

Osnovi elektrotehnike 2
(I kolokvijum)

K1

30.10.2025.

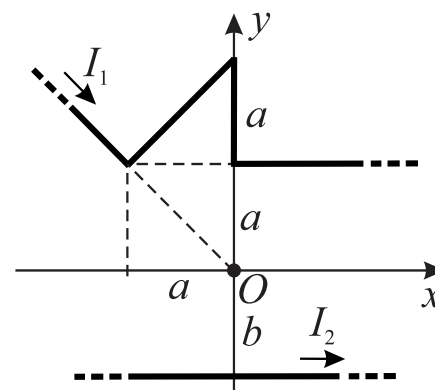
ZADACI

Zadatak 1. Veoma dugačak žičani provodnik, sa vremenski konstantnom strujom jačine I_1 , savijen je kao što je prikazano na slici 1. Provodnik se sastoji od četiri pravolinijska segmenta i nalazi se u x - y ravni Dekartovog pravouglog koordinatnog sistema. Sredina je vazduh.

- Odrediti vektor magnetske indukcije koji u koordinatnom početku (tačka O) stvara provodnik.
- Odrediti rastojanje, b , beskonačno dugačkog provodnika, sa vremenski konstantnom strujom jačine I_2 , od tačke O , tako da ukupni vektor magnetske indukcije u tački O bude jednak nuli.

Brojne vrednosti:

$$a = 6 \text{ cm}, I_1 = 5 \text{ A}, I_2 = 3,2 \text{ A}, \mu_0 = 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ H/m}.$$



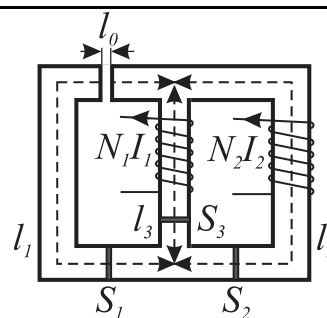
Slika 1.

Zadatak 2. Za magnetsko kolo prikazano na slici, odrediti:

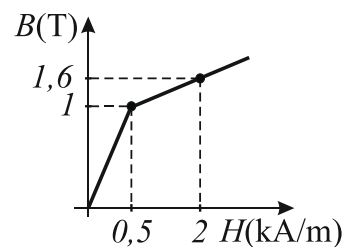
- jačinu struje u namotaju sa $N_2 = 400$ zavoja, da bi fluks vektora magnetske indukcije u procepu imao vrednost $\Phi_0 = 0,15 \text{ mWb}$,
- samoinduktivnost namotaja sa N_1 zavoja,
- energiju uloženu za uspostavljanje magnetskog polja u grani dužine l_2 , ako se zna, da je jezgro pre uključivanja struje u namotajima bilo nenamagnetisano.

Brojni podaci su: $N_1 = 200$, $I_1 = 4,81 \text{ A}$,
 $l_1 = l_2 = 20 \text{ cm}$, $l_3 = 8 \text{ cm}$, $l_0 = 0,5 \text{ mm}$,
 $S_1 = S_2 = 1 \text{ cm}^2$, $S_3 = 0,5 \text{ cm}^2$, $\mu_0 = 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ H/m}$.

Rasipanje magnetskog fluksa zanemariti.



Slika 2a.



Slika 2b.

PRAVILA POLAGANJA

Za položen kolokvijum neophodno je sakupiti više od 50% od ukupnog broja poena na zadacima. Svaki zadatak se boduje sa 25 poena. Kolokvijum traje jedan sat i trideset minuta.

Osnovi elektrotehnike 2
(II kolokvijum)

K2

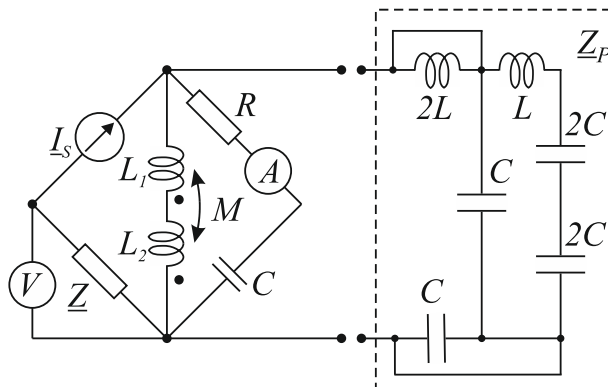
30.10.2025.

