

ตอนที่ 2

1.6 ทฤษฎีบทของลากรองจ์

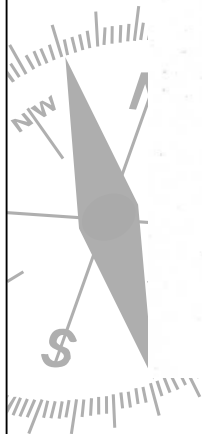
1.6.1 กำลัง (Power)

$$z = r(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)$$

$$z^2 = [r(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)]^2$$

$$= r^2[\cos^2\theta + i\sin\theta\cos\theta + i^2\sin^2\theta]$$

$$= r^2[\cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta + i\sin\theta\cos\theta]$$



$$\text{จาก } \cos^2\theta = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\cos 2\theta$$

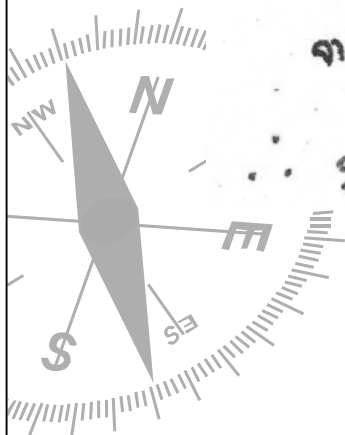
$$\sin^2\theta = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\cos 2\theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\cos 2\theta - \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\cos 2\theta\right) \\ &= \cos 2\theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore z^2 = r^2(\cos 2\theta + i\sin 2\theta)$$

$$\text{จาก } \sin 2\theta = 2\sin\theta\cos\theta$$

$$\therefore z^2 = r^2(\cos 2\theta + i\sin 2\theta)$$



$$|z| = z^{-2} = r^{-2} (\cos(-2\theta) + i \sin(-2\theta))$$

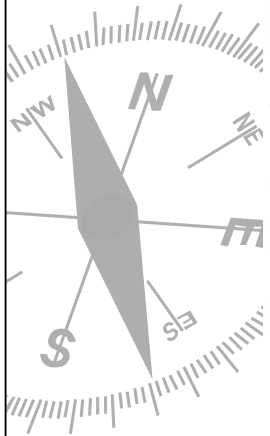
$$\therefore z^n = r^n [\cos(n\theta) + i \sin(n\theta)]$$

$$\text{જો } |z| = r = 1$$

$$\text{જો } z = 1 \quad (\cos\theta + i \sin\theta)^n = \cos(n\theta) + i \sin(n\theta)$$

De Moivre

Abraham De Moivre



1.6.2 જાળ (Root)

$$\text{જો } z = w^n \quad \text{જો } w = \sqrt[n]{z} = z^{1/n}$$

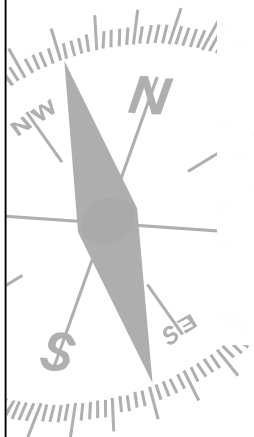
$$\text{જો } w = R(\cos\phi + i \sin\phi)$$

$$\text{જો } w^n = z = R^n (\cos\phi + i \sin\phi)^n$$

$$w^n = z = R^n (\cos(n\phi) + i \sin(n\phi))$$

$$\text{જો } w^n = z = r(\cos\theta + i \sin\theta)$$

$$\text{જો } R^n = r \quad \text{જો } R = \sqrt[n]{r}$$

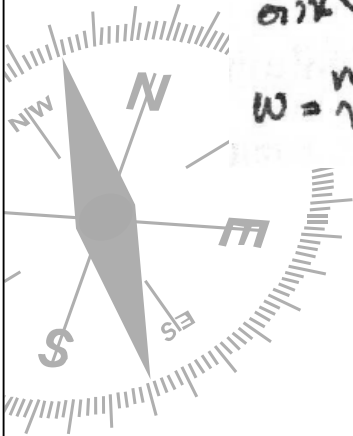


$$n\phi = \theta + 2k\pi$$

$$\therefore \phi = \frac{\theta}{n} + \frac{2k\pi}{n}$$

\bar{z}^n

$$w = \sqrt[n]{z} = \sqrt[n]{r} \left[\cos\left(\frac{\theta + 2k\pi}{n}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\theta + 2k\pi}{n}\right) \right]$$



