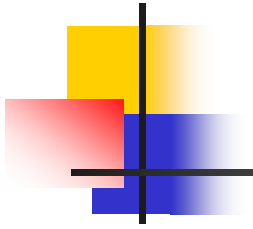




Cooper .



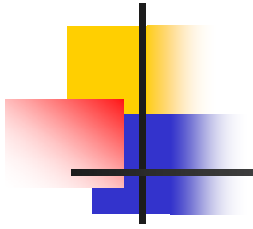
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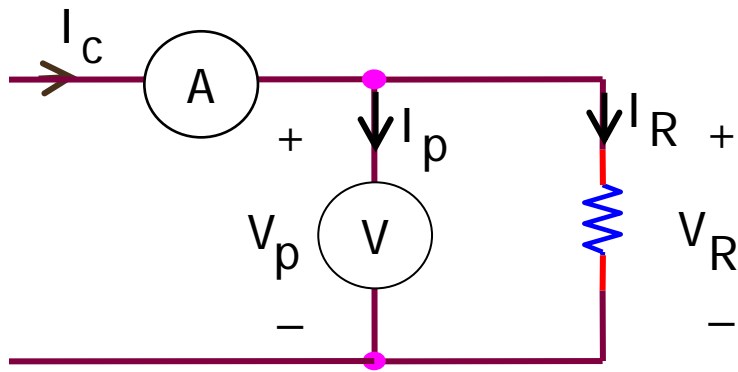
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$\cos\phi$

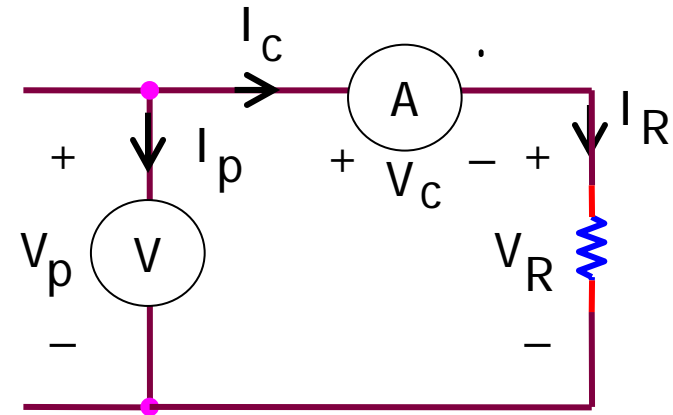


⋮

DC

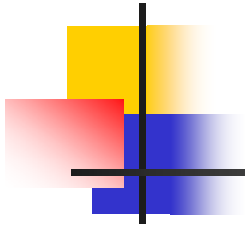


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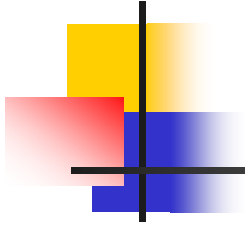
2

- 1)  $P_m = I_C V_P = (I_R + I_P) V_R = P_R + P_P$  where  $P_P = \frac{V_R^2}{R_V}$
- 2)  $P_m = I_C V_P = (V_R + V_C) I_R = P_R + P_C$  where  $P_C = R_A I_R^2$



$$\left( \begin{array}{c} \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \end{array} \right) P_m$$

$$\left( \right) P_R$$

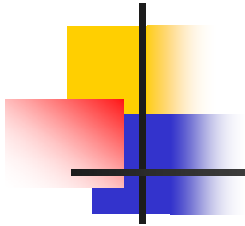


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(1)

$$P_P = V^2 / R_V$$

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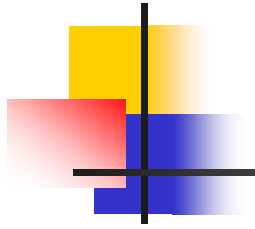
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$\cos\phi$



⋮

) AC DC

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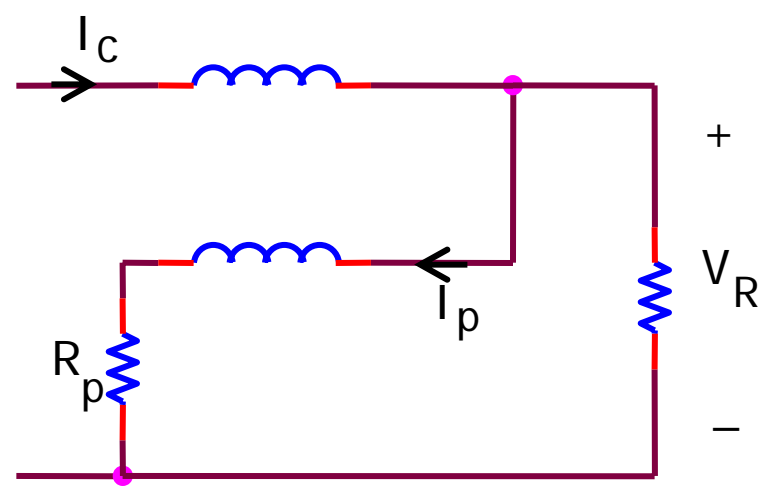
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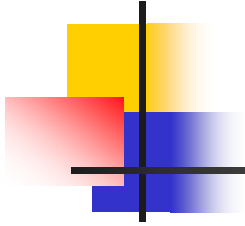
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⋮

$$T = \frac{dM}{d\theta} I_C I_P$$

$$\theta = \frac{1}{S} \frac{dM}{d\theta} I_C I_P$$





$$: \quad I_p = V_R / R_p \quad I_c = I_R$$

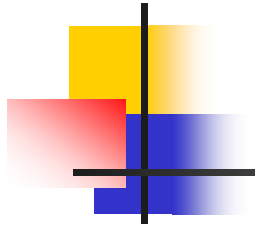
$$\theta = \frac{1}{S} \frac{dM}{d\theta} I_R \frac{V_R}{R_p} = K \frac{P}{R_p} \quad \Rightarrow \quad P = \frac{R_p}{K} \theta = \frac{\theta}{K'}$$

$$\theta = KI_c I_p = KI_c \frac{V_R}{R_p} \approx K \frac{I_R V_R}{R_p} = K' P$$

$$) \quad \theta = K' P_m$$

$$(\quad \theta \approx K' P$$

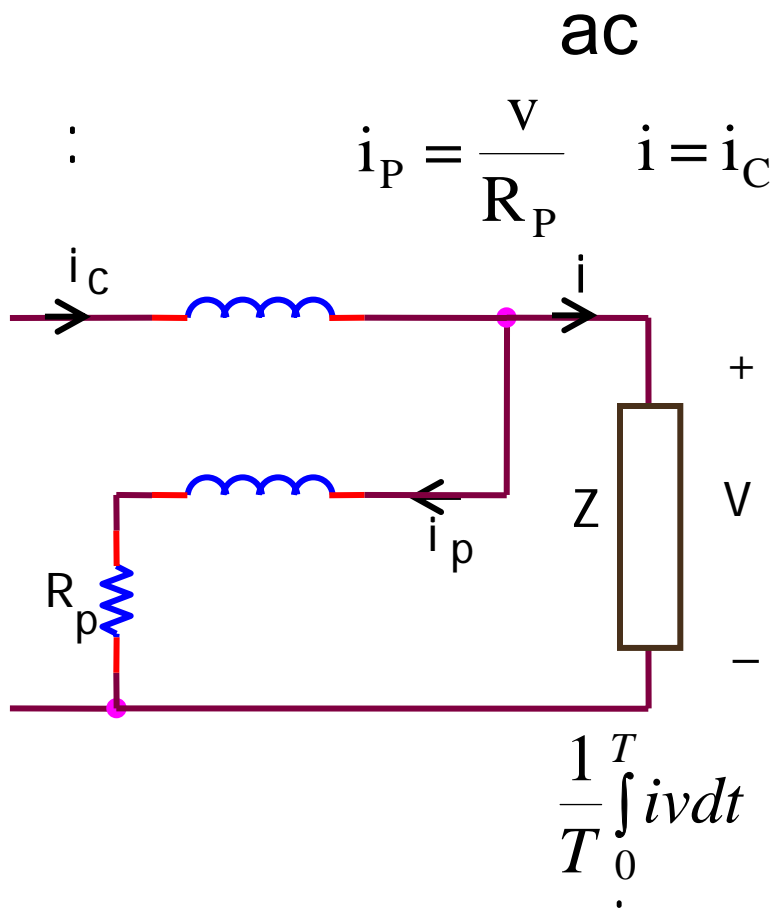


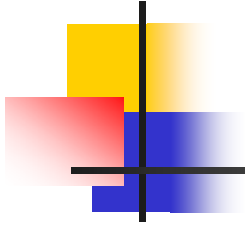


$$\theta = k \frac{1}{T_0} \int i_C i_P dt$$

$$\theta = \frac{k}{R_P} \frac{1}{T_0} \int i v dt = \frac{k}{R_P} P = k' P$$

VICos( $\varphi$ )



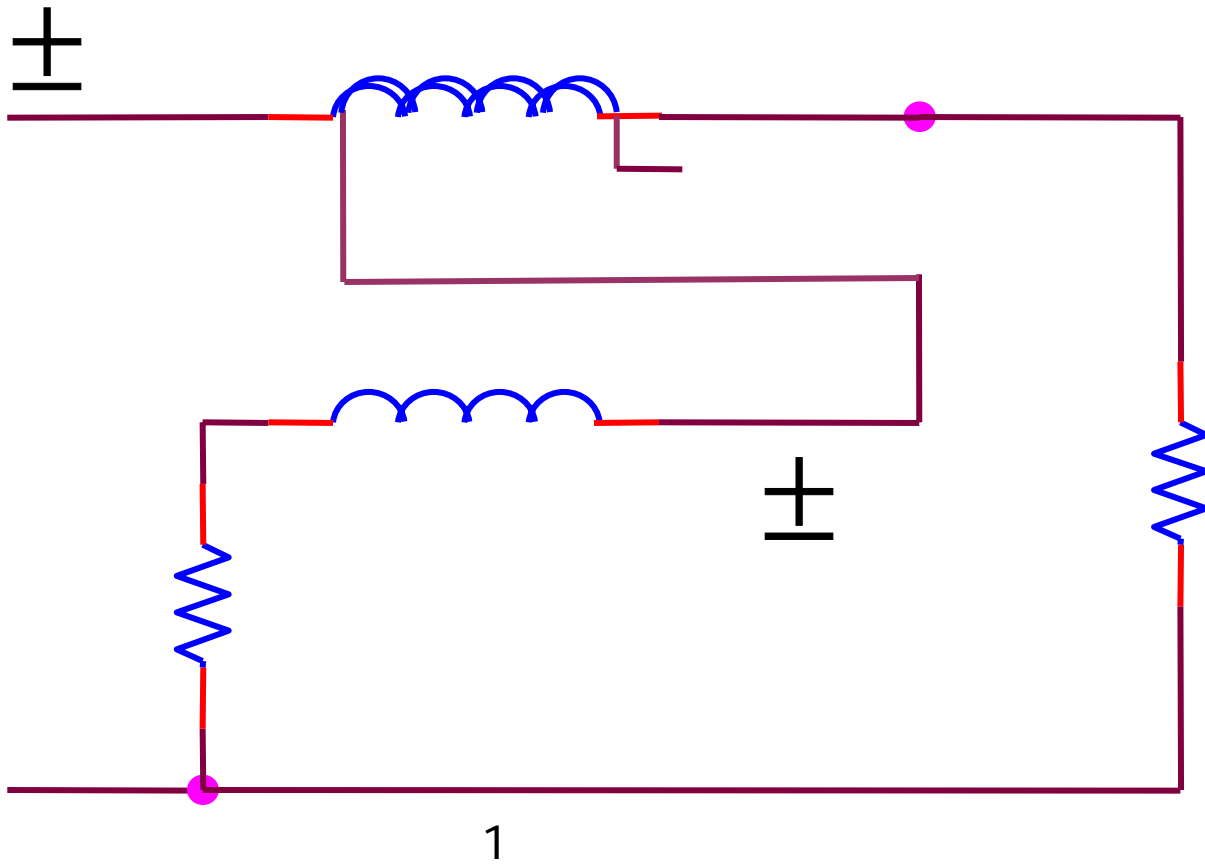
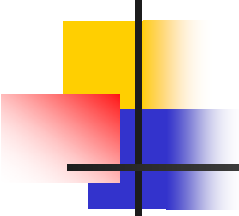


