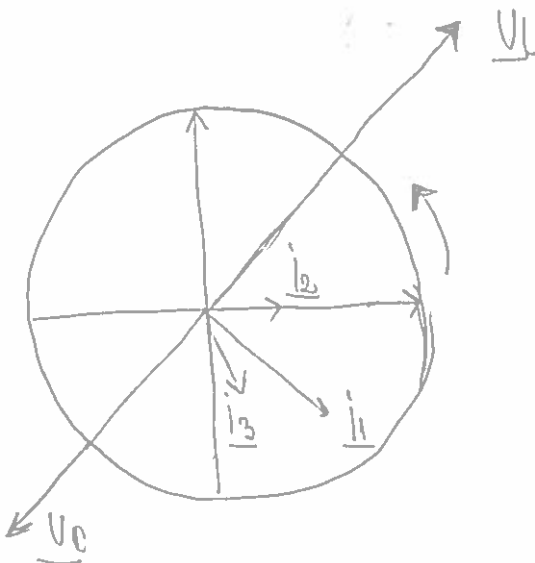


$$\underline{U}_{R2} = \underline{Z}_{R12} \cdot \underline{i}_2 = 10 \cdot 1 = 10 = 10 \cdot e^{j0}$$

$$\underline{U}_C = \underline{Z}_C \cdot \underline{i}_1 = -5\sqrt{3}j \frac{3-\sqrt{3}j}{2} = -\frac{15}{2}j(\sqrt{3}-j) = -\frac{15}{2}(1+j\sqrt{3}) =$$

$$15\left(-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}j\right)$$

$$\cos \frac{4\pi}{3} + j \sin \frac{4\pi}{3}$$



$$\underline{U}_L = \underline{Z}_L \cdot \underline{i}_3 = 5\sqrt{3}j \cdot \frac{1-\sqrt{3}j}{2} = 5\sqrt{3} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}j \right) = 5\sqrt{3} \exp^{j\frac{\pi}{6}}$$

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{6} + j \sin \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$K I \} \underline{i}_1 = \underline{i}_2 + \underline{i}_3$$

$$K II \} \begin{cases} \underline{Z}_1 \underline{i}_1 + \underline{Z}_3 \underline{i}_3 = \underline{E}_1 \\ \underline{Z}_2 \underline{i}_2 - \underline{Z}_3 \underline{i}_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{U}_1 = \frac{5(1-\sqrt{3}j)(3-\sqrt{3}j)}{2} = -10\sqrt{3}j$$

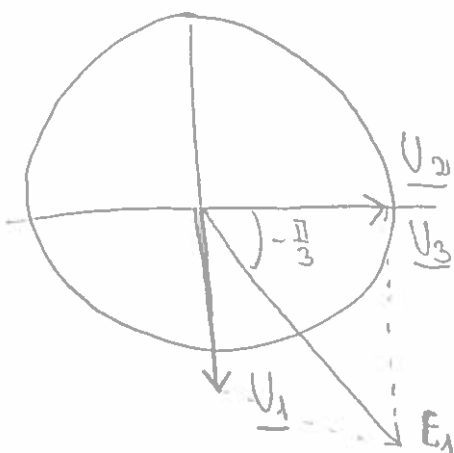
$$= 10\sqrt{3} (0-j) = 10\sqrt{3} e^{j\frac{3\pi}{2}}$$

$$\underline{U}_2 = 10 e^{j0}$$

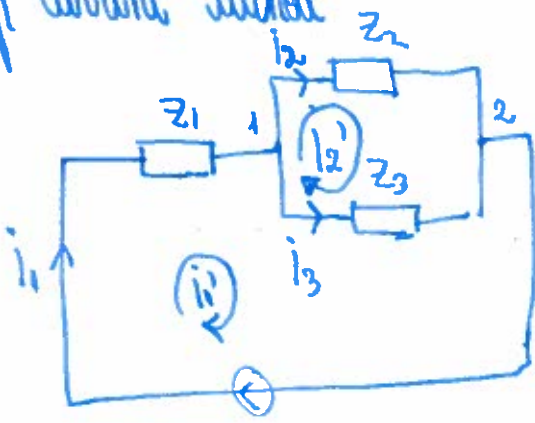
$$\underline{U}_3 = \underline{Z}_3 \underline{i}_3 = 5 \cdot (1+\sqrt{3}j)$$

$$(1+\sqrt{3}j) = \frac{5}{2} \cdot 4$$

$$= 10 \cdot e^{j0}$$



Loop Current Method



$$\begin{cases} \underline{Z}_{11} \underline{i}_1' + \underline{Z}_{12} \underline{i}_2' = \underline{E}_1' \\ \underline{Z}_{21} \underline{i}_1' + \underline{Z}_{22} \underline{i}_2' = \underline{E}_2' \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \underline{Z}_{11} = \underline{Z}_1 + \underline{Z}_3 & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \underline{E}_1' = \underline{E} \\ \underline{E}_2' = 0 \end{array} \right. \\ \underline{Z}_{22} = \underline{Z}_2 + \underline{Z}_3 \\ \underline{Z}_{12} = \underline{Z}_{21} = -\underline{Z}_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{I}_1 = \underline{i}_1'$$

