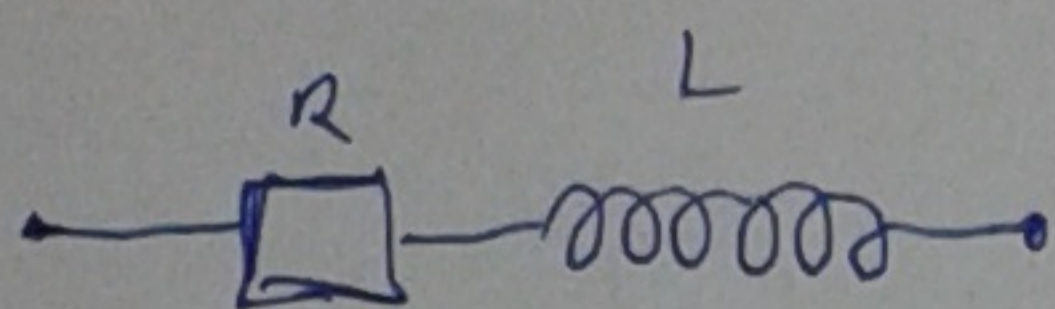


① Vannak az ideális jellegű befolyásoló újjáírított művelési paraméterű kettős, melyek csak töltőparaméteres modellel írhatóak le.

② sor/körhurokos RC/RL

③ feszültségi tényező:  $Q = \frac{\text{reaktív teljesítmény}}{\text{aktív teljesítmény}} = \frac{1}{D} \leftarrow \text{erőteljesítményi tényező}$