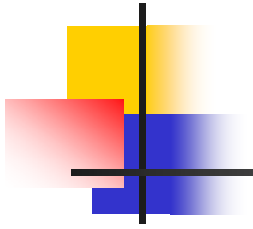
$$P_m = \frac{R_p}{k} \theta = \frac{R_p}{T} \int_0^T i_C i_P dt$$

:

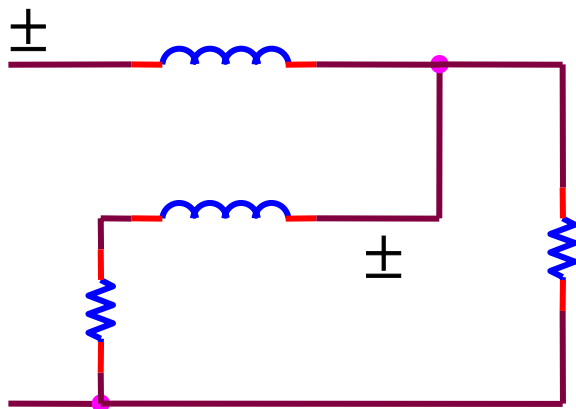
$$\theta = \frac{k}{T} \int_0^T i_C i_P dt \approx \frac{k}{R_p} \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T i_C v dt \approx \frac{k}{R_p} \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T i v dt = k' P$$

$$P \approx \frac{R_p}{k} \theta \quad P_m = \frac{R_p}{k} \theta$$

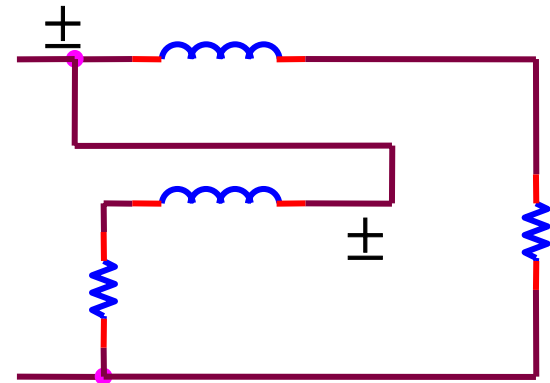




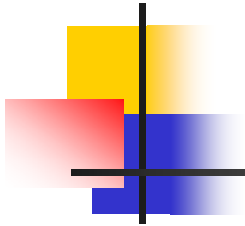
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$Z_L$

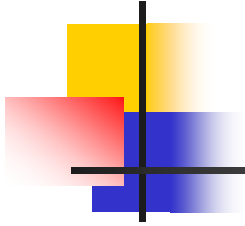
$P_p$

$i_p$

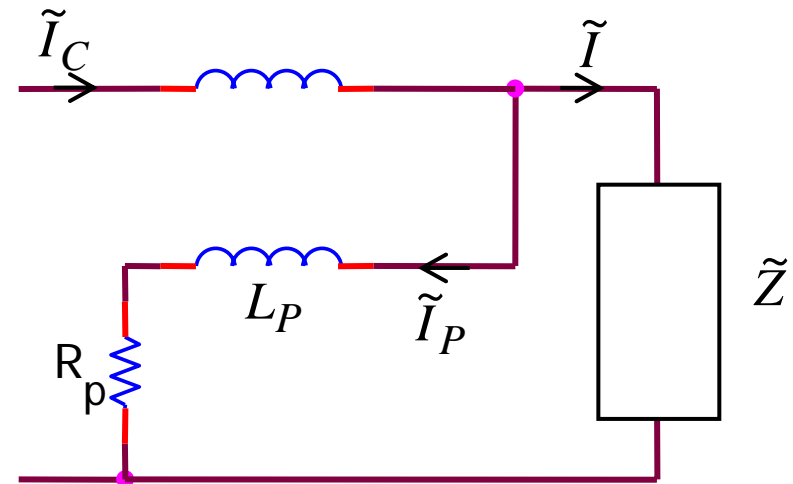
$( \quad ) \quad i = i_c - i_p$

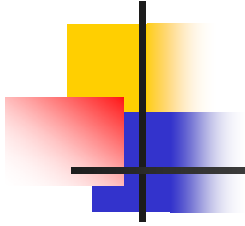
ac

$$i_p = V / R_p$$



$$\begin{aligned} i_C &= I_C \cos(\omega t + \varphi_C) & \tilde{I}_C &= I_C e^{j\varphi_C} & i_C &= \operatorname{Re}\{\tilde{I}_C e^{j\omega t}\} \\ i_P &= I_P \cos(\omega t + \varphi_P) & \tilde{I}_P &= I_P e^{j\varphi_P} & i_P &= \operatorname{Re}\{\tilde{I}_P e^{j\omega t}\} \\ v(t) &= V \cos(\omega t) & \tilde{V} &= V < 0 \end{aligned}$$





$$P_m = \frac{R_P}{T} \int_0^T i_C i_P dt \quad \theta = k \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T i_C i_P dt$$

$$\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T i_C i_P dt = \frac{1}{2} I_C I_P \cos(\varphi_C - \varphi_P) = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re}\{\tilde{I}_C \tilde{I}_P^*\}$$

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$$P_m = \frac{R_P}{2} \operatorname{Re}\{\tilde{I}_C \tilde{I}_P^*\}$$



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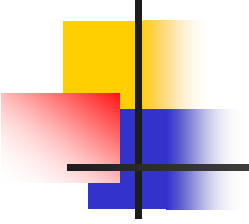
:

$$\tilde{z} = ze^{j\varphi}$$

$$\tilde{z}_p = R_p + j\omega L_p = z_p e^{j\beta}$$

$$\tilde{I}_C = \tilde{I} + \tilde{I}_p \quad \tilde{I} = \frac{\tilde{v}}{\tilde{z}} = \frac{V}{z} e^{-j\varphi} = I e^{-j\varphi} \quad \tilde{I}_p = \frac{\tilde{v}}{\tilde{z}_p} = \frac{V}{z_p} e^{-j\beta}$$






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$$P_m = \frac{1}{2} R_p \operatorname{Re}[(\tilde{I} + \tilde{I}_p) \tilde{I}_p^*] = \frac{1}{2} R_p I_p^2 + \frac{1}{2} R_p \operatorname{Re}(\tilde{I} \tilde{I}_p^*)$$

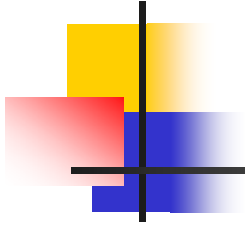
$$= P_p + \frac{1}{2} R_p \operatorname{Re}\left( I e^{-j\varphi} \frac{V}{z_p} e^{+j\beta} \right)$$

$$= P_p + \frac{1}{2} VI \frac{R_p}{z_p} \cos(\varphi - \beta)$$

$$= P_p + \frac{1}{2} VI \cos(\beta) \cos(\varphi - \beta)$$

:

$$\frac{\omega L_p}{z_p} = \sin(\beta) \quad \frac{R_p}{z_p} = \cos(\beta)$$



$$: \quad \beta = 0 \quad \tilde{z}_P = z_P = R_P \quad \omega L_P = 0$$

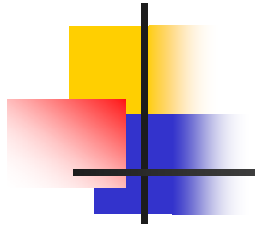
$$P_m = P_P + \frac{1}{2} VI \cos(\varphi) = P_P + P$$

$$L_P$$

$$P_P$$

(

$$\frac{P}{P_m} = \frac{\cos(\varphi)}{\cos(\beta)\cos(\varphi - \beta)}$$



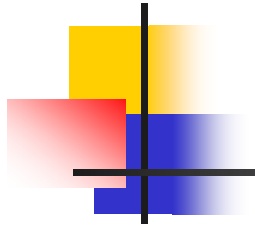
$$\omega L_P \ll R_P \quad L_P \neq 0$$
$$:$$

$$P_m = P_P + \frac{1}{2} VI \cos \beta (\cos \beta \cos \varphi + \sin \beta \sin \varphi)$$

$$= P_P + \frac{1}{2} VI \cos^2 \beta (\cos \varphi + \operatorname{tg} \beta \sin \varphi)$$
$$( \quad )$$

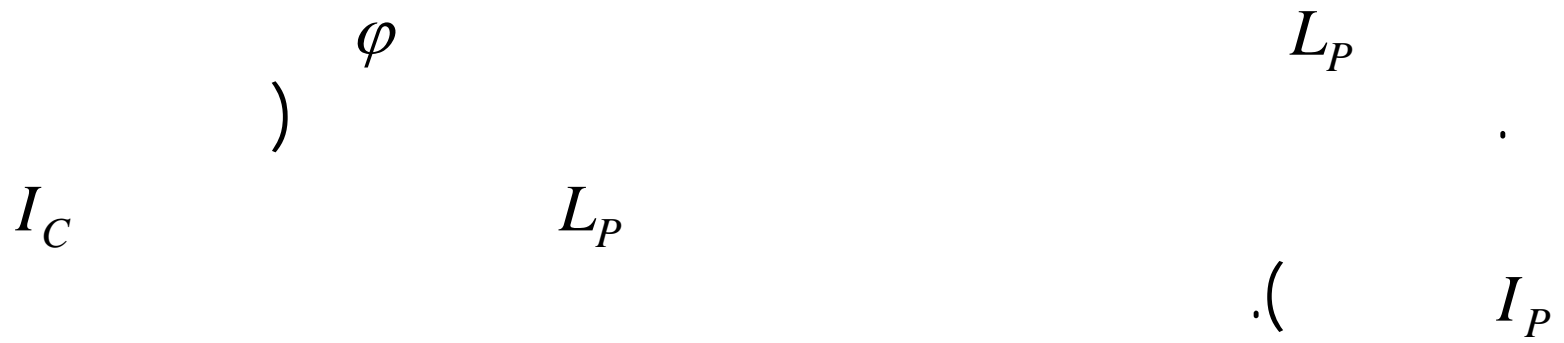
$$:$$
$$\omega L_P \ll R_P$$
$$\cos^2 \beta \approx 1$$

$$P_m \approx P_P + \frac{1}{2} VI (\cos \varphi + \operatorname{tg} \beta \sin \varphi) \text{ where } \operatorname{tg} \beta = \frac{\omega L_P}{R_P}$$