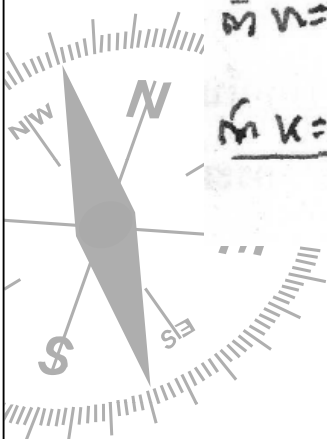
Ex $w = \sqrt{z}$

$$w = z^{1/2} = \sqrt[n]{z} = \sqrt[n]{r} \left[\cos\left(\frac{\theta + 2k\pi}{n}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\theta + 2k\pi}{n}\right) \right]$$

$$\bar{n} n = 2; \quad w = \sqrt{r} \left[\cos\left(\frac{\theta}{2} + k\pi\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2} + k\pi\right) \right]$$

$n = 2$

$$w_0 = \sqrt{r} \left[\cos\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \right]$$



Ex) Find $\sqrt{4i}$ if $k=0$

$$\sqrt[n]{z} = \sqrt[n]{r} \left[\cos\left(\frac{\theta + 2k\pi}{n}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\theta + 2k\pi}{n}\right) \right]$$

$$n=2; k=0$$

$$r = |z| = |4i| = \sqrt{4^2} = 4$$

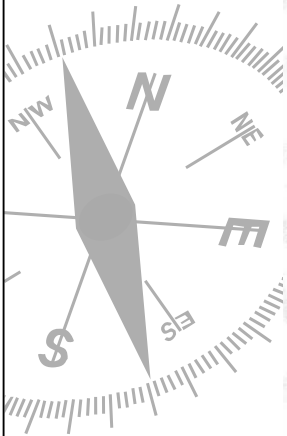
$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{x} = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{4}{0} \right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{z} = \pm \sqrt[2]{4} \left[\cos\left(\frac{\pi/2}{2}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\pi/2}{2}\right) \right]$$

$$\sqrt{4i} = \pm 2 \left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right)$$

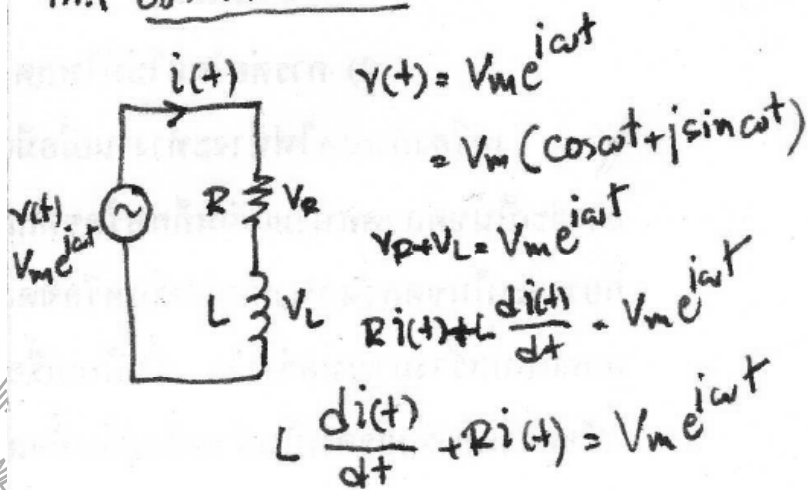
$$= \pm 2 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + i \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

$$\sqrt{4i} = \pm (\sqrt{2} + i\sqrt{2}) \leftarrow$$



1.7 การหาค่าอนุพันธ์ของฟังก์ชัน

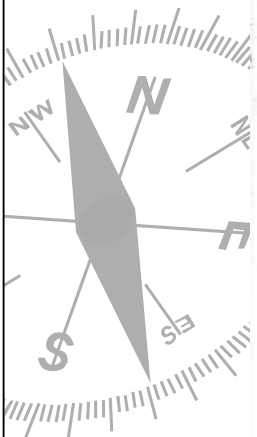
1.7.1 อิมพีแดนซ์เชิงซ้อน (Complex impedance)