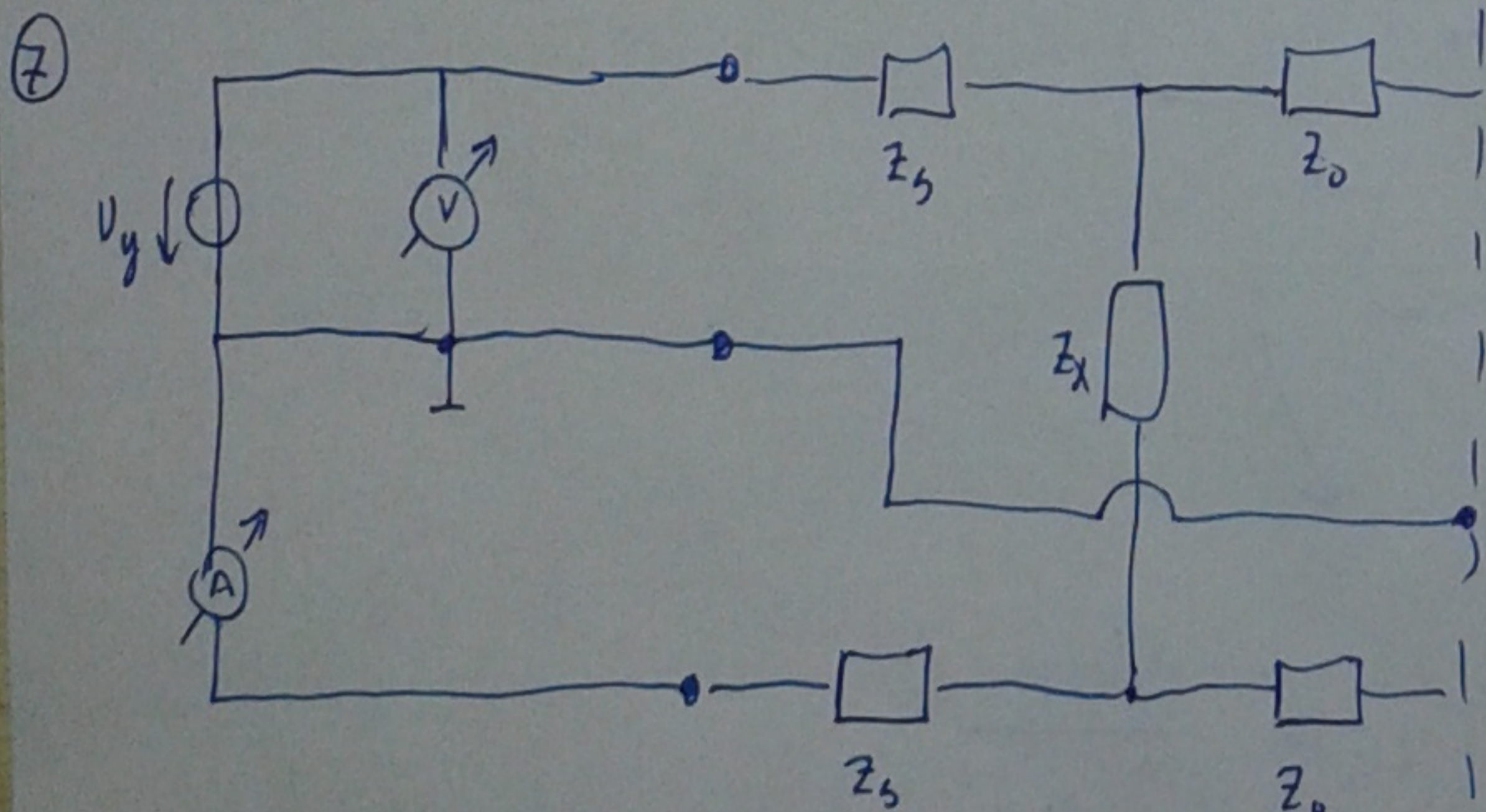
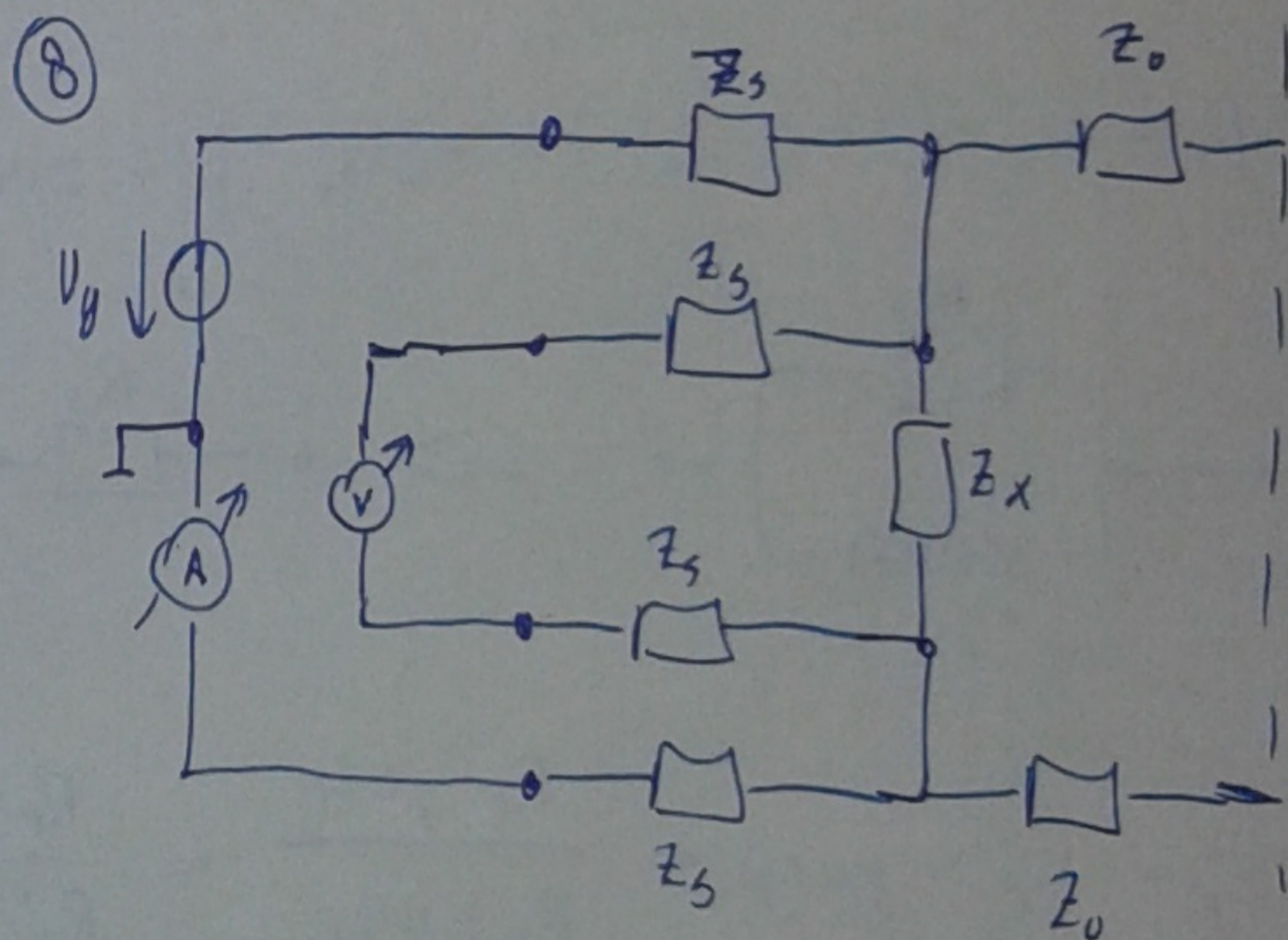
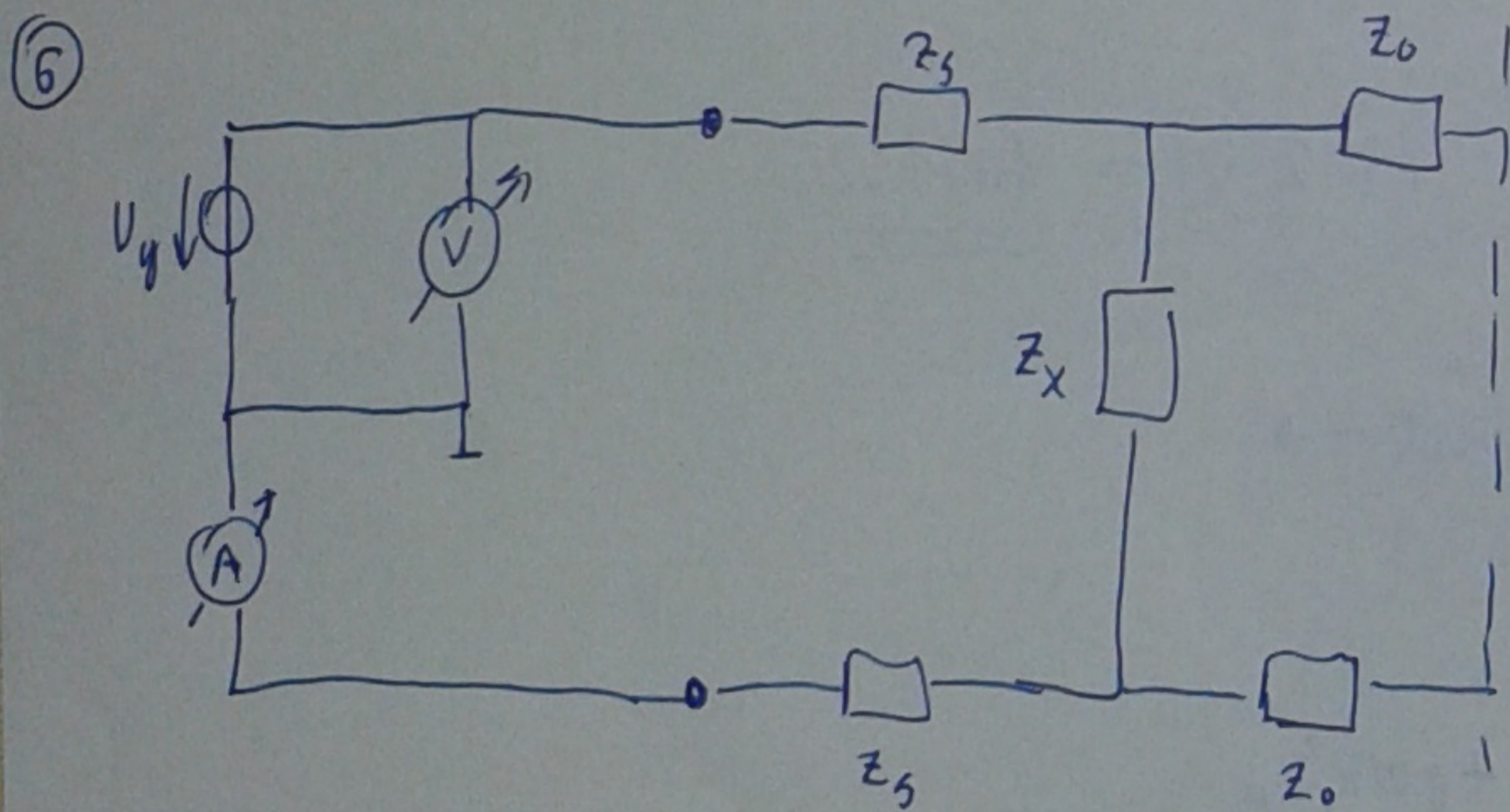
④



$\leftarrow$  Mivel a kapacitás értéke negatívra adódott  $\Rightarrow$  Kon az eredeti párhuzamos RC modell  $\Rightarrow$  soros RL modell jön!

