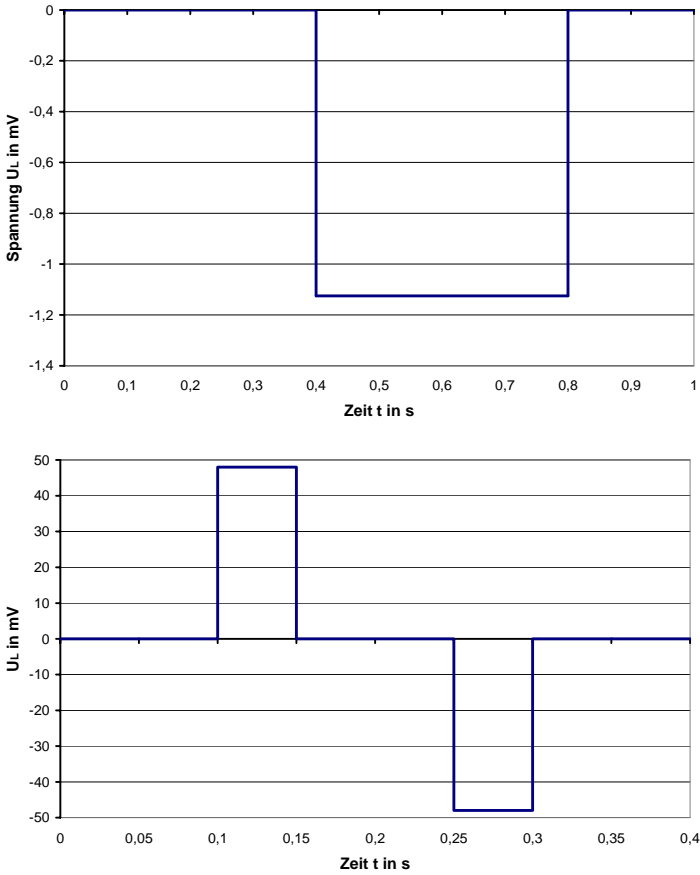
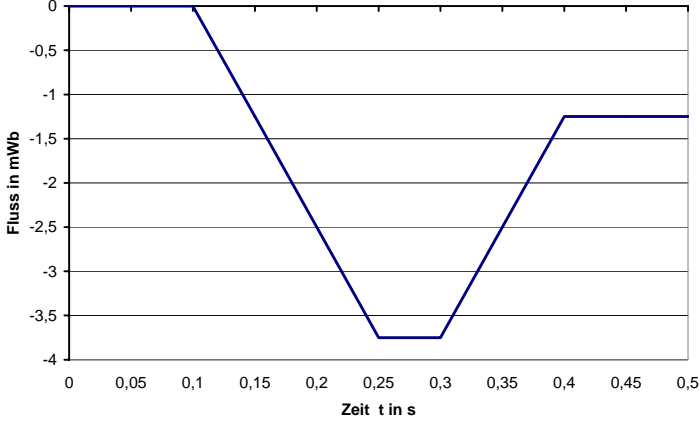
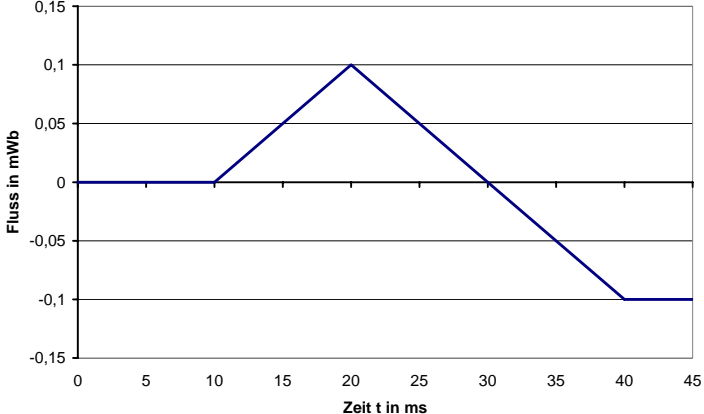


