

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1) \frac{U_t - U_0}{R_0} + \frac{U_t}{R_t} + \frac{U_t - U_v}{R_1} = 0 \\ 2) -I_0 + \frac{U_v}{R_2} + \frac{U_v - U_t}{R_1} = 0 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} U_t \\ U_v \end{array}$$

$R_1 = 10 \text{ k}\Omega; R_2 = 20 \text{ k}\Omega; R_0 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega; U_0 = 15 \text{ V}; I_0 = 8 \text{ mA}$  } *tetsrőlegesen  $R_t$  értékét megoldhatjuk!*

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{R_0} + \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_t} & -\frac{1}{R_1} \\ -\frac{1}{R_1} & \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} U_t \\ U_v \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{U_0}{R_0} \\ -I_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

pl.  $R_t = 18 \text{ k}\Omega$  esetén

$$U_t = 18,67 \text{ V}$$

$$U_v = 65,78 \text{ V}$$

Változtatás nélkül  $R_t$ -t, pl.  $R_t = 0,1 \text{ k}\Omega; \rightarrow U_t = 184 \text{ V}; U_v = 54,56 \text{ V}$   
 nagyon nagy  $R_t$ -t, pl.  $R_t = 20000 \text{ k}\Omega; U_t = 18,76 \text{ V}$

Leirin sähkösol (R<sub>t</sub> → ∞)

1) -vältoit  $\frac{U_t - U_0}{R_0} + \frac{U_t - U_V}{R_1} = 0$

an A chö ssa vältoit

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{R_0} + \frac{1}{R_1} & -\frac{1}{R_1} \\ \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} U_t \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{U_0}{R_0} \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

ennet meoldäsa:  $U_t = 19,67 \text{ V}$

$U_V = 66,46 \text{ V}$

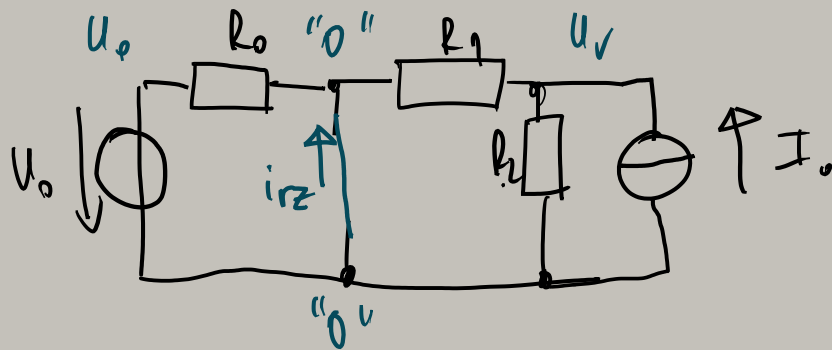
Leirin vöidräval:

$U_t = 0 \rightarrow$  1) vältoit

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} U_t \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

