

GAUTENGSE DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS  
SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN

TECHNIKA (ELEKTRIES) HG

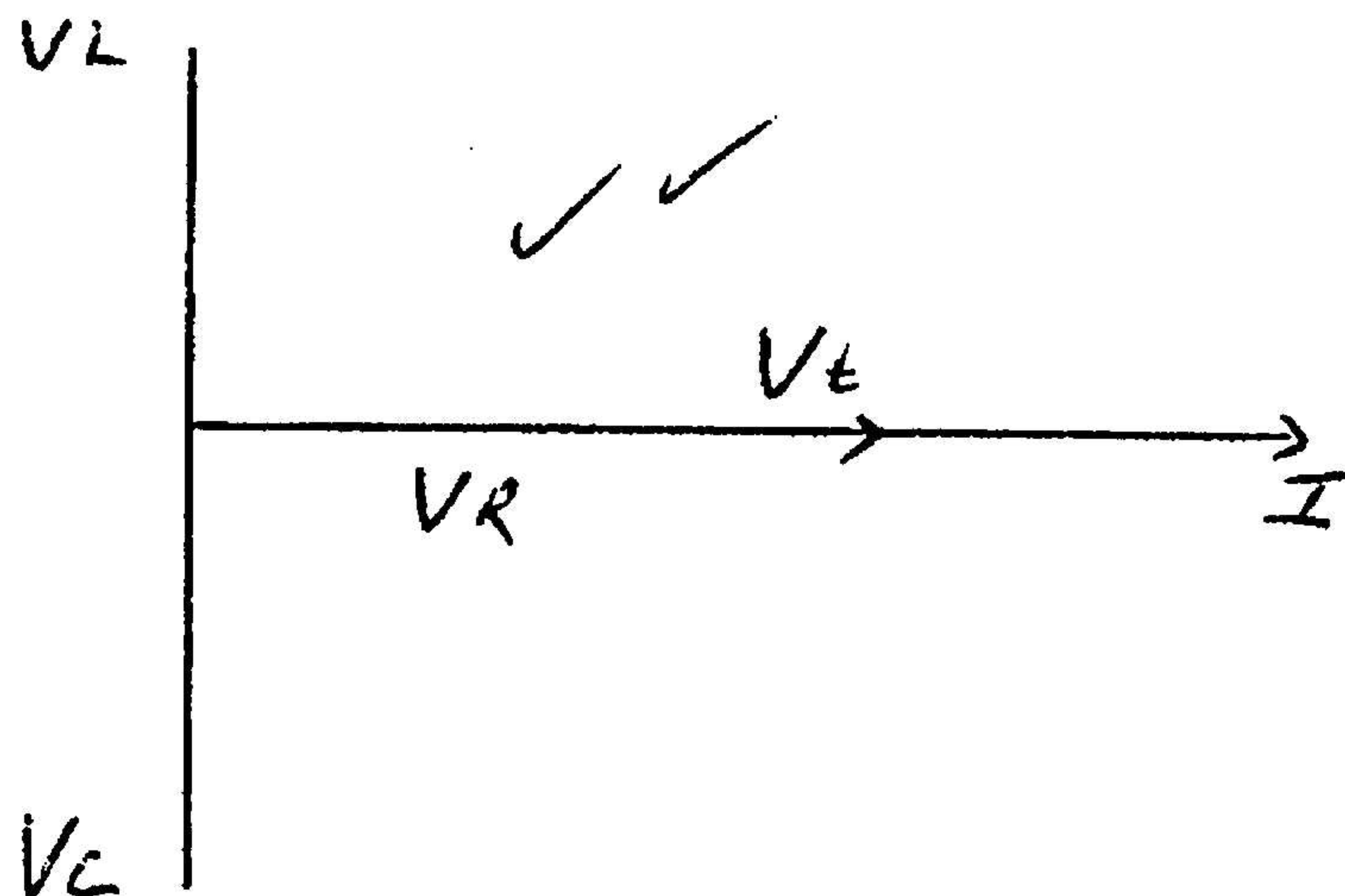
LET WEL: Alle logiese benaderings en gevolgtrekkings moet volle krediet ontvang.