**Lösungen zur Rechenübung II-1**

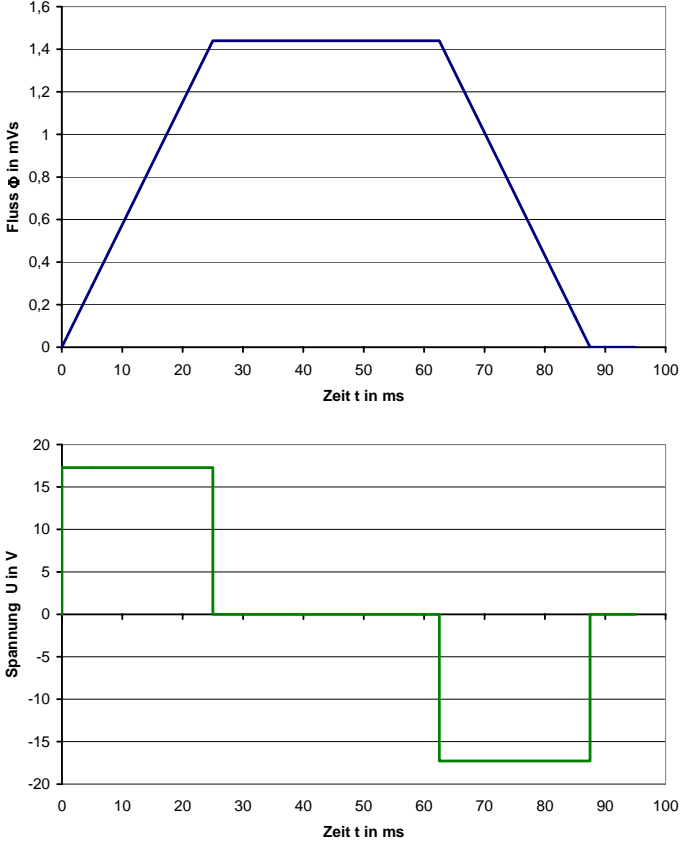
Aufgabe	Ergebnis																					
1	$F = 2,25 \text{ N}$																					
2	$\frac{I \cdot N}{2\pi r} = 37,9 \text{ A/cm}$																					
3	a) $F = 288 \text{ mN}$ b) $F = 500 \text{ N}$																					
4	a) $\Phi = 0$ (Lage a), $\Phi = 20 \mu\text{Vs}$ (Lage b) b) $M = 10 \mu\text{Nm}$ (Lage a), $M = 0$ (Lage b)																					
5	$W = 12 \text{ mWs}$																					
6	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>d/mm</th> <th>F/N</th> <th>Ba/T</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0,05</td> <td>624</td> <td>1,4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0,1</td> <td>571</td> <td>1,34</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0,15</td> <td>497</td> <td>1,25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0,25</td> <td>318</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0,5</td> <td>107</td> <td>0,58</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>28,6</td> <td>0,3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	d/mm	F/N	Ba/T	0,05	624	1,4	0,1	571	1,34	0,15	497	1,25	0,25	318	1	0,5	107	0,58	1	28,6	0,3
d/mm	F/N	Ba/T																				
0,05	624	1,4																				
0,1	571	1,34																				
0,15	497	1,25																				
0,25	318	1																				
0,5	107	0,58																				
1	28,6	0,3																				
7	$M_{\max} = 20,4 \mu\text{Nm}$																					
8	$r = 5,7 \text{ cm}$																					
9	$U_H = 7,27 \mu\text{V}$																					
10	$W \approx 26 \text{ mWs}$																					

Lösungen zur Rechenübung II - 2

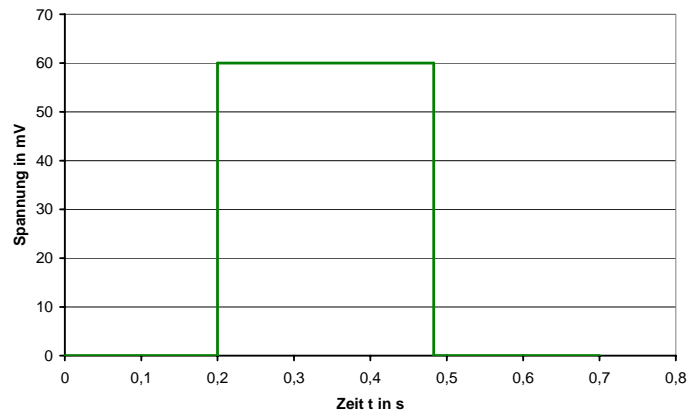
Aufgabe	Ergebnis
1a  1b	 <p>The top graph shows a voltage <math>U_L</math> in mV versus time <math>t</math> in s. The voltage is 0 mV for <math>t &lt; 0.4</math> s and <math>t &gt; 0.8</math> s. It drops to -1.1 mV between <math>t = 0.4</math> s and <math>t = 0.8</math> s.</p> <p>The bottom graph shows a voltage <math>U_L</math> in mV versus time <math>t</math> in s. The voltage is 0 mV for <math>t &lt; 0.1</math> s and <math>t &gt; 0.3</math> s. It rises to 50 mV between <math>t = 0.1</math> s and <math>t = 0.15</math> s, and drops to -50 mV between <math>t = 0.25</math> s and <math>t = 0.3</math> s.</p>
2a  Annahme: $\Phi_0 = 0$	 <p>The graph shows flux in mWb versus time <math>t</math> in s. The flux is 0 mWb for <math>t &lt; 0.1</math> s. It decreases linearly from 0 mWb at <math>t = 0.1</math> s to -3.8 mWb at <math>t = 0.3</math> s. It then increases linearly to -1.3 mWb at <math>t = 0.4</math> s and remains constant at -1.3 mWb for <math>t &gt; 0.4</math> s.</p>

