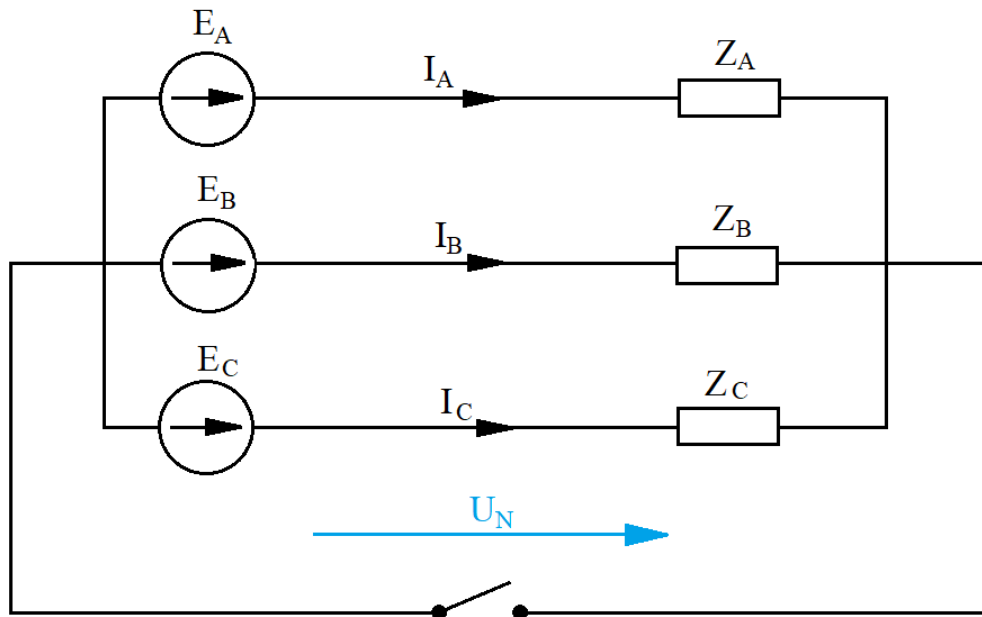


## Analiza obwodów trójfazowych



Napięcie fazowe wynosi 230 V, oraz  $I_N = 0$  A (bo włącznik jest otwarty).

Zakładamy, że  $Z_A$ ,  $Z_B$ ,  $Z_C$  to rezystory.

$$E_A = 230 \text{ [V]}$$

$$E_B = -115 - 199.18i \text{ [V]}$$

$$E_C = -115 + 199.18i \text{ [V]}$$

$$U_N = 37.2059 + 5.85824i \text{ [V]}$$

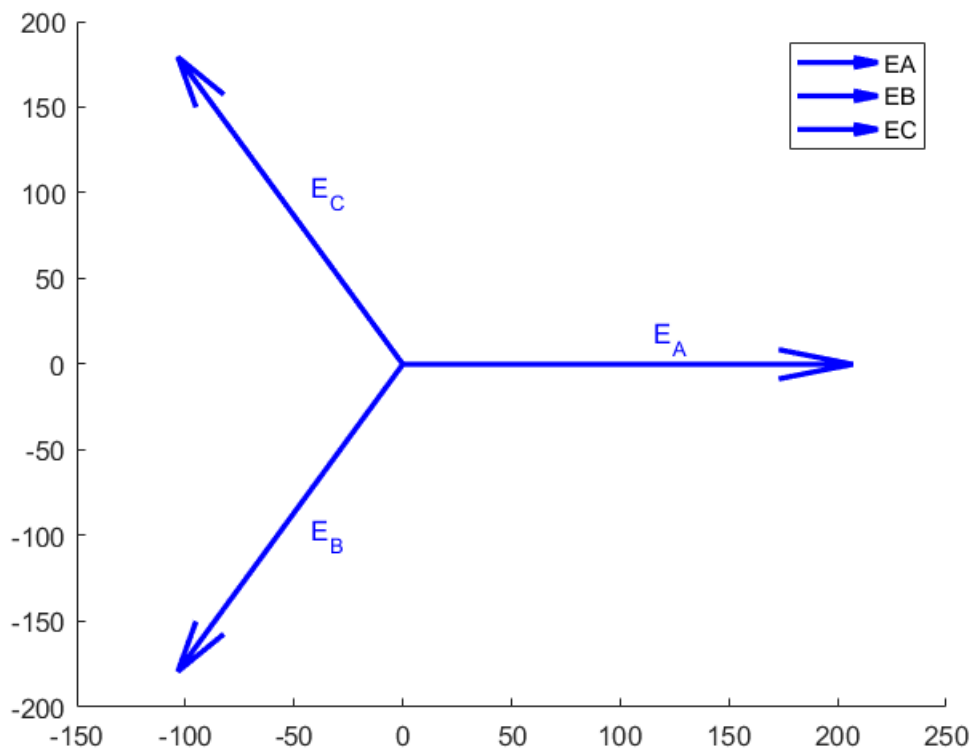
$$I_A = 64.2647 - 1.95275i \text{ [A]}$$