$$L \frac{di(t)}{dt} + Ri(t) = V_m e^{i\omega t}$$

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

$$y(x) = e^{-h} \left[\int e^{hx} r(x) dx + C \right]$$



$$\therefore i(t) = \boxed{h(t) = \int f(x) dx}$$

$$\therefore i(t) = e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} \left[\int e^{\frac{R}{L}t} \frac{V_m}{L} e^{i\omega t} dt + C \right]$$

$$v(x) = v(t) = \frac{V_m}{L} e^{i\omega t} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(t) = \frac{R}{L} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\therefore h = \int \frac{R}{L} dt \quad ; \quad h = \frac{R}{L} t$$

$$\therefore i(t) = e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} \left[\frac{V_m}{L} \int e^{\frac{R}{L}t} e^{i\omega t} dt + C \right]$$

$$= e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} \left[\frac{V_m}{L} \int e^{(\frac{R}{L} + i\omega)t} dt + C \right]$$

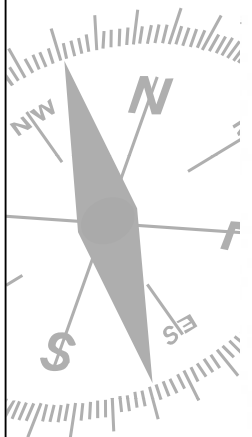
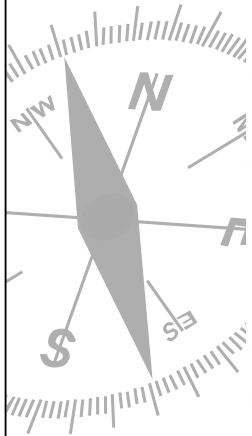
$$= e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} \left[\frac{V_m}{L} \left(\frac{L}{R + i\omega L} \right) \int e^{(\frac{R + i\omega L}{L})t} d\left(\frac{R + i\omega L}{L}t\right) + C \right]$$

$$= e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} \left[\frac{V_m}{R + i\omega L} e^{\frac{R + i\omega L}{L}t} + C \right]$$

$$= \frac{V_m}{R + i\omega L} e^{\frac{R + i\omega L}{L}t} \cdot e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} + e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} C$$

$$\boxed{i(t) = \frac{V_m}{R + i\omega L} e^{i\omega t} + e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} C} \quad (1.42)$$

$i(t)$ ប្រសិនបើ 2 ឈរ ឲ្យ ឈរ ឲ្យ ឈរ ~~ឈរ~~
 ឈរ: ឈរ (Steady state) = $\frac{V_m}{R + i\omega L} e^{i\omega t}$
 ឈរ: ឈរ (Transient state) = $e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} C$



၂၁၇၅ R-L ဝါးကွပ်

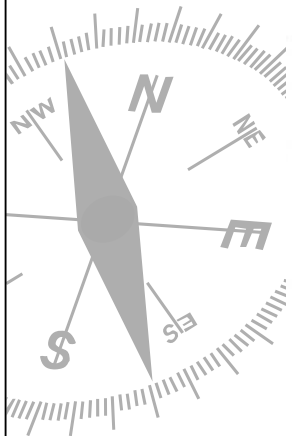
$$i(t) = \frac{V_m}{R + j\omega L} e^{i\omega t}$$

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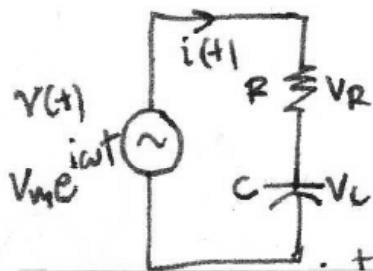
$$Z = \frac{v(t)}{i(t)} = \frac{V_m e^{i\omega t}}{\frac{V_m e^{i\omega t}}{R + j\omega L}} = R + j\omega L$$

$$\therefore \boxed{Z = R + j\omega L} \rightarrow Z = R + jX_L$$

ဝါးကွပ် ဝါးကွပ် ဝါးကွပ်



၂၁၇၆ R-C ဝါးကွပ်



$$V_R + V_C = V_m e^{i\omega t}$$

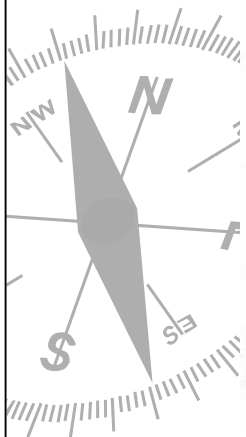
$$i(t) = \frac{i\omega V_m C e^{i\omega t}}{1 + j\omega RC} + C e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

