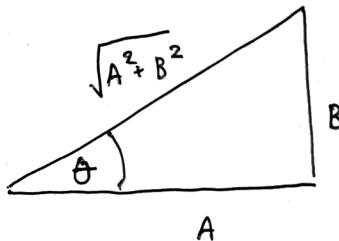


កំណត់វិធី

$$\phi = \omega t + \alpha$$

ការអត់ការងារទម្រង់ក្នុងរឹង ជាំរូប



$$\cos \theta = \frac{A}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{B}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

នៅ  $A \sin \phi + B \cos \phi \rightarrow \sqrt{A^2 + B^2} \left[ \frac{A}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}} \sin \phi + \frac{B}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2}} \cos \phi \right]$

ការសមរាប់ (1) និង (2) ជាំរូប

$$\begin{aligned}
 A \sin \phi + B \cos \phi &= \sqrt{A^2 + B^2} \left[ \cos \theta \sin \phi + \sin \theta \cos \phi \right] \\
 &= \sqrt{A^2 + B^2} \left[ \sin \phi \cos \theta + \cos \phi \sin \theta \right] \\
 &= \sqrt{A^2 + B^2} (\sin(\phi + \theta)) \\
 &= C \sin(\phi + \theta)
 \end{aligned}$$

ជាំរូប រាយការ សំណង់ជំនួយ.

$$A \sin \phi + B \cos \phi = C \sin(\phi + \theta)$$

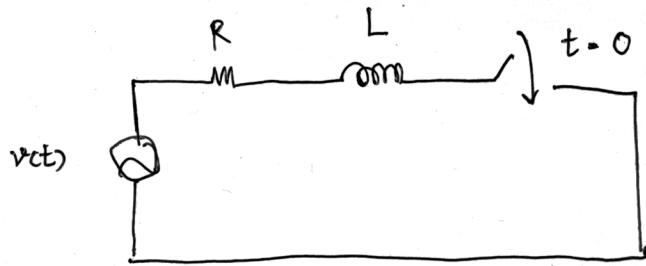
$$A \sin(\omega t + \alpha) + B \cos(\omega t + \alpha) = C \sin(\omega t + \alpha + \theta) \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

ទីលក់

$$C = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{B}{A}$$

(1)



ສົດຂອງຈະ

$$L \frac{di(t)}{dt} + R i(t) = V_m \sin(\omega t + \alpha)$$

1. ຂາດ້ຕ່ອບທ່ວງໄປ

$$L \frac{di(t)}{dt} + R i(t) = 0$$

ໃຊ້ D-operator

$$(LD + R) i(t) = 0$$

$$\left( D + \frac{R}{L} \right) i(t) = 0$$

ເຜື່ອຍ ດ້ວຍກ່ອງໄປ ຈັດເປັນ

$$i_h(t) = k_1 e^{-\frac{R}{L}t}$$

2. ຂາດ້ຕ່ອບເຄີຍກະ

Input ເປົ້າສິນເຫຼຸດ sin  $\rightarrow$  Output ຜົນລົງການ sin ທີ່ ດວຍກໍ່ເລື່ອງກັນ.

ຕ່ອບເຄີຍກະ :  $i_p(t) = k_2 \sin(\omega t + \alpha_2)$

ກາກສ່ວນກາຮັດວຽກ :

$$L \frac{di_p(t)}{dt} + R \cdot i_p(t) = V_m \sin(\omega t + \alpha_1)$$

$$\omega L k_2 \cos(\omega t + \alpha_2) + R k_2 \sin(\omega t + \alpha_2) = V_m \sin(\omega t + \alpha_1)$$

(2)

مثال (3)

$$A \sin(\omega t + \alpha) + B \cos(\omega t + \alpha) = C \sin(\omega t + \alpha + \theta)$$

กรณีที่ 1

$$A = R \times k_2$$

$$C = V_{max}$$

$$B = \omega L k_2$$

กรณีที่ 2

$$C = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2}$$

กรณีที่ 3

$$\begin{aligned} V_{max} &= \sqrt{R^2 k_2^2 + (\omega L)^2 k_2^2} \\ &= k_2 \sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2} \end{aligned}$$

กรณีที่ 4

$$k_2 = \frac{V_{max}}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}} = \frac{V_{max}}{|Z|}$$

กรณีที่ 5

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{B}{A}$$

กรณีที่ 6

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{\omega L k_2}{R k_2}$$

$$= \tan^{-1} \frac{\omega L}{R}$$

กรณี (3) เหตุการณ์สัมพันธ์ระหว่าง  $\alpha_1$  กับ  $\alpha_2$  เป็น

$$\alpha_1 = \alpha + \theta \quad \text{และ} \quad \alpha_2 = \alpha$$

อนุญาต

$$\alpha_2 = \alpha_1 - \theta$$

$$\text{ถ้า } \alpha_1 = \alpha \rightarrow \alpha_2 = \alpha - \theta$$

กรณีที่ 3 ค่าของ เดินทาง เป็น

$$i_p(t) = \frac{V_{max}}{|Z|} \sin(\omega t + \alpha - \delta)$$

(3)

\* ກວະແລ້ວດອງດວກ ລາຍລັດຕາກ

$$i(t) = i_h(t) + i_p(t)$$

$$i(t) = k_1 e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} + \frac{V_{max}}{|Z|} \sin(\omega t + \alpha - \theta)$$

ກີ່  $t=0 \rightarrow i(t)=0$

$$i(0) = k_1 e^{-\frac{R}{L} \cdot 0} + \frac{V_{max}}{|Z|} \sin(\omega(0) + \alpha - \theta)$$

$$0 = k_1 + \frac{V_{max}}{|Z|} \sin(\alpha - \theta)$$

$$k_1 = -\frac{V_{max}}{|Z|} \sin(\alpha - \theta)$$

\* ອັນສົມກາຣທີ່ຈໍາໄປຂອງກວາແກສັດຂອງດວກ ຜູ້ອະນຸຍາກ  $RL$  ເປັນ

$$i(t) = \frac{V_{max}}{|Z|} \sin(\omega t + \alpha - \theta) - \frac{V_{max}}{|Z|} e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} \sin(\alpha - \theta)$$