

# Einführung in die Elektrotechnik für Medienwissenschaftler

## Elektrotechnische Grundlagen der Technischen Informatik

### Übungsblatt 3 (Lösung)

#### Aufgabe 1

a) 1.  $\underline{H}(j\omega) = \frac{1}{1 + j\omega RC}$

2.  $|\underline{H}(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (\omega RC)^2}}$

3.  $\Phi(j\omega) = -\arctan(\omega RC)$

4. 

|                             | $ \underline{H}(j\omega) $ | $\Phi(j\omega)$  |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| $\omega = 0$                | 1                          | 0                |
| $\omega \rightarrow \infty$ | 0                          | $-\frac{\pi}{2}$ |

|                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| $\omega_0 = ?$ | $\frac{1}{RC}$ |
|----------------|----------------|

5. Tiefpaß

b) 1.  $\underline{H}(j\omega) = \frac{j\omega RC}{1 + j\omega RC} = \frac{1}{1 - j\frac{1}{\omega RC}}$

2.  $|\underline{H}(j\omega)| = \frac{\omega RC}{\sqrt{1 + (\omega RC)^2}}$

3.  $\Phi(j\omega) = \arctan(\frac{1}{\omega RC}) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan(\omega RC)$

4. 

|                             | $ \underline{H}(j\omega) $ | $\Phi(j\omega)$ |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| $\omega = 0$                | 0                          | $\frac{\pi}{2}$ |
| $\omega \rightarrow \infty$ | 1                          | 0               |

|                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| $\omega_0 = ?$ | $\frac{1}{RC}$ |
|----------------|----------------|

5. Hochpaß

c) 1.  $\underline{H}(j\omega) = \frac{j\omega L}{R + j\omega L} = \frac{1}{1 - j\frac{R}{\omega L}}$

2.  $|\underline{H}(j\omega)| = \frac{\omega L}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}}$

3.  $\Phi(j\omega) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan(\frac{\omega L}{R})$

4. 

|                             |                            |                 |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
|                             | $ \underline{H}(j\omega) $ | $\Phi(j\omega)$ |
| $\omega = 0$                | 0                          | $\frac{\pi}{2}$ |
| $\omega \rightarrow \infty$ | 1                          | 0               |

|                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| $\omega_0 = ?$ | $\frac{R}{L}$ |
|----------------|---------------|

5. Hochpaß

d) 1.  $\underline{H}(j\omega) = \frac{R}{j\omega L + R} = \frac{1}{1 + j\omega\frac{L}{R}}$

2.  $|\underline{H}(j\omega)| = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}}$

3.  $\Phi(j\omega) = -\arctan(\frac{\omega L}{R})$

4. 

|                             |                            |                  |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
|                             | $ \underline{H}(j\omega) $ | $\Phi(j\omega)$  |
| $\omega = 0$                | 1                          | 0                |
| $\omega \rightarrow \infty$ | 0                          | $-\frac{\pi}{2}$ |

|                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| $\omega_0 = ?$ | $\frac{R}{L}$ |
|----------------|---------------|

5. Tiefpaß

e) 1.  $\underline{H}(j\omega) = \frac{C_1}{C_1 + C_2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + j\omega R \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2}}$

2.  $|\underline{H}(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1 + \frac{C_2}{C_1})^2 + (\omega R C_2)^2}}$

3.  $\Phi(j\omega) = -\arctan(\omega \frac{R C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2})$

4. 

|                             |                            |                  |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
|                             | $ \underline{H}(j\omega) $ | $\Phi(j\omega)$  |
| $\omega = 0$                | $\frac{C_1}{C_1 + C_2}$    | 0                |
| $\omega \rightarrow \infty$ | 0                          | $-\frac{\pi}{2}$ |

|                |                               |
|----------------|-------------------------------|
| $\omega_0 = ?$ | $\frac{C_1 + C_2}{R C_1 C_2}$ |
|----------------|-------------------------------|

5. Tiefpaß

f) 1.  $\underline{H}(j\omega) = \frac{1 + j\omega C R_2}{1 + j\omega C (R_1 + R_2)}$

2.  $|\underline{H}(j\omega)| = \frac{\sqrt{1 + (\omega C R_2)^2}}{\sqrt{1 + (\omega C (R_1 + R_2))^2}}$

3.  $\Phi(j\omega) = \arctan(\omega C R_2) - \arctan(\omega C (R_1 + R_2)) = \Phi_1(j\omega) - \Phi_2(j\omega)$ , wobei  $\Phi_1(j\omega) = \arctan(\omega C R_2)$  und  $\Phi_2(j\omega) = \arctan(\omega C (R_1 + R_2))$ .

