

- DC:
- Kirchoff Theoremus ① & ② ① ✓
  - Vascy Theoremus ① & ② ② ✓ C<sub>3</sub>
  - Eq. generator  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{voltage (Thevenin)} \\ \text{current (Norton)} \end{array} \right. \checkmark \text{ ③ } \checkmark C_3, C_4$
  - Voltage divider (series conn) ④ ✓
  - Current divider (parallel conn) ⑤ ✓
  - The  $\star$ - $\Delta$  theoremus passive ⑥ ✓ C<sub>3</sub>
  - Th. of eq. transformation (series / parallel ; current sources / voltage) ⑦ ✓
  - Theorem of power conservation ⑧ ✓
  - Theorem of the maximum power transfer ⑨ ✓
  - System of eq  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Potential of Node} \\ \text{Loop Current} \end{array} \right. \text{ ⑩ } \checkmark C_4, C_5$

- AC:
- The equations of the elements ① G
  - The complex transf. for sources ②
  - The theorem of conservation for complex power ③
  - $\left. \begin{array}{l} R \rightarrow Z \\ G \rightarrow Y \end{array} \right\}$

- DC problem:
- to solve using any kind of Meth. liter + num.
  - to express the voltage between 2 nodes (Ohm's Law)
  - to find the eq. generator with respect to 2 nodes (Thevenin + Norton)
- Power Balance

AC circuit : {

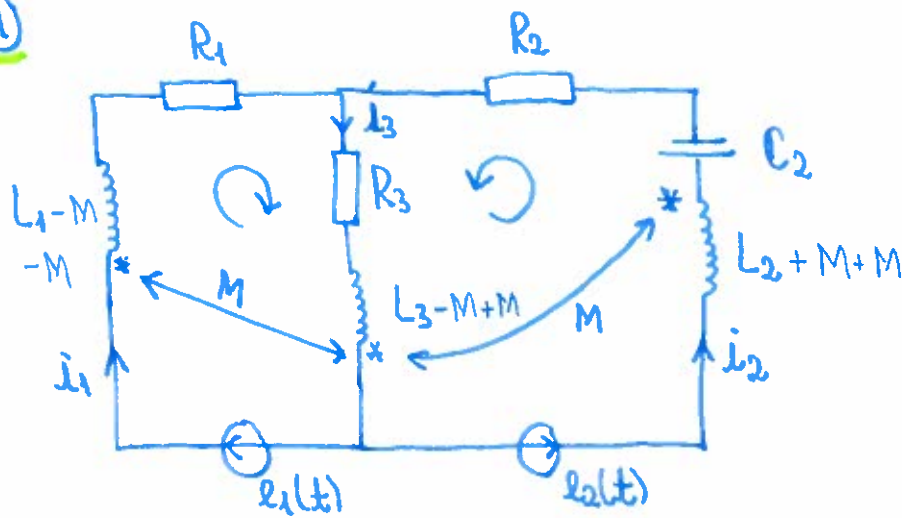
- 2 voltage source without coupled coils
- < 3 branches, 1 source, with coupled coil

+ Power Balance

+ Kirchhoff eq in time domain

+ to represent the phasor of the currents and one phasor for a reactive element

APL ①



$$e_1(t) = 60 \sin(100t + \pi/4)$$

$$e_2(t) = 35\sqrt{2} \sin(100t + \pi/2)$$

$$R_1 = 20\Omega \quad R_2 = 25\Omega \quad R_3 = 5\Omega$$

$$L_1 = L_3 = 100 \text{ mH} \quad L_2 = M = 50 \text{ mH}$$

$$C_2 = 0.5 \text{ mF}$$

$$i_3 = i_1 + i_2$$

$$e_1 = \underbrace{R_1 i_1 + L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} - M \frac{di_3}{dt}}_{\mu_{L_1}} + \underbrace{R_3 i_3}_{\mu_{R_3}} + \underbrace{L_3 \frac{di_3}{dt} - M \frac{di_1}{dt} + M \frac{di_2}{dt}}_{\mu_{L_3}}$$

