

Osnovi elektrotehnike 2
(I kolokvijum)

K1

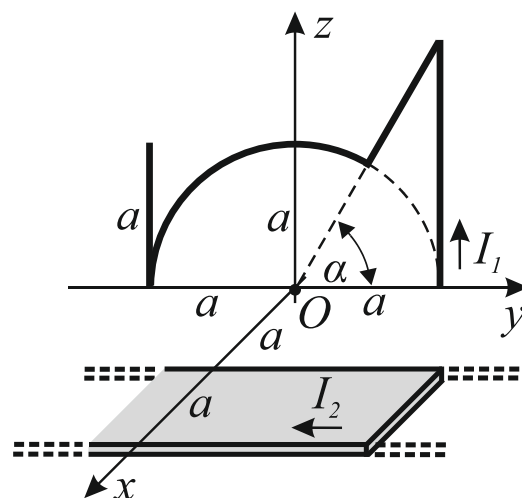
29.08.2026.

ZADACI

Zadatak 1. Na slici 1 je prikazan žičani provodnik sa vremenski konstantnom strujom jačine I_1 , koji leži u y - z ravni Dekartovog pravouglkog koordinatnog sistema. Žičani provodnik se sastoji od tri pravolinijska segmenta i lučnog segmenta u obliku dela kruga, poluprečnika a . Veoma dugačak, tanak, trakasti provodnik, širine a , sa strujom jačine I_2 , leži u x - y ravni zadatog koordinatnog sistema, paralelno sa y -osom. Sredina je vazduh.

- Odrediti, u opštim brojevima, vektor magnetske indukcije, B_P , koji u tački O (centar koordinatnog sistema), stvara žičani provodnik.
- Odrediti, u opštim brojevima, vektor magnetske indukcije, B_T , koji u tački O stvara trakasti provodnik.

Brojne vrednosti: $\alpha = \pi/3$, $\mu_0 = 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ H/m}$.

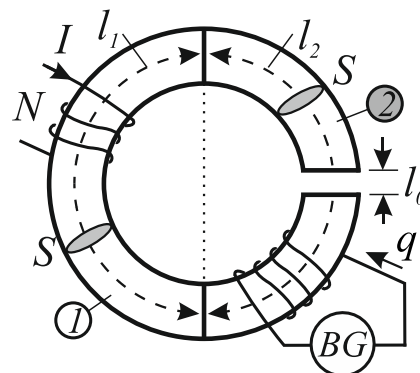


Slika 1.

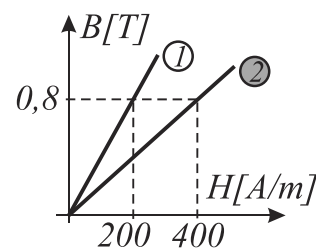
Zadatak 2. Tanko feromagnetsko torusno jezgro, načinjeno od dva feromagnetska materijala i vazdušnog procepa, prikazano je na slici 2a. Na jezgro je ravnomerno i gusto namotan namotaj sa N zavoja tanke žice i strujom intenziteta I . U početnom trenutku jezgro je nenamagnetisano i nema struje u namotajima. Krive prvobitnog magnetisanja materijala su prikazane na slici 2b.

- Izračunati intenzitet struje I , u namotaju sa N zavoja, tako da prilikom uspostavljanja polja u jezgru kroz namotaj balističkog galvanometra otpornosti R_{BG} , sa N_{BG} zavoja, protekne količina naelektrisanja $q = 25 \mu\text{C}$, u naznačenom referentnom smeru. Rasipanja magnetskog fluksa u vazdušnom procepu zanemariti.
- Izračunati magnetsku energiju u feromagnetskim delovima jezgra, kada struja u namotaju ima intenzitet I određen pod a).

Brojni podaci: $l_1 = 12 \text{ cm}$, $l_2 = 11,9 \text{ cm}$, $l_0 = 1 \text{ mm}$, $S = 1 \text{ cm}^2$, $N = 100 \text{ zav}$, $R_{BG} = 100 \Omega$, $N_{BG} = 50 \text{ zav}$.



Slika 2a.



Slika 2b.