VRAAG 1  
WISSELSTROOMTEORIE

1.1 Dit is 'n reguit lyn met 'n pylvpunt wat grootte en rigting aandui. (1)

1.2  $X_L = 2 \pi fL$  as die frekwensie toeneem sal die induktiewe reaktansie toeneem.  
Dus die stroomvloeï in die las verklein (word kleiner) en andersom. (2)

1.3



\* Hoek  $\emptyset = 0^\circ$

\*  $V_L = V_C$

\*  $V_t = V_R$  en infase

(4)

$$\begin{aligned} 1.4.1 \quad X_L &= 2\pi fL \\ &= 2 \times 3,14 \times 50 \times 0,15 \\ &= \underline{47,12 \, \Omega} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X_C &= \frac{1}{2\pi fC} \\ &= \frac{1}{2 \times 3,14 \times 50 \times 100 \times 10^{-6}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z &= R^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2 \\ &= 12^2 + (233,784) \\ &= \underline{19,44 \, \Omega} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \underline{31,83 \, \Omega}$$

(9)

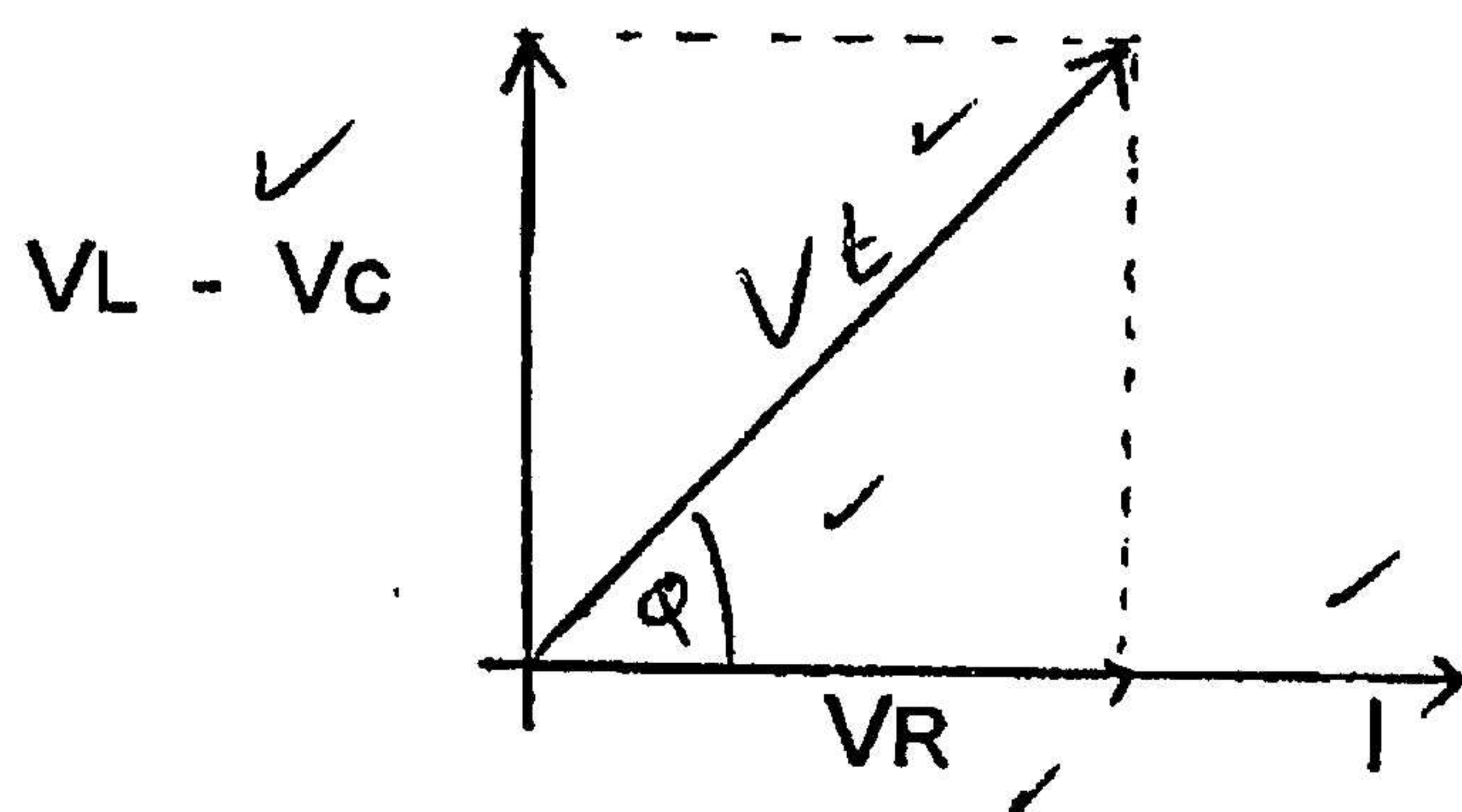


1.4.2

$$\begin{aligned}\cos \phi &= \frac{R}{Z} \\ &= \frac{12}{19,44} \\ &= 0,617 \\ \phi &= \cos^{-1} 0,617 \\ &= \underline{51,9^\circ} \end{aligned}$$

