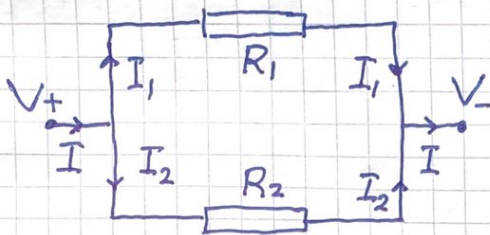


Parallellkobling:

(64)



Lik spenning over R_1 og R_2 :

$$V = V_+ - V_- = R_1 I_1 = R_2 I_2$$

Total strøm:

$$I = I_1 + I_2 = \frac{V}{R_1} + \frac{V}{R_2}$$

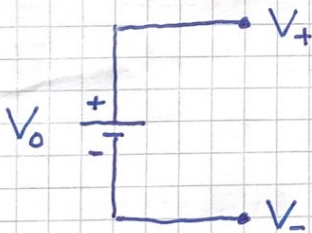
$$\Rightarrow \text{Total motstand: } R = \frac{V}{I} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}$$

$$N \text{ stk i parallell: } R^{-1} = \sum_{j=1}^N R_j^{-1} \quad [\Rightarrow G = \sum_{j=1}^N G_j]$$

DC-kretser [052 10 (9)]

DC = direct current = likestrøm

Likespenningskilde:



Sørger for konstant spenning

$$V_0 = V_+ - V_-$$

mellom de to polene

Eks:

Kjemisk batteri

Solcelle

Mobillader

Kirchhoffs regler [OS2 10.3]

(65)

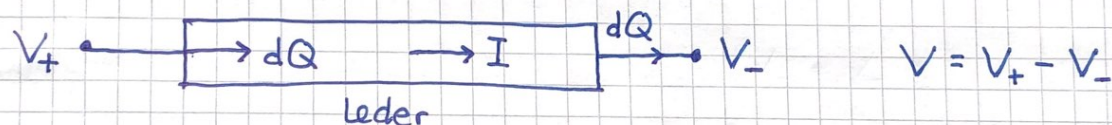
K1: Pga ladningsbevarelse er netto strøm i et knutepunkt null. Velg (f.eks) $I_j > 0$ inn mot et knutepunkt og $I_j < 0$ ut av et knutepunkt:

$$\sum_j I_j = 0 \quad \text{i alle knutepunkt}$$

K2: Pga energibevarelse er summen av alle potensialendringer (spenninger) rundt en lukket sløyfe lik null. Velg (f.eks) $V_j > 0$ for pot.økning og $V_j < 0$ for pot.reduksjon:

$$\sum_j V_j = 0 \quad \text{rundt alle sløyfer}$$

Elektrisk effekt [OS2 9.5]



$$\text{Effekt inn: } P_{\text{inn}} = dU_{\text{inn}}/dt = V_+ dQ/dt = V_+ I$$

$$\text{Effekt ut: } P_{\text{ut}} = dU_{\text{ut}}/dt = V_- dQ/dt = V_- I$$

$$\text{Effekttap i lederen: } \underline{P} = P_{\text{inn}} - P_{\text{ut}} = (V_+ - V_-) \cdot I = \underline{V \cdot I}$$

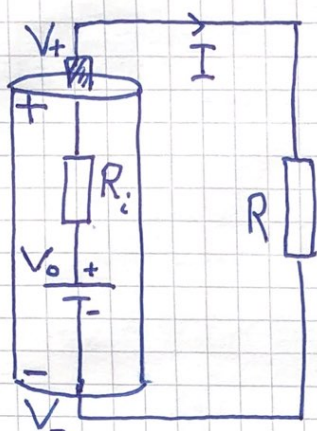
Med ohmsk motstand er $V = R \cdot I$; da har vi

$$P = VI = RI^2 = V^2/R$$

mens $P = VI$ gjelder generelt.

