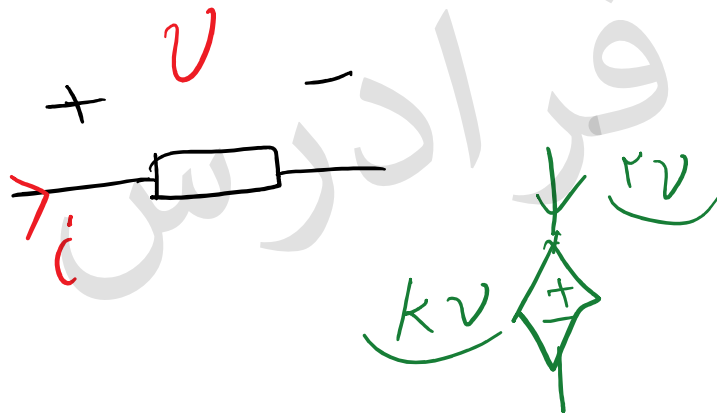


سک ۱۰۰

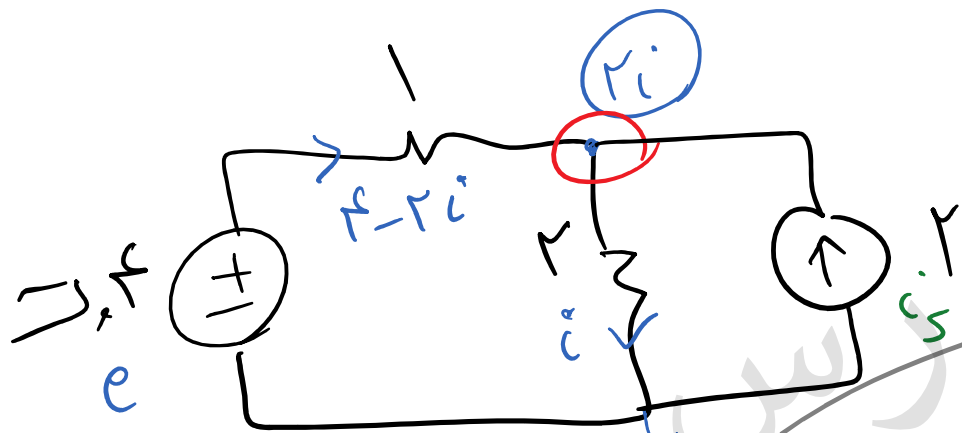
۱. و جانسن:



تفصیلی پیدا

$$R = \frac{v}{i}$$

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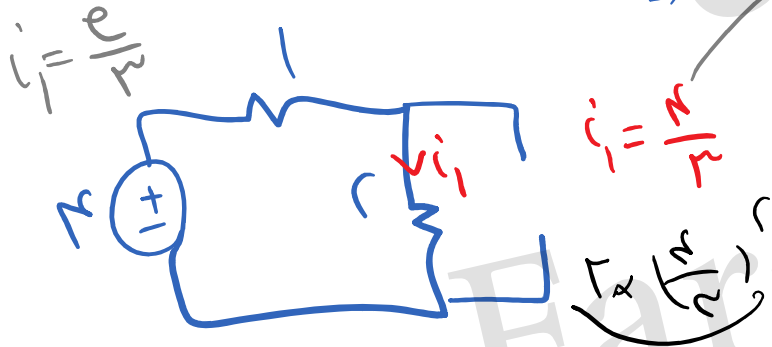