PRAVILA POLAGANJA

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

Osnovi elektrotehnike 2
(II kolokvijum)

K2

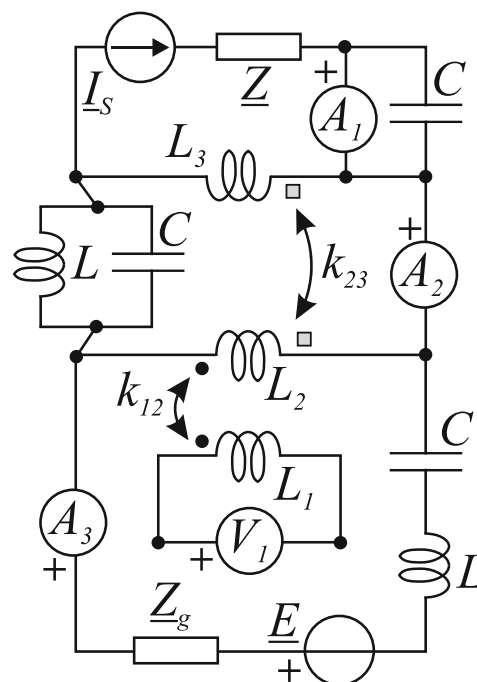
29.08.2026.

ZADACI

Zadatak 1. U kolu sa međusobno spregnutim kalemovima sa slike 1:

- Odrediti pokazivanja idealnih ampermetara.
- Odrediti pokazivanja idealnih voltmetara.
- Izračunati aktivnu, reaktivnu i prividnu snagu generatora $\underline{E}$.

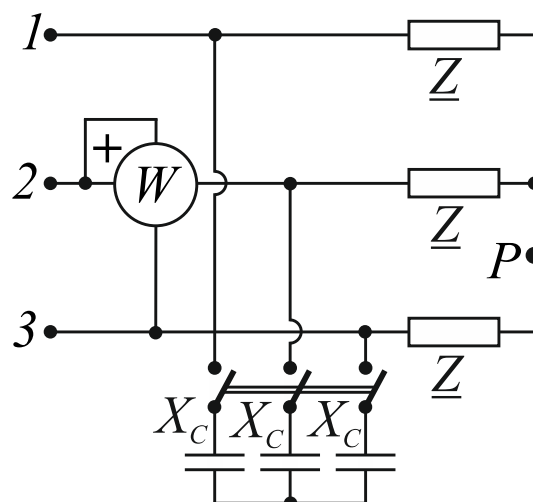
Brojni podaci: $\underline{E} = 96 \text{ V}$, $\underline{I}_S = (5 + j10) \text{ A}$,
 $\underline{Z}_g = (6 - j7,2) \Omega$, $\underline{Z} = (8 + j7) \Omega$,
 $\omega L_1 = 20 \Omega$, $\omega L_2 = 7,2 \Omega$, $\omega L_3 = 5 \Omega$,
 $k_{12} = 1/3$, $k_{23} = 0,5$,
 $\omega L = 1/\omega C = 10 \Omega$.



Slika 1.

Zadatak 2. Na slici 2 je prikazan simetričan trofazni prijemnik impedanse $\underline{Z} = (60 + j150) \Omega$, priključen na mrežu faznog napona $\underline{U}_1 = 230 \text{ V}$.

- Odrediti reaktanse kondenzatora koje je potrebno povezati sa prijemnikom, da bi mu se faktor snage popravio na jedinicu.
- Pokazivanje idealnog vatmetra, kada se priključe kondenzatori.
- Pokazivanje idealnog vatmetra, ako se nakon priključenja kondenzatora prekine linijski provodnik treće faze u tački P.
- Na istom fazorskom dijagramu prikazati fazore svih veličina od kojih zavise pokazivanja instrumenata.



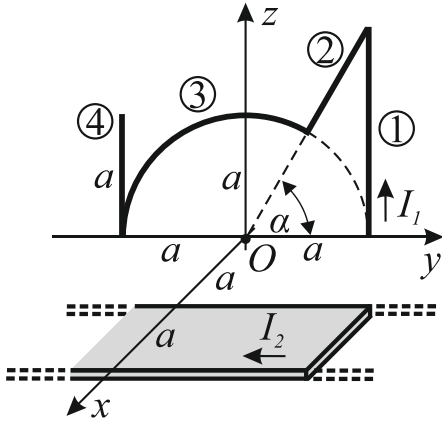
Slika 2.