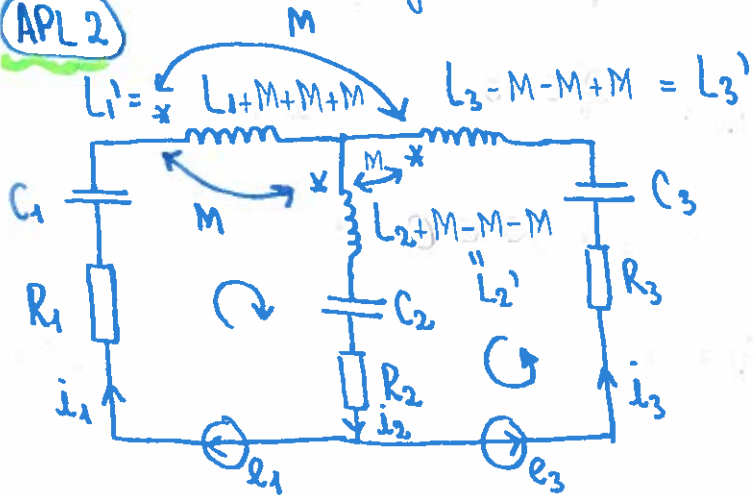
$$e_2 = \underbrace{R_2 i_2}_{\mu_{R_2}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{C_2} \int i_2 dt}_{\mu_{C_2}} + \underbrace{L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt} + M \frac{di_3}{dt}}_{\mu_{L_2}} + \underbrace{L_3 \frac{di_3}{dt} - M \frac{di_1}{dt} + M \frac{di_2}{dt}}_{\mu_{L_3}}$$

~2~

$$\begin{cases} L_1' = L_1 - 2M = 100 - 100 = 0 \\ L_3' = L_3 - M + M = L_3 = 100 \text{ mH} \\ L_2' = L_2 + 2M = 50 + 100 = 150 \text{ mH} \end{cases}$$

Homework: literally all methods + solve 1 + P.B check

APL 2



$$e_1(t) = 240 \sin 1000t$$

$$e_3(t) = 60 \sin \left( 1000t + \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

$$R_1 = R_2 = R_3 = 10 \Omega \quad L_1 = 15 \text{ mH}$$

$$L_2 = 35 \text{ mH} \quad L_3 = M = 5 \text{ mH}$$

$$C_1 = 100 \mu\text{F} \quad C_2 = C_3 = 50 \mu\text{F}$$

$$i_2 = i_1 + i_3$$

$$e_1 = i_1 R_1 + \frac{1}{C_1} \int i_1 dt + \overbrace{L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} - M \frac{di_3}{dt} + M \frac{di_2}{dt}}^{\mu L_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} \int i_2 dt + R_2 i_2$$

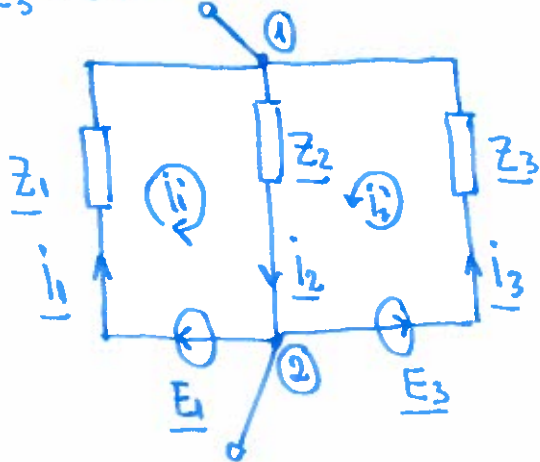
$$+ \underbrace{L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt} + M \frac{di_1}{dt} - M \frac{di_3}{dt}}_{\mu L_2}$$

$$e_2 = R_3 i_3 + \frac{1}{C_3} \int i_3 dt + \underbrace{L_3 \frac{di_3}{dt} - M \frac{di_2}{dt} - M \frac{di_1}{dt}}_{\mu L_3} + \mu L_2 + \mu C_2 + \mu R_2$$