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၂၁၇၇ j\omega C ဝါးကွပ် ဝါးကွပ်

$$= \frac{i\omega V_m C e^{i\omega t}}{i\omega C} = \frac{V_m e^{i\omega t}}{\frac{1}{i\omega C} + R}$$

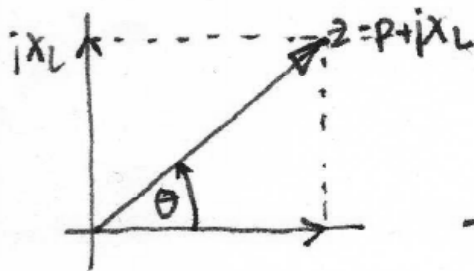
$$\therefore i(t) = \frac{V_m e^{i\omega t}}{R - i\frac{1}{\omega C}}$$



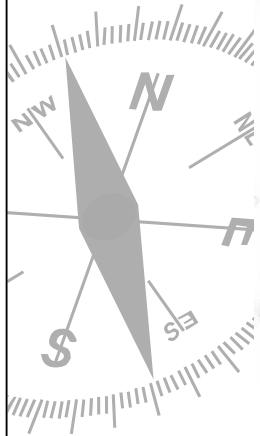
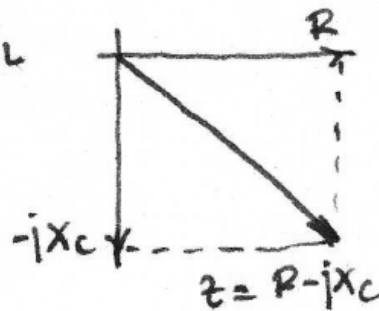
$$\therefore z = \frac{v(t)}{i(t)} = \frac{V_m e^{i\omega t}}{\frac{V_m e^{i\omega t}}{R - j\frac{1}{\omega C}}}$$

$$z = R - j\frac{1}{\omega C} \rightarrow z = R - jX_C$$

RLC อนุกรม



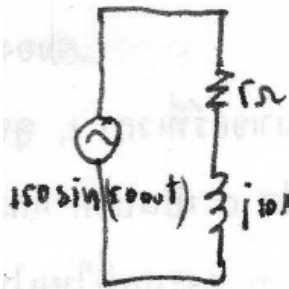
RLC อนุกรม



EX

$$R = 5 \Omega ; L = 2 \text{ mH}$$

$$v(t) = 150 \sin(5000t)$$



$$\omega = 5000$$

$$\therefore X_L = j\omega L = j5000 \times 2 \times 10^{-3}$$

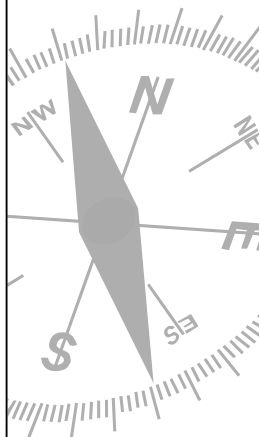
$$X_L = j10 \Omega$$

$$\therefore z = 5 + j10 \Omega$$

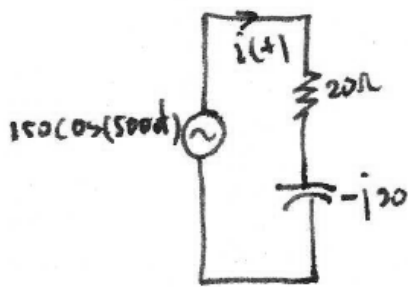
$$z = 11.18 \angle 63.43^\circ \Omega$$

$$\therefore \hat{I}(t) = \frac{150 \angle 0^\circ}{11.18 \angle 63.43^\circ} = 13.42 \angle -63.43^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore i(t) &= 13.42 \sin(5000t - 63.43^\circ) \\ &= 13.42 e^{j(5000t - 63.43^\circ)} \end{aligned}$$