(3)

1.4.3



(+2) vir positiewe kwadrant.

(7)

1.4.4 Die induktiewe reaktansie sal verhoog  
(Oorwegend induktief) as die frekwensie toeneem.

(1)

1.5.1

$$\begin{aligned}\phi &= \frac{X_C}{R} \\ X_C &= \frac{1}{2\pi fC} = \frac{1}{2 \times 3,14 \times 550 \times 10^3 \times 500 \times 10^{-12}} \\ &= \underline{578,78 \Omega} \\ \phi &= \frac{X_C}{R} = \frac{578,78}{5} = \underline{115,7} \\ \text{of } \frac{I}{R} \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} \\ &\underline{115,7} \end{aligned}$$

(4)



$$1.5.2 \quad X_L = X_C$$

$$= \underline{578,78 \, \Omega}$$

$$X_L = 2 \pi f L$$

$$L = \frac{X_L}{2 \pi f}$$

$$= \frac{578,78}{2 \times 3,14 \times 550 \times 10^3}$$

$$= \underline{0,000157 \, H}$$

$$Z = \frac{L}{CR}$$

$$= \frac{0,000167}{500 \times 10^{-12} \times 5}$$

$$= \underline{66800 \, \Omega}$$

$$V_t = I_t \times Z$$

$$= 50 \times 10^{-6} \times 66800$$

$$= \underline{3,34 \, V}$$

$$\text{of } \phi = \frac{I_s}{I_t}$$

$$I_s = 115 \times 50 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$= \underline{5,78 \, mA}$$

