



Lösungen

Thema: Kennlinien – Seite 1

Funktionen

1. a) $t_1 = 16 \text{ h} \Rightarrow U_1 = 11,5 \text{ V}$

b) $U_2 = 12 \text{ V} \Rightarrow t_2 = 12 \text{ h}$

2. a) $P_1 = 50 \text{ W} \Rightarrow \eta_1 \approx 0,5$

b) $\eta_m = 0,75 \Rightarrow P_m = 150 \text{ W}$

c) $\eta_2 = 0,7 \Rightarrow P_{21} = 100 \text{ W}$
 $P_{22} = 200 \text{ W}$

3. a) $I_0 = 0 \Rightarrow U_0 = 4,5 \text{ V}$

$I_1 = 0,5 \text{ A} \Rightarrow U_1 = 3,25 \text{ V}$

b) $U_2 = 3,7 \text{ V} \Rightarrow I_2 = 0,4 \text{ A}$

$U_3 = 2,5 \text{ V} \Rightarrow I_3 = 1,0 \text{ A}$

c) $R = \frac{\Delta U}{\Delta I} = \frac{4,5 \text{ V} - 2,5 \text{ V}}{0 \text{ A} - 1,0 \text{ A}}$

$R = \left| -2,0 \frac{\text{V}}{\text{A}} \right| = 2,0 \frac{\text{V}}{\text{A}}$

4. a) $t_1 = 10 \text{ s} \Rightarrow U_{C1} = 30 \text{ V}$

$t_2 = 20 \text{ s} \Rightarrow U_{C2} = 43 \text{ V}$

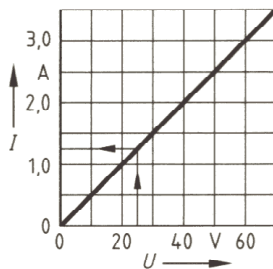
b) $U_{C3} = 0,63 \cdot 60 \text{ V} = 37,8 \text{ V}$

$U_{C3} = 37,8 \text{ V} \Rightarrow t_3 = 15 \text{ s}$

5. a) b)

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| U in A | 0 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 |
| I in A | 0 | 0,5 | 1,0 | 1,5 | 2,0 | 2,5 | 3,0 |

c) d)



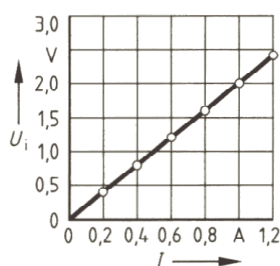
e) $U_1 = 25 \text{ V} \Rightarrow I_1 = 1,25 \text{ A}; I_1 = \frac{25 \text{ V}}{20 \Omega} = 1,25 \text{ A}$

f) $G = \frac{3,0 \text{ A}}{60 \text{ V}} = 0,05 \frac{\text{A}}{\text{V}}$

6. a)

| | | | | | | | |
|------------|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| I in A | 0 | 0,2 | 0,4 | 0,6 | 0,8 | 1,0 | 1,2 |
| U_i in V | 0 | 0,4 | 0,8 | 1,2 | 1,6 | 2,0 | 2,4 |

b) c)



d) $R_i = \frac{\Delta U_i}{\Delta I} = \frac{2,0 \text{ V}}{1,0 \text{ A}} = 2,0 \frac{\text{V}}{\text{A}} = 2,0 \Omega$



Lösungen

Thema: Kennlinien – Seite 2

Lineare Widerstände

1. a) Maßstab: 1 cm $\hat{=}$ 1 V
1 cm $\hat{=}$ 5 mA

- b) 5 V \Rightarrow 15 mA \Rightarrow R = 333 Ω
9 V \Rightarrow 27 mA \Rightarrow R = 333 Ω