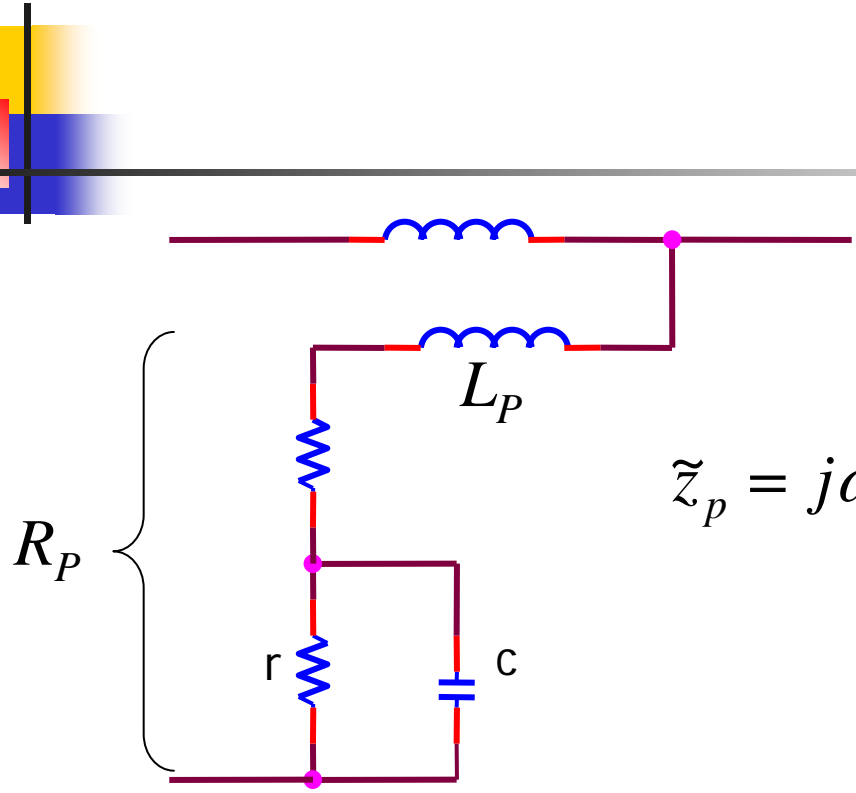
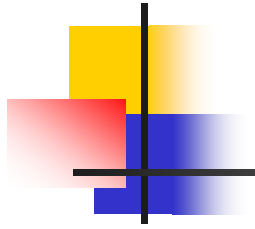


$$P_m \approx P_p + P + \frac{1}{2} VI \operatorname{tg} \beta \sin \varphi$$

⋮



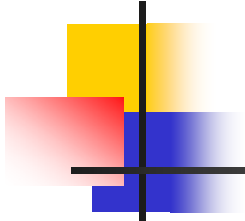
$$z_p \approx R_p \angle 0$$



$$\tilde{z}_p = j\omega L_P + (R_P - r) + \frac{r(1 - rj\omega c)}{1 + r^2 c^2 \omega^2}$$

$$r^2 c^2 \omega^2 \ll 1$$

$$z_p \approx R_P - r + r + j\omega(L_P - r^2 c)$$

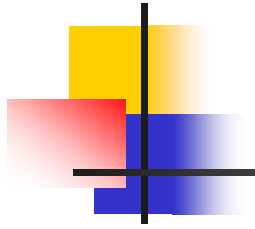


$$L_p = r^2 C$$

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10kHz



⋮

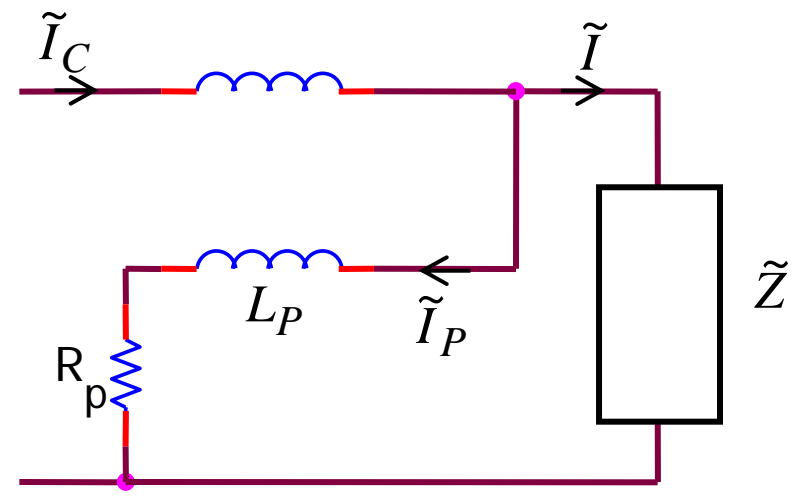
9A  
3000

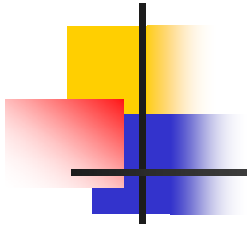
100V

0.1

(f=50Hz)

30mH





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$P_P$

$L_P$

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$$P = VI \cos(\varphi) = 100 \times 9 \times 0.1 = 90W$$

$$P_m = P_p + VI \cos(\beta) \cos(\varphi - \beta)$$

$$\cos(\varphi) = 0.1 \Rightarrow \varphi = 84.26^\circ$$

$$X_p = 2\pi(50)(30 \times 10^{-3}) = 9.42\Omega, \quad R_p = 3000\Omega$$

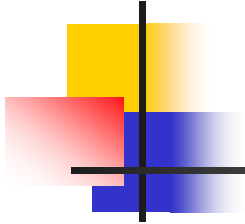
$$\beta = \operatorname{tg}^{-1}\left(\frac{9.42}{3000}\right) = 0.18^\circ$$

$$P_p \approx \frac{V^2}{R_p} = \frac{100^2}{3000} = 3.33W \quad (X_p \ll R_p)$$

$$P_m = 3.33 + 100 \times 9 \times \cos(0.18) \cos(84.26 - 0.18) = 96.16W$$

$$= \frac{96.16 - 90}{90} * 100 = \%6.8$$

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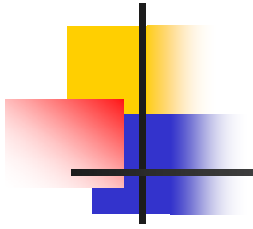
$$\cos(\varphi - \beta) = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi - \beta = \pm 90^\circ \Rightarrow \varphi - 0.18 = -90^\circ \Rightarrow \varphi = -89.82$$

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$$L_p = 0.03H = r^2 C$$

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$$C = 30nf, r = 1k\Omega, R_1 = 2k\Omega$$



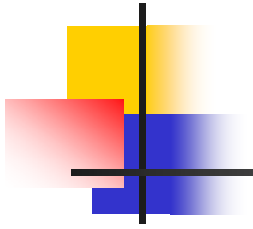
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$\cos\phi$



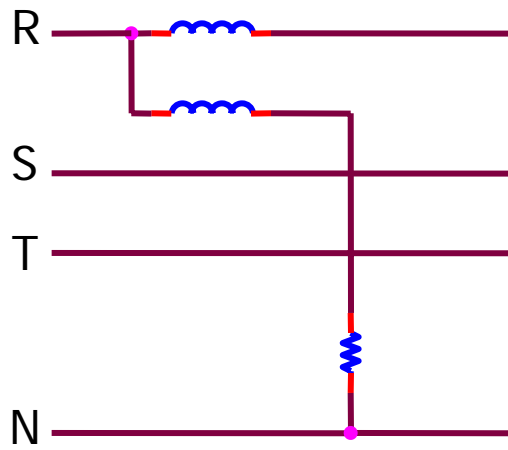
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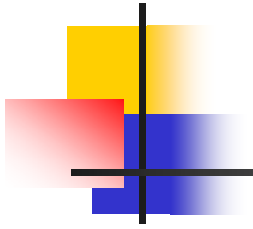
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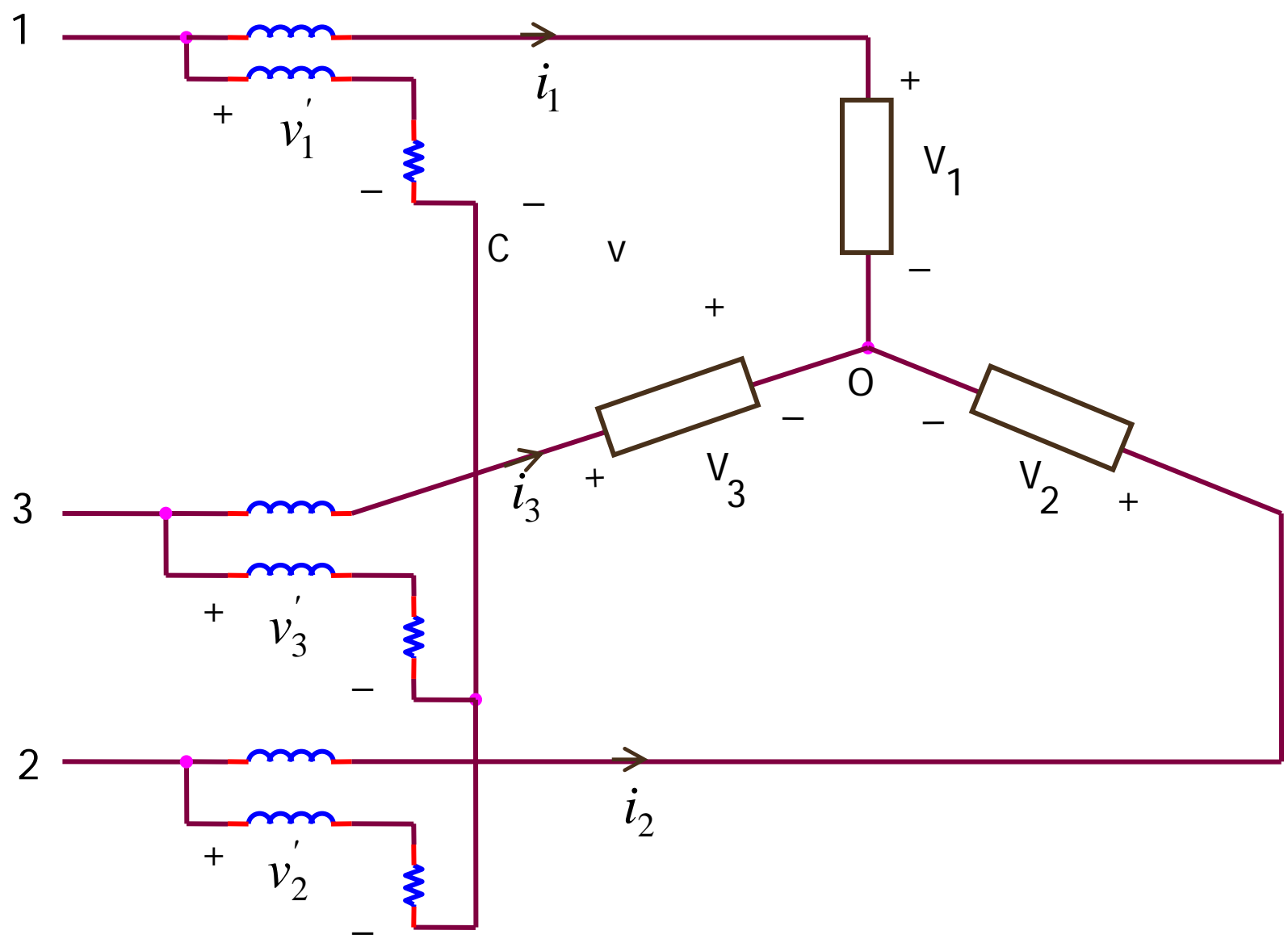