ZADACI

Zadatak 1. U mreži prostoperiodičnih struja prikazanoj na slici 1:

- Odrediti sve rezonantne i antirezonantne kružne učestanosti prijemnika impedanse $\underline{Z}_P$.
- Odrediti pokazivanja idealnih mernih instrumenata, kada je prijemnik priključen na ulazni deo kola, pri čemu strujni generator $\underline{I}_S$ radi na manjoj rezonantnoj učestanosti.

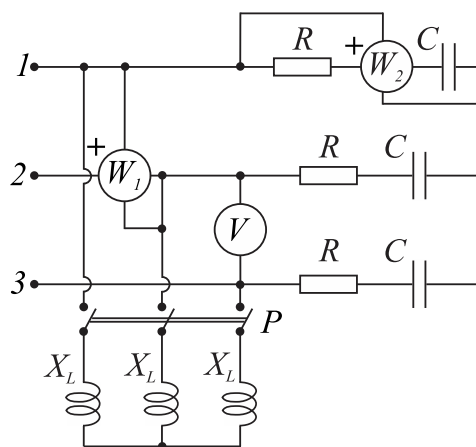
Brojni podaci: $L = 10 \text{ mH}$, $C = 40 \text{ nF}$, $R = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$,
 $\underline{Z} = (5 + j3) \text{ k}\Omega$, $\underline{I}_S = (1 + j) \text{ mA}$, $L_1 = L$, $L_2 = 4,5L$,
 $k = 0,87$.



Slika 1.

Zadatak 2. U simetričnom trofaznom sistemu, prikazanom na slici 2, prijemnik je sačinjen od jednog otpornika otpornosti $R = 20 \Omega$ i jednog kondenzatora kapacitivnosti $C = 277 \mu\text{F}$, i priključen je na gradsku mrežu faznog napona $\underline{U}_1 = 230 \text{ V}$. Pomoću prekidača P u sistem se mogu priključiti kalemovi za popravku faktora snage prijemnika.

- Odrediti pokazivanja idealnih vatmetara i voltmetra pre priključenja kalemova.
- Izračunati reaktanse kalemova X_L kojima se faktor snage grupe povećava na jedinicu.
- Odrediti pokazivanja idealnih vatmetara i voltmetra posle priključenja kalemova.
- Za svaki vatmetar skicirati fazorski dijagram faznih napona mreže i svih fazora veličina od kojih zavisi njihovo pokazivanje, pre i posle kompenzacije.



Slika 2.

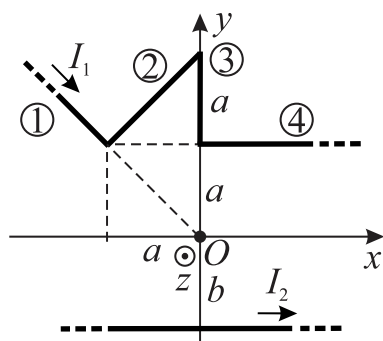
PRAVILA POLAGANJA

Za položen kolokvijum neophodno je sakupiti više od 50% od ukupnog broja poena na zadacima. Svaki zadatak se boduje sa 25 poena. Kolokvijum traje jedan sat i trideset minuta.