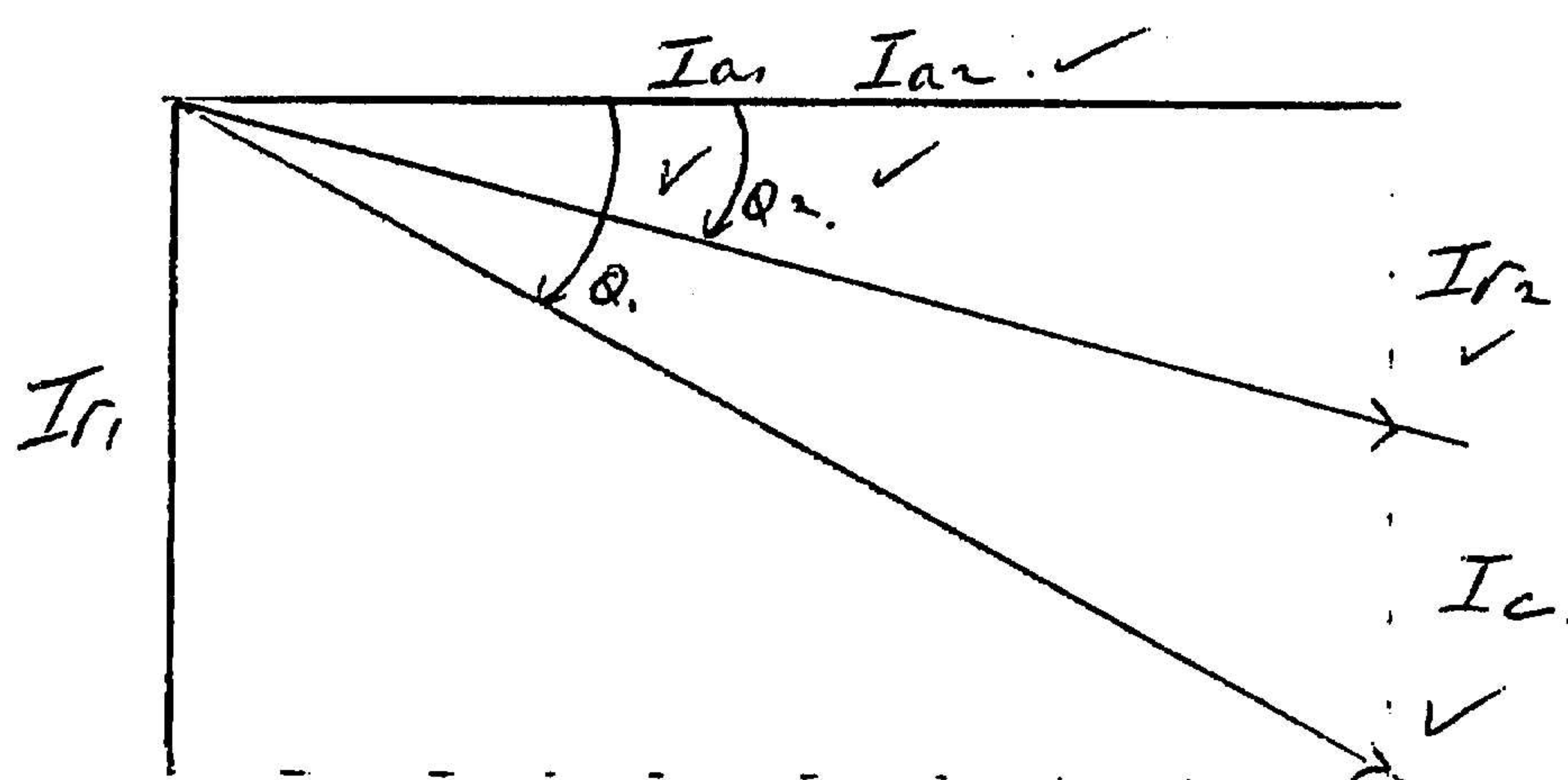
$$I_s = V_t \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}}$$

$$V_t \sqrt{\frac{500 \times 10^{-12}}{0,000167}}$$

$$= \underline{5,78 \, mA}$$

(8)

$$1.6 \quad \text{Skaal } 1 \text{ cm} = 2 \text{ Amp} \quad \cos \phi = 0,866 \quad \phi = 30^\circ$$



(5)

$$1.6.1 \quad I_a = 21 \text{ A}$$

(2)

$$1.6.2 \quad I_r = 12 \text{ A}$$

(2)

$$1.6.3 \quad I_c = 6 \text{ A}$$

(2)

[50]



**VRAAG 2**  
**EEN- EN DRIEFASIGE WISSELSTROOMSTELSELS**

$$2.1.1 \quad P_{UIT} = \sqrt{3} E_L I_L \cos \phi \times$$

$$I_L = \frac{P_{UIT}}{\sqrt{3} E_L \cos \phi \times}$$

$$= \frac{20 \times 10^3}{1,73 \times 380 \times 0,95 \times 0,9}$$

$$= \underline{35,45 \text{ Amp}} \rightarrow$$

(4)

$$2.1.2 \quad I_f = \frac{I_L}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$= \frac{35,54}{1,73}$$

$$= \underline{20,52 \text{ A}} \rightarrow$$

(3)

$$2.1.3 \quad E_f = E_L$$

$$= \underline{380 \text{ V}} \rightarrow$$

(2)

$$2.1.4 \quad \cos \emptyset = 0,95$$

$$\emptyset = \cos^{-1} 0,95$$

$$= \underline{18,19^\circ} \rightarrow$$

(2)

$$2.1.5 \quad Z_f = \frac{V_f}{I_f}$$

$$= \frac{380}{20,52}$$

$$= \underline{18,5 \Omega} \rightarrow$$

(3)

$$2.1.6 \quad \cos \emptyset = \frac{R}{Z}$$

$$R = Z \cos \emptyset$$

$$= 18,51 \times 0,95$$

$$= \underline{17,58 \Omega} \rightarrow$$

(3)