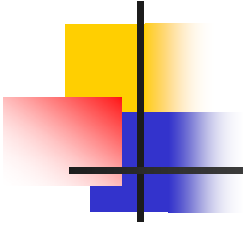
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(c)

0

$$P_1 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T v'_1 i_1 dt$$

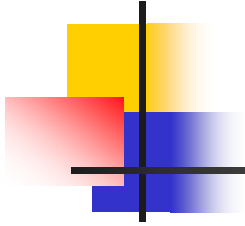
$$P_2 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T v'_2 i_2 dt$$

$$P_3 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T v'_3 i_3 dt$$

$$v'_1 = v + v_1$$

$$v'_2 = v + v_2$$

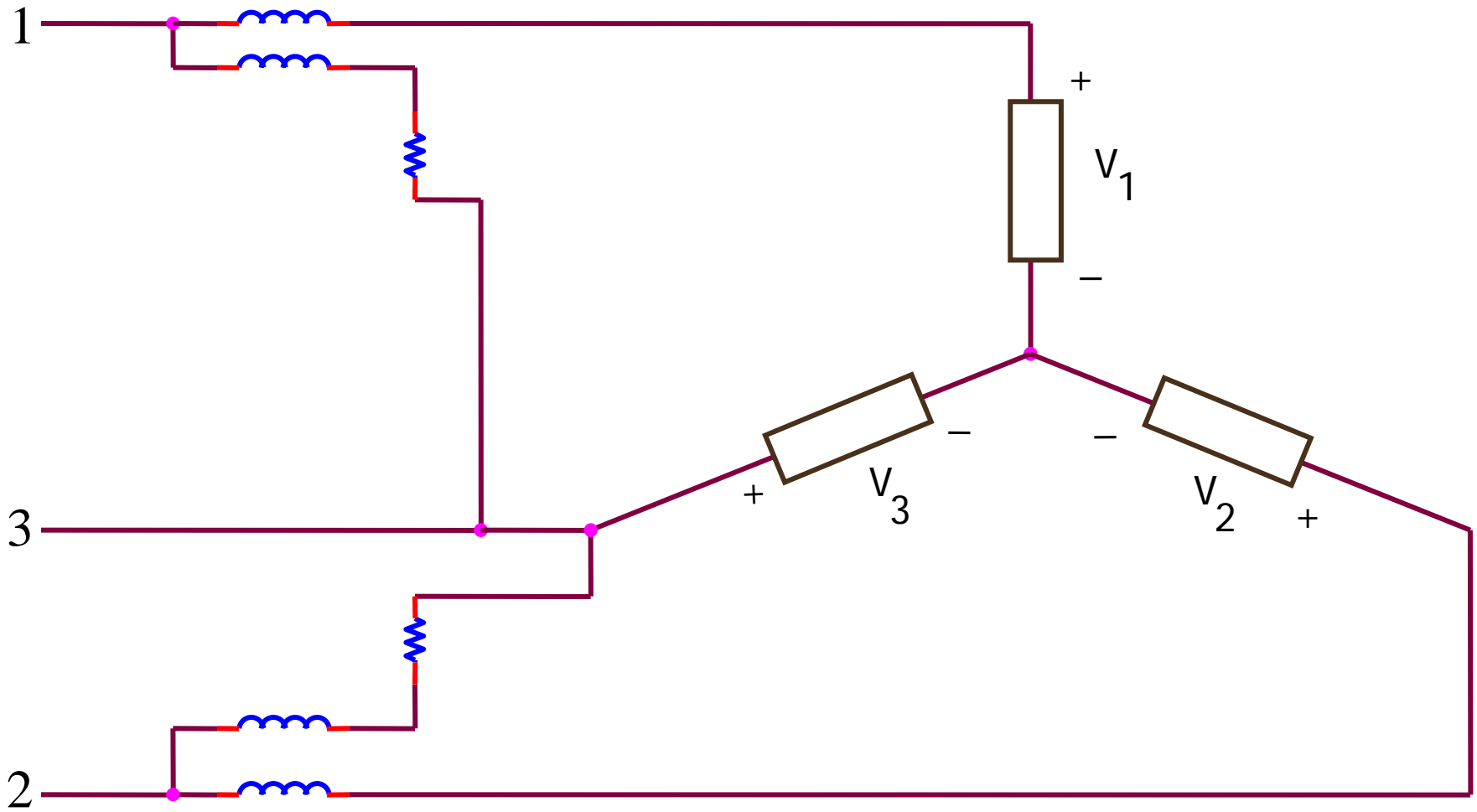
$$v'_3 = v + v_3$$

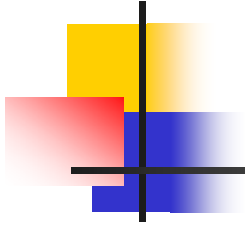


$$P_1 + P_2 + P_3 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \left( v_1 i_1 + v_2 i_2 + v_3 i_3 + v \underbrace{(i_1 + i_2 + i_3)}_0 \right) dt$$
$$= \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T (v_1 i_1 + v_2 i_2 + v_3 i_3) dt = P =$$



2





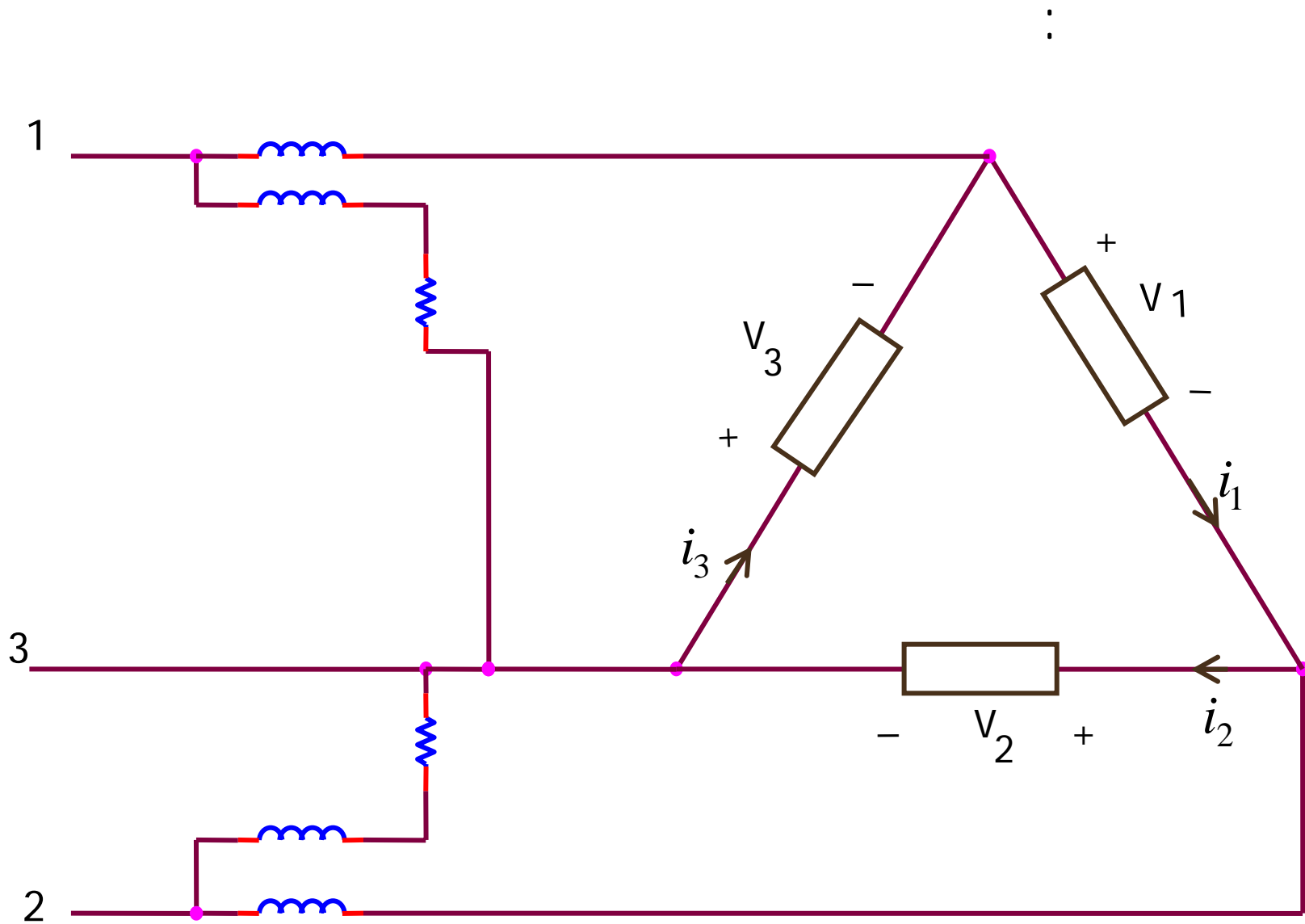
$$P_1 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T i_1 (v_1 - v_3) dt$$

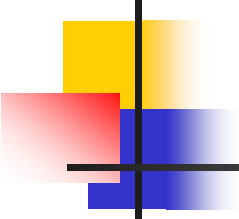
$$P_2 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T i_2 (v_2 - v_3) dt$$

$$P_1 + P_2 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T (i_1 (v_1 - v_3) + i_2 (v_2 - v_3)) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T (i_1 v_1 + i_2 v_2 + i_3 v_3) dt = P$$

$$i_3 = -(i_1 + i_2):$$





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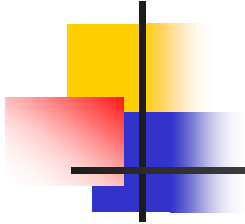
$$P_1 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T -v_3(i_1 - i_3) dt$$

$$P_2 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T v_2(i_2 - i_1) dt$$

$$P_1 + P_2 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T (v_3 i_3 + v_2 i_2 - i_1 (v_2 + v_3)) dt$$

$$v_1 + v_2 + v_3 = 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T (i_1 v_1 + i_2 v_2 + i_3 v_3) dt = P$$