⑤ Komplex számolás módjait. Standard  $\bar{Z}_x$  impedanciával mérve a műszerbe lépve egy precíz  $R_s$  ellenállás. Rajtuk azonos nagyságú  $\bar{I}$  áram folyik.

$$\frac{\bar{U}_x}{\bar{I}_x} = \frac{\bar{U}_s}{R_s} \Rightarrow \bar{Z}_x = \frac{\bar{U}_x}{\bar{U}_s} \cdot R_s$$





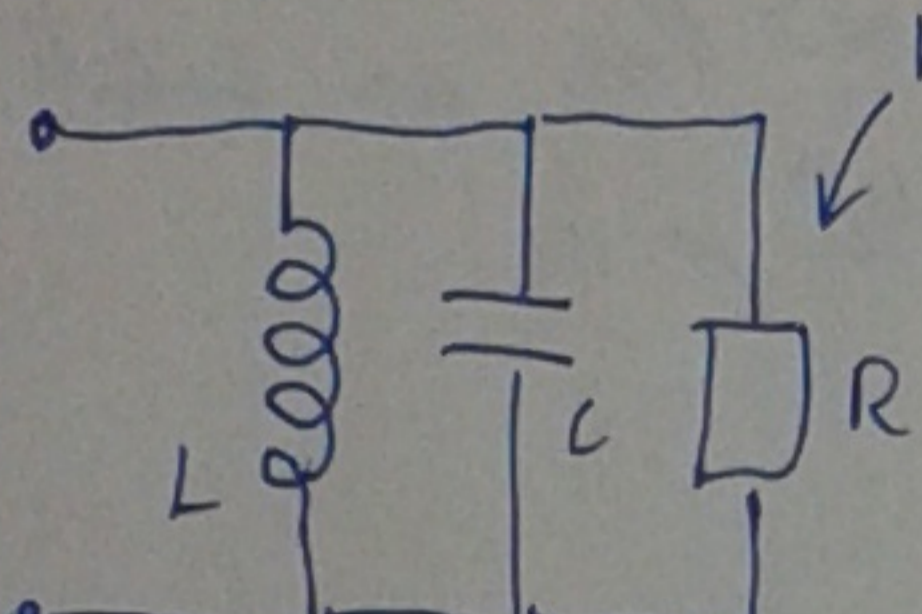
- ⑨ - Measurement mode: állandó paraméterek és a mérési paraméterek simulációja  
 - Graph mode: egy adott paraméter frekvenciafüggését lehet vizsgálni vele.

⑩ Négy 10 ~~m~~ m<sup>2</sup>!

⑪ Egy nagy (11.2 nagy sávszélességű) ellenállást kitérünk vele párhuzamosan.

⑫ Bekötünk egy +100m ellenállást a körbe és ha jelentősen változik az áramerősség, akkor nem elég nagyfrekvenciás!

⑬ Thomson-formula  $\Rightarrow f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$

⑭   $Q = \left. \frac{\frac{1}{\omega L}}{\frac{1}{R}} \right|_{\omega=\omega_0} = \frac{R}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \cdot L} = \frac{R}{L} \cdot \sqrt{LC} = R \cdot \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}}$

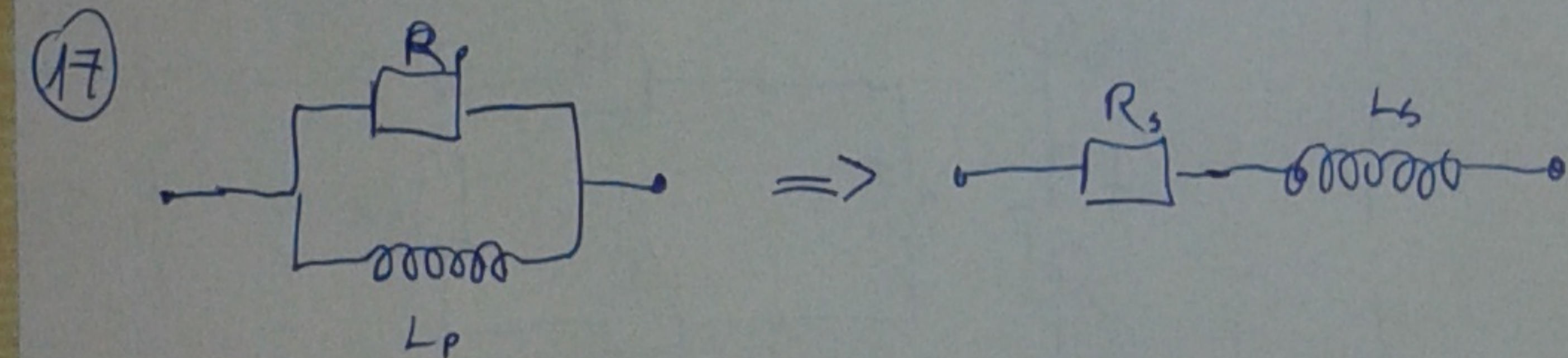
⑮  $\rho_{Al} = 1,7 \cdot 10^{-8} \Omega \cdot m$

$l = 1m$

$A = 1mm^2 = 10^{-6} m^2$

$\Rightarrow R = \rho_{Al} \cdot \frac{l}{A} = 1,7 \cdot 10^{-8} \cdot \frac{1}{10^{-6}} = 1,7 \cdot 10^{-2} = \underline{\underline{17 m\Omega}}$

⑯  $R = R_0 \cdot (1 + \alpha \cdot \Delta T) = 1000 \cdot [1 + 200 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot (75 - 20)] = \underline{\underline{1011 \Omega}}$



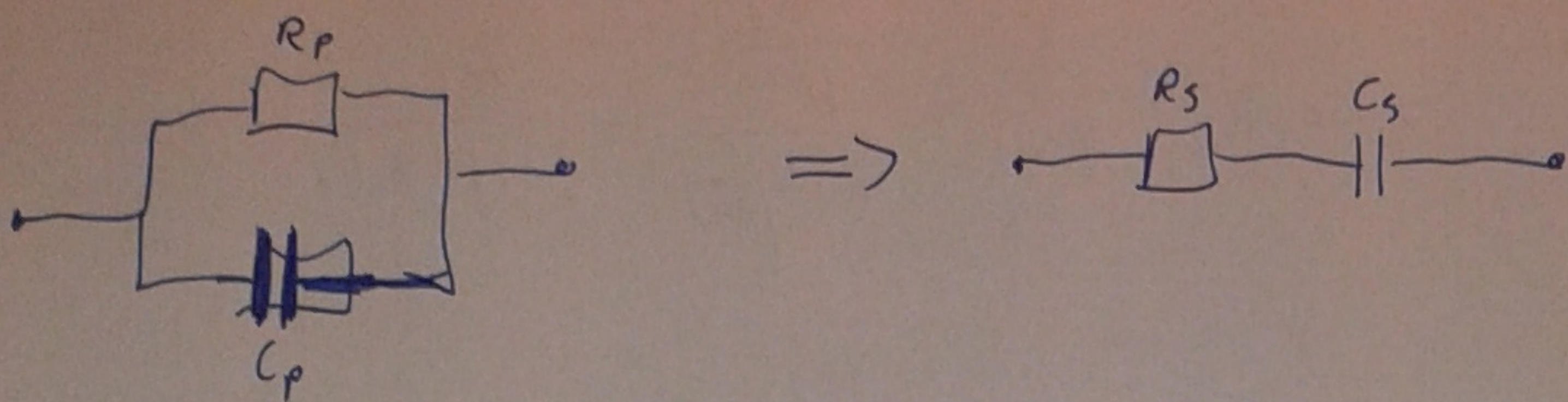
$Z_p = R_p \times j\omega L_p = \frac{R_p \cdot j\omega L_p}{R_p + j\omega L_p} = \frac{R_p \cdot \omega^2 L_p^2 + j\omega R_p L_p}{R_p^2 + \omega^2 L_p^2}$