PRAVILA POLAGANJA

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

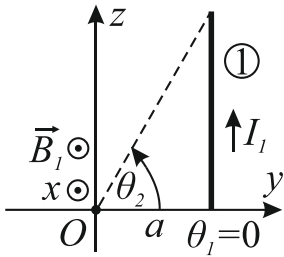
I-1

a)



$$\vec{B}_2 = 0$$

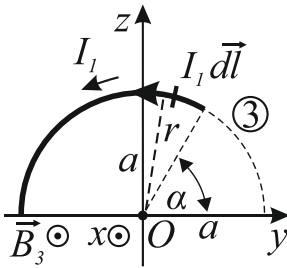
$$\sin \angle(\vec{dl}, \vec{r}_0) = 0$$



$$\boxed{1} \quad d = a, \quad \theta_1 = 0, \quad \theta_2 = \alpha = 60^\circ$$

$$B_1 = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{4\pi d} (\sin \theta_2 - \sin \theta_1) = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{4\pi a} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 0 \right)$$

$$\boxed{\vec{B}_1 = \frac{\sqrt{3} \mu_0 I_1}{8\pi a} \cdot \vec{i}_x}$$



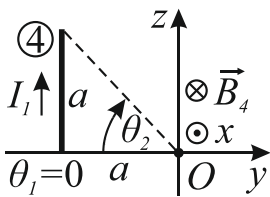
$$d\vec{B}_3 = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{I_1 d\vec{l} \times \vec{r}_0}{r^2}$$

$$dB_3 = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{I_1 dl}{a^2}$$

$$\angle(\vec{dl}, \vec{r}_0) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$B_3 = \int dB_3 = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{4\pi a^2} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2} 2\pi a} dl = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{4\pi a^2} \frac{2}{3} \pi a = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{6a}$$

$$\boxed{\vec{B}_3 = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{6a} \cdot \vec{i}_x}$$



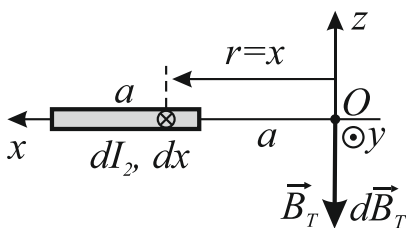
$$\boxed{4} \quad d = a, \quad \theta_1 = 0, \quad \theta_2 = 45^\circ$$

$$B_4 = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{4\pi d} (\sin \theta_2 - \sin \theta_1) = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{4\pi a} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - 0 \right)$$

$$\boxed{\vec{B}_4 = \frac{\sqrt{2} \mu_0 I_1}{8\pi a} \cdot (-\vec{i}_x)}$$

$$\boxed{\vec{B}_P = \vec{B}_1 + \vec{B}_3 + \vec{B}_4 = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3} \mu_0 I_1}{8\pi a} + \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{6a} - \frac{\sqrt{2} \mu_0 I_1}{8\pi a} \right) \cdot \vec{i}_x}$$

b)



$$dB_T = \frac{\mu_0 dI_2}{2\pi r} = \frac{\mu_0 I_2}{2\pi x} \frac{dx}{a} = \frac{\mu_0 I_2}{2\pi a} \frac{dx}{x}$$

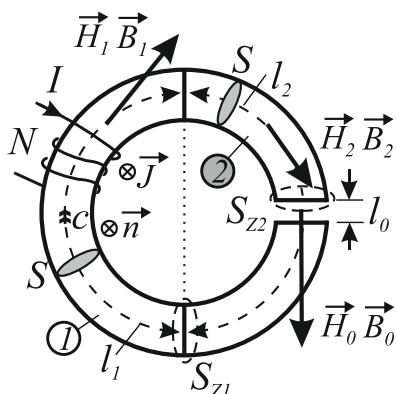
$$\frac{dI_2}{I_2} = \frac{dx}{a}$$

$$B_T = \int dB_T = \frac{\mu_0 I_2}{2\pi a} \int_a^{2a} \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{\mu_0 I_2}{2\pi a} \ln \frac{2a}{a}$$

$$\boxed{\vec{B}_T = \frac{\mu_0 I_2}{2\pi a} \ln 2 \cdot (-\vec{i}_z)}$$

I-2

a)