<p>2b Annahme: <math>\Phi_0 = 0</math></p>	 <p>The graph shows the magnetic flux <math>\Phi</math> in mWb over time <math>t</math> in ms. The y-axis ranges from -0.15 to 0.15 with increments of 0.05. The x-axis ranges from 0 to 45 with increments of 5. The flux is 0 from <math>t=0</math> to <math>t=10</math> ms. It then increases linearly to a peak of 0.1 mWb at <math>t=20</math> ms. From <math>t=20</math> ms, it decreases linearly, crossing 0 at <math>t=30</math> ms, and reaches -0.1 mWb at <math>t=40</math> ms. It remains constant at -0.1 mWb until <math>t=45</math> ms.</p>
<p>3</p>	$\Phi(t) = \frac{\hat{i}_1 \cdot N_1 \cdot \mu_o \cdot \mu_r \cdot A}{l_{Fe}} \cdot \cos \omega t = \hat{\Phi} \cdot \cos \omega t$ $u_L(t) = N_2 \cdot \hat{\Phi} \cdot \omega \cdot \cos(\omega t + \pi/2)$
<p>4</p>	$U_L = 369 \text{ V}$
<p>5</p>	$U_L = 0,88 \text{ mV}$
<p>6</p>	$\hat{u}_M = 15,6 \text{ mV}$

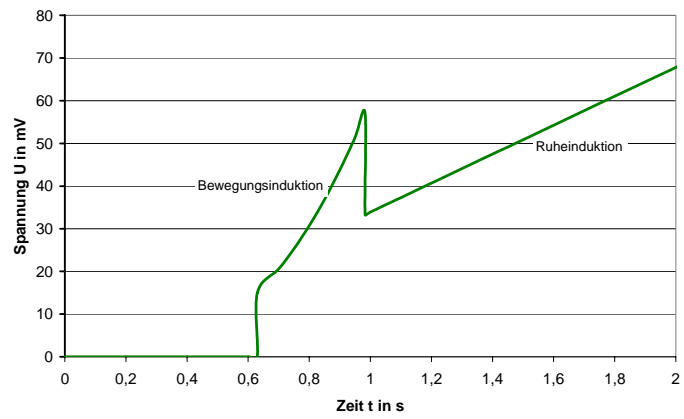
**Lösungen zur Rechenübung II - 3**

Aufgabe	Ergebnis
1	$u_i = U = 1,28 \text{ mV}$
2	a) $u_L(t) = N_2 \cdot B \cdot a^2 \cdot 2\pi n \cdot \cos(\omega t + \pi/2) = 20 \text{ mV} \cdot \cos(\omega t + \pi/2)$ b) $n = 127 \text{ min}^{-1}$
3	$u_{12} = 6,16 \text{ mV}$
4	 <p>Zeit <math>t = 0</math>: Eintritt der Spule in das Luftspaltfeld</p>
5	$u_i(t) = B \cdot l \cdot g \cdot t$ $u_{i \max} = B \cdot l \cdot \sqrt{2g \cdot h} = 0,69 \text{ mV}$