EX 1.14 $R = 20 \Omega$; $C = 5 \mu F$; $v(t) = 150 \cos(10000t)$



$$X_C = -j \omega C$$

$$= -j 10000 \times 5$$

$$X_C = -j \frac{1}{\omega C}$$

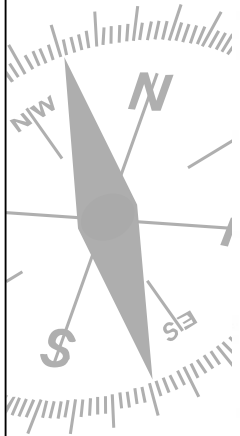
$$= -j \frac{1}{10000 \times 5 \times 10^{-6}}$$

$$X_C = -j 20 \Omega$$

$$Z = 20 - j 20 = 28.28 \angle -45^\circ \Omega$$

$$I = \frac{150}{28.28 \angle -45^\circ} = 5.30 \angle 45^\circ = 5.30 e^{j(\omega t + 45^\circ)}$$

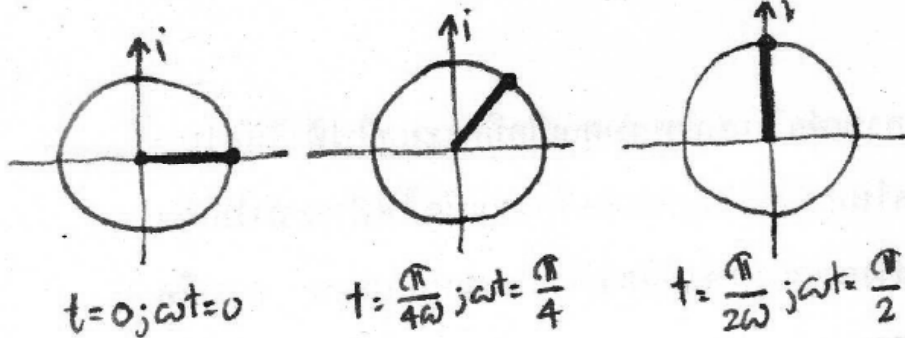
$$i(t) = 5.30 \cos(10000t + 45^\circ)$$



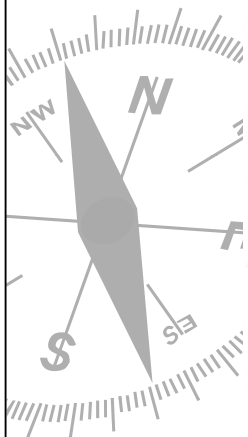
1.7.2 Phasors

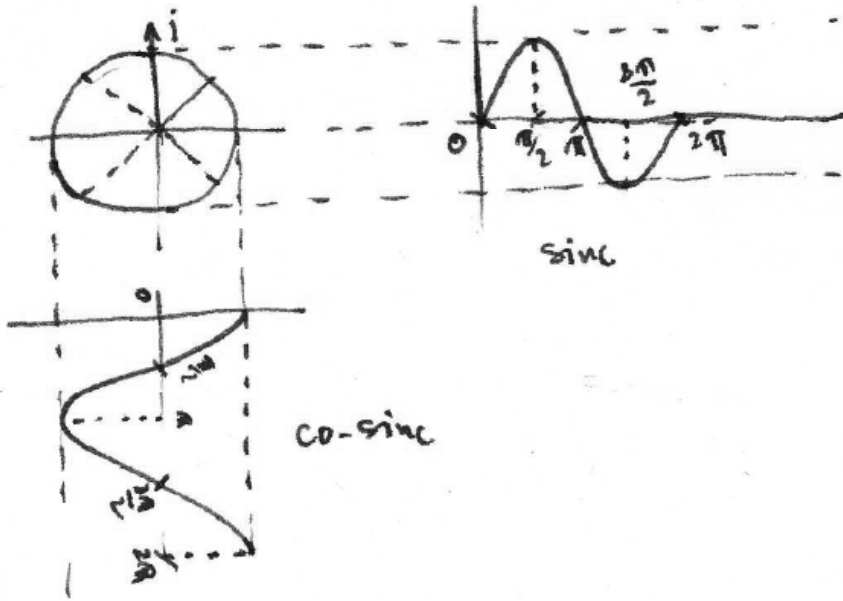
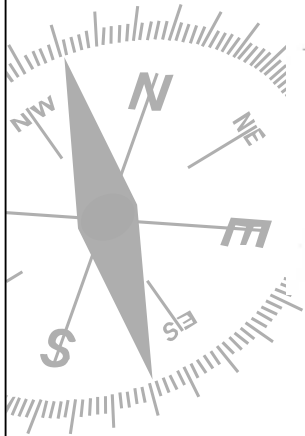
$$f(t) = r e^{j \omega t}$$