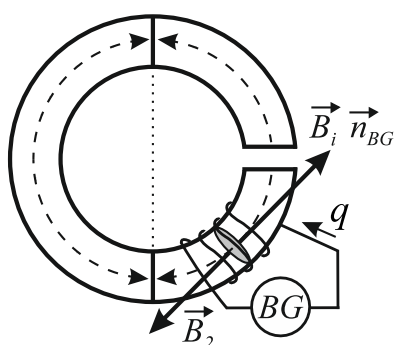
$$\oint_c \vec{H} \cdot d\vec{l} = \int_{Sc} \vec{J} \cdot d\vec{S} \quad \angle(\vec{H}, d\vec{l}) = 0 \quad \angle(\vec{J}, \vec{n}) = 0$$

$$H_1 l_1 + H_2 l_2 + H_0 l_0 = NI \quad (1)$$

$$\oint_{S_z} \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{S} = 0$$

$$S_{Z1}: \quad B_1 S - B_2 S = 0 \quad B_1 = B_2 \quad (2)$$

$$S_{Z2}: \quad -B_2 S + B_0 S_0 = 0 \quad B_0 = B_2 \quad (3)$$



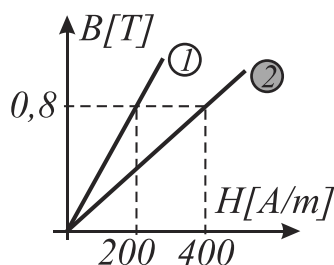
$$\Phi_{POC} = 0 \text{ Wb}$$

$$\Phi_{KR} = \int_S \vec{B}_2 \cdot d\vec{S} = -B_2 S \quad \angle(\vec{B}_2, \vec{n}_{BG}) = 180^\circ$$

$$q = -\frac{N_{BG}}{R_{BG}} (\Phi_{KR} - \Phi_{POC}) = -\frac{N_{BG}}{R_{BG}} (-B_2 S) = \frac{N_{BG}}{R_{BG}} B_2 S$$

$$B_2 = \frac{q R_{BG}}{N_{BG} S} = \frac{25 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 100}{50 \cdot 1 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 50 \cdot 10^{-2} = 0,5 \text{ T}$$

$$H_2 = \frac{B_2}{\mu_2} = \frac{0,5}{\frac{0,8}{400}} = 250 \frac{\text{A}}{\text{m}}$$



$$(2) \Rightarrow B_1 = B_2 = 0,5 \text{ T}$$

$$H_1 = \frac{B_1}{\mu_1} = \frac{0,5}{\frac{0,8}{200}} = 125 \frac{\text{A}}{\text{m}}$$

$$(3) \Rightarrow B_0 = B_2 = 0,5 \text{ T}$$

$$H_0 = \frac{B_0}{\mu_0} = \frac{0,5}{4\pi \cdot 10^{-7}} = 398,1 \frac{\text{kA}}{\text{m}}$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow I = \frac{H_1 l_1 + H_2 l_2 + H_0 l_0}{N}$$

$$I = 4,43 \text{ A}$$

b)

$$W_{m1} = w_{m1} V_1 = w_{m1} l_1 S = \frac{1}{2} B_1 H_1 l_1 S$$

$$W_{m1} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0,5 \cdot 125 \cdot 0,12 \cdot 1 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