$$P_1 + P_2 = P$$

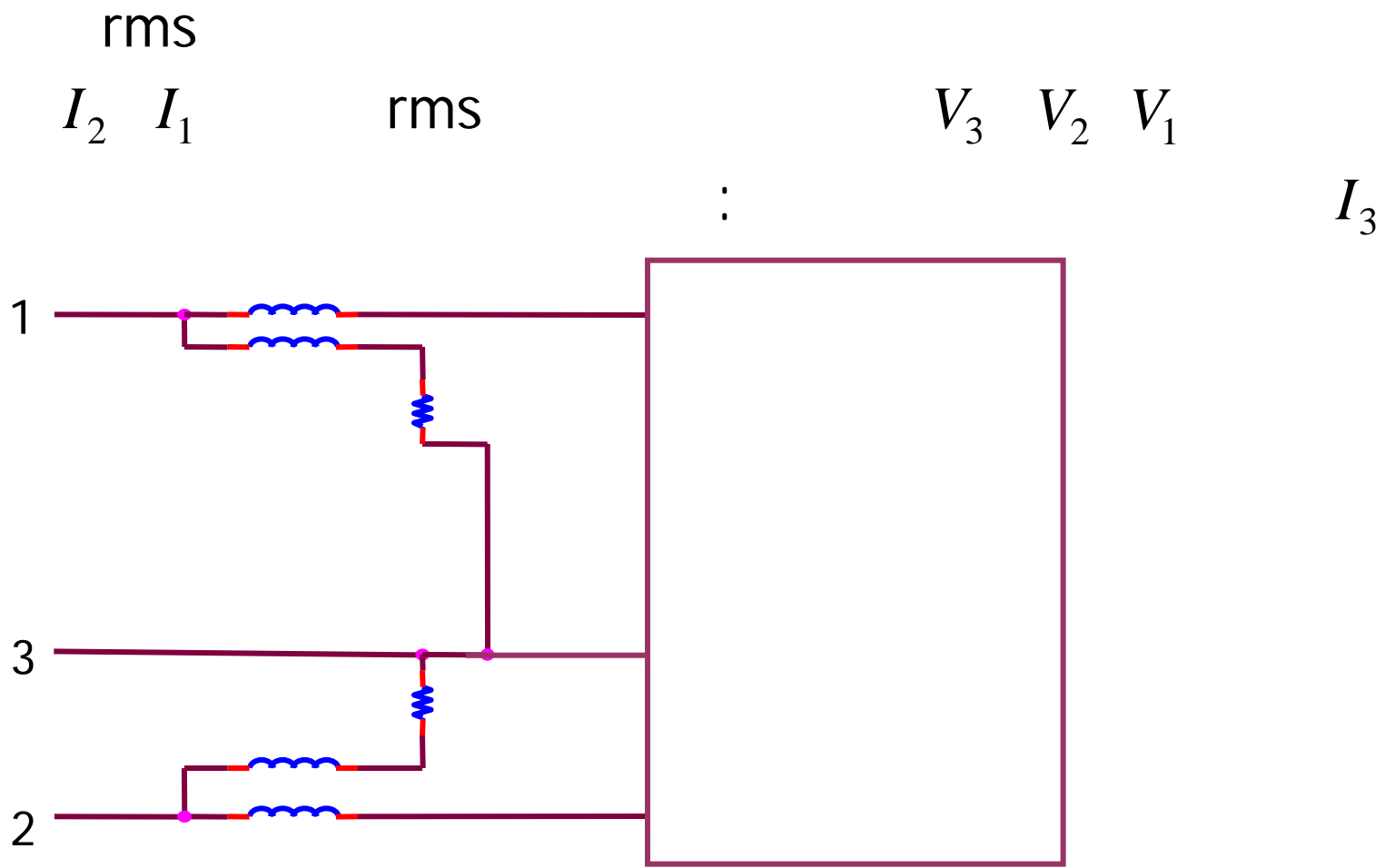
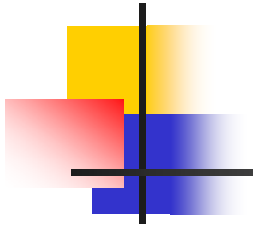
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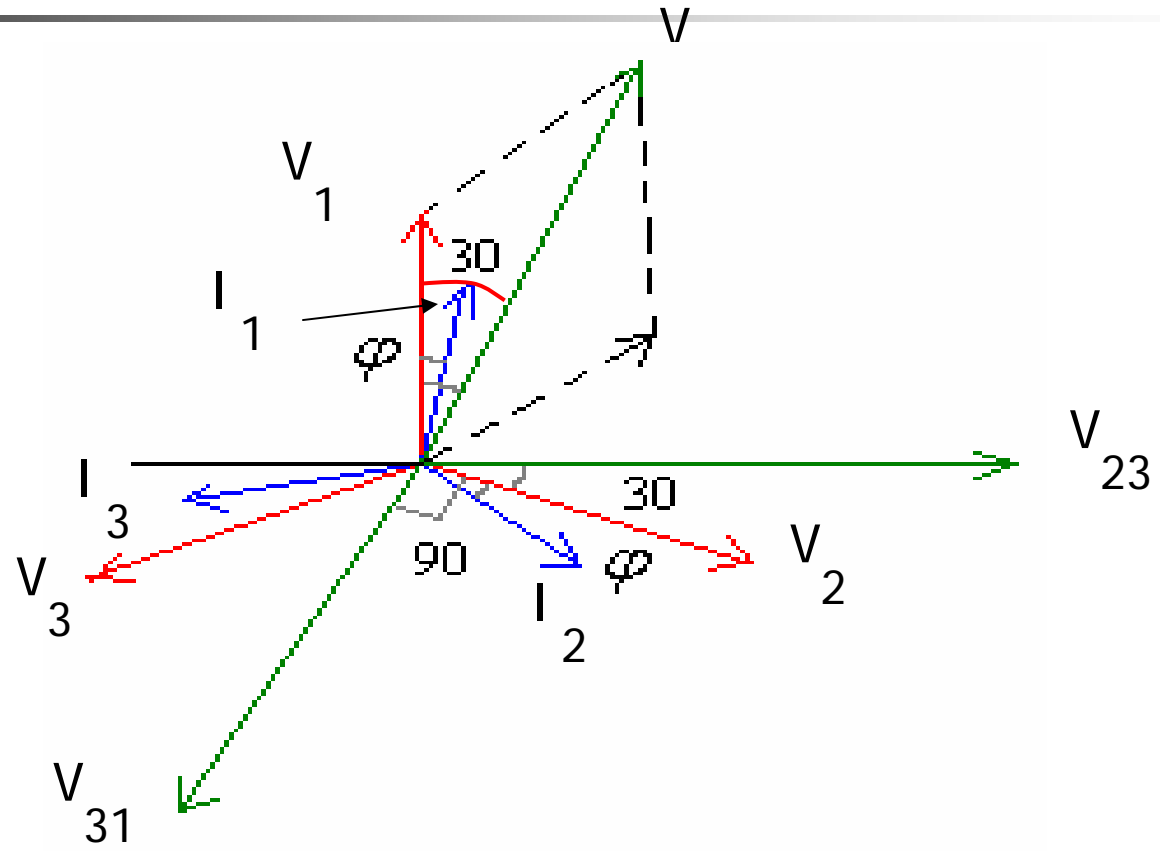
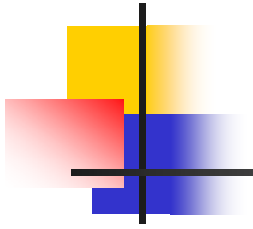
$$P = V_1 I_1 \cos \varphi_1 + V_2 I_2 \cos \varphi_2 + V_3 I_3 \cos \varphi_3$$

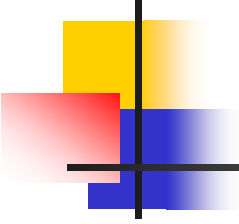
$$= I_1 V_{13} \cos \varphi_{I_1, V_{13}} + I_2 V_{23} \cos \varphi_{I_2, V_{23}}$$

rms

$I_i$   $V_i$







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$$V_1 = V_2 = V_3 = V$$

$$I_1 = I_2 = I_3 = I$$

$$V_{12} = V_{13} = V_{23} = \sqrt{3}V$$

$$P_1 = V_{13} I_1 \cos(30 - \varphi) = \sqrt{3}VI \cos(30 - \varphi)$$

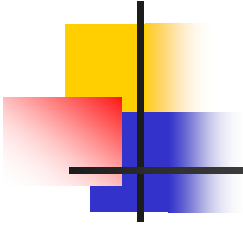
$$P_2 = V_{23} I_2 \cos(30 + \varphi) = \sqrt{3}VI \cos(30 + \varphi)$$

$$P_1 + P_2 = \sqrt{3}VI [\cos(30 + \varphi) + \cos(30 - \varphi)] = 3VI \cos(\varphi) = P$$

$$P_1 - P_2 = \sqrt{3}VI \sin(\varphi) = \frac{Q}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{P_1 - P_2}{P_1 + P_2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}VI \sin(\varphi)}{3VI \cos(\varphi)} = \frac{\operatorname{tg}(\varphi)}{\sqrt{3}}$$





$\varphi$

$$\varphi = 0, \cos \varphi = 1 \Rightarrow P = 3VI, P_1 = P_2 = \frac{3}{2}VI$$

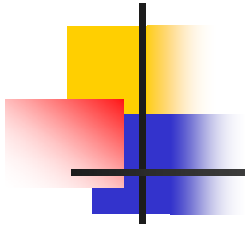
$$\varphi = 60, \cos \varphi = 0.5 \Rightarrow P = \frac{3}{2}VI, P_1 = \frac{3}{2}VI, P_2 = 0$$

$$\varphi > 60, \cos \varphi < 0.5 \Rightarrow P_2 < 0$$

$$\varphi = 90, \cos \varphi = 0 \Rightarrow P_1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}VI, P_2 = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}VI \Rightarrow P = 0$$

$$\varphi = -60 \Rightarrow P = \frac{3}{2}VI, P_1 = 0, P_2 = \frac{3}{2}VI$$

$$\varphi < -60 \Rightarrow P_1 < 0$$



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-1500w 2

7500w 1

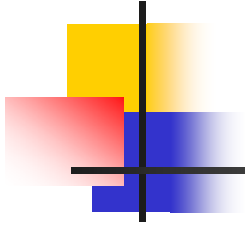
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400v

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$$P_1 = 7500\text{w}, P_2 = -1500\text{w}$$

$$P = P_1 + P_2 = 6000\text{w}$$

$$\varphi = \text{tg}^{-1} \sqrt{3} \frac{P_1 - P_2}{P_1 + P_2} = 68.9^\circ \Rightarrow \cos(\varphi) = 0.359$$

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$$\varphi = 60^\circ$$

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$$V = \frac{400}{\sqrt{3}} = 231\text{v} \quad :$$

$$P = \frac{6000}{3} = 2000\text{w}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{2000}{231 \times 0.359} = 24.11\text{A}$$

$$Z = \frac{231\text{v}}{24.1\text{A}} = 9.58\Omega$$

$$R = Z \cos(\varphi) = 3.44\Omega$$

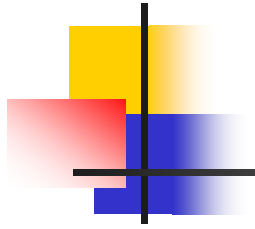
$$X = Z \sin(\varphi) = 8.94\Omega$$

$$\text{tg}(\varphi') = \sqrt{3} = 1.73$$

$$X = R \text{tg}(\varphi') = 3.44 \times 1.73 = 5.96$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Capacitor's } \_ \text{Reactance} = 8.94 - 5.96 = 2.98\Omega$$

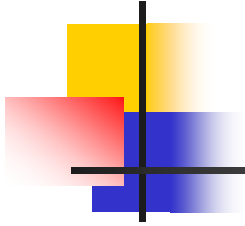
$$C = \frac{1}{2\pi(50)(2.98)} = 1068\mu\text{F}$$



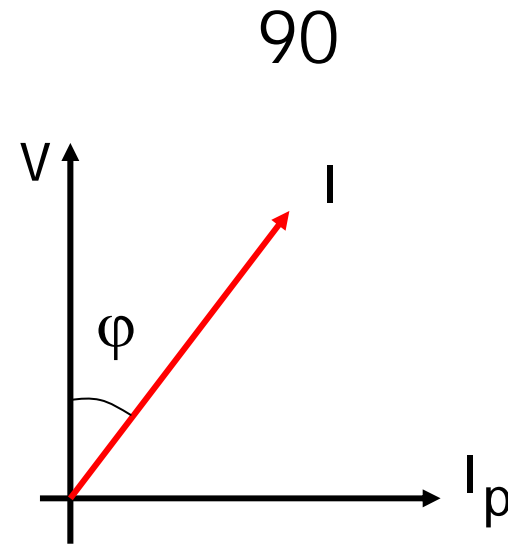
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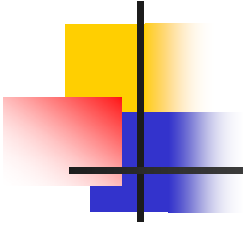
P2 P1 2

