

ST2-TUTORÜBUNG – LÖSUNG ZU BLATT 11

1. Ortskurven

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{a) } 0 &= \frac{\omega^2 R C^2}{(1 - \omega^2 L C)^2 + \omega^2 R^2 C^2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \omega = 0 \\ \omega \rightarrow \infty \end{cases} \\
 0 &= \frac{\omega C (1 - \omega^2 L C)}{(1 - \omega^2 L C)^2 + \omega^2 R^2 C^2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \omega = 0 \\ \omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L C}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ s}^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ kHz} \\ \omega \rightarrow \infty \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{b) } \omega^2 R C^2 &= \omega C (1 - \omega^2 L C) \Rightarrow \omega R C = (1 - \omega^2 L C) \Rightarrow L C \omega^2 + R C \omega - 1 = 0 \\
 \omega_{1/2} &= \frac{-R C \pm \sqrt{(R C)^2 + 4 L C}}{2 L C} = \frac{-1 \text{ ms} \pm \sqrt{1 (\text{ms})^2 + 8 (\text{ms})^2}}{4 (\text{ms})^2} = \begin{cases} 500 \text{ Hz} & \hat{=} \text{ Re} = \text{Im} \\ (-1 \text{ kHz}) & \end{cases} \\
 \omega^2 R C^2 &= -\omega C (1 - \omega^2 L C) \Rightarrow -\omega R C = (1 - \omega^2 L C) \Rightarrow L C \omega^2 - R C \omega - 1 = 0 \\
 \omega_{1/2} &= \frac{R C \pm \sqrt{(R C)^2 + 4 L C}}{2 L C} = \frac{1 \text{ ms} \pm \sqrt{1 (\text{ms})^2 + 8 (\text{ms})^2}}{4 (\text{ms})^2} = \begin{cases} 1 \text{ kHz} & \hat{=} \text{ Re} = -\text{Im} \\ (-500 \text{ Hz}) & \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

c)

ω	$\text{Re}\{Y\}$	$\text{Im}\{Y\}$
0	0	0
500Hz	0,5S	0,5S
$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ kHz}$	1S	0
1kHz	0,5S	-0,5S
∞	0	0

d) siehe Skizze

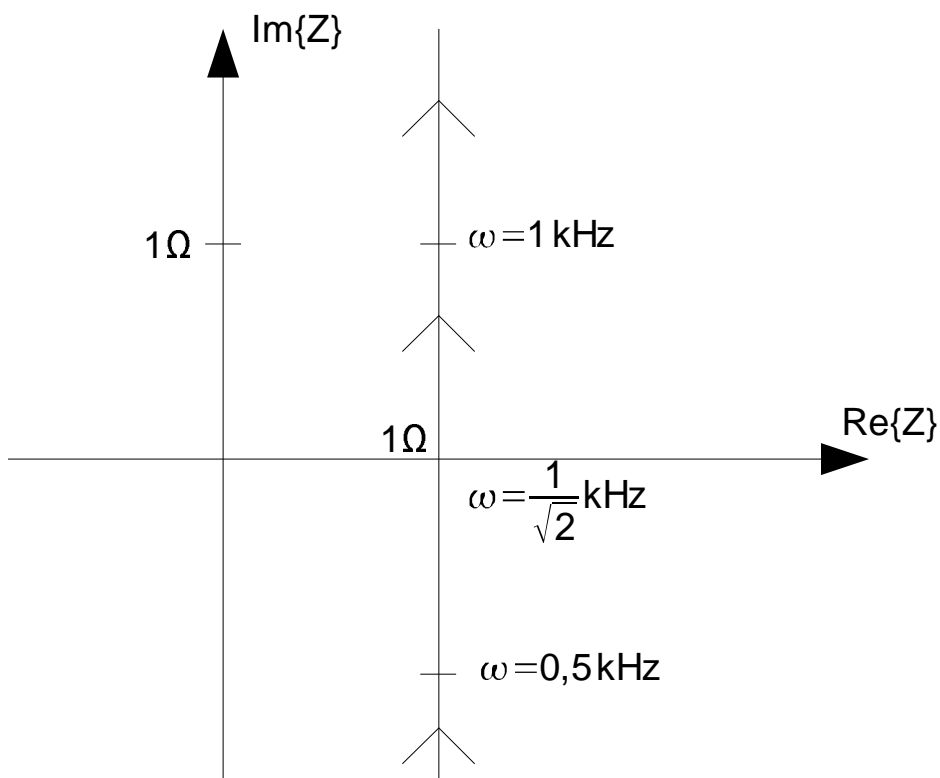
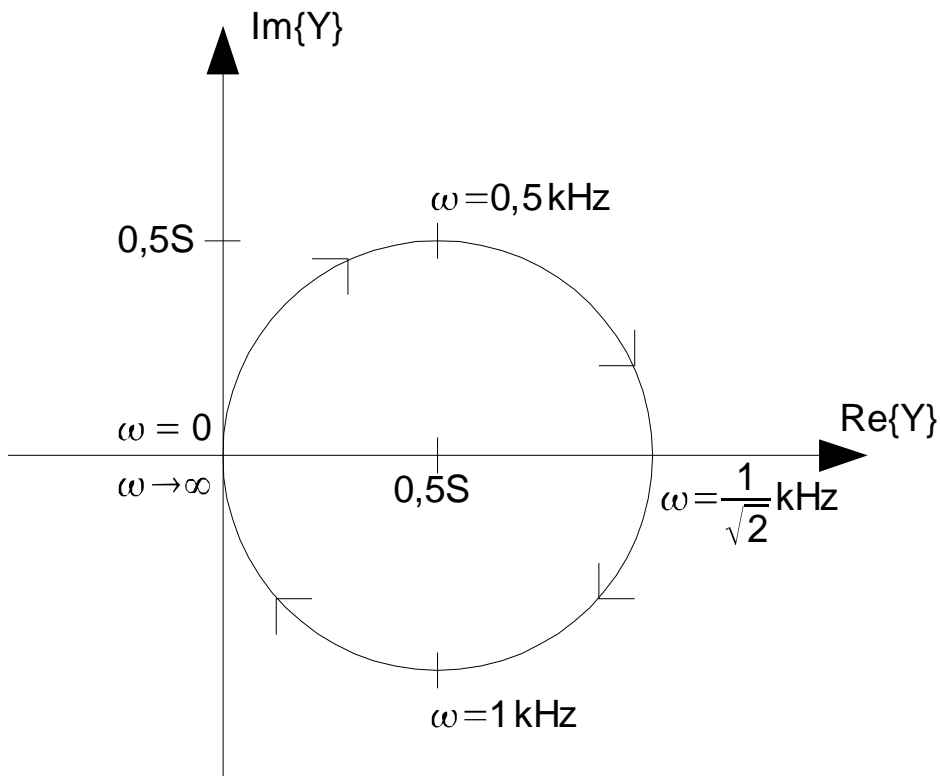
e) $0 = R \Rightarrow$ nicht erfüllbar