$Z_s = R_s + j\omega L_s$

$R_s = \frac{R_p \cdot \omega^2 L_p^2}{R_p^2 + \omega^2 L_p^2} \quad ; \quad L_s = \frac{R_p^2 \cdot L_p}{R_p^2 + \omega^2 L_p^2}$



18



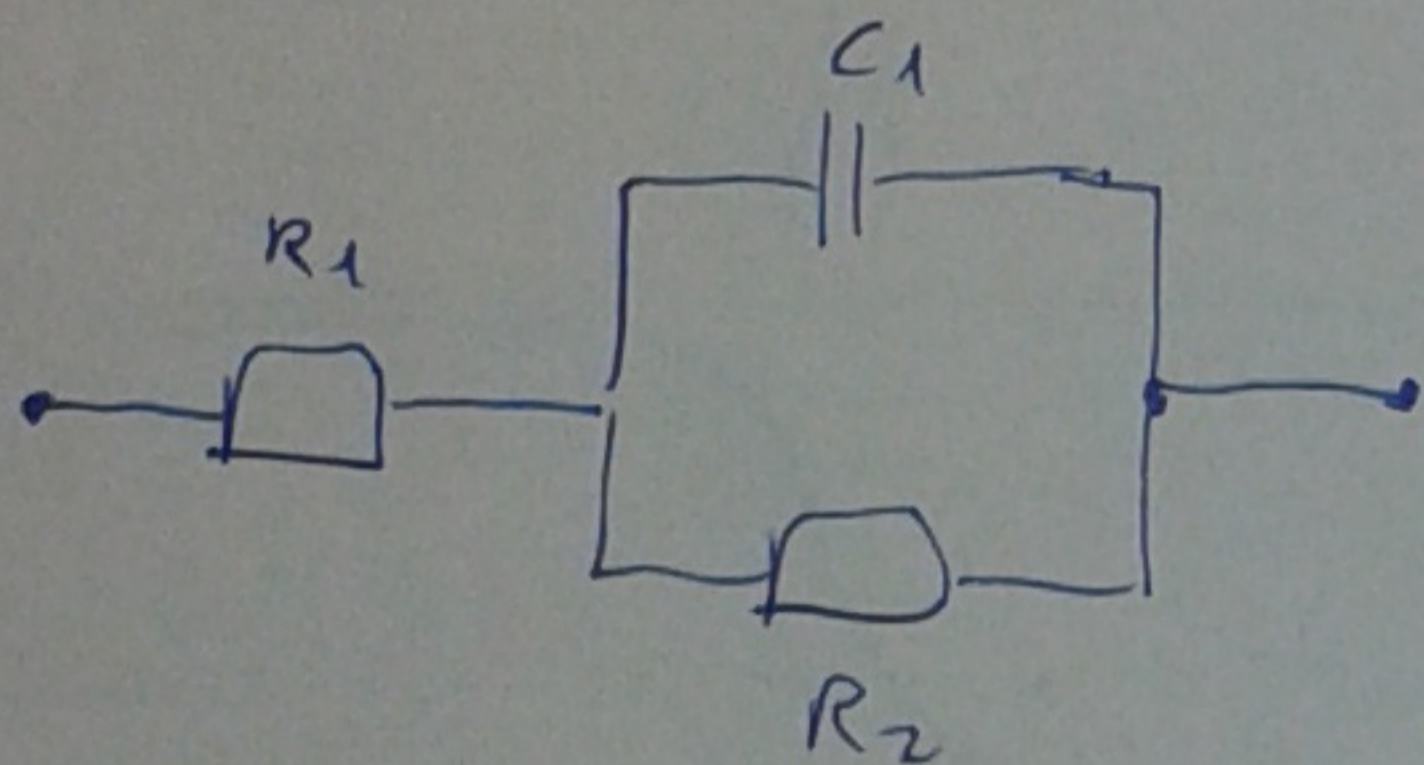
$$Z_p = R_p \times \frac{1}{j\omega C_p} = \frac{R_p}{R_p + j\omega C_p} = \frac{R_p}{1 + j\omega R_p C_p} = \frac{R_p - j\omega R_p^2 C_p}{1 + \omega^2 R_p^2 C_p^2}$$