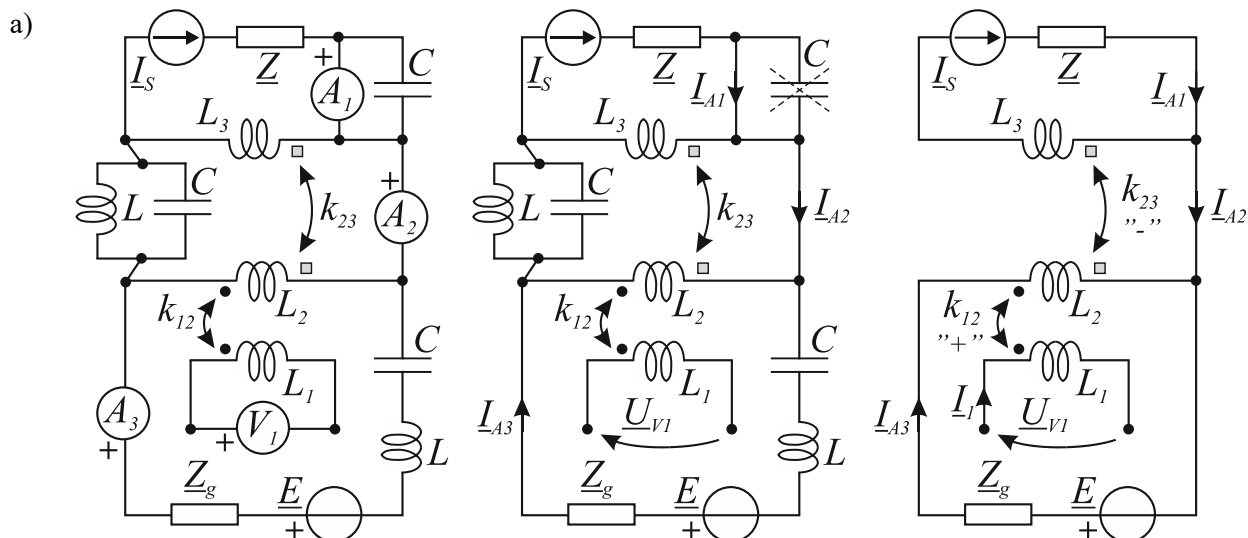
$$W_{m1} = 0,375 \text{ mJ}$$

$$W_{m2} = w_{m2} V_2 = w_{m2} l_2 S = \frac{1}{2} B_2 H_2 l_2 S$$

$$W_{m2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0,5 \cdot 250 \cdot 0,119 \cdot 1 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$$W_{m2} = 0,744 \text{ mJ}$$

II-1



$$\omega L_1 = 20 \Omega, \quad \omega L_2 = 7,2 \Omega, \quad \omega L_3 = 5 \Omega$$

$$\omega L_{12} = k_{12} \sqrt{\omega L_1 \omega L_2} = 4 \Omega, \quad \omega L_{23} = k_{23} \sqrt{\omega L_2 \omega L_3} = 3 \Omega$$

$$-\underline{E} + \underline{Z}_g \underline{I}_{A3} + j\omega L_2 \underline{I}_{A3} + j\omega L_{12} \underline{I}_1^0 - j\omega L_{23} \underline{I}_S = 0$$

$$\underline{I}_{A3} = \frac{j\omega L_{23} \underline{I}_S + \underline{E}}{\underline{Z}_g + j\omega L_2} = \frac{j3 \cdot (5 + j10) + 96}{(6 - j7,2) + j7,2} = \frac{66 + j15}{6} = (11 + j2,5) A = 11,28 e^{j12,8^\circ} A$$

$$I_{A3} = |\underline{I}_{A3}| \quad \boxed{I_{A3} = 11,28 A}$$

$$\boxed{I_{A2} = 0 A}$$

$$I_{A1} = |\underline{I}_S| = \sqrt{5^2 + 10^2} \quad \boxed{I_{A1} = 11,18 A}$$

b)

$$\underline{U}_{V1} = j\omega L_1 \underline{I}_1^0 + j\omega L_{12} \underline{I}_{A3} = j4 \cdot (11 + j2,5) = (-10 + j44) V$$

$$\underline{U}_{V1} = 45,12 e^{j102,8^\circ} V$$

$$\boxed{U_{V1} = |\underline{U}_{V1}| = 45,12 V}$$

c)

$$\underline{S}_E = \underline{E} \underline{I}_{A3}^* = 96 \cdot (11 - j2,5) = (1056 - j240) VA = 1082,93 e^{-j12,8^\circ} VA$$