$$j \omega L + \frac{1}{j \omega C} = j \left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C} \right) \Rightarrow 0 = \omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C} \Rightarrow \omega^2 L C = 1 \Rightarrow \omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L C}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ kHz}$$

$$R = \omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C} \Rightarrow \omega R C = \omega^2 L C - 1 \Rightarrow L C \omega^2 - R C \omega - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \omega = 1 \text{ kHz}$$

$$-R = \omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C} \Rightarrow -\omega R C = \omega^2 L C - 1 \Rightarrow L C \omega^2 + R C \omega - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \omega = 500 \text{ Hz}$$

ω	$\text{Re}\{Z\}$	$\text{Im}\{Z\}$
500Hz	1 Ω	1 Ω
$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ kHz}$	1 Ω	0
1kHz	1 Ω	-1 Ω



f) $Z = \frac{1}{Y} = \left(\frac{1}{Y^*}\right)^*$

Entspricht Spiegelung am Einheitskreis und an der reellen Achse.

2. Komplexe Leistung

a) $U = \hat{U}$

$$Y = \frac{1}{R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = \frac{j\omega C}{1 + j\omega C R} = \frac{j\omega C + \omega^2 C^2 R}{1 + \omega^2 R^2 C^2}$$

b) $P = \frac{1}{2} U I^* = \frac{1}{2} \hat{U}^2 \frac{\omega^2 C^2 R - j\omega C}{1 + \omega^2 C^2 R^2}$

c) Die Wirkleistung ist der Leistungsmittelwert, T die Dauer einer Periode.

$$E = T \cdot P_w = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} \cdot \operatorname{Re}\{P\} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} \frac{1}{2} \hat{U}^2 \frac{\omega^2 C^2 R}{1 + \omega^2 C^2 R^2} = \pi \hat{U}^2 C^2 R \frac{\omega}{1 + \omega^2 C^2 R^2}$$

d) $0 = \frac{\partial E}{\partial \omega} = \pi \hat{U}^2 C^2 R \frac{(1 + \omega^2 C^2 R^2) - \omega (2\omega C^2 R^2)}{(1 + \omega^2 C^2 R^2)^2} = \pi \hat{U}^2 C^2 R \frac{1 - \omega^2 C^2 R^2}{(1 + \omega^2 C^2 R^2)^2}$
 $\Rightarrow 0 = 1 - \omega^2 C^2 R^2 \Rightarrow \omega = \pm \frac{1}{RC}$

Für $\omega \rightarrow 0$ und $\omega \rightarrow \infty$ wird $E = 0$, dazwischen ist es stets positiv. Also muss es sich bei der Stelle mit waagerechter Tangente um ein Maximum handeln.

$$E_{max} = \pi \hat{U}^2 C^2 R \frac{\frac{1}{RC}}{1 + \frac{C^2 R^2}{C^2 R^2}} = \pi \frac{1}{2} C \hat{U}^2$$