6 a



6 b

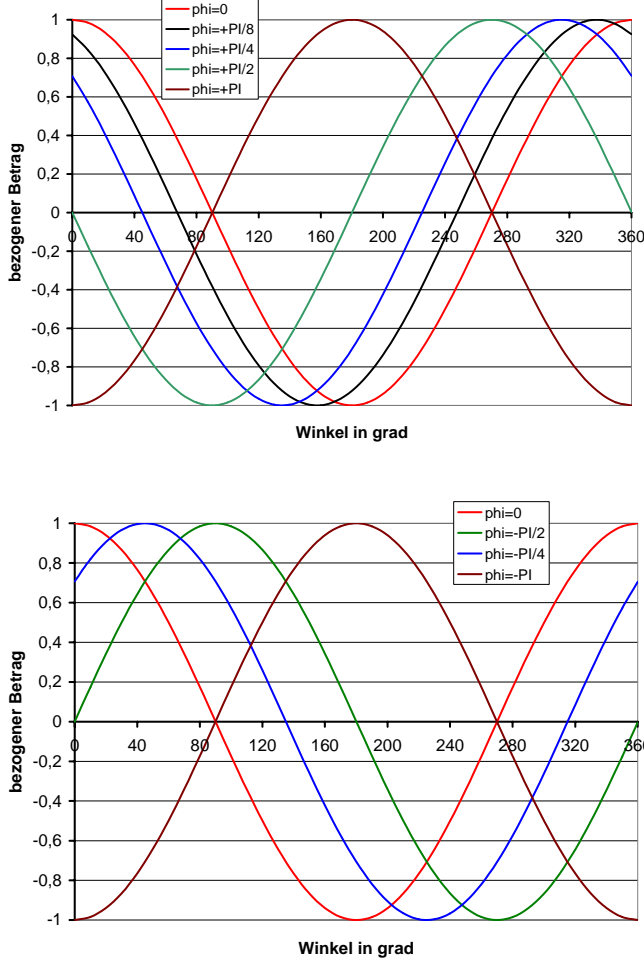


Zeit t = 0: Beginn der Bewegung der Spule

7

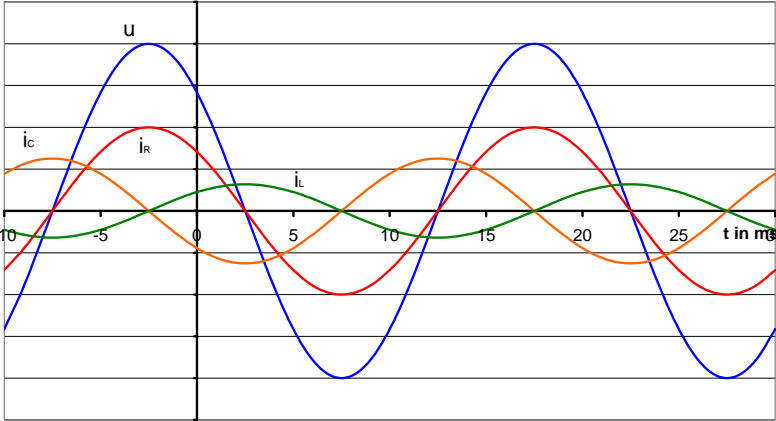
- a)  $u_i = 108,2 \text{ V}$
- b)  $u_{i0} = 110 \text{ V}$
- c)  $n = 1475,5 \text{ min}^{-1}$
- d)  $u_i = 106,6 \text{ V}$

Lösungen zur Rechenübung II - 4

Aufgabe	Ergebnis
1	 <p>The figure contains two graphs. The top graph shows the magnitude of sinusoidal functions for phase shifts <math>\phi = 0, +\pi/8, +\pi/4, +\pi/2, +\pi</math>. The bottom graph shows the magnitude for phase shifts <math>\phi = 0, -\pi/2, -\pi/4, -\pi</math>. Both graphs plot 'bezogener Betrag' (relative magnitude) on the y-axis (ranging from -1 to 1) against 'Winkel in grad' (angle in degrees) on the x-axis (ranging from 0 to 360).</p>
2	<p>a) <math>x_1 = \hat{x} \cdot \cos(\omega t - \pi / 2)</math>                      b) <math>x_2 = \hat{x} \cdot \cos \omega t</math>                      c) <math>x_3 = \hat{x} \cdot \cos(\omega t + \pi / 2)</math>                      d) <math>x_4 = \hat{x} \cdot \cos(\omega t + \pi) = -\hat{x} \cdot \cos \omega t</math></p>
3	<p><math>t = 3,38 \text{ ms}</math></p>
4a	<p><math>\bar{u} = \frac{\hat{u}_0}{2}, U_{eff} = \frac{\hat{u}_0}{\sqrt{3}}</math></p>
4b	<p><math>\bar{u} = \frac{\hat{u}_0}{4}, U_{eff} = \frac{\hat{u}_0}{\sqrt{6}}</math></p>

5	a) $ \bar{u}  = \frac{\hat{u}}{\pi}$ b) $ \bar{u}  = \frac{2\hat{u}}{\pi}$
6	$\bar{i} = \frac{\hat{i}}{\pi} = 1,59 \text{ A}$ , $I = \frac{\hat{i}}{2} = 2,5 \text{ A}$
7	t/ms = 0; 5; 10; 12; 20; 50 u(t)/V = 7,1; -7,1; -7,1; -1,57; 7,1; -7,1 u(t) = $\hat{u}$ für t = 7,5 ms
8	I = 4,24 A
9	a) I = 8,24 A b) I = 11,31 A

**Lösungen zur Rechenübung II - 5**

Aufgabe	Ergebnis
1	a) $f = 87,6 \text{ Hz}$ b) $f = 116,8 \text{ Hz}$ c) $f = 50 \text{ Hz}$
2	a) $i_R(t) = \frac{\hat{u}}{R} \cdot \cos(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{4})$ b) $i_C(t) = \hat{u} \cdot \omega C \cdot \cos(\omega t + \frac{3}{4}\pi)$ c) $i_L(t) = \frac{\hat{u}}{\omega L} \cdot \cos(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{4})$  
3	mit Ansatz $u(t) = u_1(t) + u_2(t)$ a) $U = 131,7 \text{ V}$ , b) $U = 127,2 \text{ V}$ , c) $U = 121,7 \text{ V}$
4	$u_R(t) = \hat{u}_R \cdot \cos(\omega t) = 213\text{V} \cdot \cos(\omega t)$ $u_L(t) = \hat{u}_L \cdot \cos(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{2}) = 223\text{V} \cdot \cos(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{2})$ $u(t) = 308\text{V} \cdot \cos(\omega t + 46,3^\circ)$