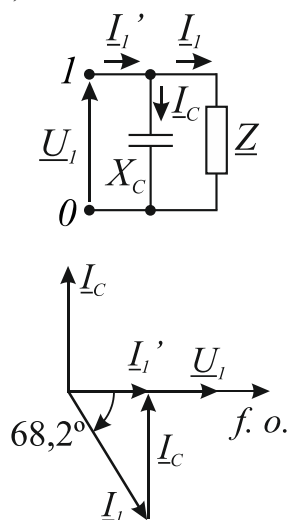
$$\boxed{P_E = \operatorname{Re}\{\underline{S}_E\} = 1056 W}$$

$$\boxed{Q_E = \operatorname{Im}\{\underline{S}_E\} = -240 VA \cdot r}$$

$$\boxed{S_E = |\underline{S}_E| = 1082,93 VA}$$

II-2

a)



$$\underline{I}_1 = \frac{\underline{U}_1}{\underline{Z}} = \frac{230 e^{j0^\circ}}{60 + j150} = \frac{230 e^{j0^\circ}}{161,55 e^{j68,2^\circ}} = 1,42 e^{-j68,2^\circ} \text{ A}$$

$$I_C = I_1 \sin 68,2^\circ$$

$$\frac{U_1}{X_C} = \frac{U_1}{Z} \sin 68,2^\circ \Rightarrow X_C = \frac{Z}{\sin 68,2^\circ}$$

$$X_C = 174 \Omega$$

$$I_1' = I_1 \cos 68,2^\circ = 1,42 \cdot \cos 68,2^\circ = 0,53 \text{ A}$$

$$\frac{U_1}{R_e} = \frac{U_1}{Z} \cos 68,2^\circ \Rightarrow R_e = \frac{Z}{\cos 68,2^\circ}$$

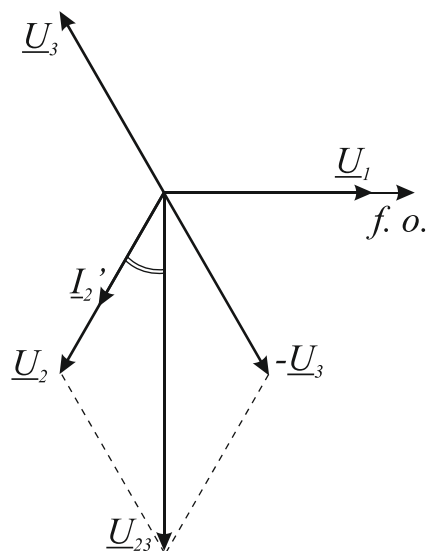
$$R_e = 435 \Omega$$

b)

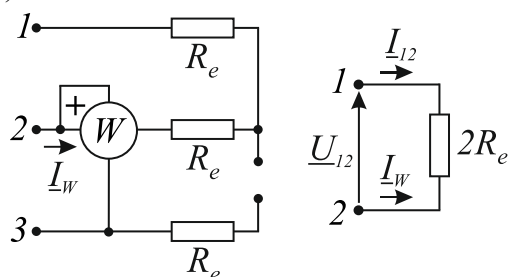
$$P_W = \operatorname{Re}\{\underline{U}_{23} \underline{I}_2^*\} = \sqrt{3} U_1 I_1' \cos \angle(\underline{U}_{23}, \underline{I}_2')$$

$$P_W = \sqrt{3} \cdot 230 \cdot 0,53 \cdot \cos 30^\circ$$

$$P_W = 182,85 \text{ W}$$



c)



$$\underline{I}_W = -\underline{I}_{12} = -\frac{\underline{U}_{12}}{2R_e} = -\frac{\sqrt{3} U_1 e^{j30^\circ}}{870} = -0,46 e^{j30^\circ} \text{ A}$$

$$\underline{I}_W = 0,46 e^{-j150^\circ} \text{ A}$$

$$P_W' = \operatorname{Re}\{\underline{U}_{23} \underline{I}_W^*\} = \sqrt{3} U_1 I_W \cos \angle(\underline{U}_{23}, \underline{I}_W)$$

$$P_W' = \sqrt{3} \cdot 230 \cdot 0,46 \cdot \cos 60^\circ$$

$$P_W' = 91,63 \text{ W}$$