$$e^{j \omega t} = \cos \omega t + j \sin \omega t$$

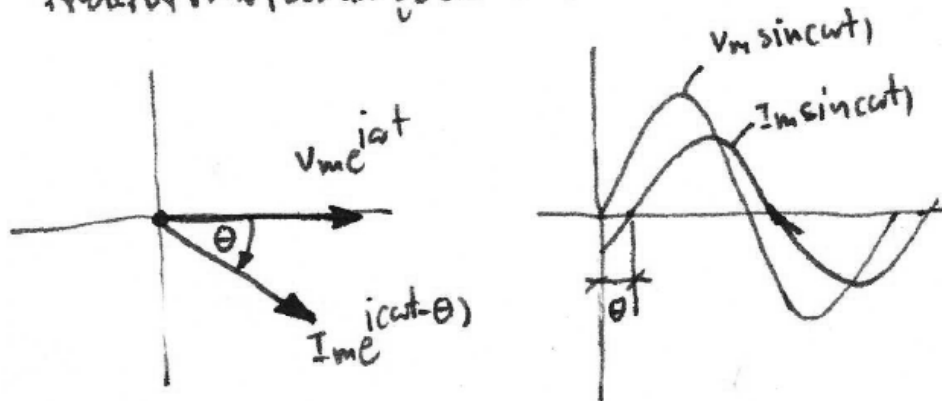


Để vẽ phasor của hàm số $\cos \omega t$ và $\sin \omega t$ thì ta vẽ

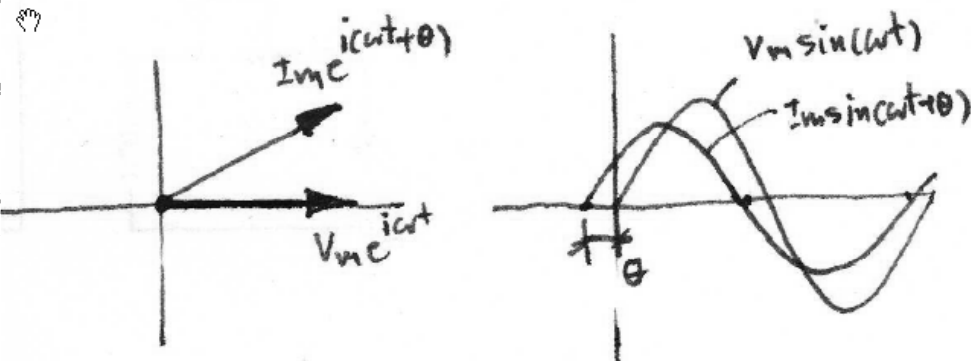
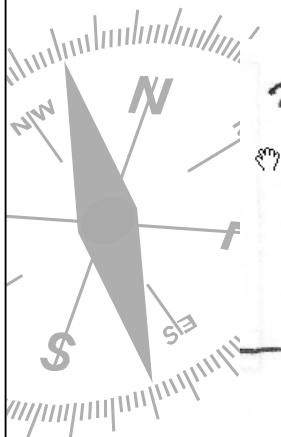