an  $i_{RZ}$ -u sell eppentit

$U_t = 0 \quad U_V = 53,33 \text{ V}$



$$-i_{RZ} + \frac{0 - U_0}{R_0} + \frac{0 - U_V}{R_1} = 0$$

$$i_{RZ} = -\frac{U_0}{R_0} - \frac{U_V}{R_1} = -20,33 \text{ mA}$$

inner

$$U_T = U_n = 19,67 \text{ V}$$

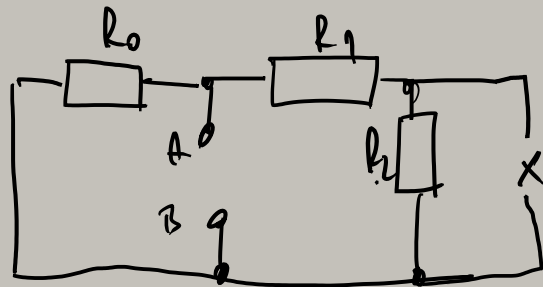
$$I_n = i_{rt} = -20,33 \text{ mA}$$

$$R_B = \frac{U_n}{-i_{rt}} = 0,9674 \text{ k}\Omega$$

a)  $R_T = R_B = 0,9674 \text{ k}\Omega$

$$P_{\max} = \frac{U_T^2}{4R_B} = 99,98 \text{ mW}$$

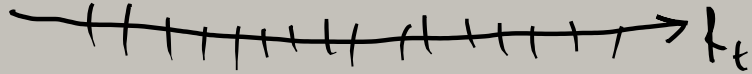
$R_B$  äquivalent



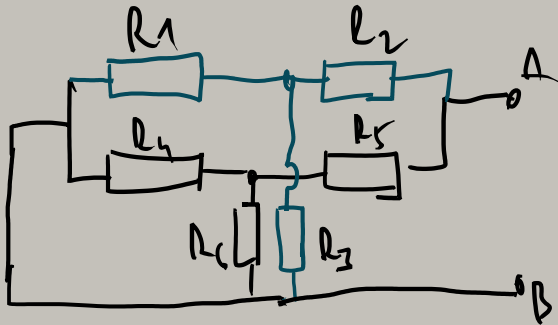
$$R_B = R_0 \times (R_1 + R_2) = 1 \times (10 + 20) = 1 \times 30 = \frac{30}{31} \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_B \approx 0,9677 \text{ k}\Omega$$

(Numerikus) Kísérleti úton:  $\rightarrow$  fv. analízis kísérleti a part-ol értéket



04) eredő ellenállás számítása → a két rész párhuzamosan van  
 (amennyi komponensből felépíthető!)



$$R_1 = 150 \Omega$$

$$R_2 = 200 \Omega$$

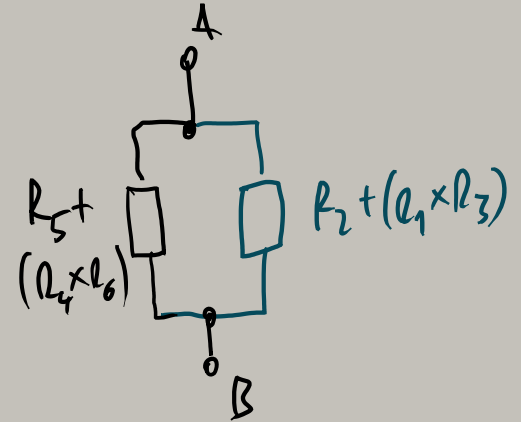
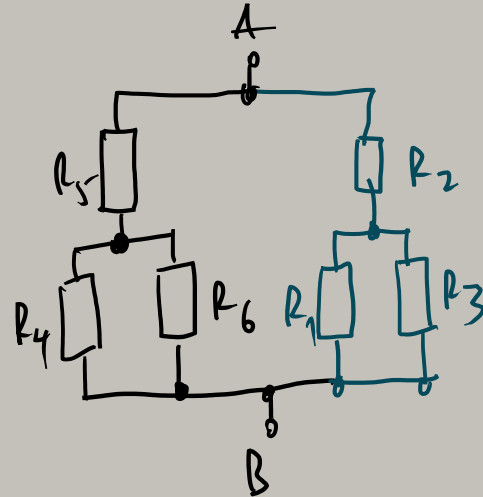
$$R_3 = 100 \Omega$$