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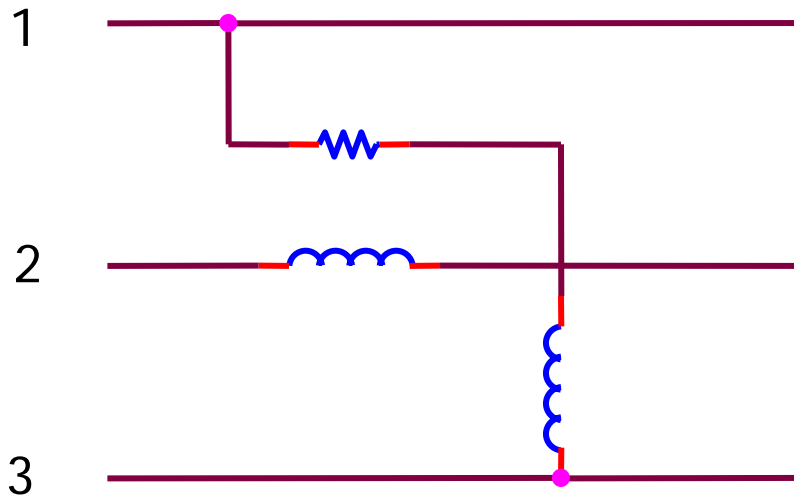
$$Q_m = VI \cos(90 - \varphi) = VI \sin(\varphi)$$

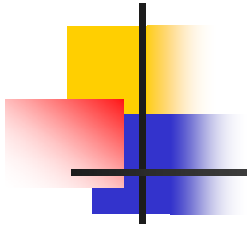




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$$P_m = V_{31} I_2 \cos(90 - \varphi) = \sqrt{3} V I \sin(\varphi)$$



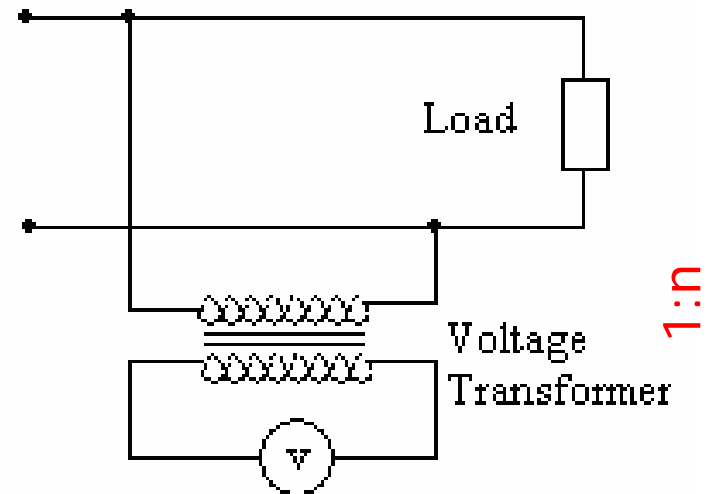
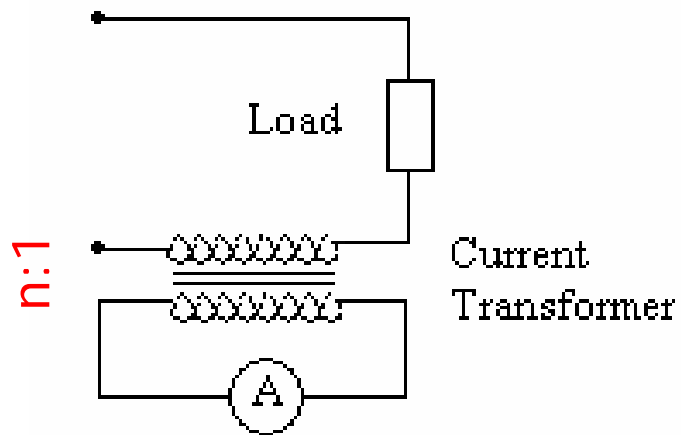
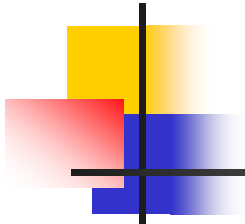


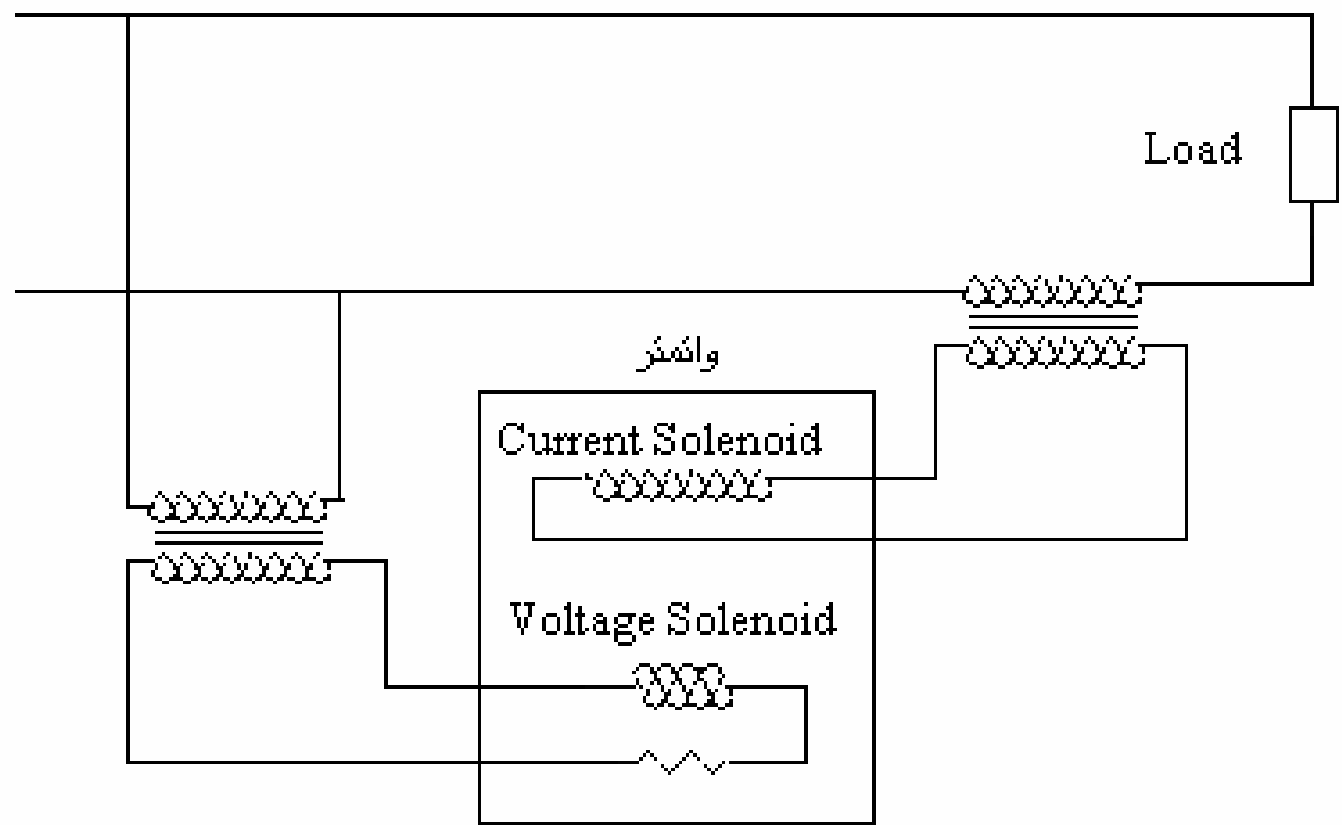
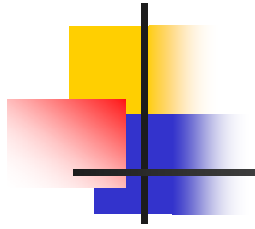
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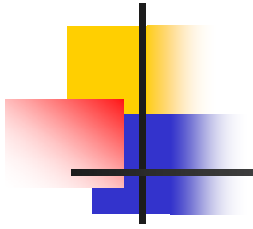
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1/n)

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0.05A

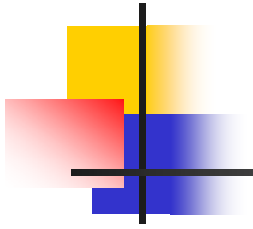
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5KV

5A

250

100

, R=100K



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dc

dc

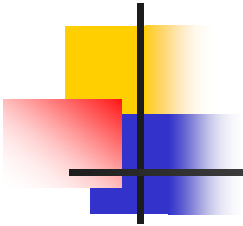
clip-

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HP

dc  
on milliammeter



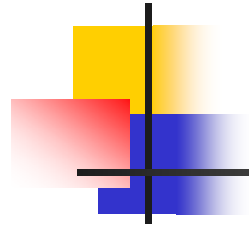
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$\cos\phi$



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$$W(t) = \int_0^t P(t') dt'$$

kwh

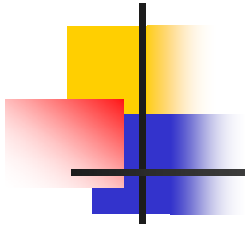
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$\theta$

$d\theta/dt$



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B

i

$\varphi i$

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BAi

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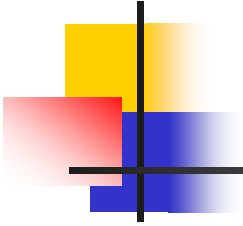
i φ

$$\varphi = \Phi \sin \omega t$$

$$i = I \sin(\omega t - \alpha)$$

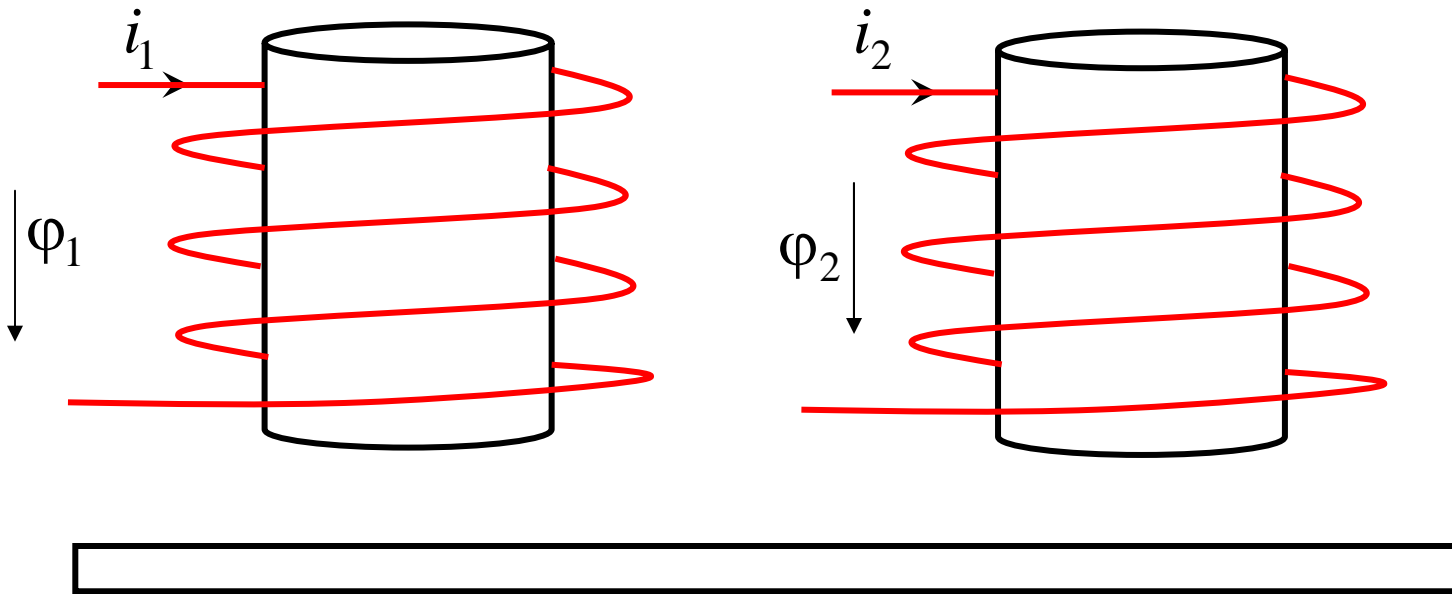
⇒

$$\propto \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \varphi(t) i(t) dt = \frac{1}{2} \Phi I \cos(\alpha)$$