2. a) Maßstab: 1 cm $\hat{=}$ 10 V
1 cm $\hat{=}$ 2 mA

- b) Leistungshyperbel/Wertetabelle $P_{\text{tot}} = 2$ W

| | | | | | | | |
|---------|-----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| U in V | 100 | 80 | 60 | 50 | 40 | 25 | 20 |
| I in mA | 20 | 25 | 33 | 40 | 50 | 80 | 100 |

- c) $R_1 \Rightarrow U_{\text{max}} = 30$ V
 $I_{\text{max}} = 65$ mA
 $R_2 \Rightarrow U_{\text{max}} = 45$ V
 $I_{\text{max}} = 45$ mA
 $R_3 \Rightarrow U_{\text{max}} = 67$ V
 $I_{\text{max}} = 30$ mA

3. a) R_1 : U = 10 V, I = 100 mA \Rightarrow $R_1 = 100 \Omega$
 R_2 : U = 20 V, I = 90 mA \Rightarrow $R_2 = 222 \Omega$
 R_3 : U = 40 V, I = 82 mA \Rightarrow $R_3 = 488 \Omega$
 R_4 : U = 60 V, I = 60 mA \Rightarrow $R_4 = 1,0 \text{ k}\Omega$
 R_5 : U = 100 V, I = 45 mA \Rightarrow $R_5 = 2,22 \text{ k}\Omega$
 R_6 : U = 100 V, I = 21 mA \Rightarrow $R_6 = 4,76 \text{ k}\Omega$

- b) Widerstände nach E12
 $R_1 = 100 \Omega$, $R_2 = 220 \Omega$, $R_3 = 470 \Omega$,
 $R_4 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$, $R_5 = 2,2 \text{ k}\Omega$, $R_6 = 4,7 \text{ k}\Omega$

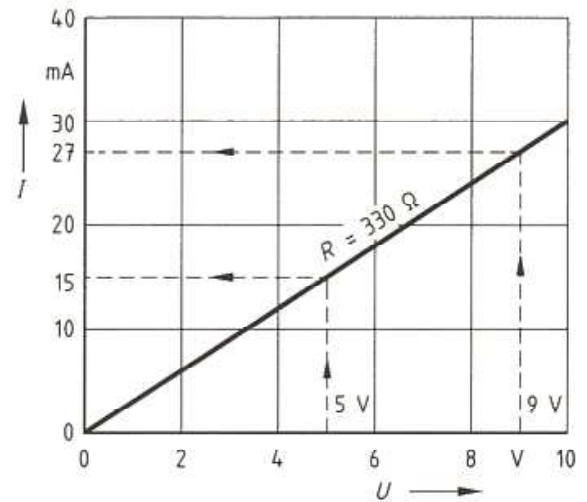
- c) $U_{\text{max}} = 64$ V, $I_{\text{max}} = 31$ mA;
 $P_{\text{tot}} = U_{\text{max}} \cdot I_{\text{max}} = 64 \text{ V} \cdot 31 \text{ mA} \Rightarrow P_{\text{tot}} = 2$ W

4. a) U = 12 V, I = 25 mA; $R = \frac{U}{I} = \frac{12 \text{ V}}{25 \text{ mA}} = 480 \Omega$