$$I_B = -30.4412 - 41.0076i \text{ [A]}$$

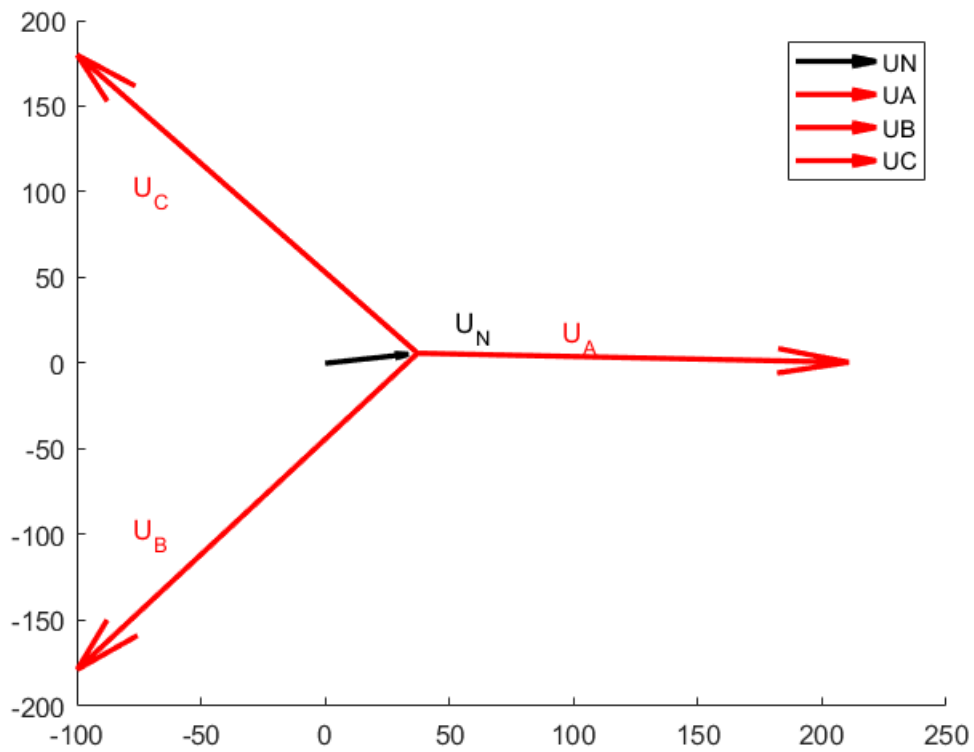
$$I_C = -33.8235 + 42.9604i \text{ [A]}$$