$$R_4 = 200 \Omega$$

$$R_5 = 150 \Omega$$

$$R_6 = 80 \Omega$$

$$U_n = 12V$$

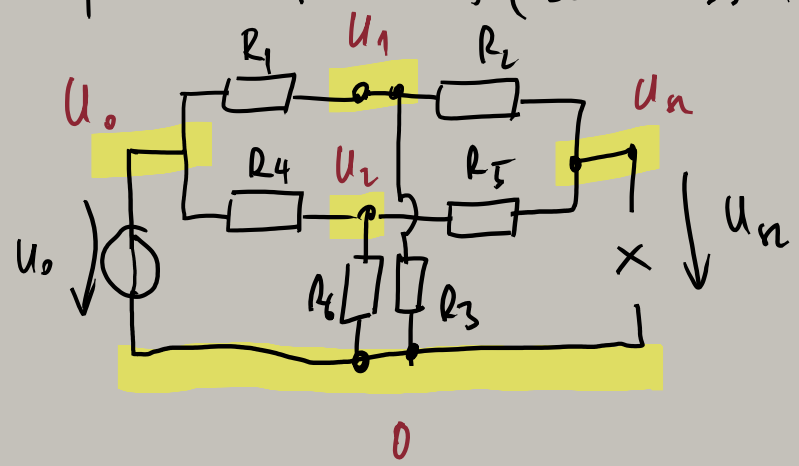


$$R_{AB} = (R_5 + (R_4 \times R_6)) \times (R_2 + (R_1 \times R_3)) =$$

$$= (150 + \underbrace{(200 \times 80)}_{57,1429}) \times (200 + \underbrace{(150 \times 100)}_{60}) =$$

$$= 207,1429 \times 260 = 115,29 \Omega$$

úresjárni fejelety (szaldással zárjál le) → 3 ismeretlen



$$\left. \begin{aligned} 1) \quad & \frac{U_1 - U_0}{R_1} + \frac{U_1}{R_3} + \frac{U_1 - U_n}{R_2} = 0 \\ 2) \quad & \frac{U_2 - U_0}{R_4} + \frac{U_2}{R_6} + \frac{U_2 - U_n}{R_5} = 0 \\ 3) \quad & \frac{U_n - U_1}{R_2} + \frac{U_n - U_2}{R_5} = 0 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

rendszerrel alak.

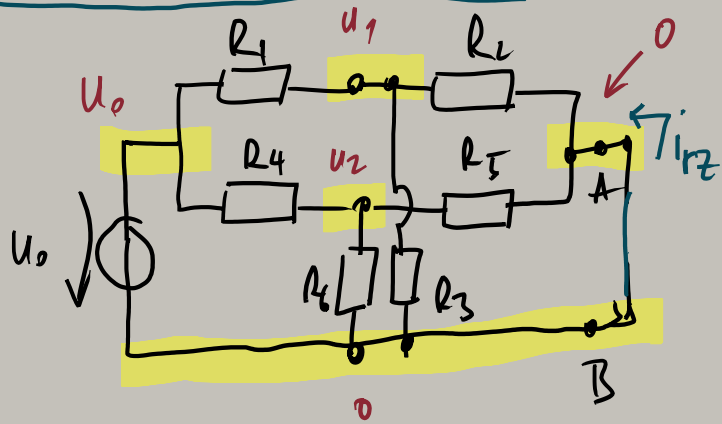
$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} & 0 & -\frac{1}{R_2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{R_4} + \frac{1}{R_5} + \frac{1}{R_6} & -\frac{1}{R_5} \\ -\frac{1}{R_2} & -\frac{1}{R_5} & \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_5} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} U_1 \\ U_2 \\ U_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} U_0/R_1 \\ U_0/R_4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} G_1 + G_2 + G_3 & 0 & -G_2 \\ 0 & G_4 + G_5 + G_6 & -G_5 \\ -G_2 & -G_5 & G_2 + G_5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} U_1 \\ U_2 \\ U_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} G_1 \cdot U_0 \\ G_4 \cdot U_0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$U_1 = 4,16239V; U_2 = 3,5934V; U_n = 4,0367V$

ha bevezetjük  $G_1 = \frac{1}{R_1}$  vezetés paraméter

Rövidhármas áram:



mint rövidített, de "A" potenciálja zérus!

↳ a 3) egyenlet helyett (ugyanúgy az "A"-ra felirhatjuk, hogy)