K1

Z1

a)

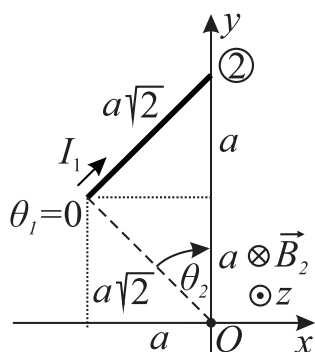


$$\vec{B}_1 = 0$$

$$\sin \angle(\vec{dl}, \vec{r}_0) = 0$$

$$\vec{B}_3 = 0$$

$$\sin \angle(\vec{dl}, \vec{r}_0) = 0$$



2

$$d = a\sqrt{2},$$

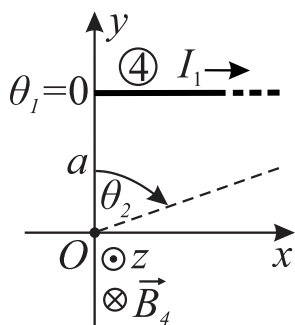
$$\theta_1 = 0,$$

$$\theta_2 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$B_2 = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{4\pi d} (\sin \theta_2 - \sin \theta_1) = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{4\pi a\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - 0 \right) = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{4\pi a\sqrt{2}} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$B_2 = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{8\pi a}$$

$$\vec{B}_2 = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{8\pi a} \cdot (-\vec{i}_z)$$



4

$$d = a,$$

$$\theta_1 = 0,$$

$$\theta_2 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$$

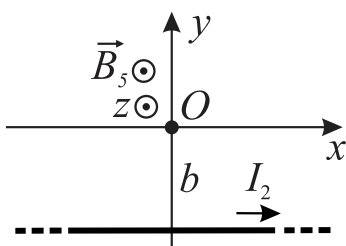
$$B_4 = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{4\pi d} (\sin \theta_2 - \sin \theta_1) = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{4\pi a} (1 - 0)$$

$$B_4 = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{4\pi a}$$

$$\vec{B}_4 = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{4\pi a} \cdot (-\vec{i}_z)$$

$$\vec{B}_O = \vec{B}_1 + \vec{B}_2 + \vec{B}_3 + \vec{B}_4 = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{8\pi a} \cdot (-\vec{i}_z) + \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{4\pi a} \cdot (-\vec{i}_z)$$

b)



$$B_5 = \frac{\mu_0 I_2}{2\pi b}$$

$$\vec{B}_5 = \frac{\mu_0 I_2}{2\pi b} \cdot \vec{i}_z$$

$$\vec{B}_{Ouk} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{\mu_0 I_1}{8\pi a} \cdot (-\vec{i}_z) + \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{4\pi a} \cdot (-\vec{i}_z) + \frac{\mu_0 I_2}{2\pi b} \cdot \vec{i}_z = 0$$

$$\frac{3\mu_0 I_1}{8\pi a} \cdot (-\vec{i}_z) = \frac{\mu_0 I_2}{2\pi b} \cdot (-\vec{i}_z)$$

$$\frac{3\mu_0 I_1}{8\pi a} = \frac{\mu_0 I_2}{2\pi b}$$

$$b = \frac{4a}{3} \frac{I_2}{I_1}$$

$$b = 5,12 \text{ cm}$$

Z2

[illegible]

$$B_0 = \frac{0,15 \cdot 10^{-3}}{10^{-4}}$$

$B_0 = 1,5 \text{ T}$

$$B_1 = B_0 = 1,5 \text{ T}$$

$$H_0 = 1194 \frac{\text{kA}}{\text{m}}$$

$$H_3 = 0,2 \frac{\text{kA}}{\text{m}}$$

$$B_3 = 0,4 \text{ T}$$

$I_2 \approx 3\text{A}$

$$C_2: H_2 l_2 - H_3 l_3 = N_2 I_2 - N_1 I_1$$

$$H_1 = 1,75 \frac{\text{kA}}{\text{m}}$$

$B_2 = 1,3\text{T}$

$$H_2 = 1,25 \frac{\text{kA}}{\text{m}}$$

$$L = \frac{N_1 \Phi_3}{I_1} = \frac{N_1 B_3 S_3}{I_1}$$

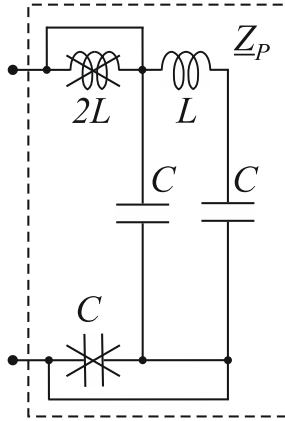
$L = 0,83 \text{ mH}$

$$\boxed{W_{m2} = 10,25 \text{ mJ}}$$

K2

Z1

a)