### Wykresy wektorowe napięć i prądów

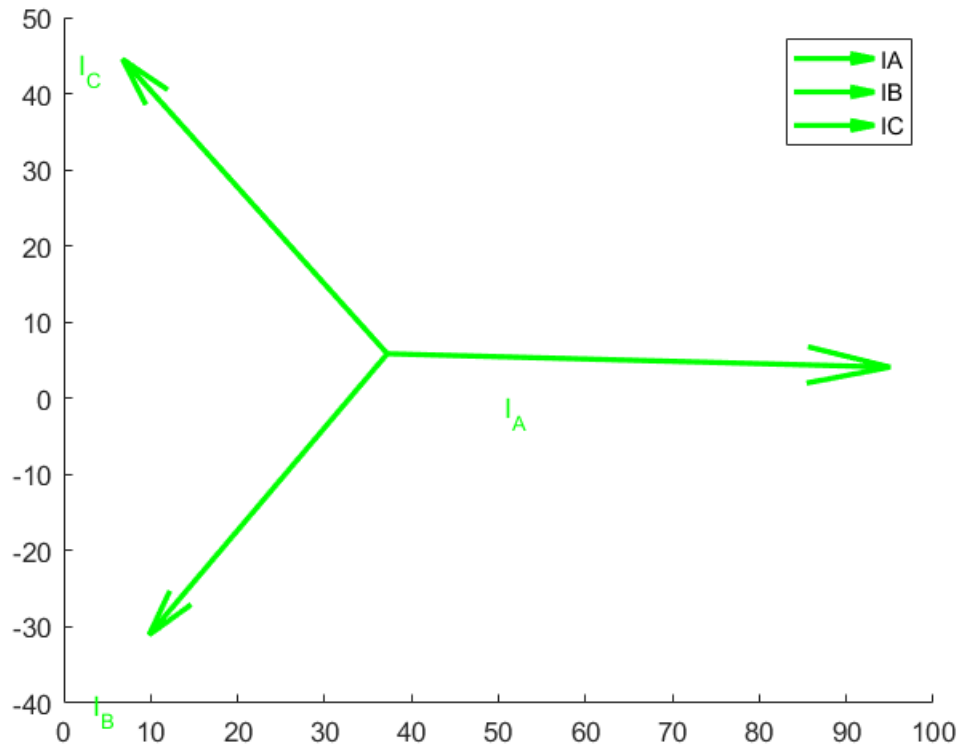
$E_A$ ,  $E_B$ ,  $E_C$



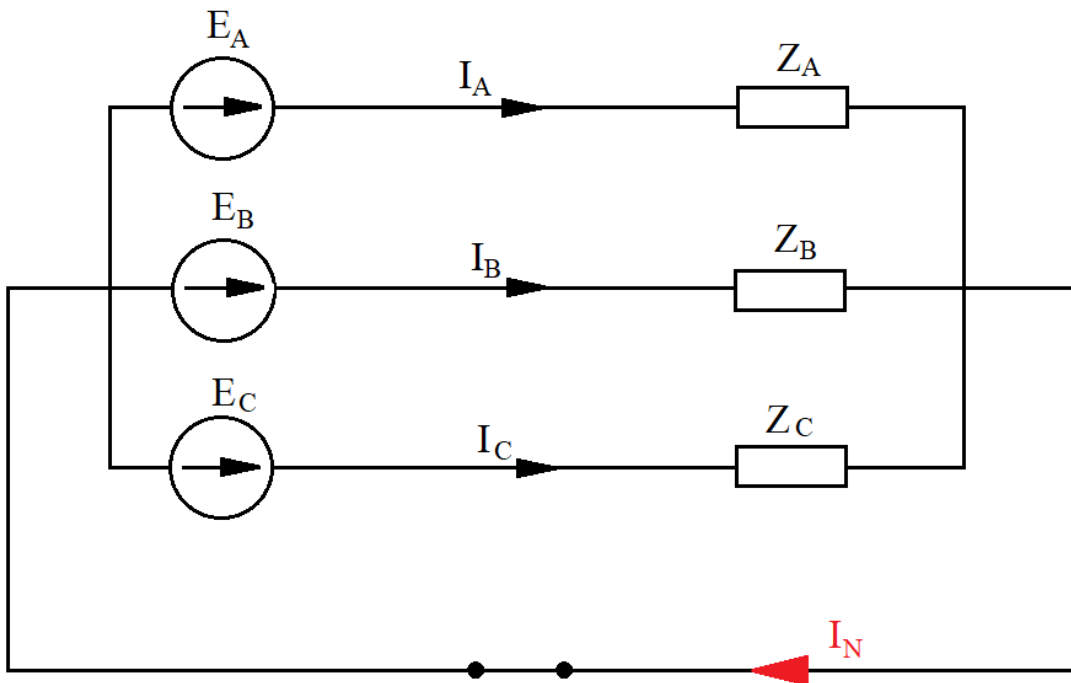