$$r - r i + r = i$$

$$\boxed{i = r}$$

$$r \alpha(r) r \therefore i^2 r$$

$$a^r + b^r \neq (a+b)^r$$



$$i = \frac{r}{r} e$$

$$r \alpha \left(\frac{r}{r} \right) r$$



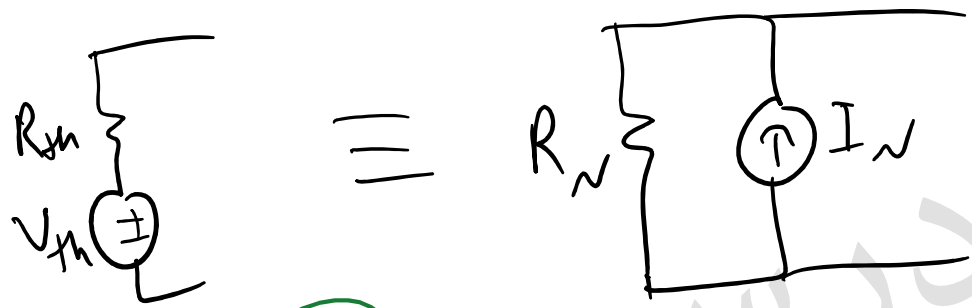
$$r \cdot \frac{r}{r} e$$

$$\left(r \times \frac{r}{r} \right) r$$

$$i = \alpha i_s + \beta e$$

$$\underline{i_r = \frac{1}{r} i_s}$$

کوئن وثرین :

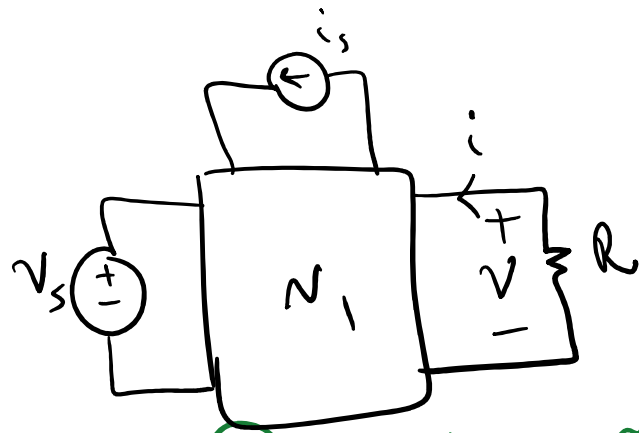


$$V_{th} = \alpha e_s + \beta i_s + \lambda e_p$$

$$R_{th} = R_N$$

$$V_{th} = R_{th} I_N$$

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$$i_s = 1, v_s = r_{\text{cast}} \Rightarrow r v - r i - 1 + r_{\text{cast}} = 0$$

مازیم نواسه R ؟

$$i_s = r_{\text{cast}}, v_s = 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$v = R_{\text{th}} i + V_{\text{th}}$$

$$v = \left(\frac{r}{r} \right) i + \frac{1}{r} - \frac{r}{r} r_{\text{cast}}$$

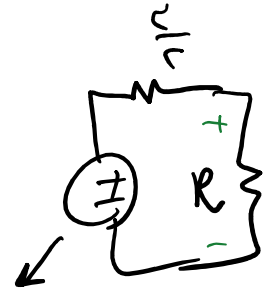
R_{th}

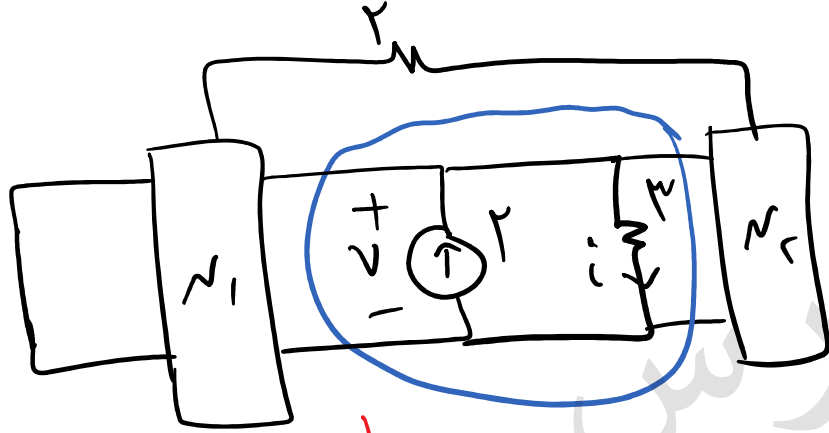
$$V_{\text{th}} = \alpha i_s + \beta v_s = r \alpha + r \beta r_{\text{cast}}$$

$$V_{\text{th}} = \frac{1}{r} (r_{\text{cast}}) + \left(-\frac{r}{r} \right) (1) = \frac{r_{\text{cast}}}{r} - \frac{r}{r}$$