$$\underline{Z}_1 = j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C} = \frac{1 - \omega^2 LC}{j\omega C}$$

$$\underline{Z}_2 = \underline{Z}_1 \parallel \frac{1}{j\omega C} = \frac{\frac{1 - \omega^2 LC}{j\omega C} \cdot \frac{1}{j\omega C}}{\frac{1 - \omega^2 LC}{j\omega C} + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = \frac{\frac{1 - \omega^2 LC}{j\omega C} \cdot \frac{1}{j\omega C}}{\frac{2 - \omega^2 LC}{j\omega C}}$$

$$\underline{Z}_P = \frac{1 - \omega^2 LC}{j\omega C(2 - \omega^2 LC)}$$

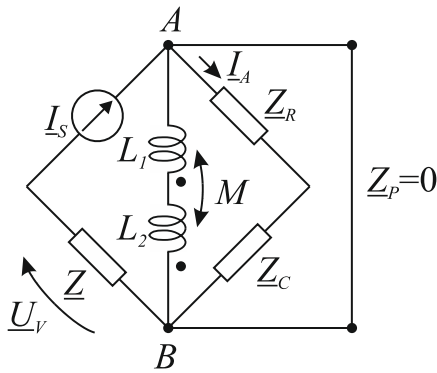
$$\text{Im}\{\underline{Z}_P\} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \omega_{r1} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC}}$$

$$\omega_{r2} \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\text{Im}\{\underline{Y}_P\} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \omega_{ar1} = 0$$

$$\omega_{ar2} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{LC}}$$

b)



$$\omega_{r1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 40 \cdot 10^{-9}}} = 5 \cdot 10^4 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}} = \omega$$

$$\underline{Z}_P = 0$$

$$\underline{U}_{AB} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \underline{I}_A = 0$$

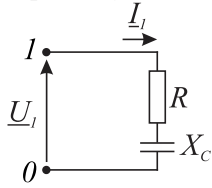
$$I_A = |\underline{I}_A| = 0 \text{ A}$$

$$\underline{U}_V = \underline{Z} \underline{I}_S = (5 + j3) \cdot (1 + j) = 5 - 3 + j3 + j5 = (2 + j8) \text{ V}$$

$$U_V = |\underline{U}_V| = \sqrt{2^2 + 8^2} \quad U_V = 8,25 \text{ V}$$

K2**Z2**

a) Pre kompenzacije



$$\underline{Z} = \underline{Z}_R + \underline{Z}_C = R + \left(\frac{-j}{\omega C} \right) = (20 - j11,47) \Omega = 23,1 \cdot e^{-j29,89^\circ} \Omega$$

$$\underline{I}_1 = \frac{\underline{U}_1}{\underline{Z}} = \frac{U_1 e^{j0^\circ}}{Z e^{j\varphi}} = \frac{230}{23,1 e^{-j29,89^\circ}} = 9,96 e^{j29,89^\circ} \text{ A}$$

$$P_{W1}^{pre} = \operatorname{Re}\{\underline{U}_{12} \underline{I}_2^*\} = U_{12} I_2 \cos \angle(\underline{U}_{12}, \underline{I}_2) = \sqrt{3} U_1 I_1 \cos \angle(\underline{U}_{12}, \underline{I}_2)$$

$$P_{W1}^{pre} = \sqrt{3} \cdot 230 \cdot 9,96 \cdot \cos(\underbrace{120 + 30 - 29,89^\circ}_{120,11^\circ}) = -1990,48 \text{ W}$$