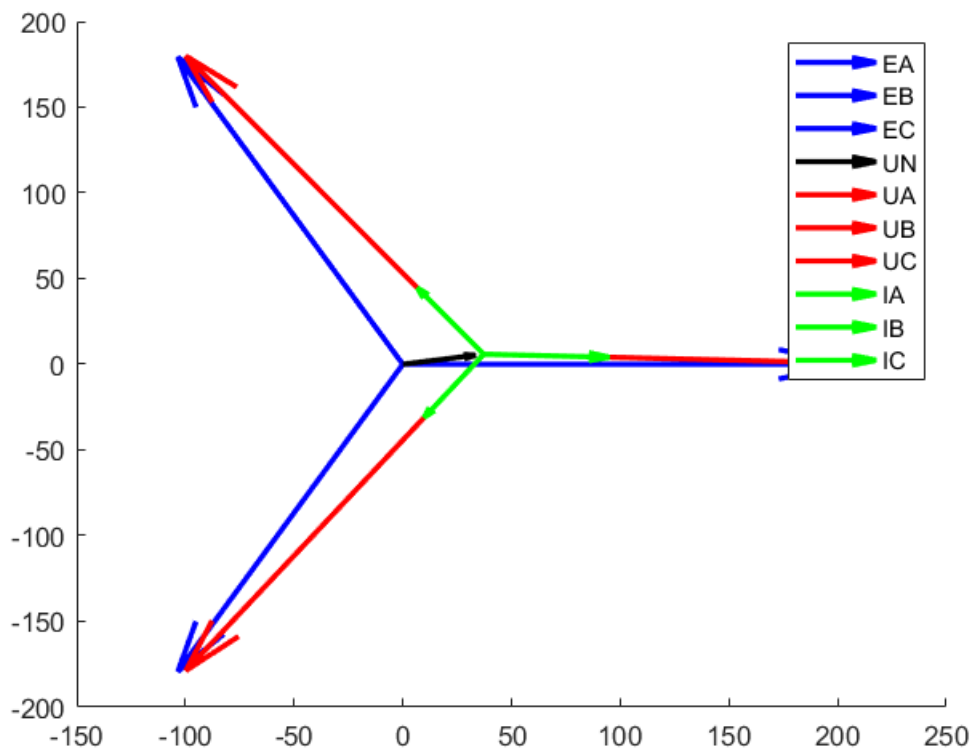
UA, UB, UC, UN



IA, IB, IC



Razem



Napięcie fazowe wynosi 230 V, oraz  $U_N = 0$  V.

Zakładamy, że  $Z_A, Z_B, Z_C$  to rezystory.

