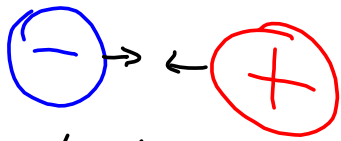


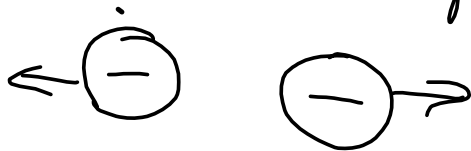
12. Elektrisitet

Ladning : + ladning
 - ladning

Ulike ladninger tiltrekker hverandre
+ og - tiltrekker hverandre

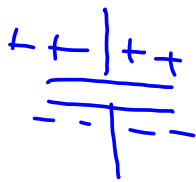


Like ladninger frastøter hverandre



/

I et lukket system er
summen av elektrisk ladning
konstant
Eks kondensator



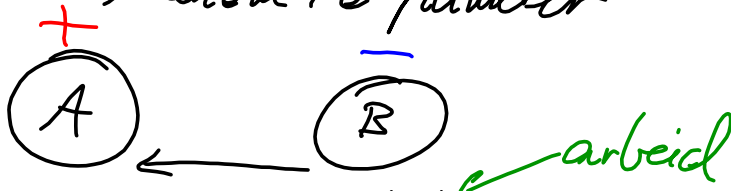
Ladning er alltid kvantisert

Elementærladning $e = 1,60 \cdot 10^{-19} [C]$

Ellers brukes symbolet q Coulomb

Elektriske spenning

↳ mellom to punkter



$$U_{AB} = \frac{W_{AB}}{q}$$

Symbol for
spenning

V kan også brukes
(hvis du er i USA)

loading

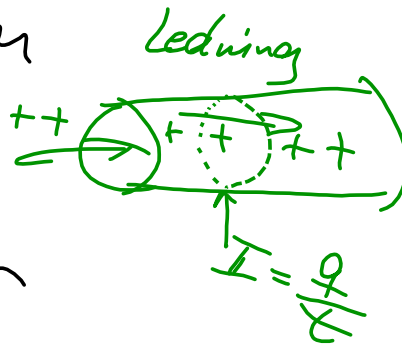
Ekse: Lyn: $U = 12 \text{ [MV]} \quad q = 30 \text{ [C]}$

$$W = U \cdot q = 12 \cdot 10^6 \cdot 30 = 360 \text{ J}$$

Spennings måles mellom to punkter

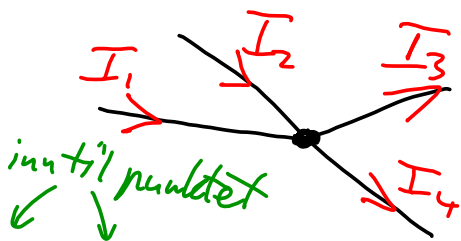
Elektrisk strøm

$$I = \frac{q}{t}$$



Kirchoffs lover

1. lov: Strømloven



$$I_1 + I_2 - I_3 - I_4 = 0$$

$$I_1 + I_2 = I_3 + I_4$$

Summen av alle strømmer inn til et punkt er like null

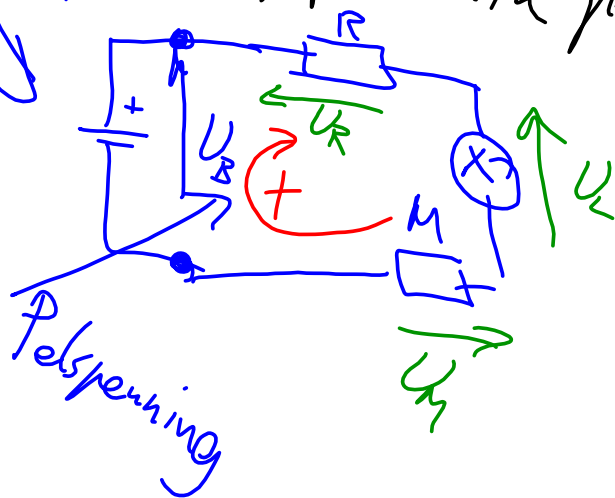
Summen av alle strømmer inn til et punkt er lik summen av alle strømmer ut av punktet