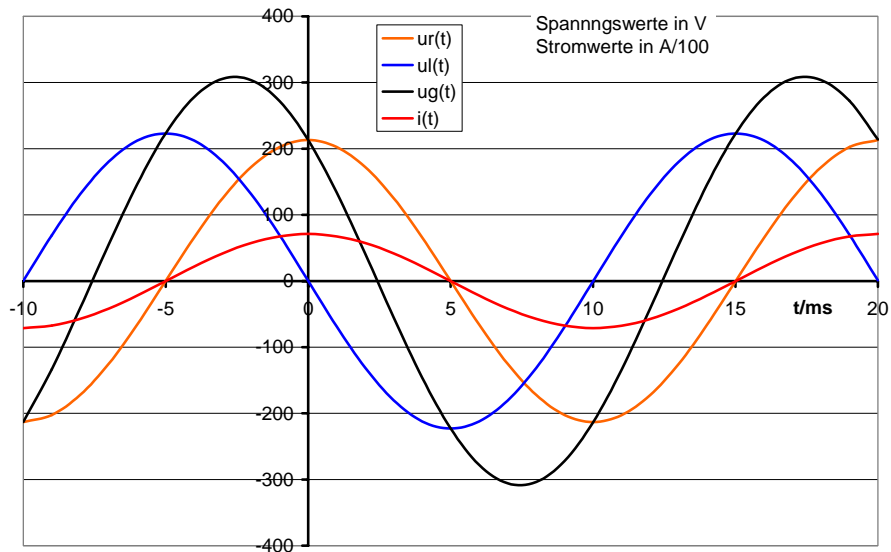


Diagramm zu Aufgabe 4

5

$$a) u_q(t) = \frac{1}{C} \int i(t) dt + i(t) \cdot R$$

$$\rightarrow i(t) + R \cdot C \cdot \frac{di(t)}{dt} = C \cdot \frac{du_q(t)}{dt} \quad (\text{Differentialgleichung des Stromes})$$

$$b) \hat{i} = \frac{\hat{u}}{\sqrt{R^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\omega C}\right)^2}} \cdot \cos(\omega t + \varphi_i)$$