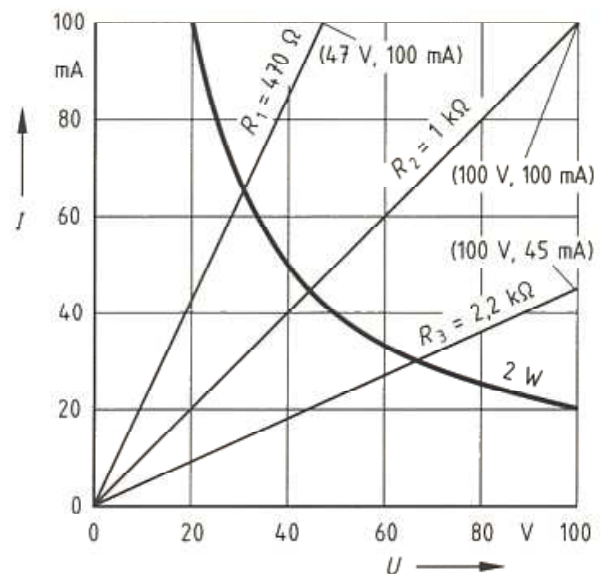
- b) $R_{\text{min}} = \frac{12 \text{ V}}{32 \text{ mA}} = 375 \Omega$; $R_{\text{max}} = \frac{12 \text{ V}}{21 \text{ mA}} = 571 \Omega$;
 $\Delta R' = R_{\text{min}} - R \approx -100 \Omega$; $\Delta R = R_{\text{max}} - R \approx 100 \Omega$
 $\Delta R \% = \pm \frac{100 \Omega \cdot 100\%}{480 \Omega}$; $\Delta R \% = \pm 21\% \approx \pm 20\%$

- c) 20% Toleranz \Rightarrow E6; Gewählt: R = 470 $\Omega \Rightarrow$ 3 Farbringe gelb, violett, braun

- d) $P_V = \frac{U^2}{R} = \frac{20^2 \text{ V}^2}{480 \Omega} = 833 \text{ mW}$



zu 1.a)



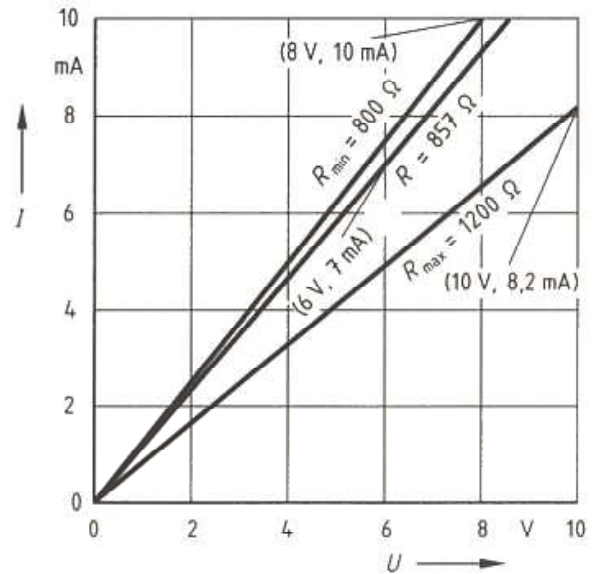
zu 2.a)



Lösungen

Thema: Kennlinien – Seite 3

5. a) Farbringe braun, schwarz, rot
 $\Rightarrow R = 1000 \Omega \pm 20\%$
 $20\% \hat{=} 200 \Omega;$
 $R_{\min} = 1000 \Omega - 200 \Omega = 800 \Omega;$
 $R_{\max} = 1000 \Omega + 200 \Omega = 1200 \Omega$
- b) $U \mapsto I$ -Diagramm
 Widerstandsgeraden für R_{\min} , R_{\max} und
 $R = 6 \text{ V} / 7 \text{ mA}$
- c) Der gemessene Widerstand liegt im
 Toleranzbereich.



zu 5.b)

Logarithmische Darstellung

1.o. Aus Kennlinie:

- a) C 990: $U_1 \Rightarrow I_1 \approx 120 \text{ mA}$
 $U_2 \Rightarrow I_2 \approx 45 \text{ mA}$
- b) C 960: $U_1 \Rightarrow I_1 \approx 13 \text{ mA}$
 $U_2 \Rightarrow I_2 \approx 14 \text{ mA}$

2.o. Aus Kennlinie:

- a) C 960: $I \approx 320 \text{ mA}; U \approx 2 \text{ V}; \Rightarrow R \approx 6 \Omega$
 b) C 990: $I \approx 65 \text{ mA}; U \approx 4 \text{ V}; \Rightarrow R \approx 61 \Omega$

Nichtlineare Widerstände

1.u.