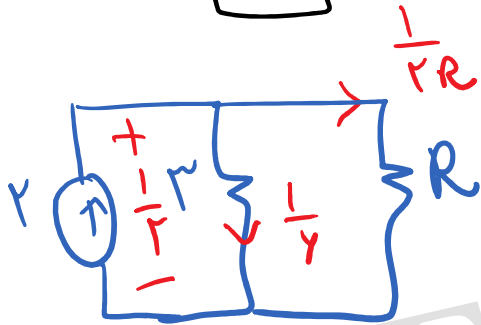
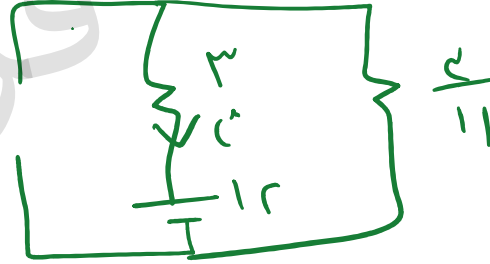
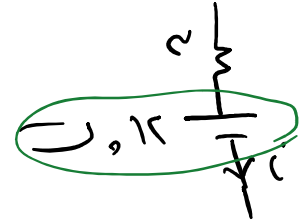
$$P_{\text{max}} = \frac{1}{\lambda} \times \frac{1}{r} \times \frac{r}{r} = \frac{1}{r \lambda} \text{ W}$$

$$V_{\text{th}_{\text{rms}}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\lambda} + \frac{1}{\lambda}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\lambda}}$$





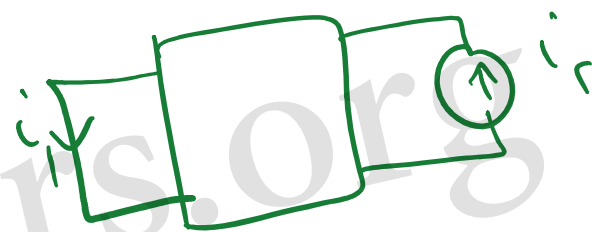
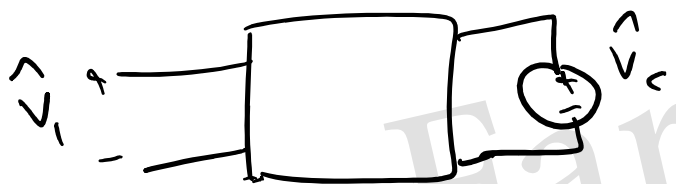
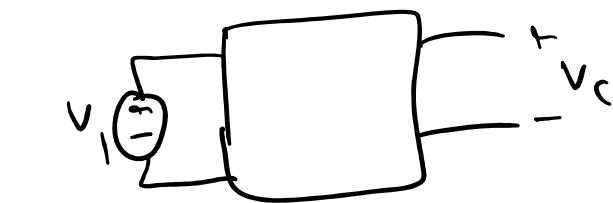
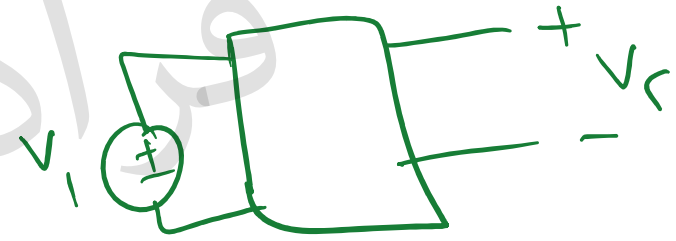
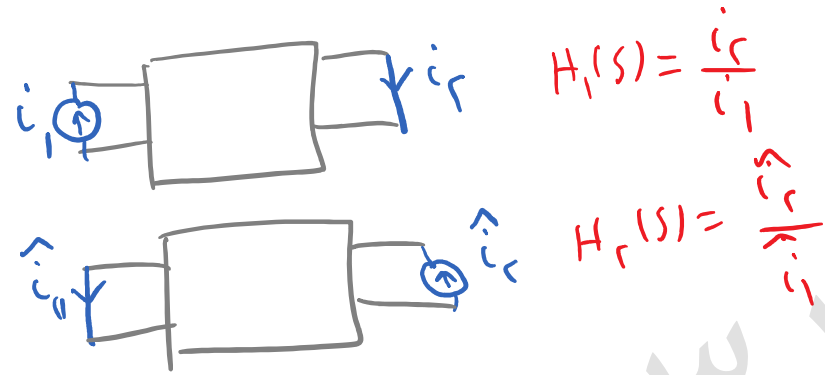
$$v = \frac{1}{r}$$