$$Z_s = R_s + \frac{1}{j\omega C_s} = R_s - j \frac{1}{\omega C_s}$$

$$R_s = \frac{R_p}{1 + \omega^2 R_p^2 C_p^2}$$

$$C_s = \frac{1 + \omega^2 R_p^2 C_p^2}{\omega^2 R_p^2 C_p}$$

19 & 20

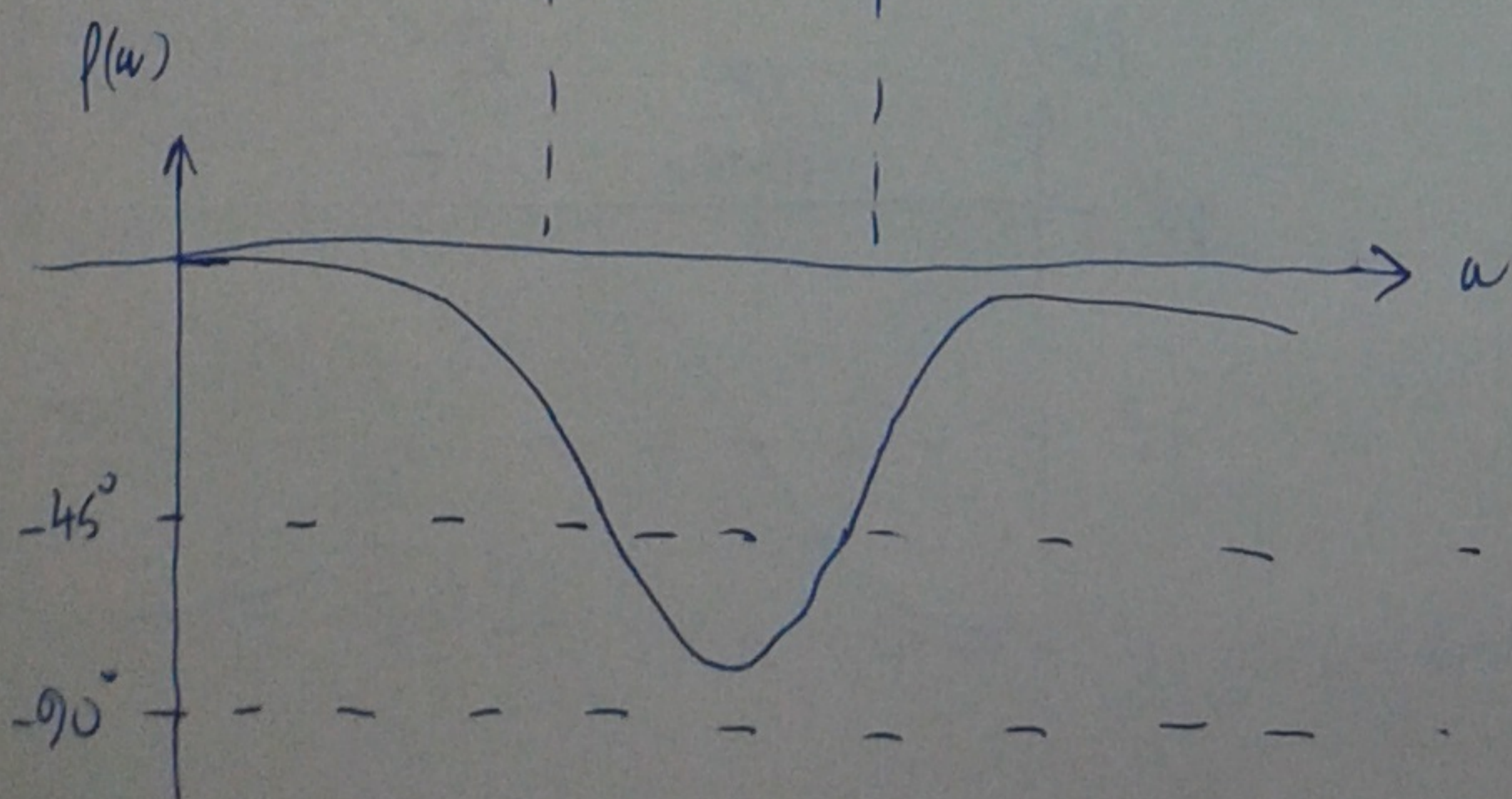
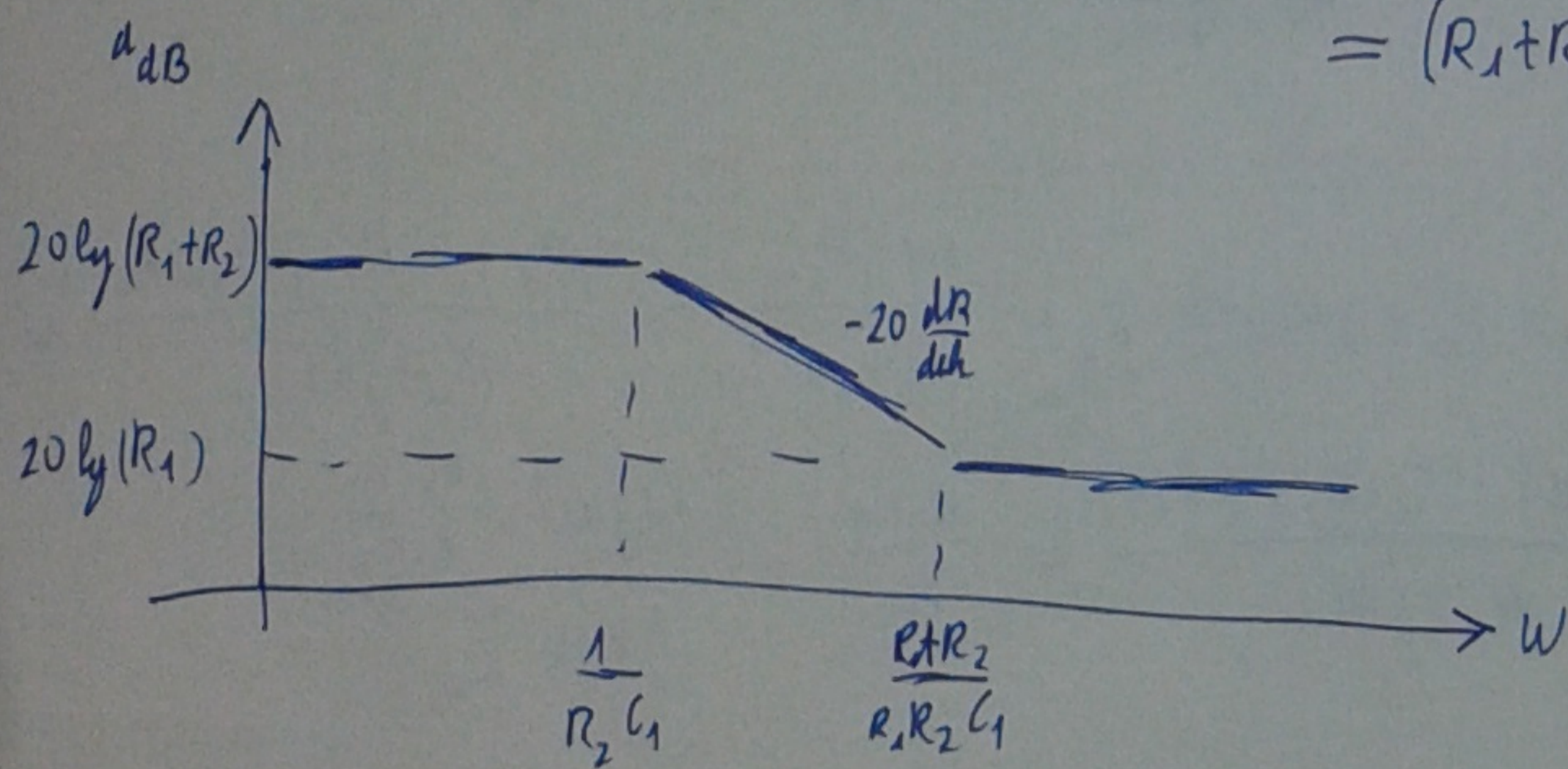


$$Z_a = R_1 + R_2 \times \frac{1}{j\omega C_1} = R_1 + \frac{R_2}{R_2 + j\omega C_1} =$$