$$3) -i_{rz} + \frac{0 - u_1}{R_2} + \frac{0 - u_2}{R_5} = 0$$

az 1) és 2) helyett pedig

$$1) \frac{u_1 - u_0}{R_1} + \frac{u_1}{R_3} + \frac{u_1}{R_2} = 0$$

$$2) \frac{u_2 - u_0}{R_4} + \frac{u_2}{R_6} + \frac{u_2}{R_5} = 0$$

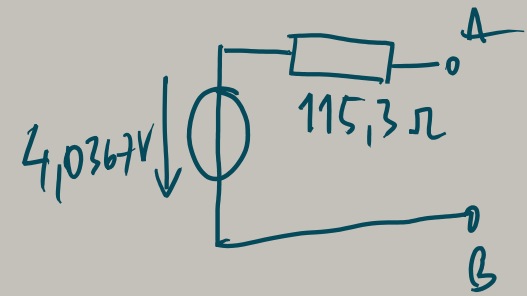
$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{R_4} + \frac{1}{R_5} + \frac{1}{R_6} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{R_2} & -\frac{1}{R_5} & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ i_{rz} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} u_0/R_1 \\ u_0/R_4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$u_1 = 3,6923V; \quad u_2 = 2,4828V; \quad i_{rz} = -0,035A$$

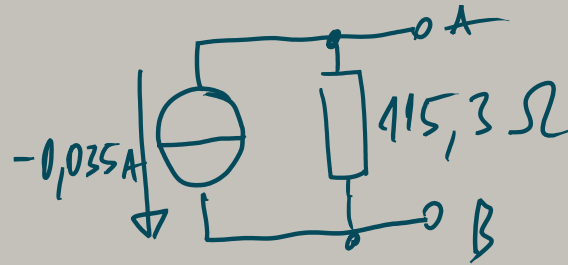
$$i_N = -0,035A$$

$$R_B = \frac{U_{sz}}{-i_{rt}} = \frac{4,0367}{-(-0,035)} = 115,33 \Omega$$

Megjegyzés: A 4. értékes jegyben van minimális eltérés!



active



series  $R_T = R_B = 115,3\ \Omega$

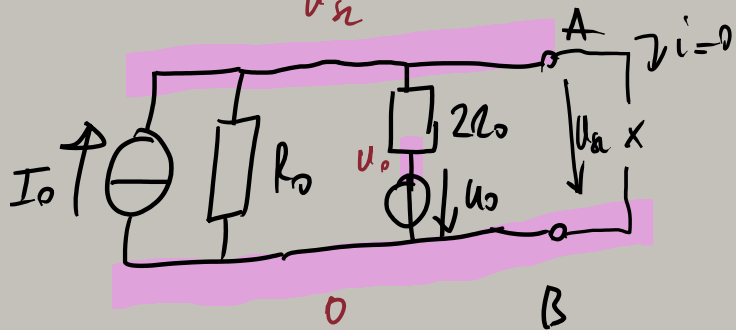
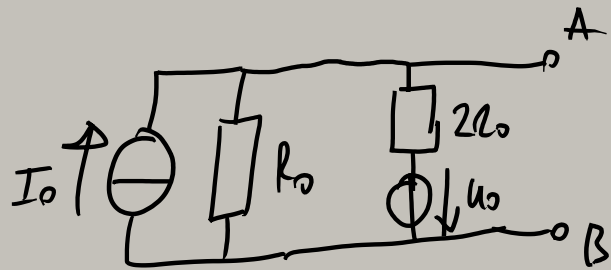
$$P_{\max} = \frac{U_T^2}{4 \cdot R_B} = 0,0353\ \text{W}$$

very

$$P_{\max} = \frac{1}{4} I_N^2 \cdot R_B = 0,0353\ \text{W}$$



08/

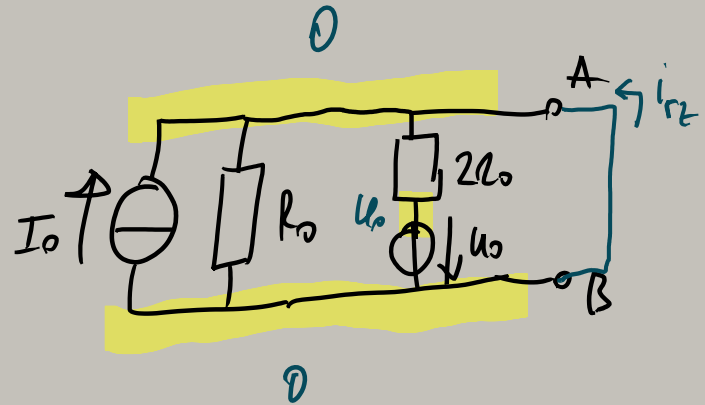


$$-I_0 + \frac{U_a}{R_0} + \frac{U_a - U_0}{2R_0} = 0$$

$$U_{sz} = \frac{I_0 + U_0/2R_0}{\frac{1}{R_0} + \frac{1}{2R_0}} = \frac{2R_0 I_0 + U_0}{3}$$

$$R_B = \frac{U_{sz}}{-i_{rt}} = \frac{2R_0 I_0 + U_0}{3} : \frac{2R_0 I_0 + U_0}{2R_0} = \frac{2R_0}{3}$$