$$\underline{I}_2 = \underline{i}_2'$$

$$\underline{I}_3 = \underline{i}_1' - \underline{i}_2'$$

Potential Node Method

$$\underline{V}_2 = 0$$

$$\underline{Y}_{11} \underline{V}_1 = \underline{I}_{sc}$$

$$\underline{Y}_{11} = \underline{Y}_1 + \underline{Y}_2 + \underline{Y}_3 = \frac{1}{\underline{Z}_1} + \frac{1}{\underline{Z}_2} + \frac{1}{\underline{Z}_3}$$

$$\underline{I}_{sc} = \frac{\underline{E}_1}{\underline{Z}_1} = \underline{E}_1 \cdot \underline{Y}_1$$

$$R = \operatorname{Re} \{ \underline{Z} \}$$

$$X = \operatorname{Im} \{ \underline{Z} \}$$

$$R = Z \cos \phi$$

$$X = Z \sin \phi$$

$$G = \operatorname{Re} \{ \underline{Y} \}$$

$$B = \operatorname{Im} \{ \underline{Y} \}$$

$$G = Y \cos \phi$$

$$B = Y \sin \phi$$

$$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + X^2}$$

$$Y = \sqrt{G^2 + B^2}$$

$$Z = \sqrt{Z^2 (\cos^2 \phi + \sin^2 \phi)}$$

$$Y = \sqrt{Y^2 (\cos^2 \phi + \sin^2 \phi)}$$

The electric power in AC circuit

$$u(t) = U\sqrt{2} \sin(\omega t + \varphi_u)$$

$$i(t) = I\sqrt{2} \sin(\omega t + \varphi_i)$$

$$p(t) = u(t) \cdot i(t) = U\sqrt{2} \sin(\omega t + \varphi_u) \cdot I\sqrt{2} \sin(\omega t + \varphi_i)$$

inst power

$$= 2UI \sin(\omega t + \varphi_u) \cdot \sin(\omega t + \varphi_i)$$

$$= 2UI [\cos(\varphi_u - \varphi_i) - \cos(2\omega t + \varphi_u + \varphi_i)]$$

We always verify the P.B. through the complex power.

The complex power is denoted

$$\underline{S} = P + jQ$$

$$P = \operatorname{Re}\{\underline{S}\}$$

$$S = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2}$$

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

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} P - \text{active power (W)} \\ Q - \text{reactive power (VAR)} \\ S - \text{apparent power (VA)} \end{array} \right.$

$$\varphi = \varphi_u - \varphi_i$$

$$P = S \cos \varphi$$

$$Q = S \sin \varphi$$

$$\underline{S}_{\text{gen}} = \sum (E_k \cdot i_k^* + U_{ok} I_{ok}^*)$$

$$\underline{S} = \underline{U} \cdot \underline{i}^*$$

$$i = a + bj$$

$$i^* = a - bj \quad (\text{conjugata})$$

$$\underline{S}_{\text{rec}} = \sum \underline{Z}_k \cdot i_k^2$$

$$\underline{Z} \cdot \underline{i} \cdot \underline{i}^*$$

$$\underline{S}_{\text{received}} = \sum R_k + j(X_{Lk} - X_{Ck}) \cdot i_k^2 = \underbrace{\sum R_k \cdot i_k^2}_{P > 0} + j \underbrace{\sum (X_{Lk} - X_{Ck}) \cdot i_k^2}_{Q \leq 0}$$

$$\underline{Z} = R + j(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})$$

$$= R + j(X_L - X_C)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Q = 0, \quad X_L = X_C \\ Q < 0, \quad \text{capacitive} \\ Q > 0, \quad \text{inductive} \end{array} \right.$$

EX:

We need

$$\underline{E}_1 = 10(1 - \sqrt{3}j)$$

$$\underline{i}_1 = \frac{3 - \sqrt{3}j}{2} = \sqrt{3} e^{j\theta}$$

$$\underline{i}_2 = 1 = 1 e^{j0}$$

$$\underline{i}_3 = \frac{1 - \sqrt{3}j}{2} = 1 \cdot e^{j\theta}$$

$$\underline{Z}_1 = 5(1 - \sqrt{3}j)$$

$$\underline{Z}_2 = 10$$

$$\underline{Z}_3 = 5(1 + \sqrt{3}j)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{S}_{gen} &= \underline{E}_1 \cdot \underline{i}_1^* = 10(1 - \sqrt{3}j) \left(\frac{3 + \sqrt{3}j}{2} \right) = 5(3 + \sqrt{3}j - 3\sqrt{3}j + 3) \\ &= 5(6 - 2\sqrt{3}j) = 30 - 10\sqrt{3}j \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P = 30 \text{ W} \\ Q = -10\sqrt{3} \text{ W} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{S}_{rec} &= \underline{Z}_1 i_1^2 + \underline{Z}_2 i_2^2 + \underline{Z}_3 i_3^2 = 5(1 - \sqrt{3}j) \cdot (\sqrt{3})^2 + 10 \cdot 1^2 + 5(1 + \sqrt{3}j) \\ &= 30 - 10\sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} P = 30 \text{ W} \\ Q = -10\sqrt{3} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\underline{S}_{rec} = \underline{S}_{gen}$$

7th of DEC

PARTIAL EXAM

→ DC + a generator + PB.

→ AC (+ solve) + Verify Power