$$\varphi_i = \arctan \frac{1}{\omega RC}$$

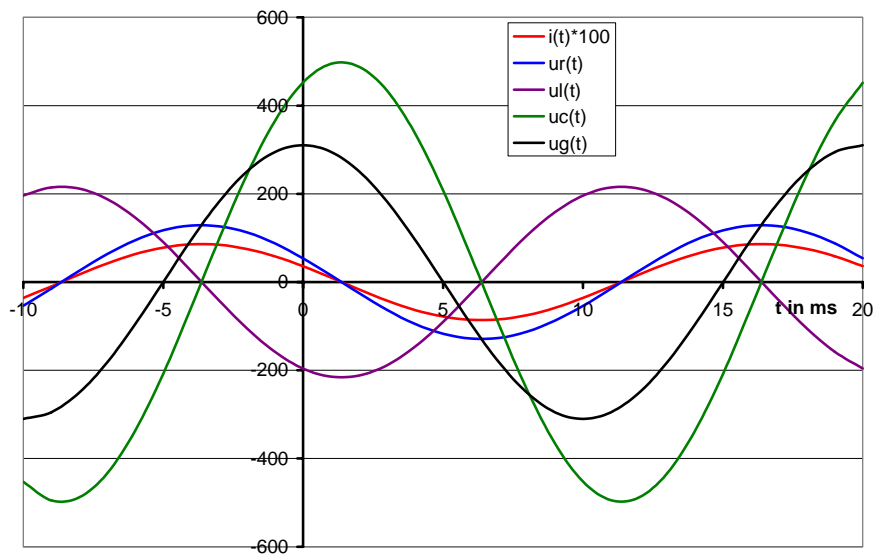
6

$$u_R = 129V \cdot \cos(\omega t + 0.363\pi)$$

$$u_L = 216V \cdot \cos(\omega t + 0.863\pi)$$

$$u_C = 497V \cdot \cos(\omega t - 0.137\pi)$$

$$u = 309V \cdot \cos \omega t$$



**Lösungen zur Rechenübung II - 6**

Aufgabe	Ergebnis
1	$\underline{U} = 1,27 \text{ V} \angle -52^\circ$ $\underline{I} = 1,99 \text{ A} \angle -70^\circ$
2	$\underline{Z} = 2 \text{ k}\Omega \angle 20^\circ$ $R_{\text{ers}} = 1,88 \text{ k}\Omega$ $L_{\text{ers}} = 2,17 \text{ H}$
3	a) $\underline{Z} = 2 \text{ k}\Omega \angle -52,7^\circ$ b) $\underline{I} = 110 \text{ mA} \angle 52,7^\circ$ c) $\underline{U}_R = 133,1 \text{ V} \angle 52,7^\circ$ , $\underline{U}_C = 174,9 \text{ V} \angle -37,3^\circ$ d) $\varphi = -52,7^\circ$
4	a) $\underline{Z} = 200 \Omega + j 125,6 \Omega = 236,2 \Omega \angle 32,1^\circ$ b) $\underline{Z} = 150 \Omega + j 188,4 \Omega = 240 \Omega \angle 51,5^\circ$ c) $\underline{Z} = 0,5 \text{ k}\Omega - j 1,06 \text{ k}\Omega = 1,17 \text{ k}\Omega \angle -64,8^\circ$ d) $\underline{Z} = 250 \Omega - j 490 \Omega = 550 \Omega \angle -62,97^\circ$
5	a) $\underline{Y} = 4 \text{ mS} - j5,3 \text{ mS} = 6,65 \text{ mS} \angle -53^\circ$ $\underline{Z} = 90,6 \Omega + j120,2 \Omega = 150,5 \Omega \angle 53^\circ$ b) $\underline{Y} = 1 \text{ mS} + j0,314 \text{ mS} = 1,05 \text{ mS} \angle 17,4^\circ$ $\underline{Z} = 0,91 \text{ k}\Omega - j0,286 \text{ k}\Omega = 0,954 \text{ k}\Omega \angle -17,4^\circ$ c) $\underline{Y} = 1,25 \text{ mS} - j1,61 \text{ mS} = 2,04 \text{ mS} \angle -52,2^\circ$ $\underline{Z} = 0,3 \text{ k}\Omega + j0,39 \text{ k}\Omega = 0,49 \text{ k}\Omega \angle 52,2^\circ$
6	$R = 12 \Omega$ , $L = 35 \text{ mH}$
7	$C = 0,46 \mu\text{F}$
8	$R_V = 65,3 \Omega$
9	a) $\underline{I} = 4 \text{ A} \angle -36,9^\circ$ , $\underline{I}_R = 3,2 \text{ A} \angle 0^\circ$ , $\underline{I}_X = 2,4 \text{ A} \angle -90^\circ$ b) $R = 18,75 \Omega$ ; $L = 79 \text{ mH}$
10	a) $\underline{I} = 3,37 \text{ A} \angle 38,2^\circ$ , $\underline{I}_R = 2,62 \text{ A} \angle 0^\circ$ , $\underline{I}_X = 2,08 \text{ A} \angle 90^\circ$ b) $R = 22,9 \Omega$ ; $C = 110 \mu\text{F}$

**Lösungen zur Rechenübung II - 7**

Aufgabe	Ergebnis
1	$\underline{Y} = \frac{R_1 \cdot (R_1 + R_2) + X_L^2}{R_2 \cdot (R_1^2 + X_L^2)} - j \cdot \frac{X_L}{R_1^2 + X_L^2}$ $R_2 = \frac{R_1^2 + X_L^2}{X_L - R_1}$
2	<p>a) <math display="block">\underline{Y} = \frac{R}{R^2 + X_L^2} + j \cdot \left( \frac{1}{X_C} - \frac{X_L}{R^2 + X_L^2} \right)</math></p> $\underline{Z} = \frac{RX_L X_C - RX_C (X_L - X_C)}{R^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2} - j \cdot \frac{(R^2 X_C + X_L X_C (X_L - X_C))}{R^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2}$ <p>b) <math display="block">f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{CL} - \left(\frac{R}{L}\right)^2}</math></p>
3	$\underline{I} = 3,48A \angle -44,7^\circ$ $\underline{I}_1 = 3,14A \angle -38,1^\circ, \underline{I}_2 = 0,5A \angle -90^\circ$ $\underline{U}_R = 18,84V \angle -38,13^\circ, \underline{U}_{L1} = 14,79V \angle 51,87^\circ,$ $\varphi = 44,7^\circ$
4	$\underline{I} = 5,28A \angle 69,7^\circ, \underline{I}_1 = 1,92A \angle 64,8^\circ, \underline{I}_2 = 3,37A \angle 72,6^\circ$ $\varphi = -69,7^\circ$
5	$R_2 = \frac{\omega^2 L^2}{2R_1}$

**Lösungen zur Rechenübung II - 8**

Aufgabe	Ergebnis
1	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -R & jX_L \\ -jX_C & R & 0 \end{pmatrix} * \begin{pmatrix} \underline{I} \\ \underline{I}_R \\ \underline{I}_L \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \underline{U}_q \end{pmatrix}$ $\underline{I}_R = \frac{\underline{U}_q}{1 - \frac{X_C}{RX_L}(R + jX_L)} \cdot \frac{1}{R}$ $\underline{I}_L = \frac{\underline{U}_q \cdot R}{jRX_L - jX_C(R + jX_L)}$
2	$\underline{I} = 4,27A \angle -14,04^\circ$
3	$\underline{I}_2 = 1,95A \angle 100,65^\circ$
4	$\underline{U}_C = 68,56V \angle -59,04^\circ$
5	$\underline{I}_2 = 5,28A \angle -57,3^\circ$