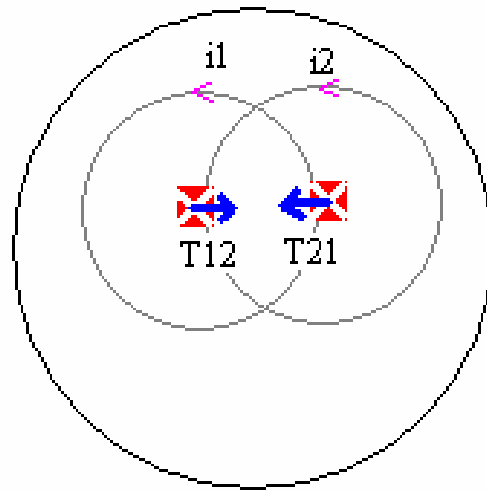
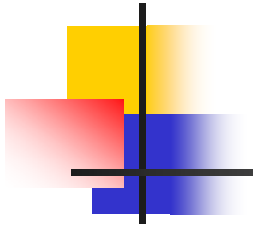


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$( i \ \varphi )$







emf

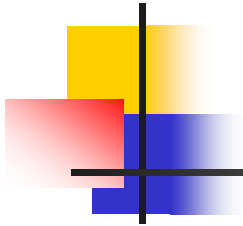
$\phi_2$   $\phi_1$

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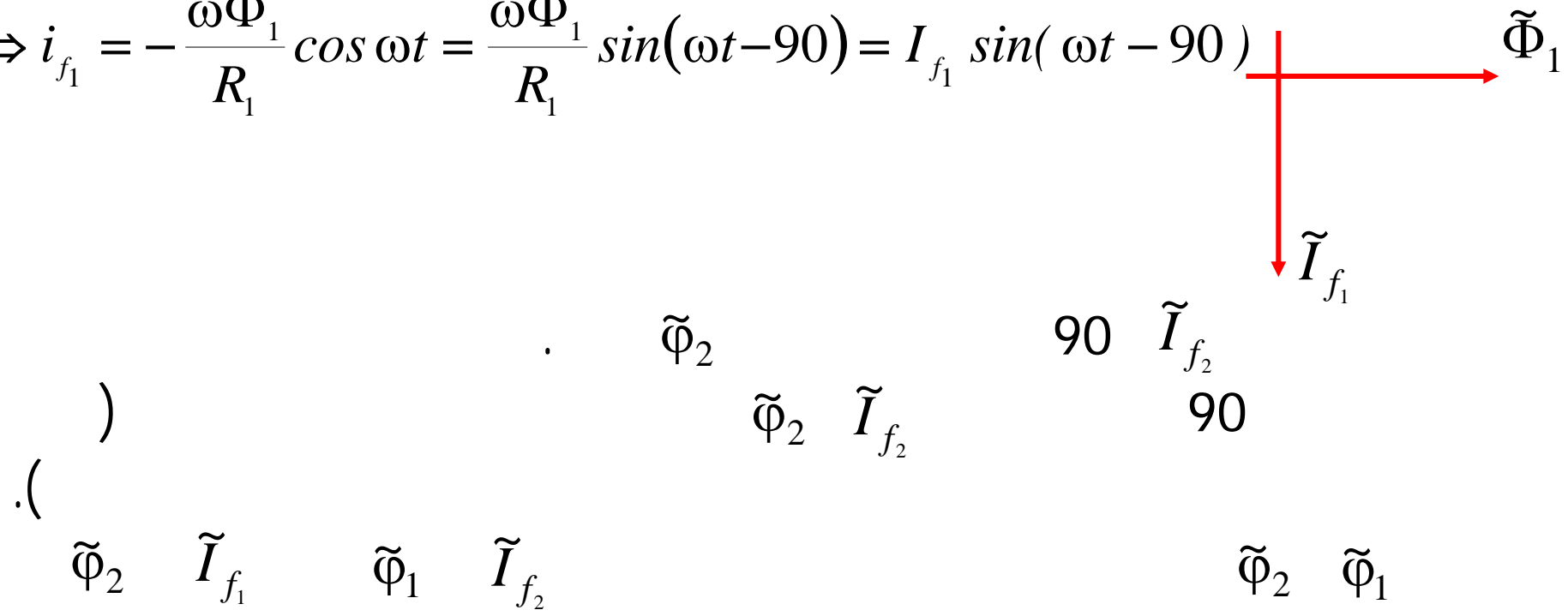
$$e_1 = -\frac{d\phi_1}{dt} \quad i_{f_1} = \frac{e_1}{R_1}$$

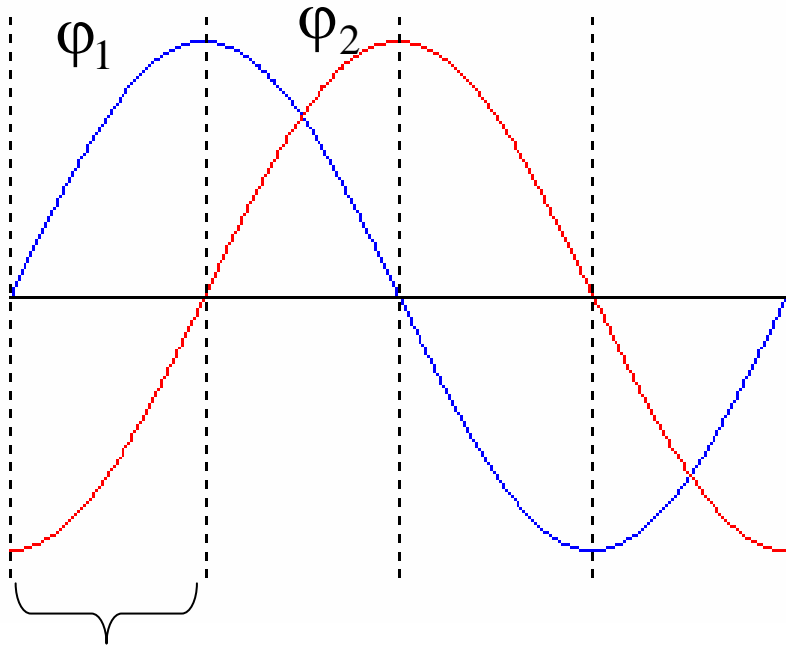
$R_1$



$$\varphi_1 = \Phi_1 \sin(\omega t)$$

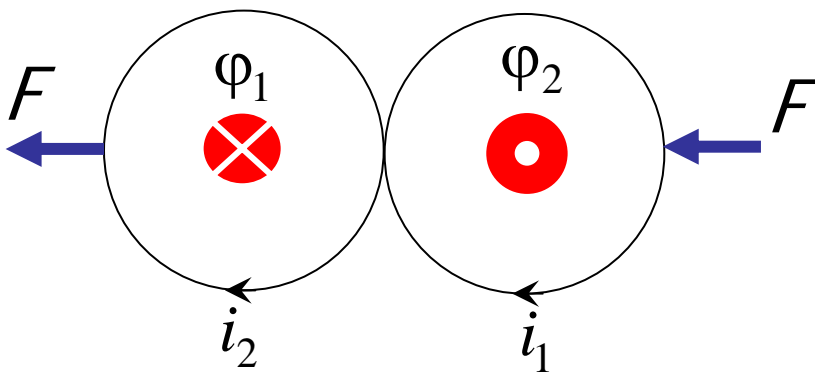
$$\Rightarrow i_{f_1} = -\frac{\omega\Phi_1}{R_1} \cos \omega t = \frac{\omega\Phi_1}{R_1} \sin(\omega t - 90) = I_{f_1} \sin(\omega t - 90)$$

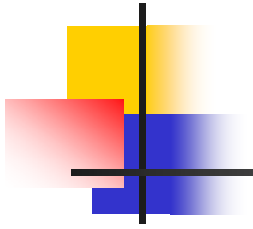




$$\varphi_1 > 0, i_1 < 0, \varphi_2 < 0, i_2 < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow T_{12}, T_{21}$$



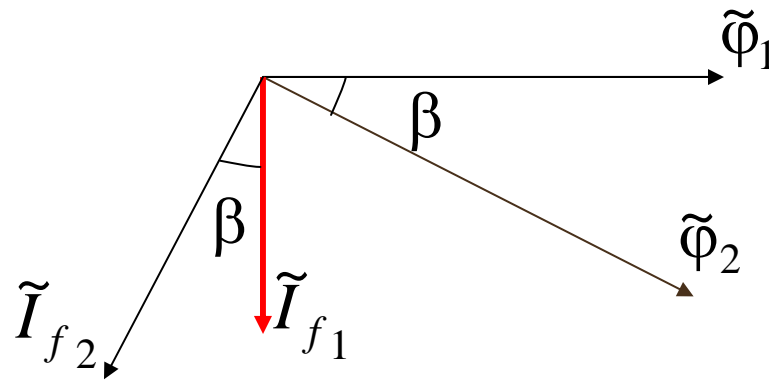


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$\beta$

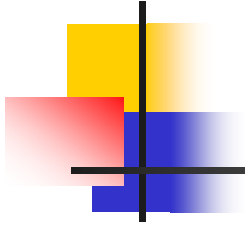
$\tilde{\varphi}_2$

$\tilde{\varphi}_1$



$$T_{12} \propto \Phi_1 I_{f_2} \cos(90 + \beta) \propto \Phi_1 \Phi_2 \cos(90 + \beta)$$

$$T_{21} \propto \Phi_2 I_{f_1} \cos(90 - \beta) \propto \Phi_1 \Phi_2 \cos(90 - \beta)$$



$$T \propto T_{21} - T_{12} \propto \Phi_1 \Phi_2 \sin(\beta)$$

⋮

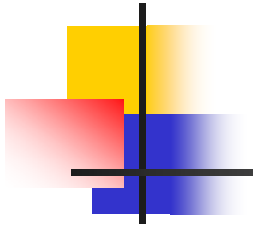
·  $\beta = 90^\circ$

·

$$T=0$$

$$\beta = 0$$

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$\varphi_2$

$\varphi_1$

90

$\Phi_1$

T

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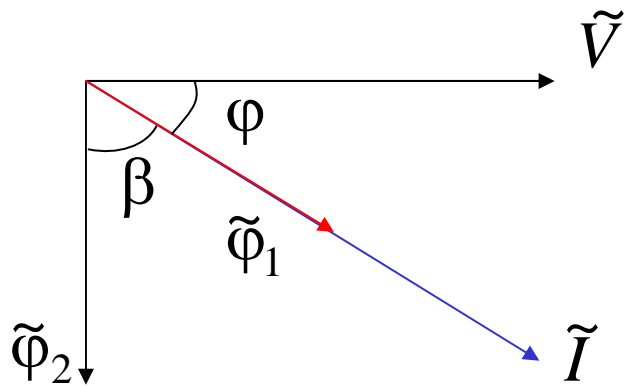
90