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Temperatur | -20°C | 0°C | 20°C | 40°C | 60°C | 80°C | 100°C | 120°C |
| Widerstand | 1 MΩ | 350 kΩ | 120 kΩ | 50 kΩ | 20 kΩ | 10 kΩ | 5 kΩ | 2,5 kΩ |

2.u.

| | | | | |
|------------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| Widerstand | 100 Ω | 600 Ω | 2 kΩ | 10 kΩ |
| Temperatur | 130°C | 60°C | 28°C | -8°C |

3. a) Aus Kennlinie Bild 1: $\Rightarrow R = 1,1 \text{ M}\Omega$ b) $I = \frac{U}{R} = \frac{65 \text{ V}}{1,1 \text{ M}\Omega} = 60 \mu\text{A}$

- c) $U_1 = 80 \text{ V}; \Rightarrow R_1 \approx 200 \text{ k}\Omega \Rightarrow I_1 = \frac{U_1}{R_1} \approx \frac{80 \text{ V}}{200 \text{ k}\Omega} = 400 \mu\text{A}$
 $U_2 = 100 \text{ V}; \Rightarrow R_2 \approx 10 \text{ k}\Omega \Rightarrow I_2 = \frac{U_2}{R_2} \approx \frac{100 \text{ V}}{10 \text{ k}\Omega} = 10 \text{ mA}$
 $U_3 = 150 \text{ V}; \Rightarrow R_3 \approx 3 \Omega \Rightarrow I_3 = \frac{U_3}{R_3} \approx \frac{150 \text{ V}}{3 \Omega} = 50 \text{ A}$



Lösungen

Thema: Kennlinien – Seite 4

4. a) Maßstab: 1 cm \cong 5 V; 1 cm \cong 2 mA

$$b) R_1 = \frac{U_1}{I_1} = \frac{14 \text{ V}}{10 \mu\text{A}} = 1,4 \text{ M}\Omega;$$

$$R_2 = \frac{U_2}{I_2} = \frac{18 \text{ V}}{100 \mu\text{A}} = 180 \text{ k}\Omega;$$

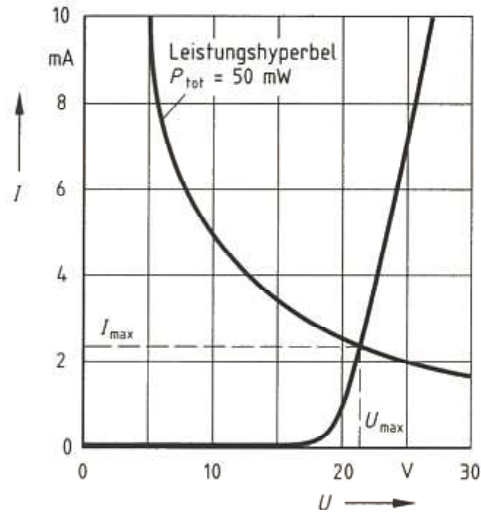
$$R_3 = 20 \text{ k}\Omega; R_4 = 5,6 \text{ k}\Omega; R_5 = 4,2 \text{ k}\Omega; R_6 = 2,7 \text{ k}\Omega$$

c) Leistungshyperbel

Wertetabelle $P_{\text{tot}} = 50 \text{ mW}$

| | | | | | | |
|---------|-----|----|-----|-----|----|----|
| U in V | 30 | 25 | 20 | 15 | 10 | 5 |
| I in mA | 1,7 | 2 | 2,5 | 3,3 | 5 | 10 |

d) $U_{\text{max}} = 22 \text{ V}$, $I_{\text{max}} = 2,3 \text{ mA}$



zu 4.a)

