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Impedance()

Impedance

(action)

(reaction)

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交流

電源

Reaction()

$I = \frac{V}{\sqrt{R^2 + X^2}}$
 $\cos \theta = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 + X^2}}$
 $\sin \theta = \frac{X}{\sqrt{R^2 + X^2}}$
 $\tan \theta = \frac{X}{R}$

Impedance (IMP) is a measure of the opposition to the flow of current in a circuit. It is the sum of resistance (R) and reactance (X).

In an AC circuit, the impedance is given by:

$$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2}$$

where $X_L = \omega L$ is the inductive reactance and $X_C = \frac{1}{\omega C}$ is the capacitive reactance.

The power factor (PF) is the cosine of the phase angle θ between the voltage and the current.

The real power (P) is given by:

$$P = VI \cos \theta$$

The reactive power (Q) is given by:

$$Q = VI \sin \theta$$

The complex power (S) is given by:

$$S = VI = P + jQ$$

The power factor can be improved by adding capacitors in parallel with the load.

The maximum average power transfer occurs when the load impedance is the complex conjugate of the source impedance.

The maximum average power is given by:

$$P_{max} = \frac{V_{oc}^2}{4R_s}$$

where V_{oc} is the open-circuit voltage and R_s is the source resistance.

The maximum average power is achieved when the load resistance is equal to the source resistance.

The maximum average power is achieved when the load reactance is the negative of the source reactance.

The maximum average power is achieved when the load impedance is the complex conjugate of the source impedance.

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