$$L_1' = L_1 + 3M = 30 \text{ mH}$$

$$L_2' = L_2 - M = 30 \text{ mH}$$

$$L_3' = L_3 - M = 0$$



$$\begin{aligned} \underline{Z}_1 &= R_1 + j(\omega L_1' + \frac{1}{\omega C_1}) \\ &= 10 + j(30 - 10) = 10(1 + 2j) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{Z}_2 &= R_2 + j(\omega L_2' + \frac{1}{\omega C_2}) \\ &= 10 + j(30 - 20) = 10(1 + j) \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{Z}_3 = R_3 + j(\omega L_3') - \frac{1}{\omega C_3} = 10(1 - 2j)$$

$$\underline{E}_1 = 120\sqrt{2} e^{j0} = 120\sqrt{2}$$

$$\underline{E}_3 = 30\sqrt{2} e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}} = 30\sqrt{2}j$$



$$\underline{Z}_{eq} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\underline{Z}_1} + \frac{1}{\underline{Z}_2} + \frac{1}{\underline{Z}_3}} = \frac{1}{Y_1 + Y_2 + Y_3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{1-2j}{10(1+2j)} + \frac{1+j}{10(1+j)} + \frac{1+2j}{10(1-2j)}} =$$

$$\frac{10}{\frac{1-2j}{5} + \frac{1-j}{2} + \frac{1+2j}{5}} = \frac{10}{2\frac{2-5j}{5} + \frac{1-j}{2}} = \frac{100}{9-5j} = \frac{100(9+5j)}{106}$$

$$\underline{E}_{eq} = \frac{\underline{E}_1 Y_1 + 0 \cdot Y_2 + \underline{E}_3 \cdot Y_3}{Y_1 + Y_2 + Y_3}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \underline{I}_1 + \underline{I}_3 = \underline{I}_2 \\ \underline{E}_1 = \underline{Z}_1 \underline{I}_1 + \underline{Z}_2 \underline{I}_2 \\ \underline{E}_3 = \underline{Z}_3 \underline{I}_3 + \underline{Z}_2 \underline{I}_2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\mathbf{N} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \underline{V}_2 = 0 \\ \underline{Y}_{11} \underline{V}_1 = \underline{I}_{sc1} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \underline{Y}_{11} = \underline{Y}_1 + \underline{Y}_2 + \underline{Y}_3 \\ \underline{I}_{sc1} = \underline{I}_1 \underline{Y}_1 + \underline{I}_3 \underline{Y}_3 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\underline{V}_1 - \underline{V}_2 = \begin{cases} \underline{E}_1 - \underline{Z}_1 \underline{I}_1 \\ \underline{E}_3 - \underline{Z}_3 \underline{I}_3 \\ \underline{Z}_2 \underline{I}_2 \end{cases}$$

### Loop Current

$$\underline{Z}_{11} \underline{i}_1' + \underline{Z}_{12} \underline{i}_2' = \underline{E}_1'$$

$$\underline{Z}_{21} \underline{i}_1' + \underline{Z}_{22} \underline{i}_2' = \underline{E}_2'$$

$$\underline{Z}_{11} = \underline{Z}_1 + \underline{Z}_2$$

$$\underline{Z}_{22} = \underline{Z}_2 + \underline{Z}_3$$

$$\underline{Z}_{12} = \underline{Z}_{21} = +\underline{Z}_2$$

$$\underline{E}_1' = \underline{E}_1$$

$$\underline{E}_2' = \underline{E}_3$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \underline{i}_1 = \underline{i}_1' \\ \underline{i}_3 = \underline{i}_2' \\ \underline{i}_2 = \underline{i}_1' + \underline{i}_2' \end{array} \right.$$

$$\underline{S}_{gen} = \underline{E}_1 \cdot \underline{i}_1^* + \underline{E}_3 \cdot \underline{i}_3^*$$

$$\underline{S}_{rec} = \underline{Z}_1 \cdot \underline{i}_1^2 + \underline{Z}_2 \underline{i}_2^2 + \underline{Z}_3 \underline{i}_3^2$$

$$P = \operatorname{Re}\{\underline{S}\} \text{ (W)}$$

$$Q = \operatorname{Im}\{\underline{S}\} \text{ VAR}$$