frac{24}{4} = 6A.$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} L I_1^2 \Rightarrow 3,6 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot L \cdot 6^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$L = \frac{2 \cdot 3,6}{36} \Rightarrow \boxed{L = 0,2 \text{ Henry}}$$

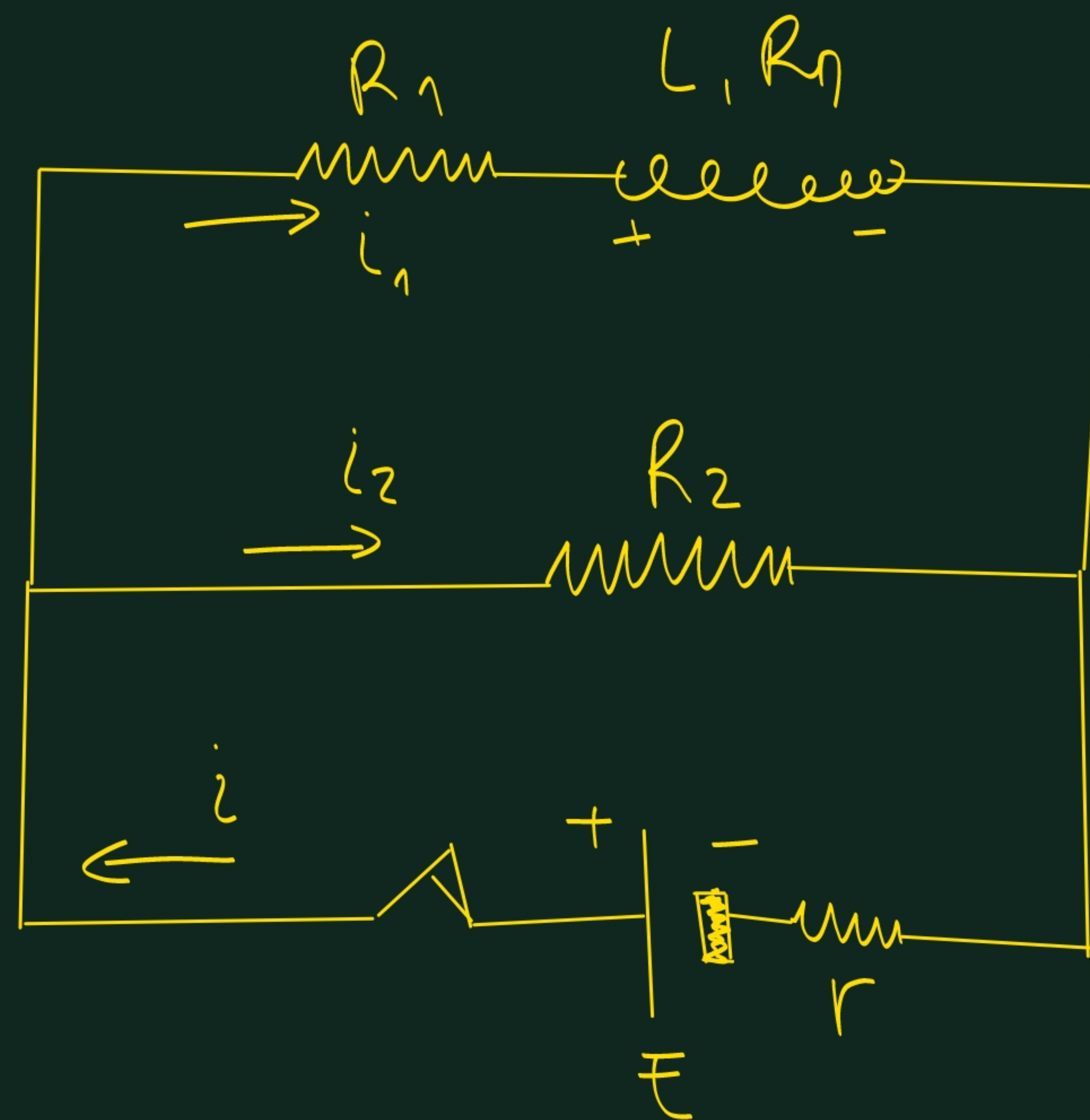
$$\frac{32^{16}}{25+13R_n} = \frac{2^1}{1+R_n} \Rightarrow$$

$$16+16R_n = 25+13R_n \Rightarrow$$

$$3R_n = 25-16=9 \Rightarrow$$

$$\boxed{R_n = 3 \Omega}$$

ii)



$$E - ir = i_2 R_2 = i_1 R_1 + i_1 R_n + U_L$$

$$E - ir = i_2 R_2 = i_1 (R_1 + R_n) + L \cdot \frac{\Delta i_1}{\Delta t}$$

$$i = i_1 + i_2.$$

$$E - (i_1 + i_2)r = i_2 R_2 \Rightarrow$$

$$E = i_1 r + i_2 (R_2 + r) \Rightarrow$$

$$i_1 = \frac{E - i_2 (R_2 + r)}{r}$$

$$i_1 = \frac{E - i_2(R_2 + r)}{r} = \frac{32 - 2,25(12 + 1)}{1} =$$

$$= 32 - 2,25 \cdot 13$$

$$= 32 - 2,25 \cdot 12 - 2,25$$

$$= 32 - 27 - 2,25$$

$$= 32 - 29,25 = 2,75 \text{ A}$$

$$i_2 R_2 = i_1(R_1 + R_0) + L \cdot \frac{\Delta i_1}{\Delta t} =$$

$$2,25 \cdot 12 = 2,75 \cdot (1 + 3) + 0,2 \cdot \frac{\Delta i_1}{\Delta t} \Rightarrow$$

$$27 = 11 + 0,2 \cdot \frac{\Delta i_1}{\Delta t} \Rightarrow 16 = 0,2 \cdot \frac{\Delta i_1}{\Delta t} \Rightarrow \frac{\Delta i_1}{\Delta t} = 80 \text{ A/s.}$$

$$\text{iii)} \quad \frac{dU_L}{dt} = P_L + P_{R_0} = i_1 \cdot U_L + i_1^2 \cdot R_0.$$