|                             |                            |                   |                   |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
|                             | $ \underline{H}(j\omega) $ | $\Phi_1(j\omega)$ | $\Phi_2(j\omega)$ |
| 4. $\omega = 0$             | 1                          | 0                 | 0                 |
| $\omega \rightarrow \infty$ | $\frac{R_2}{R_1+R_2}$      | $\frac{\pi}{2}$   | $\frac{\pi}{2}$   |

|                   |                          |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| $\omega_{01} = ?$ | $\frac{1}{CR_2}$         |
| $\omega_{02} = ?$ | $\frac{1}{C(R_1 + R_2)}$ |

5. Tiefpaß

g) 1.  $\underline{H}(j\omega) = \frac{j\omega \frac{L}{R_1}}{1 + j\omega L \frac{R_1+R_2}{R_1R_2}} = \frac{j\omega T_1}{1 + j\omega T}$  wobei:  $T = L \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1R_2}$  und  $T_1 = \frac{L}{R_1}$

2.  $|\underline{H}(j\omega)| = \frac{\omega T_1}{\sqrt{1 + (\omega T)^2}}$

3.  $\Phi(j\omega) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan(\omega T)$

|                             |                            |                 |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
|                             | $ \underline{H}(j\omega) $ | $\Phi(j\omega)$ |
| 4. $\omega = 0$             | 0                          | $\frac{\pi}{2}$ |
| $\omega \rightarrow \infty$ | $\frac{T_1}{T}$            | 0               |

|                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| $\omega_0 = ?$ | $\frac{1}{T}$ |
|----------------|---------------|

5. Hochpaß

## Aufgabe 2

a) Innenwiderstand  $\underline{Z}_i$ ?

$$\underline{Z}_i = j(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega(C_1 + C_2)})$$

b) Leerlaufspannung  $\underline{U}_L$ ?

$$\underline{U}_L = \underline{U}_0 \cdot \frac{C_1}{C_1 + C_2} = 2V e^{j0}$$

c) Frequenz  $\omega_0$ ?

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L(C_1 + C_2)}} = 10\text{MHz}$$

d) Spannung  $\underline{U}$  zahlenmäßig?

$$\underline{U} = \underline{U}_L = 2V e^{j0}$$

e) Zeigerdiagramm?

$$\underline{U}_3 = \frac{\underline{U}}{R} = j4V$$

$$\underline{U}_2 = \underline{U}_3 + \underline{U} = (2 + 4j)V$$

$$\underline{U}_1 = \underline{U}_0 - \underline{U}_2 = (8 - 4j)V$$

### Aufgabe 3

- a) Innenwiderstand  $\underline{Z}_i$ ?

$$\underline{Z}_i = \frac{\omega^2 L^2 R}{\omega^2 L^2 + R^2} + j \frac{\omega L R^2}{\omega^2 L^2 + R^2} = \left( \frac{10}{4} \sqrt{3} + j \frac{30}{4} \right) \Omega = \sqrt{75} \Omega \cdot e^{j60^\circ}$$

- b) Leerlaufspannung  $\underline{U}_L$ ?

$$\underline{U}_L = \underline{U}_0 \cdot \frac{R}{R + j\omega L}$$

$$\underline{U}_L \text{ nach Betrag und Phase: } \underline{U}_L = \frac{R|\underline{U}_0|}{\sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2}} \cdot e^{j(-\arctan(\frac{\omega L}{R}))} = 15\text{V} \cdot e^{j(-30^\circ)}$$

- c)  $\underline{Z}_{Last}$ ?

$$\text{Bei Leistungsanpassung: } \underline{Z}_{Last} = \underline{Z}_i^* = \sqrt{75} \Omega \cdot e^{j-60^\circ}$$

- d)  $\underline{Z}_{Last} = \left( \frac{10}{4} \sqrt{3} - j \frac{30}{4} \right) \Omega$  können wir mit einem ohmschen Widerstand  $R$  und einer Kapazität  $C$  realisieren.

- e)  $R \doteq \operatorname{Re}\{\underline{Z}_{Last}\} = \frac{10}{4} \sqrt{3} \Omega$  und

$$C \doteq \operatorname{Im}\{\underline{Z}_{Last}\} = \frac{1}{\omega C} = \frac{30}{4} \Omega \implies C = 13.3 \mu\text{F}$$