5. a) $\vartheta = 40^\circ\text{C}$ aus Kennlinie $R_{40} \approx 10 \text{ k}\Omega$; $I = \frac{U}{R_{40}} = \frac{6 \text{ V}}{10 \text{ k}\Omega} = 0,6 \text{ mA}$

b) $I_2 = 5 \cdot I_1 = 5 \cdot 0,6 \text{ mA} = 3 \text{ mA}$; $R_\vartheta = \frac{U}{I_2} = \frac{6 \text{ V}}{3 \text{ mA}} = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$
aus Kennlinie bei $R_\vartheta = 2 \text{ k}\Omega \Rightarrow \vartheta \approx 83^\circ\text{C}$

6. a) bei 25°C : $I = \frac{U_1}{R_1} = \frac{10,2 \text{ V}}{2,2 \text{ k}\Omega} = 4,6 \text{ mA}$; $R_2 = \frac{U - U_1}{I} = \frac{12 \text{ V} - 10,2 \text{ V}}{4,6 \text{ mA}} = 388 \Omega \Rightarrow R_2 = 390 \Omega$
 $\vartheta = 50^\circ\text{C} \Rightarrow R_{50} \approx 1 \text{ k}\Omega$
bei 50°C : $I = \frac{U}{R_{50} + R_2} = \frac{12 \text{ V}}{1 \text{ k}\Omega + 390 \Omega} = 8,6 \text{ mA}$; $U_1 = I \cdot R_{50} = 8,6 \text{ mA} \cdot 1000 \Omega = 8,6 \text{ V}$

b) $\vartheta = 80^\circ\text{C} \Rightarrow R_{80} \approx 330 \Omega$; $I = \frac{U}{R_{80} + R_2} = \frac{12 \text{ V}}{330 \Omega + 390 \Omega} = 16,7 \text{ mA}$
 $P_V = I^2 \cdot R_{80} = (16,7 \text{ mA})^2 \cdot 330 \Omega = 92 \text{ mW}$; $P_V < P_{\text{tot}} = 200 \text{ mW} \Rightarrow$ keine Überlastung

7. a) 60°C : $R_{60} = 200 \Omega$; 80°C : $R_{80} = 1300 \Omega$; $\Delta R = R_{80} - R_{60} = 1300 \Omega - 200 \Omega = 1100 \Omega$

b) 60°C : $R_{60} = 200 \Omega$; 100°C : $R_{100} = 150000 \text{ k}\Omega$
 $\Delta R = R_{100} - R_{60} = 150000 \text{ k}\Omega - 200 \Omega \approx 130000 \text{ k}\Omega$

8. a) Aus Kennlinie: $R_{50} \approx 120 \Omega$; $R_{100} \approx 150 \text{ k}\Omega$

$$b) I_1 = \frac{U}{R_{50}} = \frac{1,2 \text{ V}}{120 \Omega} = 10 \text{ mA}; I_2 = \frac{U}{R_{100}} = \frac{1,2 \text{ V}}{150 \text{ k}\Omega} = 8 \mu\text{A}$$

$$c) R_{60} \approx 200 \Omega; R_{80} \approx 1,3 \text{ k}\Omega; n = \frac{R_{80}}{R_{60}} = \frac{1,3 \text{ k}\Omega}{200 \Omega} = 6,5$$

9. a) $\vartheta = 80^\circ\text{C}$ aus Kennlinie $R_{80} \approx 200 \Omega$

$$R_E = \frac{R_{80} \cdot R_2}{R_{80} + R_2} = \frac{200 \Omega \cdot 2200 \Omega}{200 \Omega + 2200 \Omega} = 183 \Omega; I = \frac{U_b}{R_E} = \frac{6 \text{ V}}{183 \Omega} = 33 \text{ mA}$$

$$b) \vartheta = 100^\circ\text{C}; R_{100} \approx 2 \text{ k}\Omega \Rightarrow R_E = 1 \text{ k}\Omega; I = \frac{U_b}{R_E} = \frac{6 \text{ V}}{1 \text{ k}\Omega} = 6 \text{ mA}$$