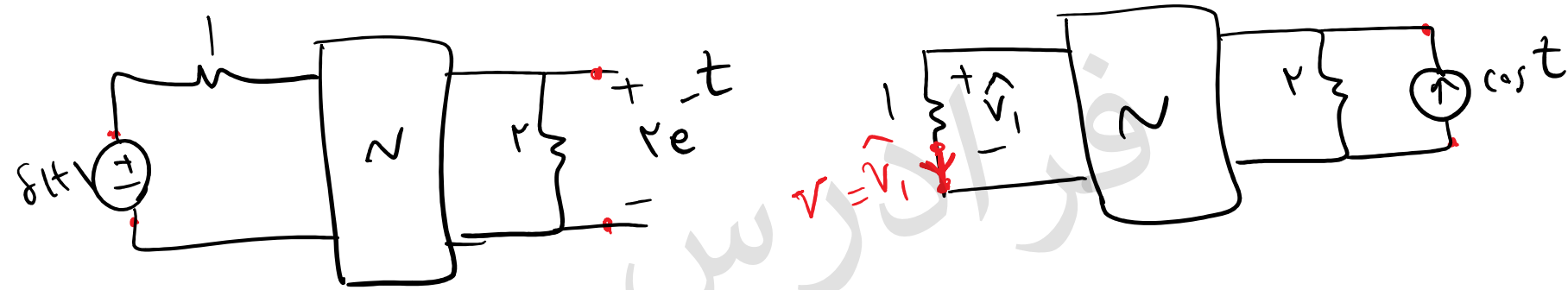


$$\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{rR} = r \Rightarrow \frac{1}{rR} = \frac{11}{r} \Rightarrow R = \frac{r}{11}$$

$$C = - \frac{1/r}{\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r}} = - \frac{1/r}{2/r} = - \frac{1}{2}$$

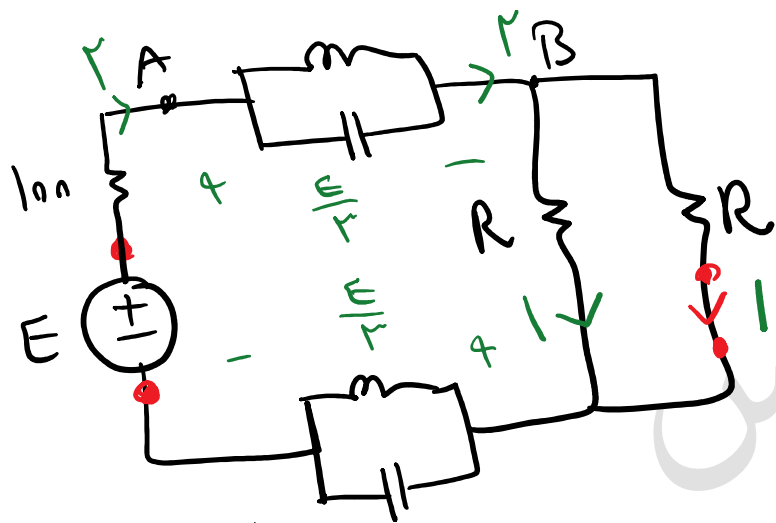
قصه سیر و کثر:





$$\frac{v}{\cos t} = \frac{v}{s+1} \Rightarrow \frac{v}{1} = \frac{v}{1+j} = \sqrt{v} \angle -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

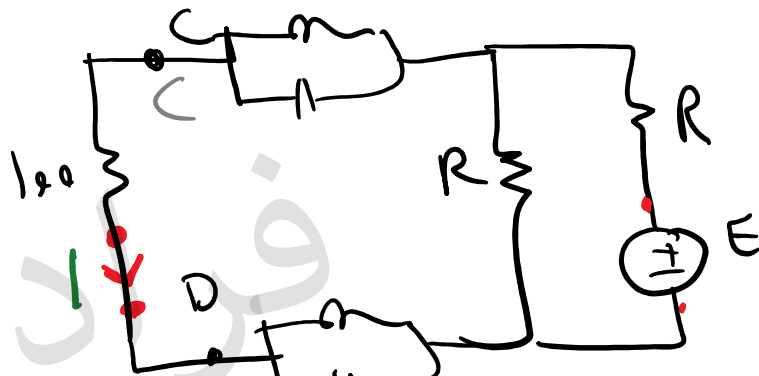
$$\sqrt{v} \cos(t - \frac{\pi}{4})$$



$$V_{AB} = \frac{E}{r}$$

$$E = 100 + \frac{r}{r} E + R$$

$$\frac{E}{r} - 100 = R$$

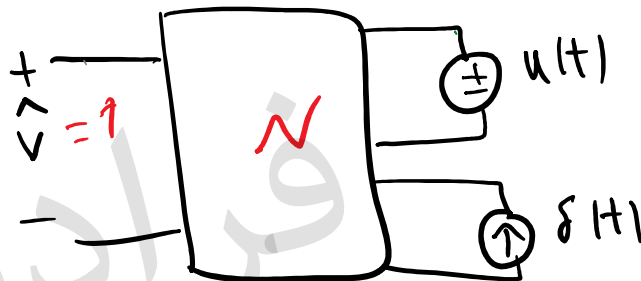
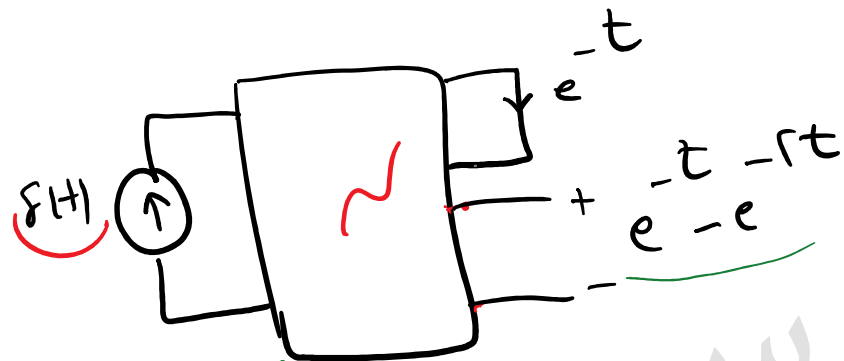