$$\boxed{P_{W1}^{pre} = -1990,48 \text{ W}}$$

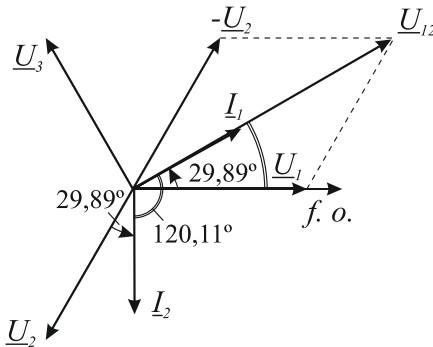
$$P_{W2}^{pre} = \operatorname{Re}\{\underline{U}_1 \underline{I}_1^*\} = U_1 I_1 \cos \angle(\underline{U}_1, \underline{I}_1)$$

$$P_{W2}^{pre} = U_1 I_1 \cos 29,89^\circ = 230 \cdot 9,96 \cdot \cos 29,89^\circ = 1986,07 \text{ W}$$

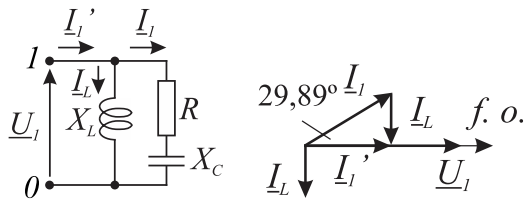
$$\boxed{P_{W2}^{pre} = 1986,07 \text{ W}}$$

$$U_V^{pre} = |\underline{U}_{23}| = \sqrt{3} \cdot U_1 = \sqrt{3} \cdot 230$$

$$\boxed{U_V^{pre} = 398,37 \text{ V}}$$



b) Posle kompenzacije

I KZ: $\underline{I}_1' = \underline{I}_1 + \underline{I}_L$

$$\underline{I}_L = \frac{U_1 e^{j0}}{jX_L} = \frac{U_1 e^{j0}}{X_L e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}}} = \frac{U_1}{X_L} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}} \text{ A}$$

$$I_L = I_1 \sin 29,89^\circ$$

$$\frac{U_1}{X_L} = \frac{U_1}{Z} \sin 29,89^\circ \rightarrow \frac{1}{X_L} = \frac{\sin 29,89^\circ}{Z} \rightarrow X_L = \frac{23}{\sin 29,89^\circ}$$

$$\boxed{X_L = 46,15 \Omega}$$

$$I_1' = I_1 \cos 29,89^\circ = 9,96 \cdot 0,87 = 8,64 \text{ A}$$

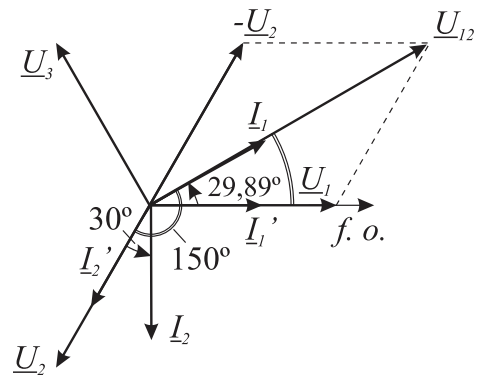
$$P_{W1}^{posle} = \operatorname{Re}\{\underline{U}_{12} \underline{I}_2'^*\} = U_{12} I_2' \cos \angle(\underline{U}_{12}, \underline{I}_2') = \sqrt{3} U_1 I_1' \cos \angle(\underline{U}_{12}, \underline{I}_2')$$

$$P_{W1}^{posle} = \sqrt{3} \cdot 230 \cdot 8,64 \cdot \cos(\underbrace{30^\circ + 120^\circ}_{150^\circ}) = -2980,8 \text{ W}$$

$$\boxed{P_{W1}^{posle} = -2980,8 \text{ W}}$$

$$P_{W2}^{posle} = \operatorname{Re}\{\underline{U}_1 \underline{I}_1'^*\} = P_{W2}^{pre}$$

$$\boxed{P_{W2}^{posle} = 1986,07 \text{ W}}$$



$$U_V^{posle} = |\underline{U}_{23}| = U_V^{pre}$$

$$\boxed{U_V^{posle} = 398,37 \text{ V}}$$