Eks 1: Reell vs ideell spenningskilde

(66)



$$K2: V_0 - R_i I - R I = 0$$

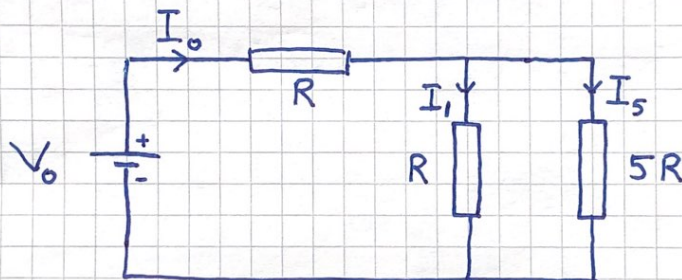
$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{V_0}{R_i + R}$$

R_i = indre motstand (i f.eks. et gammelt batteri)

$R_i = 0$ i en ideell spenningskilde

Polspenning: $V_+ - V_- = V_0 - R_i I < V_0$

Eks 2:



Bestem total motstand R_0 og strømstyrkene I_0 , I_1 og I_5 .

$$\text{Løsn 2: } R_0 = R + \left(\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{5R} \right)^{-1} = \underline{\underline{\frac{11}{6} R}}$$

$$I_0 = V_0 / R_0 = \underline{\underline{6V_0 / 11R}}$$

Spennning over parallellkoblingen:

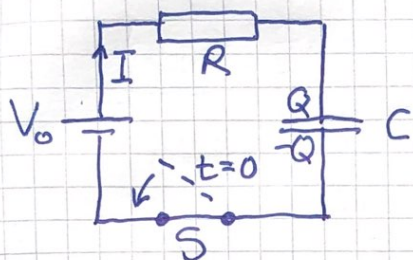
$$V_p = V_0 - R I_0 = \frac{5}{11} V_0$$

$$\Rightarrow I_1 = V_p / R = \underline{\underline{5V_0 / 11R}}, \quad I_5 = V_p / 5R = \underline{\underline{V_0 / 11R}}$$

RC-krets

[052 10.5]

(67)



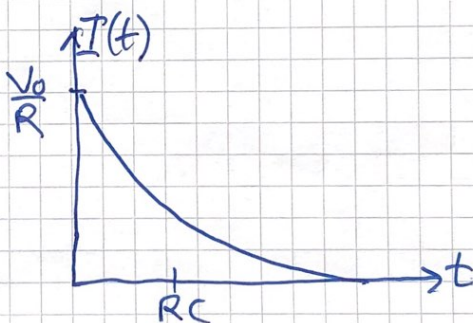
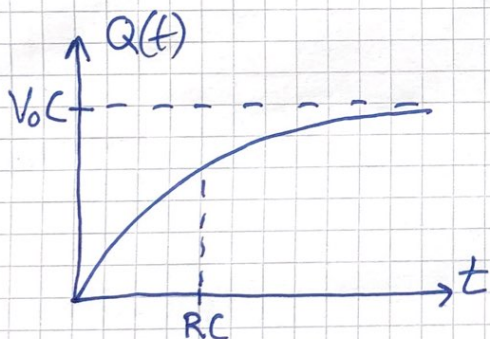
Finn $Q(t)$ og $I(t)$. Bryteren S lukkes ved $t=0$. $Q(t=0)=0$.

$$K2: V_0 - RI - Q/C = 0 \quad ; \quad I = dQ/dt$$

$$\Rightarrow -RC \frac{dQ}{dt} = Q - V_0 C \Rightarrow \int_0^Q \frac{dQ}{Q - V_0 C} = - \int_0^t \frac{dt}{RC}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln \left\{ \frac{Q - V_0 C}{-V_0 C} \right\} = -t/RC \Rightarrow \underline{Q(t) = V_0 C \{ 1 - e^{-t/RC} \}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{I(t) = \frac{V_0}{R} e^{-t/RC}}$$



$\tau = RC$ er kretsens tidskonstant, et mål for omtrent hvor lang tid det tar å lade opp kondensatoren.

Anvendelser:

Kupelys i bil.

Intervall-vindusviskere

(AC-kretser)