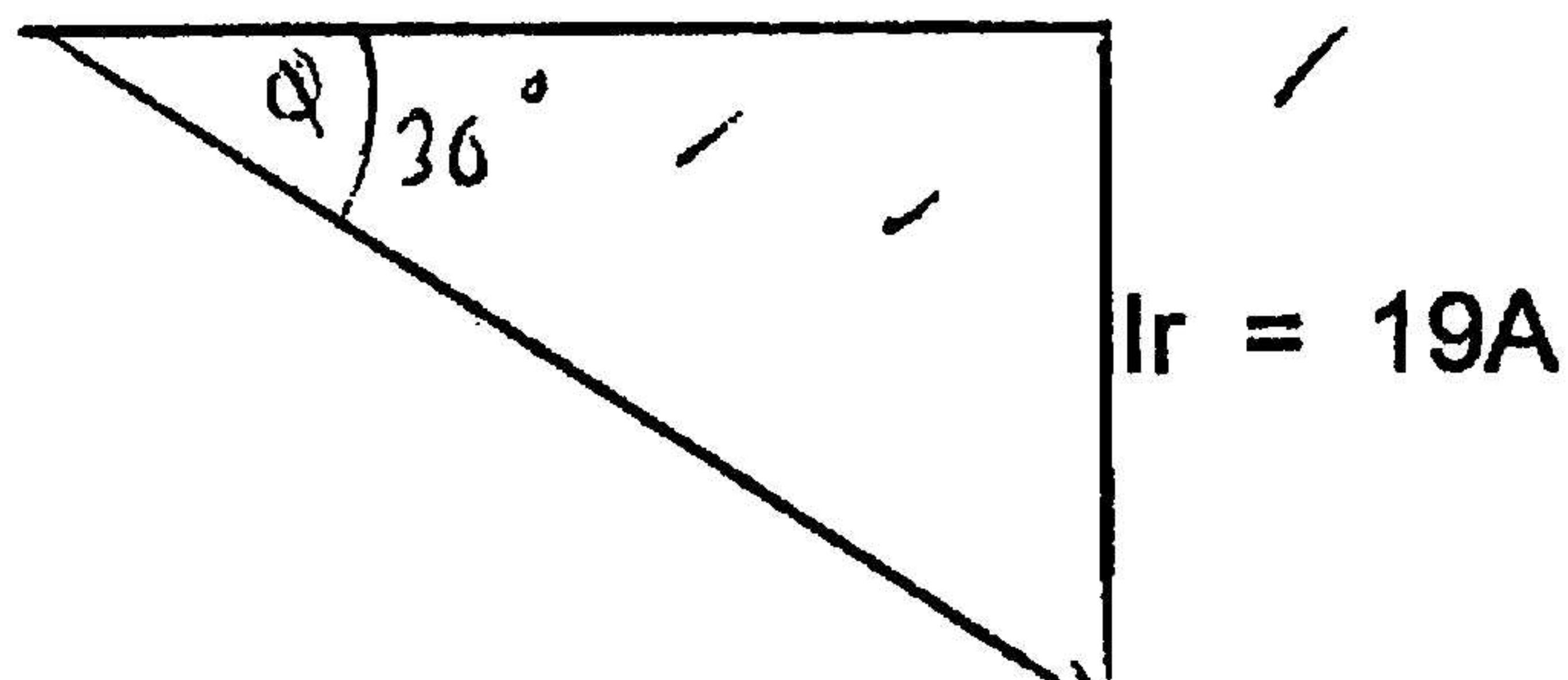
$$\begin{aligned}
 2.1.7 \quad X_f &= Z \sin \emptyset \\
 &= 18,51 \times \sin 18,19^\circ \\
 &= \underline{5,78 \, \Omega} \quad (3)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2.2.1 \quad P_s &= I \times V \\
 &= 30 \times 220 \\
 &= \underline{6600 \, \text{VA}} \quad (3)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2.2.2 \quad P_a &= I \times V \times \cos \emptyset \\
 &= 30 \times 220 \times 0,8 \\
 &= \underline{5\,280 \, \text{Watt}} \quad (3)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2.2.3 \quad \cos \emptyset &= 0,8 \\
 \emptyset &= \cos^{-1} \times 0,8 \quad \text{of} \quad \cos \emptyset = \frac{P}{P_s} \\
 &= \underline{36,86} \quad (3)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2.2.4 \quad \text{Skaal 1 cm} &= 5 \, \text{A} \\
 I_a &= 24,5 \, \text{A}
 \end{aligned}$$