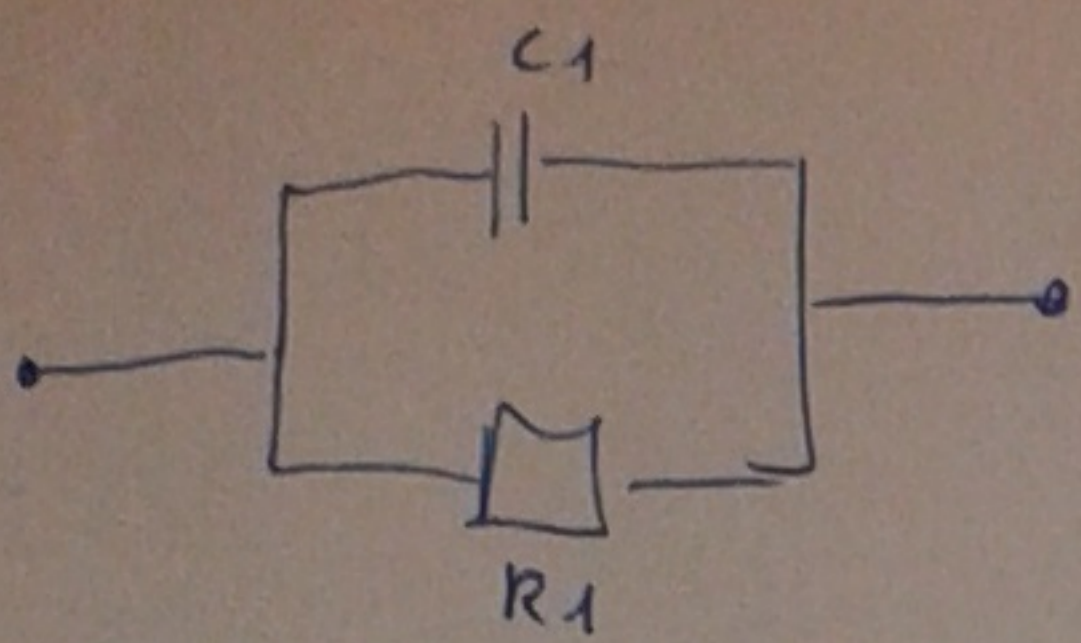
$$= R_1 + \frac{R_2}{1 + j\omega R_2 C_1} = \frac{R_1 + R_2 + j\omega R_1 R_2 C_1}{1 + j\omega R_2 C_1} =$$

$$= (R_1 + R_2) \cdot \frac{1 + j\omega \frac{R_1 R_2 C_1}{R_1 + R_2}}{1 + j\omega R_2 C_1}$$

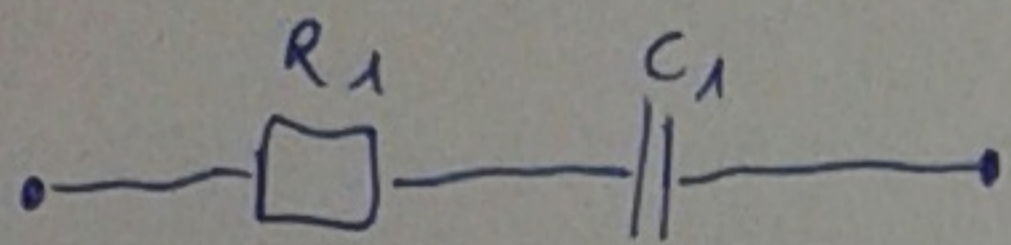
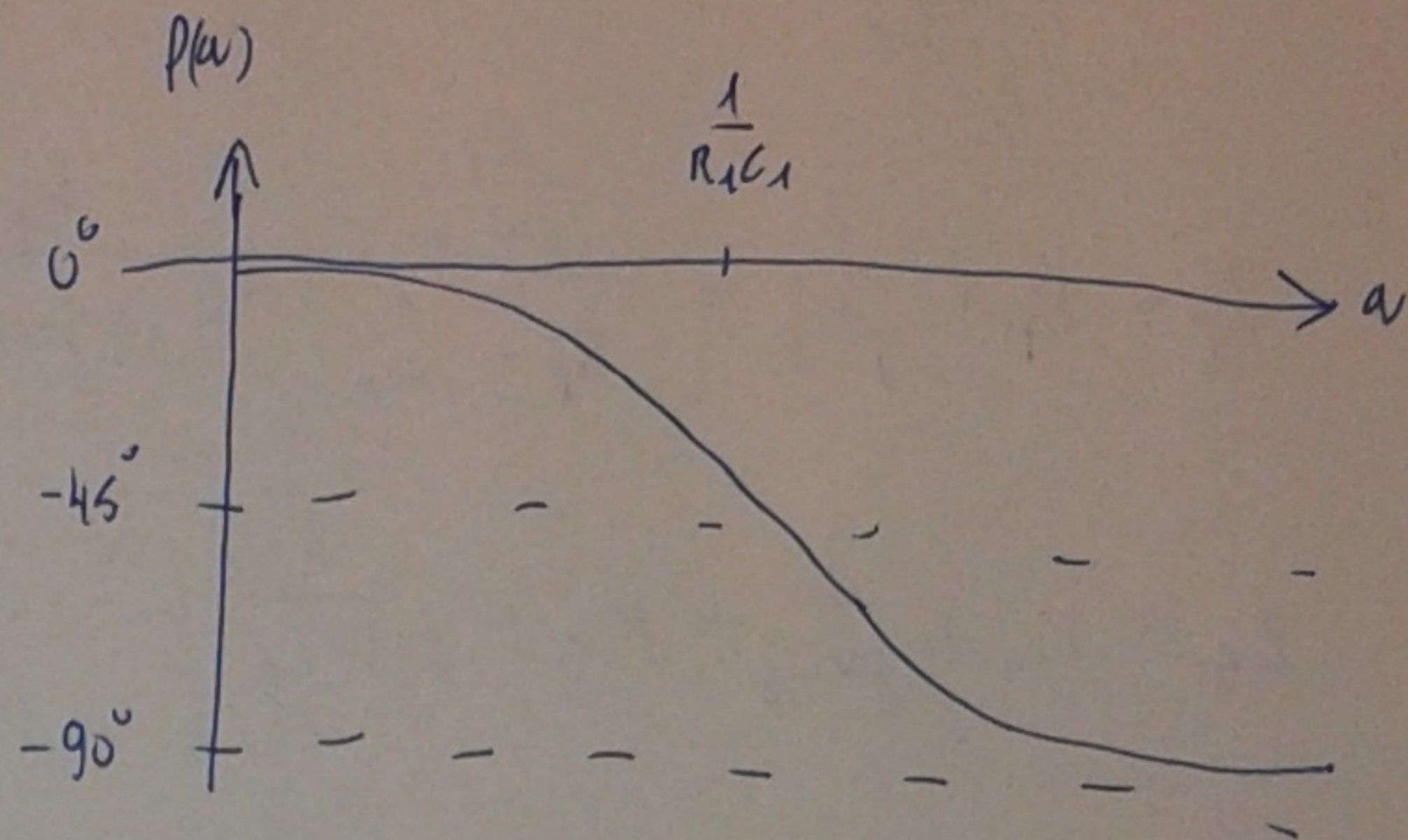
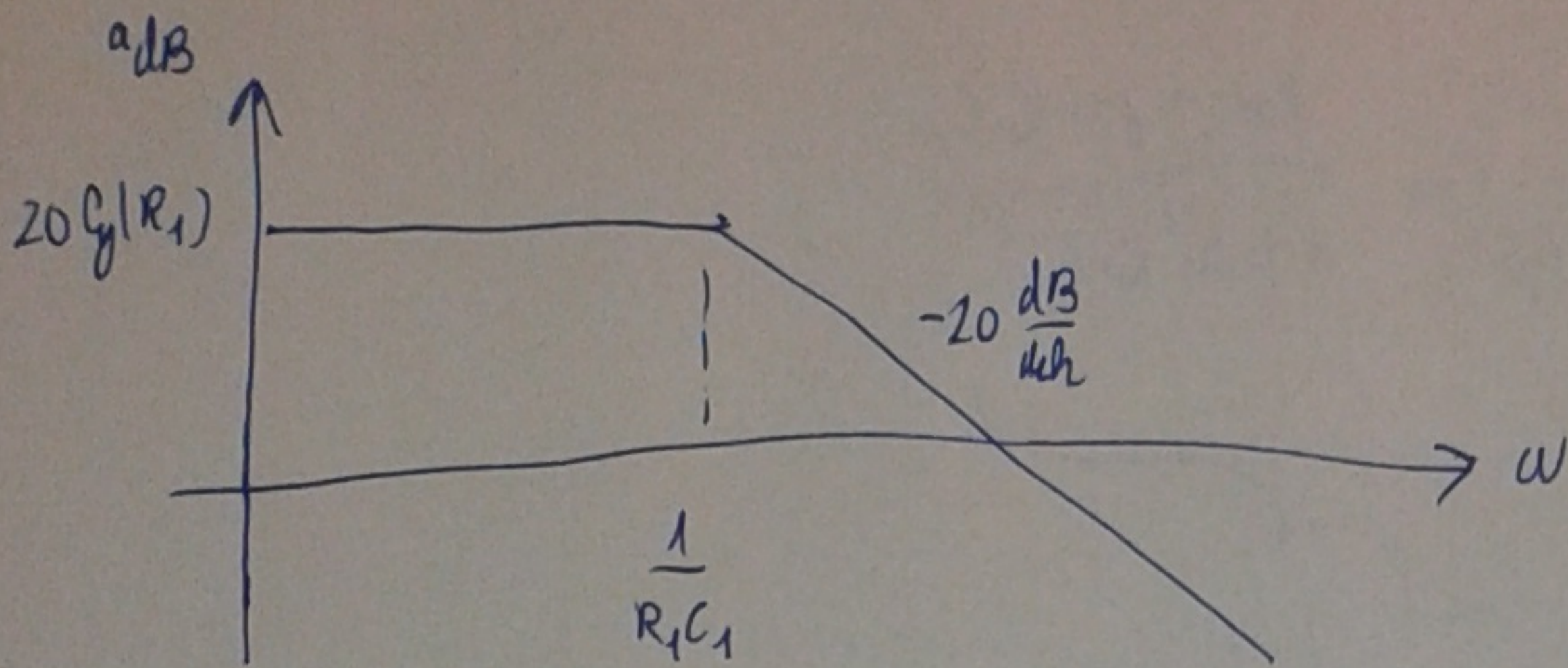
$$\frac{R_1 R_2 C_1}{R_1 + R_2} \ll R_2 C_1$$