θ - phase angle between voltage and current
 in an AC circuit



θ + phase angle between voltage and current
 in an AC circuit



EX 1.9 $R=20\Omega$; $L=0.02H$

$$Z = 40 \angle \theta \text{ ohm } \theta ; f$$

$$\text{ohm } Z = R + jX_L = 40 \angle \theta$$

$$\therefore 40 \angle \theta = 20 + jX_L$$

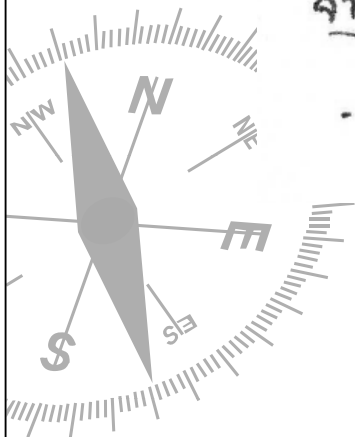
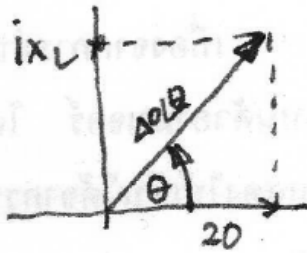
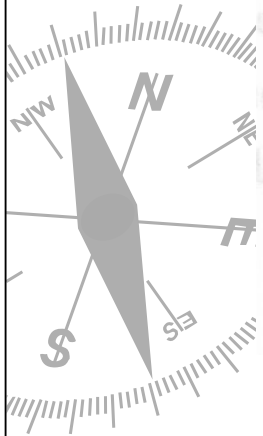
$$\text{ohm } r = 40$$

$$\text{ohm } \cos \theta = \frac{20}{40} = 0.5$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1} 0.5 = 60^\circ$$

$$\text{ohm } Z = r(\cos \theta + j \sin \theta)$$

$$\text{ohm } Z = r \cos \theta + r j \sin \theta$$



$$\therefore jX_L = r j \sin \theta = j40 \sin(60^\circ)$$

$$jX_L = j36.64 ; X_L = 36.64 \Omega$$

$$\text{ohm } X_L = \omega L = 2\pi f L \rightarrow L = 0.02$$

$$\therefore f = \frac{36.64}{2\pi \times 0.02} = 275.66 \text{ Hz.}$$

Ex 1.10 $i_1(t)$ and $i_2(t)$ are two sinusoidal currents

$$i_1(t) = 14.14 \sin(\omega t + 13.2^\circ)$$

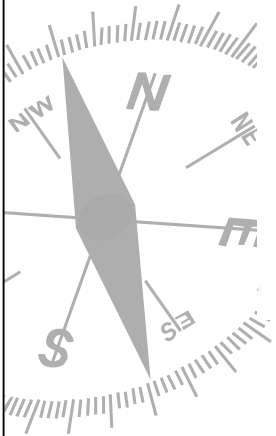
$$i_2(t) = 8.95 \sin(\omega t + 121.6^\circ)$$

Find the effective value of the resultant current

Find the effective

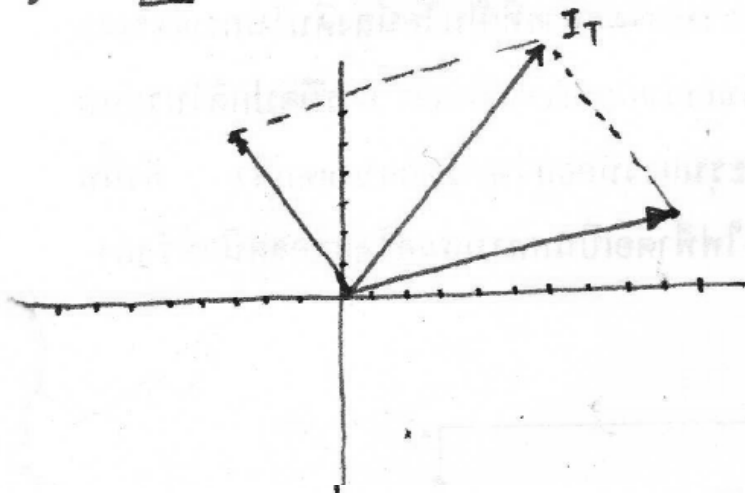
$$\therefore I_1 = \frac{14.14}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 13.2^\circ = 10 \angle 13.2^\circ$$

$$I_2 = \frac{8.95}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 121.6^\circ = 6.33 \angle 121.6^\circ$$



$$I_1 = 10 \angle 13.2^\circ = 9.736 + j2.283$$

$$I_2 = 6.33 \angle 121.6^\circ = -3.32 + j5.39$$



$$I_T = [9.736 - 3.32] + j[2.283 + 5.39]$$

$$= 6.42 + j7.67$$

$$I_T = 10.01 \angle 50.01^\circ \text{ A}$$