**Lösungen zur Rechenübung II - 9**

Aufgabe	Ergebnis
1	a) $\underline{H}(\omega) = \frac{1}{1 - j\frac{1}{\omega RC}}$ b) $H = 95,3\%$ c) $\omega_g = 100 \text{ 1/s}$
2	a) $\underline{H}(\omega) = \frac{1}{1 + j\frac{\omega L}{R}}$ b) $\omega_g = 10 \cdot 10^3 \text{ 1/s}$ c) $\omega_1 = 1,42 \cdot 10^3 \text{ 1/s}, \omega_2 = 2,51 \cdot 10^3 \text{ 1/s}$
3	a) $f_r = 63,67 \text{ Hz}$ b) $I_r = 10,42 \text{ A}$ c) $U_{Cr} = U_{Ir} = 1042 \text{ V}$ d) $Q = 8,33$
4	$R_r = 7,85 \Omega,$ $Q = 63,7$
5	a) $f_r = 1,3 \text{ MHz}$ b) $I_r = I_{ges} = 88,5 \text{ mA}; I_C = I_L = 122 \text{ mA}$ c) $Q = 1,38$
6	a) $R = 112 \text{ k}\Omega, X/R = 0,14$ b) $R = 91 \text{ k}\Omega, X/R = 0,17$ c) $R = 78,4 \text{ k}\Omega, X/R = 0,2$
7	a) $f_r = 2,83 \text{ kHz}$

b)  $Q = 15,5$

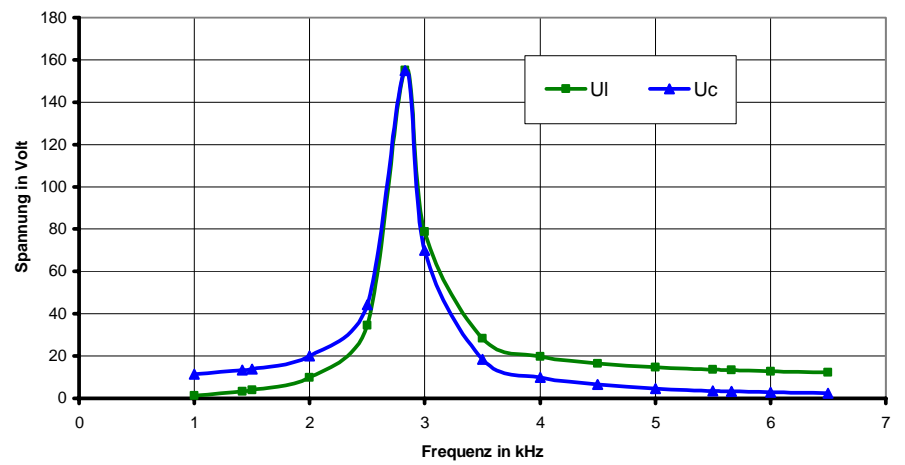
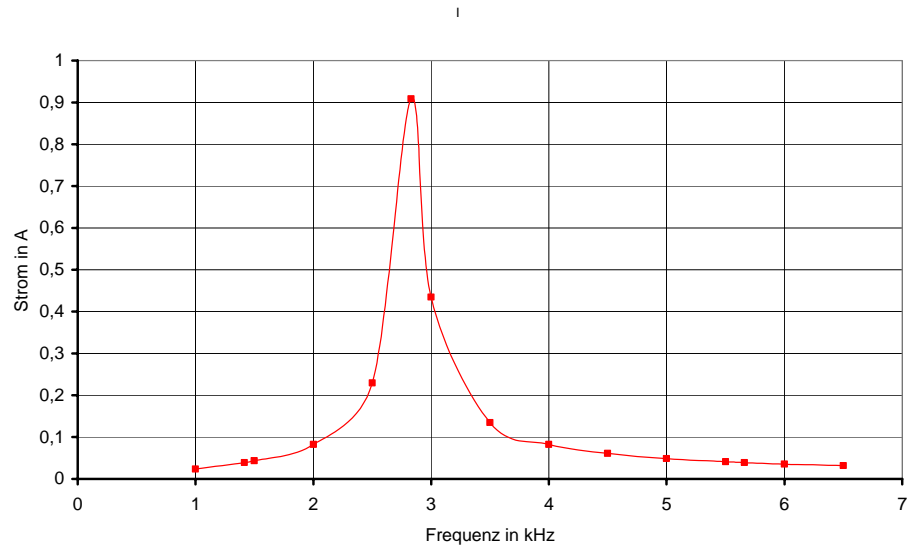
c)  $Z(f_r/2) = 256 \Omega$ ,  $Z(f_r) = 11 \Omega$ ,  $Z(2f_r) = 256 \Omega$