(5)

2.2.5 Deur 'n spoel in parallel met die toevoer of las te koppel omdat die kring oorwegend kapasitief is. (2)



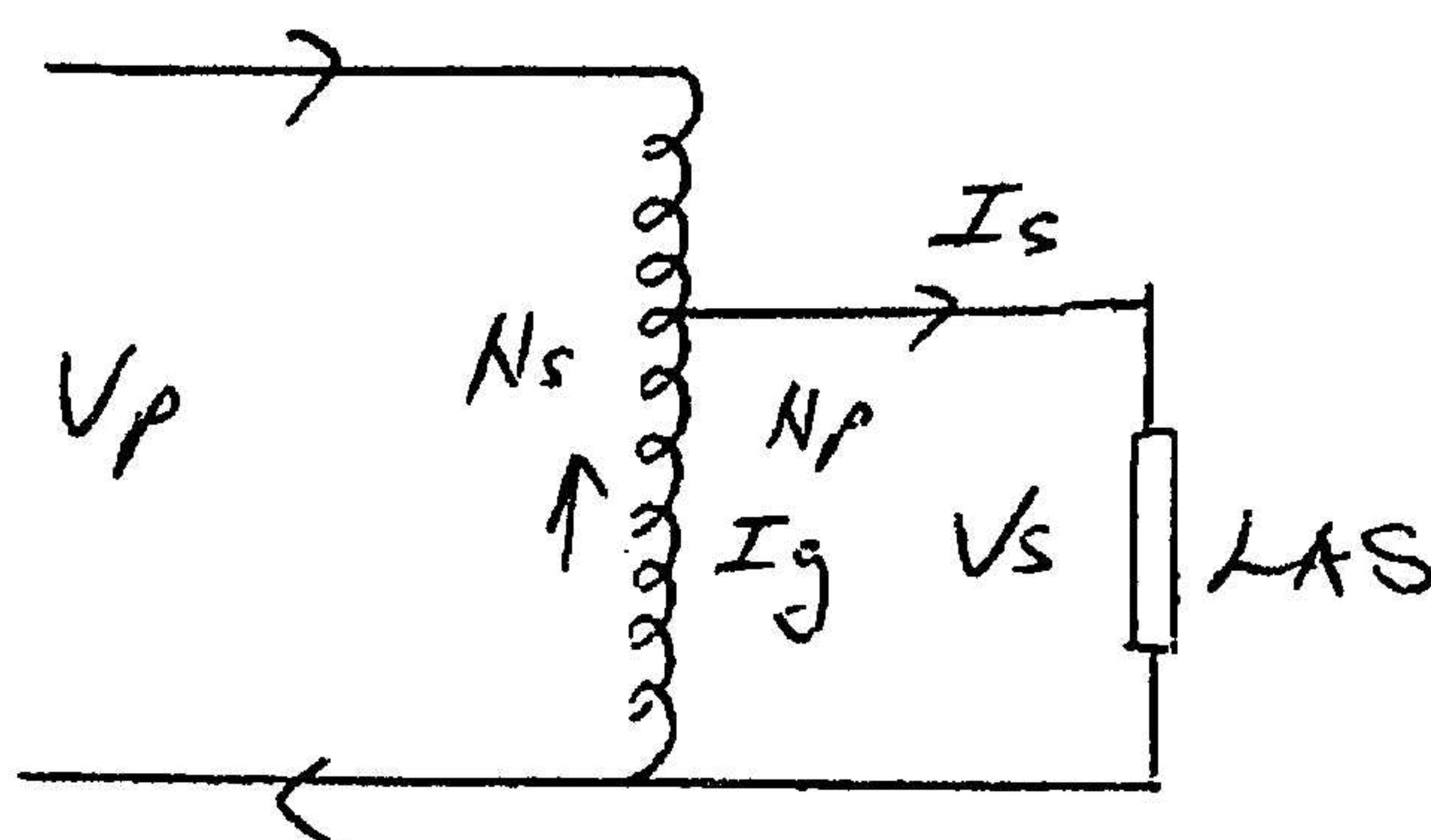
2.3

- Driefase alternators het dieselfde grootte / aandrywing nodig as enkelfase.
- Driefase motors het meer wringkrag en hoër draaimoment as dieselfde grootte enkelfasemotors.
- Driefase veelsydiger: Lyn en fasewaardes as enkelfasige.
- Eenfasemasjiene ingewikkelder as duurder en driefase.
- Driefase-alternator kan maklik in parallel geskakel word.

(5)  
[41]

### VRAAG 3 TRANSFORMATORS

3.1.1



(3)

3.1.2

$$\frac{N_1}{N_2} = \frac{V_1}{V_2}$$

$$V_2 = \frac{N_2 V_1}{N_1}$$

$$= \frac{100 \times 200}{550}$$

$$= \underline{218,18 \text{ V}}$$

(4)

3.1.3

$$I_s = \frac{P_{\text{UIT}}}{V_s}$$

$$= \frac{750}{218,18}$$

$$= \underline{3,44 \text{ Amp}}$$

(4)

3.1.4

- \* Kleiner + ligter as konvensionele transformator
- \* Veelsydiger – Verskillende spannings
- \* Goedkoper (Een van bogenoemde)

Any two

(2)



3.2 Die sekondêre kant van die transformator moet eers gekortsluit word voordat die ammeter verwyder kan word – (Oorverhitting / Isolasië smelt) (2)

$$\begin{aligned}
 3.3.1 \quad E_{LA} &= E_{f1} & \text{of} & \quad E_{LA} = \sqrt{3} E_{fA} \\