$$V_{CD} = \frac{E}{r_0} = 100$$

$$E = 1000$$

$$R = 100 \Omega$$

$$P = R$$



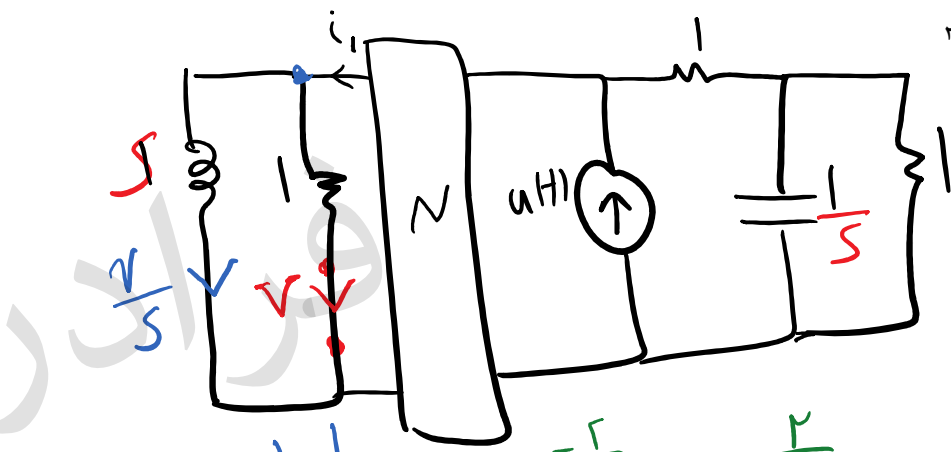
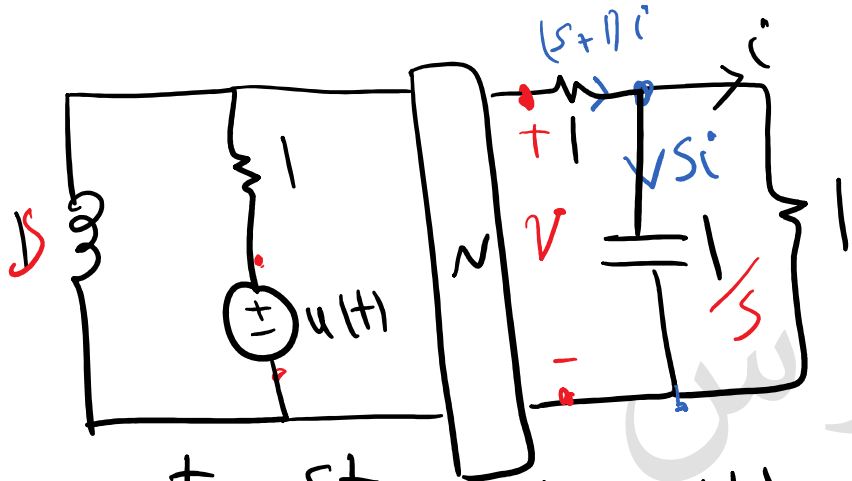
$$\hat{V} = \hat{V}_1 + \hat{V}_2$$

$\delta(t)$ e^{-t} $e^{-\tau t}$

$$\frac{1}{s+1} = \frac{\hat{V}_c}{\frac{1}{s}} \Rightarrow \hat{V}_c = \frac{1}{s(s+1)} = \frac{-1}{s+1} + \frac{1}{s}$$

$$(1 - e^{-\tau t}) u(t)$$

$$-e^{-t} u(t) + u(t)$$



$$i = (r e^{-t} - e^{-rt} - e^{-ct}) u(t)$$

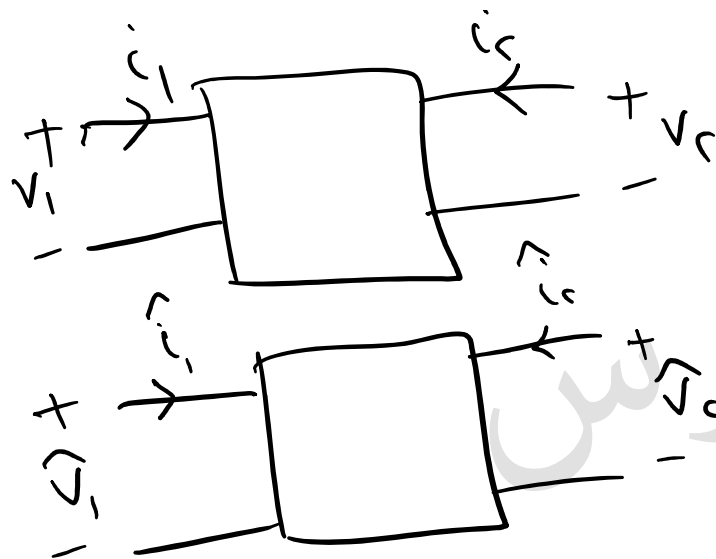
$$i_1 = v \left(1 + \frac{1}{s} \right)$$