d)  $I(f_r/2) = 0,039A$ ,  $I(f_r) = 0,91A$ ,  $I(2f_r) = 0,039A$

e)  $U_L(f_r/2) = 3,33V$ ,  $U_L(f_r) = 155V$ ,  $U_L(2f_r) = 13,3V$

$U_C(f_r/2) = 13,3V$ ,  $U_C(f_r) = 155V$ ,  $U_C(2f_r) = 3,33V$

f) grafische Darstellung



8

$R' = 490k\Omega$

**Lösungen zur Rechenübung II - 10**

Aufgabe	Ergebnis
1	a) $I = 7,66 \text{ A}$ , b) $I = 7,84 \text{ A}$ , c) $I = 8,02 \text{ A}$ , d) $I = 9,09 \text{ A}$
2	$P_{\text{ges}} = 2,15 \text{ kW}$ , $Q_{\text{ges}} = 1,65 \text{ kVar}$ , $S_{\text{ges}} = 2,71 \text{ kVA}$ , $\cos\varphi_{\text{ges}} = 0,79$ , $I_{\text{ges}} = 12,32 \text{ A}$
3	a) $P = 2,49 \text{ kW}$ , $Q = 1,96 \text{ kVar}$ , $S = 3,17 \text{ kVA}$ b) $P = 2,11 \text{ kW}$ , $Q = 1,10 \text{ kVar}$ , $S = 2,38 \text{ kVA}$ c) $P = 48,8 \text{ W}$ , $Q = 97,1 \text{ Var}$ , $S = 108,7 \text{ VA}$ d) $P = 28,7 \text{ W}$ , $Q = 91,6 \text{ W}$ , $S = 96,1 \text{ VA}$
4	$S_{q1} = 72 \text{ VA}$ , $P_{q1} = -66,4 \text{ W}$ , $Q_{q1} = -27,9 \text{ Var}$ $S_{q2} = 43,1 \text{ VA}$ , $P_{q2} = -32,9 \text{ W}$ , $Q_{q2} = 27,9 \text{ Var}$ $S_V = 99,3 \text{ VA}$ , $P_V = 99,3 \text{ W}$ , $Q_V = 0$
5	$S_{q1} = 1,25 \text{ kVA}$ , $P_{q1} = -0,08 \text{ kW}$ , $Q_{q1} = -1,25 \text{ kVar}$ $S_{q2} = 2,25 \text{ kVA}$ , $P_{q2} = -1,87 \text{ kW}$ , $Q_{q2} = 1,25 \text{ kVar}$ $S_V = 1,95 \text{ kVA}$ , $P_V = 1,95 \text{ kW}$ , $Q_V = 0$
6	$\cos\varphi = 0,65/0,75/0,78/0,58/0,60$

**Lösungen zur Rechenübung II - 11**

Aufgabe	Ergebnis
1	$C = 8 \mu\text{F}$
2	$\Delta Q = 2800 \text{ kVar}$
3	$C = 11,6 \mu\text{F}$
4	$P = 8 \text{ mW}, Q = 16 \text{ mVar}, Z = 4,47 \text{ k}\Omega$
5	$P = \frac{R_1 \cdot (I^2 - (I_1^2 + I_2^2))}{2}$
6	Spule 1: $P = 52,2 \text{ W}, \cos \varphi = 0,85$ Spule 2: $P = 36,1 \text{ W}, \cos \varphi = 0,55$ Spule 3: $P = 16,6 \text{ W}, \cos \varphi = 0,26$
7	$P_L = 2800 \text{ kW}$ $P_M = 1693 \text{ W}$ $\cos \varphi_M = 0,849$



**Lösungen zur Rechenübung II - 12**

Aufgabe	Ergebnis
1	Sternschaltung: $U_{LL} = 216,5 \text{ V}$ Dreieckschaltung: $U_{LL} = 125 \text{ V}$
2	Sternschaltung: $I_L = 8,8 \text{ A}$ Dreieckschaltung: $I_L = 26,3 \text{ A}$
3	a) $U_{LL} = 507 \text{ V}$ b) $I_L = 14,6 \text{ A}$
4	$U_{LL} = 381 \text{ V}$
5	a) Y und $\Delta$ -Schaltung: $P = 21,5 \text{ kW}$ b) $\eta = 0,91$
6	$I_L = 9,81 \text{ A}$ $S_{3\sim} = 6455 \text{ VA}$ $P_{3\sim} = 5774 \text{ W}$ $Q_{3\sim} = 2890 \text{ Var}$
7	a) $P_V = 447 \text{ W}$ b) $U_a = 404,5 \text{ V}$
8	a) $I_L = 2 U_y/R$ b) $I_L = 4 U_y/R$
9	$P = 8,95 \text{ kW}$ , $Q = 5,55 \text{ kVar}$ , $S = 10,53 \text{ kVA}$
10	a) $P = 4,81 \text{ kW}$ c) $P = 14,4 \text{ kW}$