$$E_A = U_A = 230 \text{ [V]}$$

$$E_B = U_B = -115 - 199.18i \text{ [V]}$$

$$E_C = U_C = -115 + 199.18i \text{ [V]}$$

$$I_A = 28.75 \text{ [A]}$$

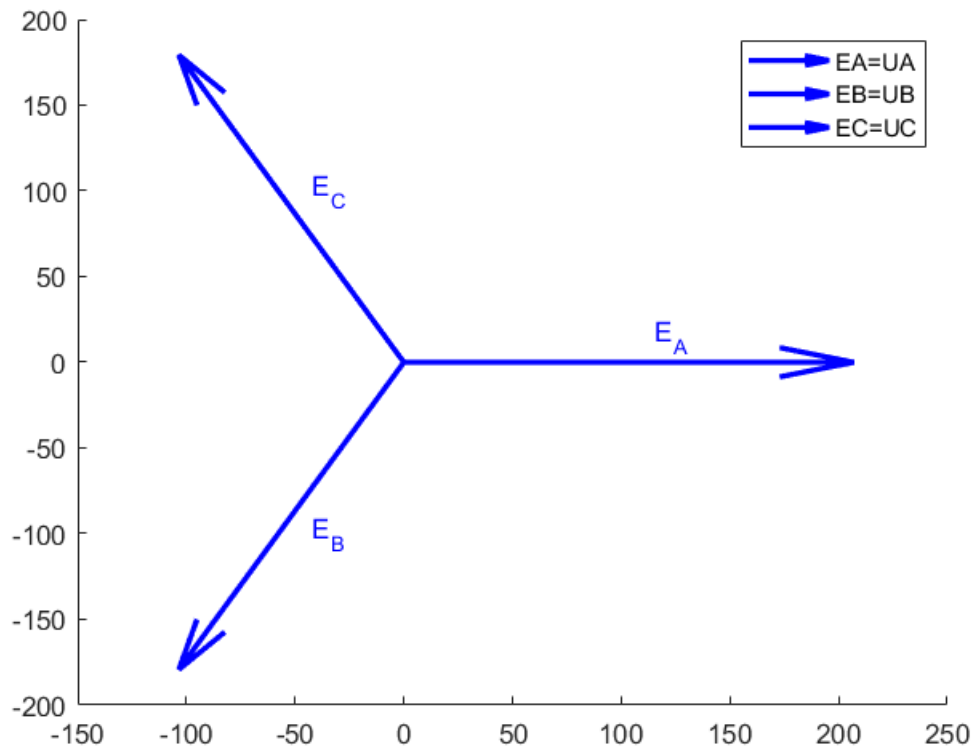
$$I_B = -17.6923 - 30.6431i \text{ [A]}$$

$$I_C = -38.3333 + 66.3933i \text{ [A]}$$

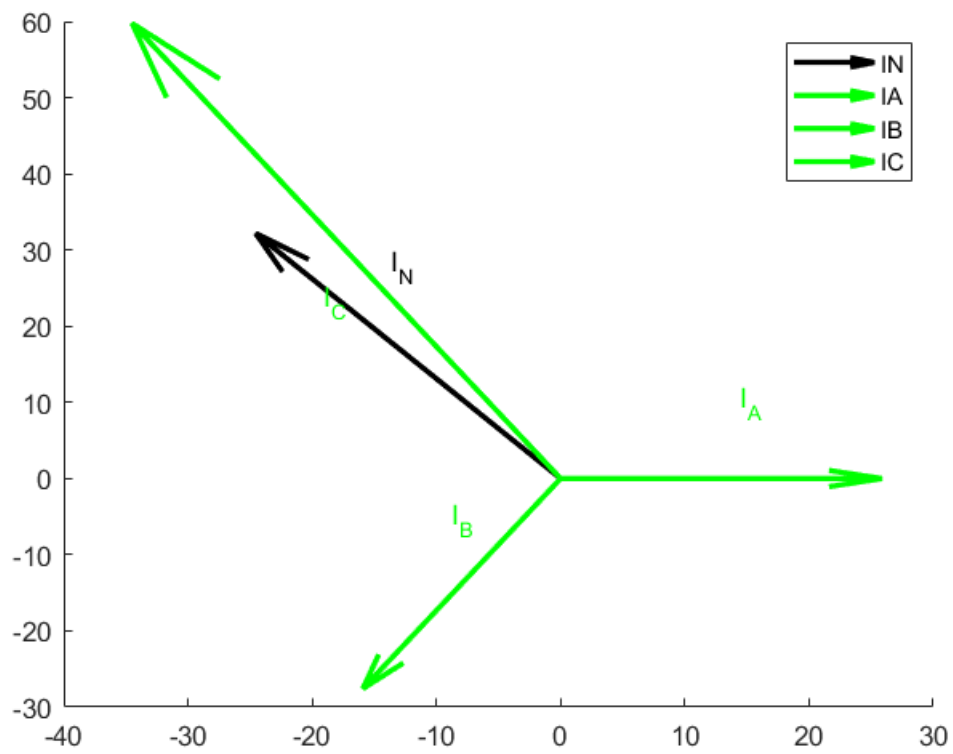
$$I_N = -27.2756 + 35.7503i \text{ [A]}$$

## Wykresy wektorowe

$E_A = U_A$ ,  $E_B = U_B$ ,  $E_C = U_C$



$I_A$ ,  $I_B$ ,  $I_C$ ,  $I_N$



Razem

