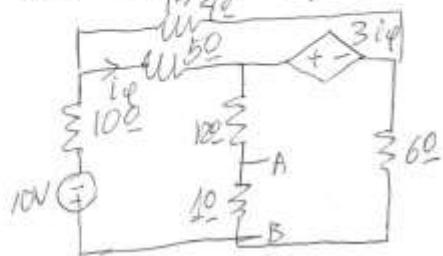
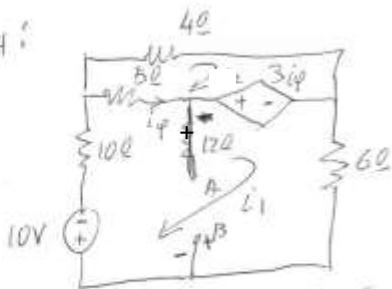


Iσoσvapka kai Thévenin-Norton
ōtan vnojgovu eΣapuferes myres



V_{TH} :



$$\begin{bmatrix} 21 & -5 \\ -5 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -10 - 3i\phi \\ 3i\phi \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -10 - 3(i_1 - i_2) \\ 3(i_1 - i_2) \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$i\phi = i_1 - i_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 24 & -8 \\ -8 & 12 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -10 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad |A_1| = 224$$

$$i_1 = \frac{|A_1|}{|A|} = -0,536 A$$

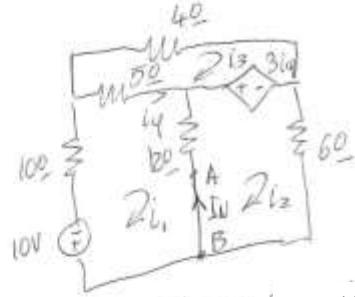
$$i_2 = \frac{|A_2|}{|A|} = -0,357 A$$

$$|A_2| = \begin{bmatrix} 24 & -10 \\ -8 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = -80 \quad |A_1| = \begin{bmatrix} -10 & -8 \\ 0 & 12 \end{bmatrix} = -120$$

$$10V + i_1 10 + (i_1 - i_2) 5 + V_{TH} = 0 \Rightarrow 10V + (-0,536A) \cdot 10\Omega + 5\Omega(-0,536 + 0,357) = 0$$

$$+V_{TH} = 0 \Rightarrow 10V - 5,36V - 0,83V - V_{TH} = 0 \Rightarrow V_{TH} = +3,74$$

I_N :



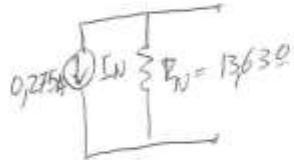
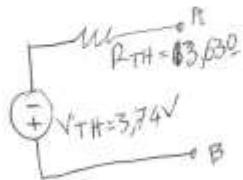
$$\begin{bmatrix} 27 & -12 & -5 \\ -12 & 18 & 0 \\ -5 & 0 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \\ i_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -10 \\ -3i\varphi \\ 3i\varphi \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$i_4 = i_1 - i_3$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 27 & -12 & -5 \\ -9 & 18 & -3 \\ -8 & 0 & 12 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \\ i_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -10 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} i_1 = -0,55 \\ i_2 = -0,274 \end{array}$$

$$I_N = i_2 - i_1 = 0,275 \text{ A}$$

$$R_{TH} = R_N = \frac{V_{TH}}{I_N} = 13,63 \Omega$$



$$P = I^2 R_L = \left(\frac{V_{TH}}{R_L + R_{TH}} \right)^2 R_L$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial R_L} = \frac{V_{TH}^2 ((R_L + R_{TH})^2 - R_L 2(R_L + R_{TH}))}{(R_L + R_{TH})^4} = \frac{V_{TH}^2 (-R_L^2 + R_{TH}^2)}{(R_L + R_{TH})^4} = 0$$

$$-R_L^2 + R_{TH}^2 = 0 \Rightarrow R_L = \mp R_{TH}$$

$$R_L = R_{TH}$$

$$P_{max} = \left(\frac{V_{TH}}{R_L + R_{TH}} \right)^2 R_L = \left(\frac{V_{TH}}{2R_{TH}} \right)^2 R_{TH} = \frac{V_{TH}^2}{4R_{TH}}$$

Π.χ

Στο προηγούμενο παράδειγμα

$$P_{max} = \frac{V_{TH}^2}{4R_{TH}} = \frac{(3,74V)^2}{4R_{TH}}$$

Hæmophilus suis

$$\Sigma \text{xyriae regis} \quad p(t) = i(t)v(t)$$

Ejemplos típicos $\int_{-T_0}^T p(t)dt$ sea respuesta en forma

$$\text{piso los } \bar{P} = \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t P(t) dt$$

Migración legal

$$S = P + jQ$$

SEE V.A.

$$S = |S| e^{j\varphi} = |S|(\cos \varphi + j \sin \varphi)$$

Page Watt

$$P = |S| \cos \varphi$$

$$Q = |S| \sin \varphi \Rightarrow Q = P \tan \varphi$$

P n *Erepsis* *mediterranei* *leguis*

$$\varphi = \tan^{-1} \frac{Q}{P}$$

Q n'as pas leys

Puccinellia irregulare was described by Long. from oil tables near the

İşte, özer ol tabii ki bu

En exádiplopoda parataxi *signata*) *lex en rapido zur*

preferate sirul supradescrisenilor următoarelor:

пекарене и кондитерски производи

For the first time the forces exchanged fire.

$$I(t) = I_0 \cos(\omega t + \phi), \text{ where } V = V_0 \sin(\omega t + \phi)$$

proposed $V(t) = V_0 \cos(\omega t + \phi)$ in \mathbb{R}^3
 minor axis at $t = 0$ $\vec{r}(0) = \vec{r}_0$

wee V(t), (t) \rightarrow $\text{exp}(\text{ip}\omega t)$

и т. д., а также гидроизоляция и герметизация.