Helyettesítõ kapcsolással adja meg!



$$-i_{rt} + \frac{0 - U_0}{2R_0} + (-I_0) = 0$$

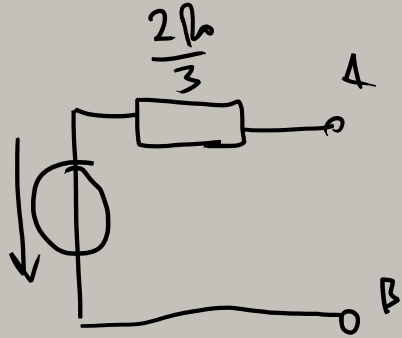
$$i_{rt} = -I_0 - \frac{U_0}{2R_0} = -\frac{2R_0 I_0 + U_0}{2R_0}$$

$$U_T = U_E = \frac{2R_0 I_0 + U_0}{3}$$

$$I_N = i_{rt} = -\frac{2R_0 I_0 + 2U_0}{2R_0}$$

H.k.:

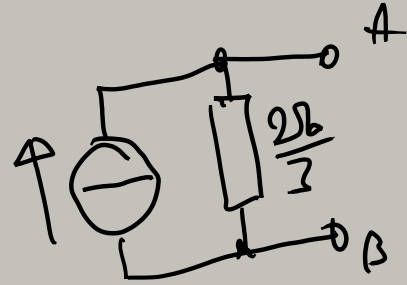
$$\frac{2R_0 I_0 + U_0}{3}$$



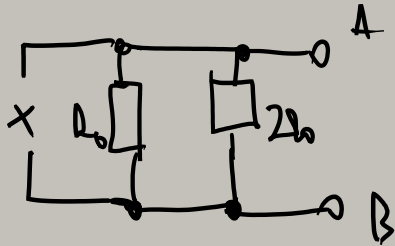
illustre

$$\frac{2R_0 I_0 + U_0}{2R_0}$$

(= (-) et figure de  
rester)

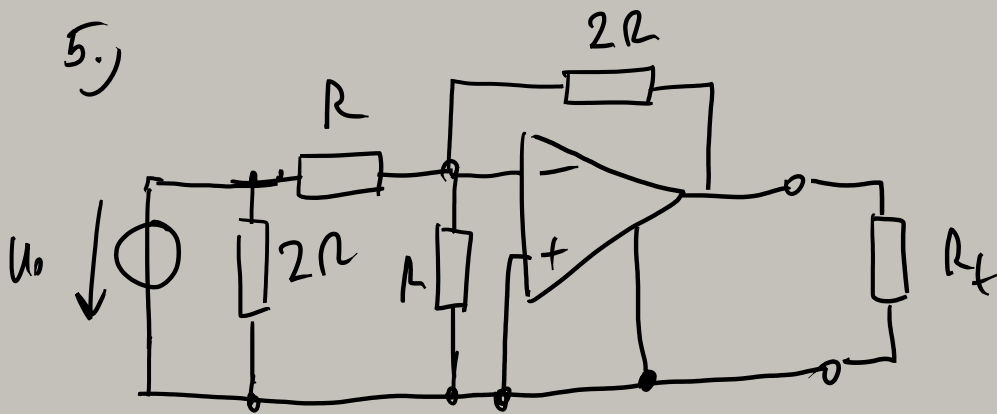


$R_B$  sur un tiers de dérivé



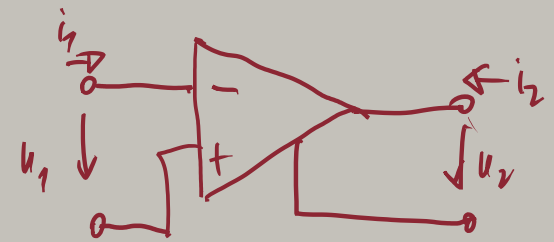
$$\Leftarrow R_B = R_0 \times 2R_0 = \frac{2R_0}{3}$$

5.)