$$v = (s+r)i \Rightarrow (s+r) \left(\frac{s+1}{s} \right) i = i_1$$

$$\frac{-\frac{r}{s}}{s} + \frac{-\frac{r}{s}}{s+r}$$

$$i = \frac{r}{s+1} - \frac{1}{s+r} - \frac{1}{s+r} \Rightarrow i_1 = \frac{r(s+r)}{s} - \frac{s+1}{s} - \frac{(s+1)(s+r)}{s(s+r)}$$

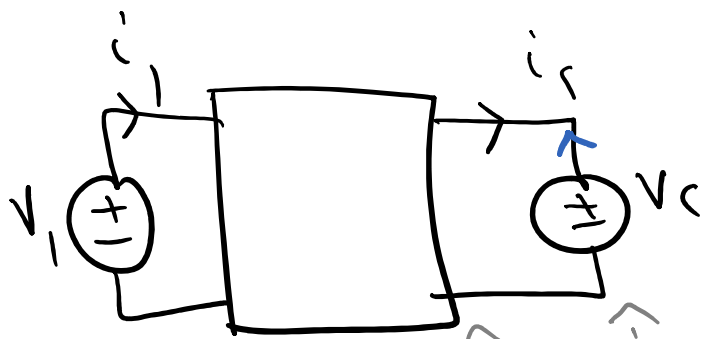
$$\begin{aligned}
 i_1 &= \frac{V(s+2)}{s} - \frac{s+1}{s} - \frac{(s+1)(s+2)}{s(s+3)} = 1 + \frac{2}{s} - 1 - \frac{1}{s} - \frac{s^2+3s+2}{s^2+3s} \\
 &= 1 + \frac{2}{s} - 1 - \frac{2}{s(s+3)} = \frac{2}{s} - \frac{2}{s} - \frac{-\frac{2}{s}}{s+3} \\
 &= \frac{V}{3}\left(\frac{1}{s}\right) + \frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{s+3} \rightarrow \left(\frac{V}{3} + \frac{2}{3} e^{-3t}\right) u(t)
 \end{aligned}$$



تساوی:

$$\hat{v}_1 i_1 + \hat{v}_c i_c = v_1 i_1 + v_c i_c$$

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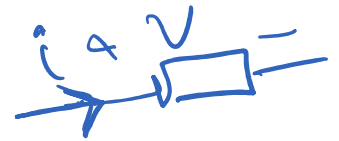


$$v_1 = r_0 t$$

$$v_c = 0$$

$$i_1 = \delta t$$

$$i_c = r t$$



$$\hat{v}_1 i_1 + \hat{v}_c i_c = v_1 \hat{i}_1 + v_c \hat{i}_c$$

$$\hat{v}_1 = r_0 t + 7$$

$$\hat{v}_c = r_0 t + 18$$

$$\hat{i}_1 = ?$$

$$\omega (t+1) - (r t + 1) =$$

$$t + 9 = \hat{i}_1$$

این اسلاید ها بر مبنای نکات مطرح شده در فرادرس

«آموزش مدارهای الکتریکی ۲»

تهیه شده است.

برای کسب اطلاعات بیشتر در مورد این آموزش به لینک زیر مراجعه نمایید

faradars.org/fvee102