2. lov : Spenningslover

Summen av alle spenninger i en sløyfe er like null

Summen av alle spenning over komponenter i en sløyfe er like potensspenning

Batteri

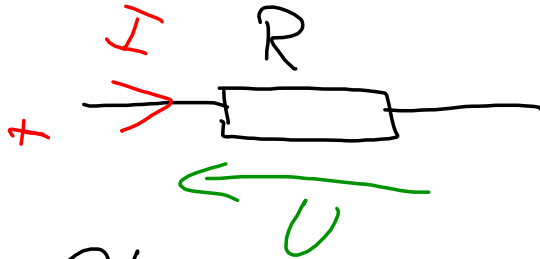


$$U_B = U_R + U_L + U_M$$

$$U_B - U_R - U_L - U_M = 0$$

Metstand

$$R = \dots \Omega$$



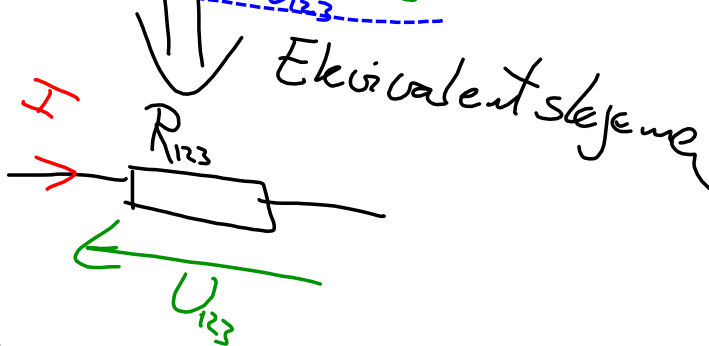
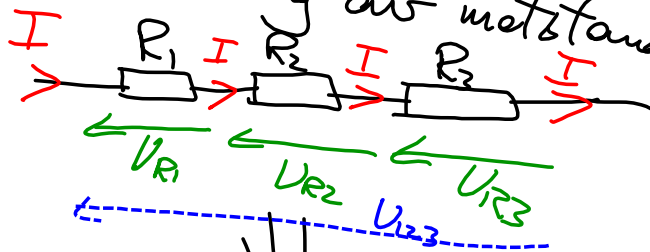
Ohm's law : $U = R \cdot I$ ← Like spanning

$$u = R \cdot i$$

← vekselspanning

$$u(t) = a \cdot \sin(2\pi f t)$$

Seriekobling av metstander



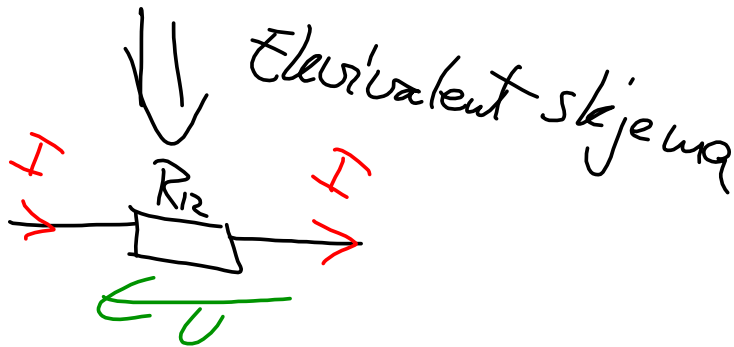
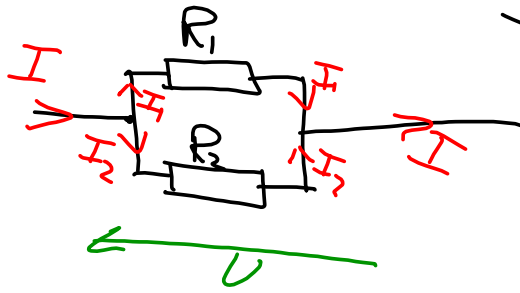
Ekvivalent skjema

$$U_{123} = U_{R1} + U_{R2} + U_{R3}$$

$$I \cdot R_{123} = I \cdot R_1 + I \cdot R_2 + I \cdot R_3 = I(R_1 + R_2 + R_3)$$

$$R_{123} = R_1 + R_2 + R_3 \leftarrow \text{seriekobling}$$

Parallell kobling av motstander



$$U = I \cdot R_{12} \Rightarrow I = \frac{U}{R_{12}}$$

$$U = I_1 \cdot R_1 = I_2 \cdot R_2$$

$$I_1 = \frac{U}{R_1} \quad I_2 = \frac{U}{R_2}$$

$$I = I_1 + I_2$$

$$\frac{U}{R_{12}} = \frac{U}{R_1} + \frac{U}{R_2}$$

$$\frac{1}{R_{12}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}$$

$$\frac{1}{R_{12}} = \frac{R_2 + R_1}{R_2 \cdot R_1}$$

$$\frac{R_1 R_2}{R_{12}} = R_2 + R_1$$

$$R_1 R_2 = (R_2 + R_1) \cdot R_{12}$$

$$R_{12} = \frac{R_1 \cdot R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$\frac{R_1 R_2}{R_{12}} \cdot \frac{1}{R_1 R_2}$$

$$\frac{R_2 + R_1}{R_{12}} \cdot \frac{1}{R_2 + R_1}$$

$$\frac{R_1 R_2}{R_{12}} \cdot \frac{1}{R_1 R_2}$$

ems \mathcal{E}

Batteriet har en indre motstand R_i

vanligvis liten ($< 1\Omega$)

$U_i = R_i \cdot I$

$U_B = U_B' - U_i$

Spenningsfall inne i batteriet

↑ Pølene på batteriet

- Stor I medfører at polspenningen U_B synker
- Stor I gjør at batteriet varmes opp

$P = U \cdot I$ $E = P \cdot t$

↑ blir varme energi

Jording

\mathcal{E} ks: \leftarrow symbol

\mathcal{E} ks: \leftarrow komfyr

Vask