V, I oropar oran y
de via vereda para las zonas rurales -

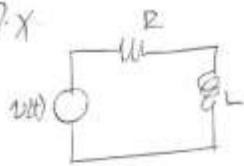
mona, proprio rattemen^t,
mais alors tous rôlent sur la route

negotiation) Xerxes' other arrows -
Spartan army meets Persian troops at Thermopylae: $\frac{2}{3} = k$

$$\vec{E}_c = \frac{1}{j\omega C}$$

$$Z_L = j\omega L$$

N.X



$$v(t) = A \cos \omega t$$

$$\dot{V}_R = A \omega R$$

$$\begin{aligned} a+bi &= C = |C| \angle \varphi = \sqrt{a^2+b^2} e^{j\arctan \frac{b}{a}} \\ C &= \sqrt{a^2+b^2} e^{j(\varphi - \tan^{-1} \frac{b}{a})} \end{aligned}$$

$$Z_R = R, Z_L = j\omega L \Rightarrow Z_{eq} = R + j\omega L$$

$$I = \frac{\dot{V}_R}{R+j\omega L} = \frac{|V|}{R+j\omega L} \angle (\varphi - \tan^{-1} \frac{b}{a}) = \frac{A}{(R^2+\omega^2 L^2)^{1/2}} e^{j(\arctan \frac{\omega L}{R} - \varphi)}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \angle \frac{1}{C} &= -\angle C \\ |\frac{1}{C}| &= \frac{1}{|C|} \end{aligned} \right| \quad \left. \begin{aligned} \angle a+bi &= \varphi = \tan^{-1} \frac{b}{a} \\ a+bi &= |a+bi| e^{j\varphi} = |a+bi| (\cos \varphi + j \sin \varphi) \end{aligned} \right]$$

$\sqrt{1/V^2}$ logisch:

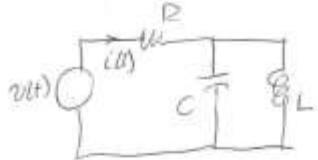
$$\dot{V}_R = I Z_R$$

$$\dot{V}_R = \dot{V}_R \frac{R}{R+j\omega L}$$

$$\dot{V}_L = \dot{V}_R \frac{j\omega L}{R+j\omega L}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \dot{V} \cdot I = A \angle \varphi \cdot \frac{A}{(R^2+(\omega L)^2)^{1/2}} e^{j(\arctan \frac{\omega L}{R} - \varphi)} = \\ &= \frac{A^2}{(R^2+(\omega L)^2)^{1/2}} e^{j(\arctan \frac{\omega L}{R} - \varphi)} = |S| \angle \varphi = |S| (\cos \varphi + j \sin \varphi) = \\ &= P + jQ \end{aligned}$$

17x²

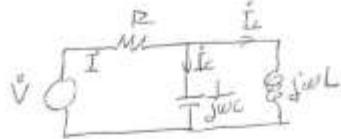


$$v(t) = 2 \cos t$$

P=10

$$G=0,5 \text{ F}$$

$$L = 0,5 \text{ H}$$



Now we get a better understanding,

Reia n prospexen, n asyos kau n higabek logos
west angulo tuo sacerdotiorem anio co sacerdoto

$$I_L = I \frac{\frac{1}{j\omega C}}{\frac{1}{j\omega C} + j\omega L} = I \frac{\frac{1}{j\omega C}}{\frac{1}{j\omega C} + \frac{(j\omega L)(j\omega C)}{j\omega C}} = I \frac{\frac{1}{j\omega C}}{\frac{1 - \omega^2 LC}{j\omega C}} \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{1}{j\omega C} = R + \frac{\frac{j\omega L}{C}}{1 - \omega^2 LC} = R + \frac{j\omega L}{1 - \omega^2 LC}$$

$$Z_{eq} = R + \left(Z_L // Z_R \right) = R + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{Z_L} + \frac{1}{Z_R}} = \frac{R}{1 + \frac{1}{Z_L} + \frac{1}{Z_R}}$$

$$I = \frac{V}{Z_0} = \frac{|V| \angle 0^\circ}{R(\frac{1}{\omega C} - \omega^2 LC) + j\omega L} = \frac{|V| (1 - \omega^2 LC) \angle 0^\circ}{|RCL - \omega^2 LL| + j\omega L} \angle \tan^{-1} \frac{L}{R} = |V| \angle -33.69^\circ A$$

$$= \frac{2(1-0.5, 0.5) 10}{1(1-0.5, 0.5) + j0.5} 19 = 1,664 \angle -33.69^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\varphi = \tan^{-1} \frac{0,5}{t - 0,25} = 33,6^\circ$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad I_L = 1,064 \cdot \frac{1}{1-0,25} \angle -33,69^\circ + 0^\circ \quad A = 2,219 \angle -33,69^\circ A$$

$$i_1 = \cos \omega t$$

$$S = V \cdot I = 2.111 \frac{10+4}{(-33,68^\circ) + j 3,328 \sin(-33,68^\circ)} = 2.111 \frac{10+4}{-33,68 + j 3,328} \text{ VA} =$$

$$S = \sqrt{L} = \sqrt{3,328} \\ = 3,328 \cos(-33,69^\circ) + j 3,328 \sin(-33,69^\circ)$$

$$= 2,763 - j 1,846 \quad \text{VR}$$

$$P = 2,769 \text{ Watt} \quad Q = 1,846 \text{ VAr}$$