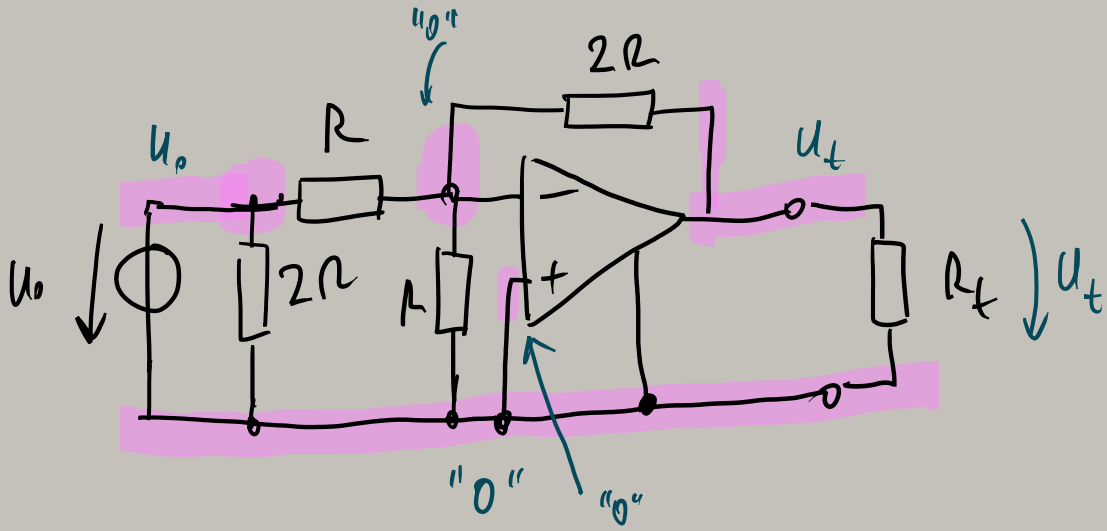
$R = 1\Omega; U_0 = 3V$

✓ **ideális erősítő**



$$\begin{aligned} u_1 &= 0 \\ i_1 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

→ **átelvezés!**



- rendszer oldala  
NEM in! fel áramtörleszt  
(nem tudy, hogy az id.-er.  
beírjában mi van!)

- virtuális földpontként viselkedik "+" és "-" bemenet  
(tudja az arány potenciál, befolyó áram nélkül!)

Tfh. tetstörleg,  $R_t$  van a lerörison

$$1) \frac{0 - U_0}{R} + \underbrace{\frac{0 - 0}{R}}_{=0} + 0 + \frac{0 - U_t}{2R} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{U_t}{2R} = -\frac{U_0}{R} \Rightarrow \boxed{U_t = -2U_0}$$
$$i_t = \frac{U_t}{R_t} = -\frac{2U_0}{R_t}$$

Lerör is rövidített  $\rightarrow i_t = 0$  ( $R_t \rightarrow \infty$ )