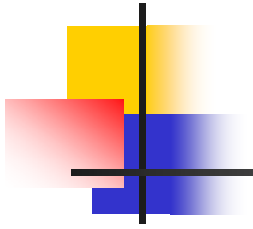
$\Phi_2$

$$T \propto IV \sin(90 - \varphi) = IV \cos(\varphi) = P$$

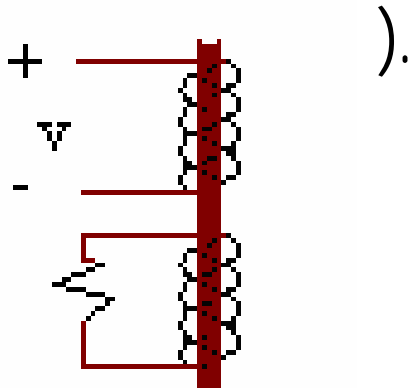
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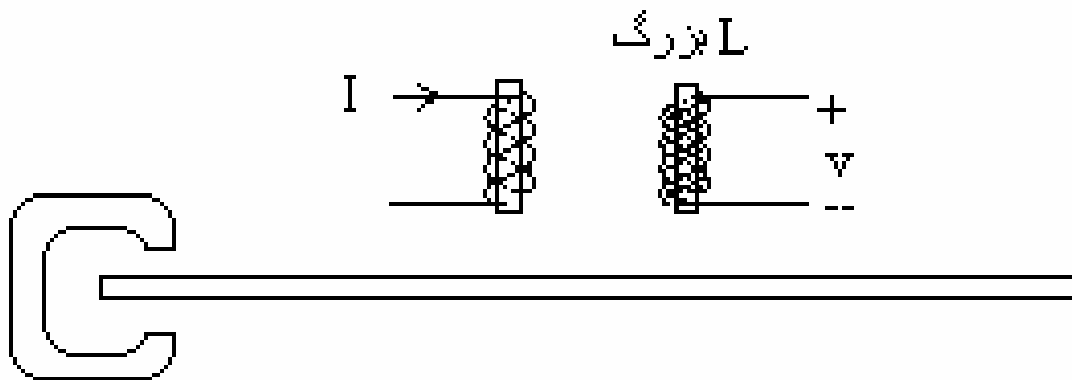


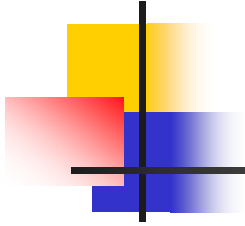


90



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$$\left( \frac{(NBA)^2}{R} \frac{d\theta}{dt} \right)$$

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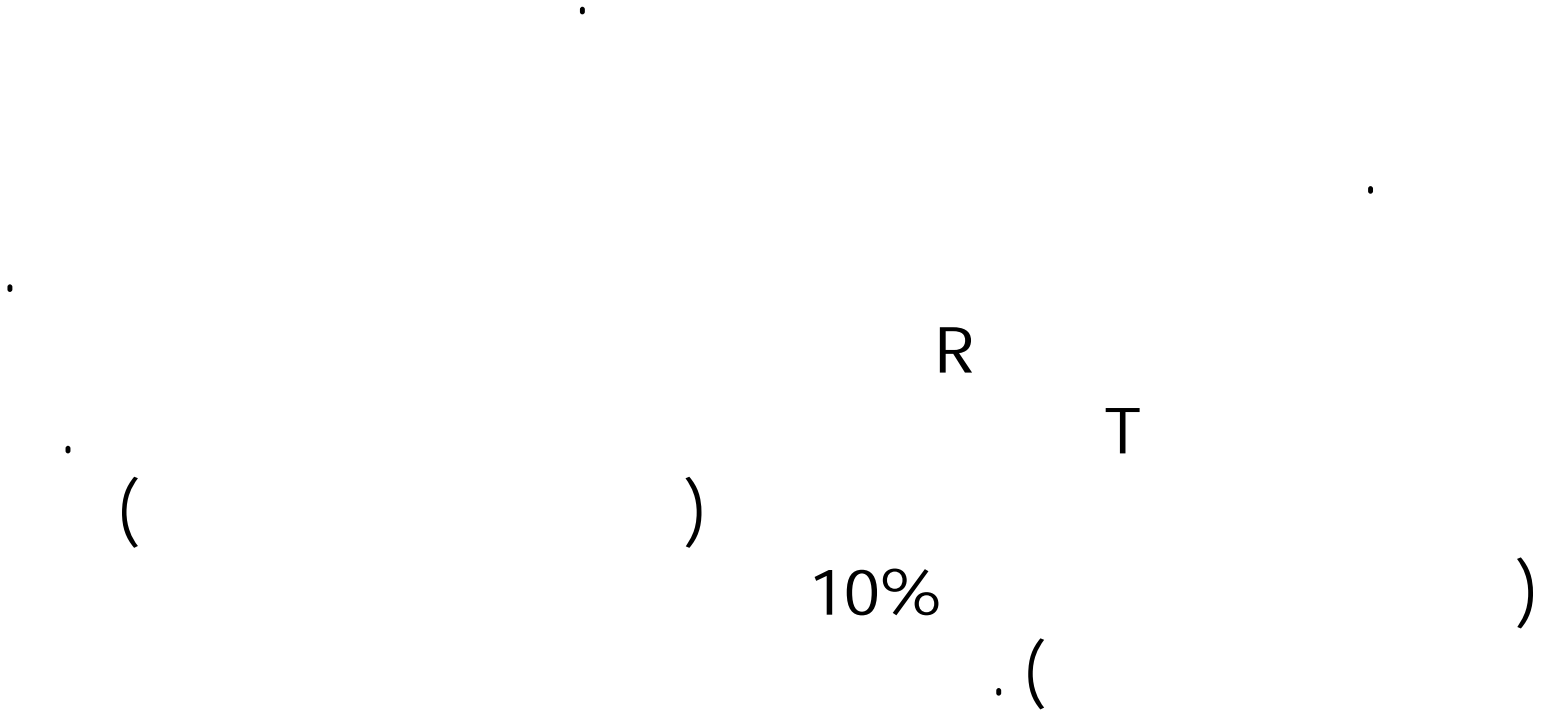
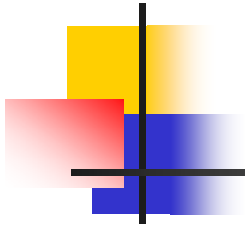
$$\propto n = \frac{d\theta}{dt}$$

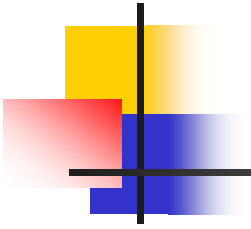
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$$\Rightarrow n \propto P$$





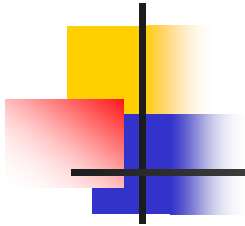


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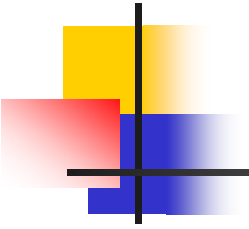
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( )

$\cos\phi$



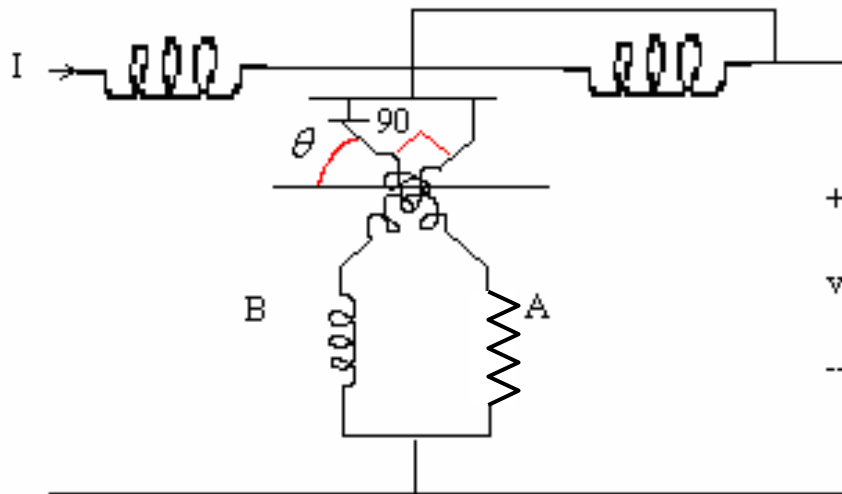


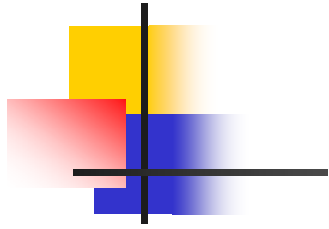
$\cos\phi$

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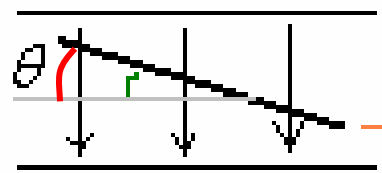
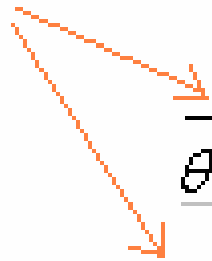
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$$T = \frac{dM}{d\theta} I_1 I_2$$





سپڙ پڙج ساکن



سپڙ پڙج متحرک

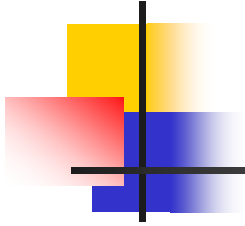
$$M \propto \cos \theta \rightarrow \frac{dM}{d\theta} \propto \sin \theta$$

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B A

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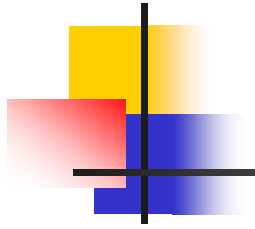


$$T_A = KVI \cos(\varphi) \sin(\theta)$$

$$T_B = KVI \cos(90 - \varphi) \sin(90 + \theta) = KVI \sin(\varphi) \cos(\theta)$$

:

$$T_A = T_B \Rightarrow \cos \theta \sin \varphi = \cos \varphi \sin \theta \Rightarrow \operatorname{tg} \theta = \operatorname{tg} \varphi \Rightarrow \theta = \varphi$$



50Hz

$\cos\phi$

1

$\cos\phi$

$V_{13}$

$V_{12}$

$\phi = \theta$

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