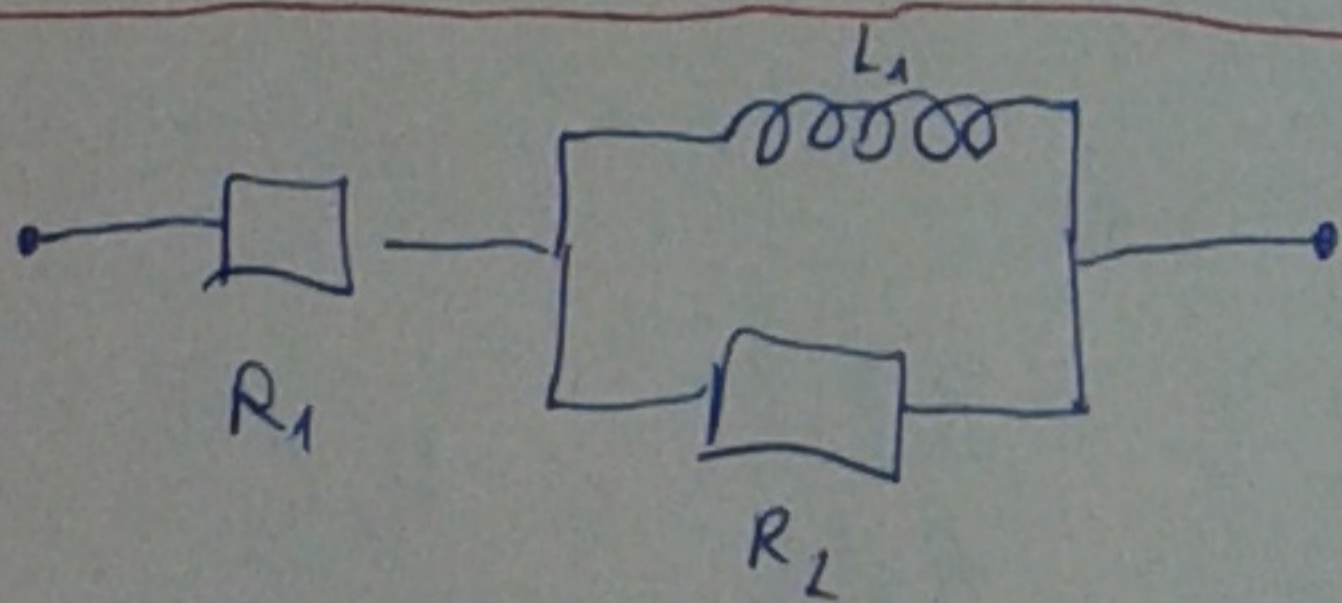
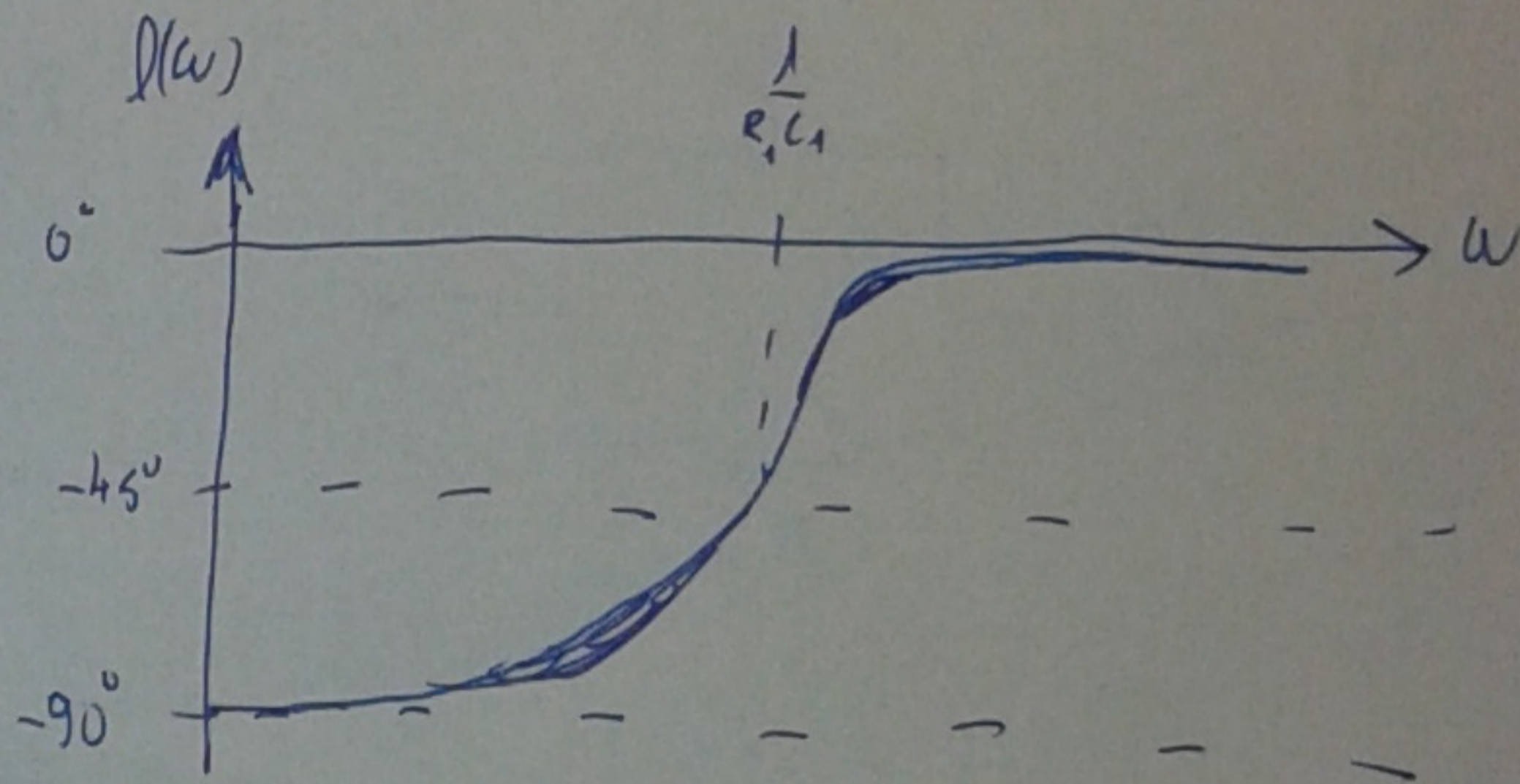
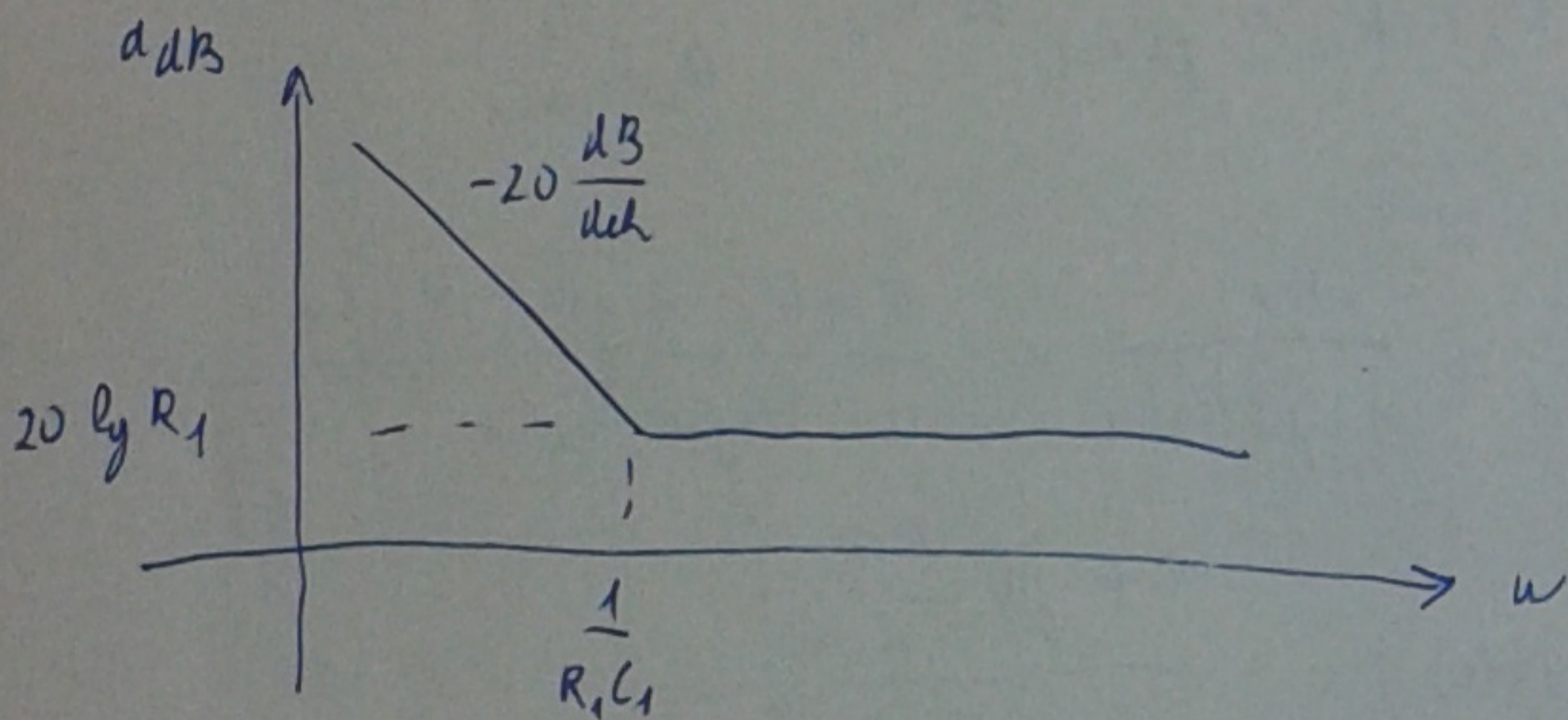




$$Z_p = R_1 \times \frac{1}{j\omega C_1} = \frac{\frac{R_1}{j\omega C_1}}{R_1 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_1}} = \frac{R_1}{1 + j\omega R_1 C_1}$$



$$Z_c = R_1 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_1} = \frac{j\omega R_1 C_1 + 1}{j\omega C_1}$$



$$Z_d = R_1 + R_2 \times j\omega L_1 = R_1 + \frac{j\omega L_1 R_2}{R_2 + j\omega L_1} = \frac{R_1 R_2 + j\omega R_1 L_1 + j\omega R_2 L_1}{R_2 + j\omega L_1} = \frac{j\omega L_1 (R_1 + R_2) + R_1 R_2}{R_2 + j\omega L_1} = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_2} \cdot \frac{1 + j\omega L_1 \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1 R_2}}{1 + j\omega \frac{L_1}{R_2}}$$