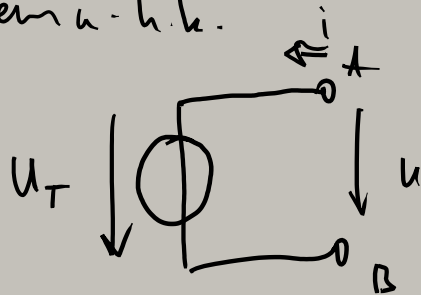
$$\boxed{U_n = -2U_0}$$

Lerör is rövidítve

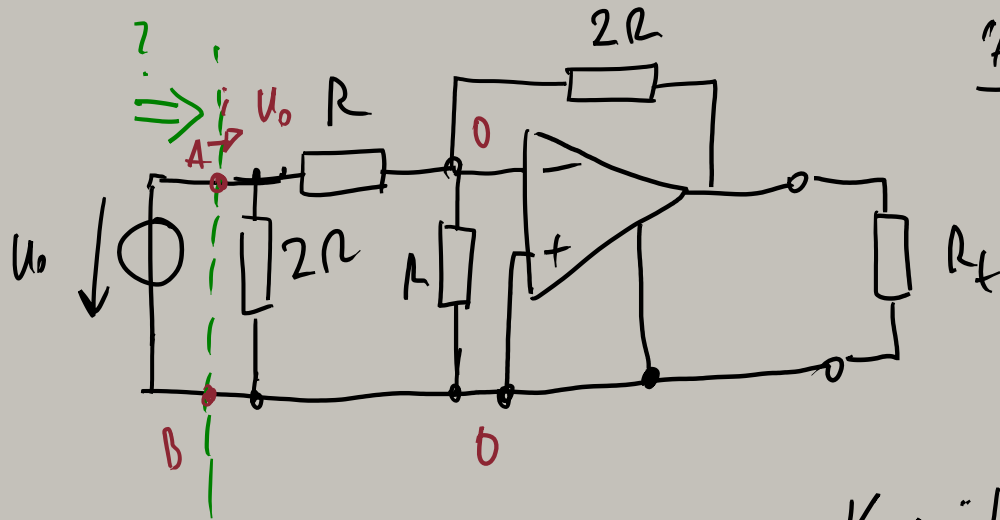
$R_t = 0 \rightarrow U_t = 0 \rightarrow i_{rt}$  nem meghatározható (nem reguláris hálózat)

$\Rightarrow$  ez a legáltalános formájában is írható?

Thévenin-h.k.




Jobb kérdés, hogy mit lát a  $V_o$  forrás?



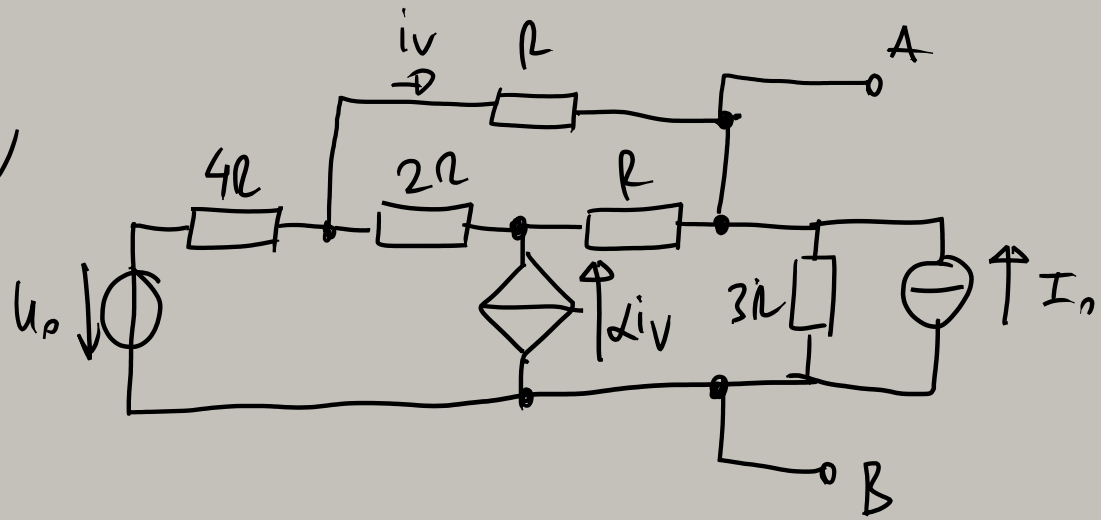
"A": 
$$-i + \frac{U_o}{2R} + \frac{U_o}{R} = 0$$

$$i = U_o \left( \frac{2}{2R} \right) = \frac{U_o}{R}$$

$\Rightarrow$   "at B-ja!"

Vegyük észre, hogy a terhelés ( $R_L$ ) nem látszik a forrás számára!

g,



A-B kösötti hálót  
helyettesítő kiegészítés