



$$I_1 = \frac{E}{\sqrt{R^2(\omega L)^2}}$$

$$\frac{I}{I_0} = \sqrt{R_i w^2 C^2 + (1 - w^2 C L)^2}$$

$$\tan \varphi = -\frac{wL}{R_1}$$

$$\tan \varphi_2 = \infty$$

故 $I_1 > I$ ト云々トテ勿論在リ得ル。ルテ。

$$2L - c(R_1^2 + w^2 L^2) < 0 \quad I_1 > I_2$$

$$2L - c(R_i^2 + \omega^2 L^2) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad I_1 = I$$

$$2L - c(R_i^2 + \omega^2 L^2) > 0 \quad I_i < I$$

$$\text{Teil Kreis } \overarc{P_0 P_1 P_2} \quad R_1 = R_2 = 0, \text{ Fall } +4, \text{ 12214}, \quad g_2 = \frac{\pi}{2}, 1+4.$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{E}{(ab - \frac{1}{ab})}$$

+11 in the Phase II, $E = 22.5^\circ$, $g_0 = 0.2$, $\mu_2 =$

$$\omega^2 c_L = 1$$

1. und Stroms verschwinden zu. $\Rightarrow \text{Vor. } I_1 = I_2$. 1. Phase ist $\Delta \varphi = \pi$. $I_1 = I_2$
zu Augenblick = 1. und Stroms & 2. Richtung = $120^\circ + 120^\circ$ $i_1 = i_2 = x$

$$|z_1| = |z_2|$$

$i = 0$. Phase of 3.75.

I_{AB}^L = branch curr. sign = $10\angle 53^\circ$ resultant curr. zero +ve current, I_{AB}^L is cur-
-culate in AB . I_{AB}^L = terminal AB is, impedance $z_{AB} = j4\Omega$, 51° in
 V_{AB} . $\omega^2 CL = 1$; $\text{I}_{AB}^L = 10\angle 53^\circ$, $\text{P}_{AB} = 0.1433$, 16.7 W, $I_1 = 10\angle 53^\circ$