 &= \underline{6,6 \text{ kV}} & & \quad = \underline{11,4 \text{ kV}} \\
 \\ 
 \frac{N_1}{N_2} &= \frac{E_{f1}}{E_{f2}} & & \quad E_{LA} = E_{f1} \\
 & & & \quad = 11,4 \text{ kV} \\
 \\ 
 E_{f2} &= \frac{N_2 \times E_{f1}}{N_1} & & \quad E_{f2} = \frac{1 \times 11,4 \times 10^3}{17,5} \\
 & & & \quad = \underline{651,4 \text{ V}} \\
 \\ 
 E_{L2} &= \sqrt{3} \times E_{f2} \\
 &= \underline{1126,9 \text{ V}} & & \quad (9)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$3.3.2 \quad P_{UIT} = \sqrt{3} E_{L2} \times I_{L2} \times \cos \theta.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_{L2} &= \frac{P_{UIT}}{\sqrt{3} \times E_{L2} \times \cos \theta} \\
 &= \frac{20 \times 10^3}{1,73 \times 1126,9 \times 0,8 \times 9,7} \\
 &= \underline{13,2 \text{ A}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Please indicate where you are allocating marks with appropriate ticks.

(5)  
[29]

#### VRAAG 4 WISSELSTROOMMOTORS

$$\begin{aligned}
 4.1 \quad N_s &= \frac{f}{p} \\
 &= \frac{50}{2} \\
 &= \underline{25 \text{ r/sek}} \quad \text{of} \quad \underline{1500 \text{ r/min}} & & \quad (3)
 \end{aligned}$$

4.2 Aantal poolpare. Sinchrone spoed. (Glip) (2)

4.3 Geen EMK gaan dan geïnduseer word nie. Het dit nodig vir magnetiese krag tussen rotor en stator. (4)



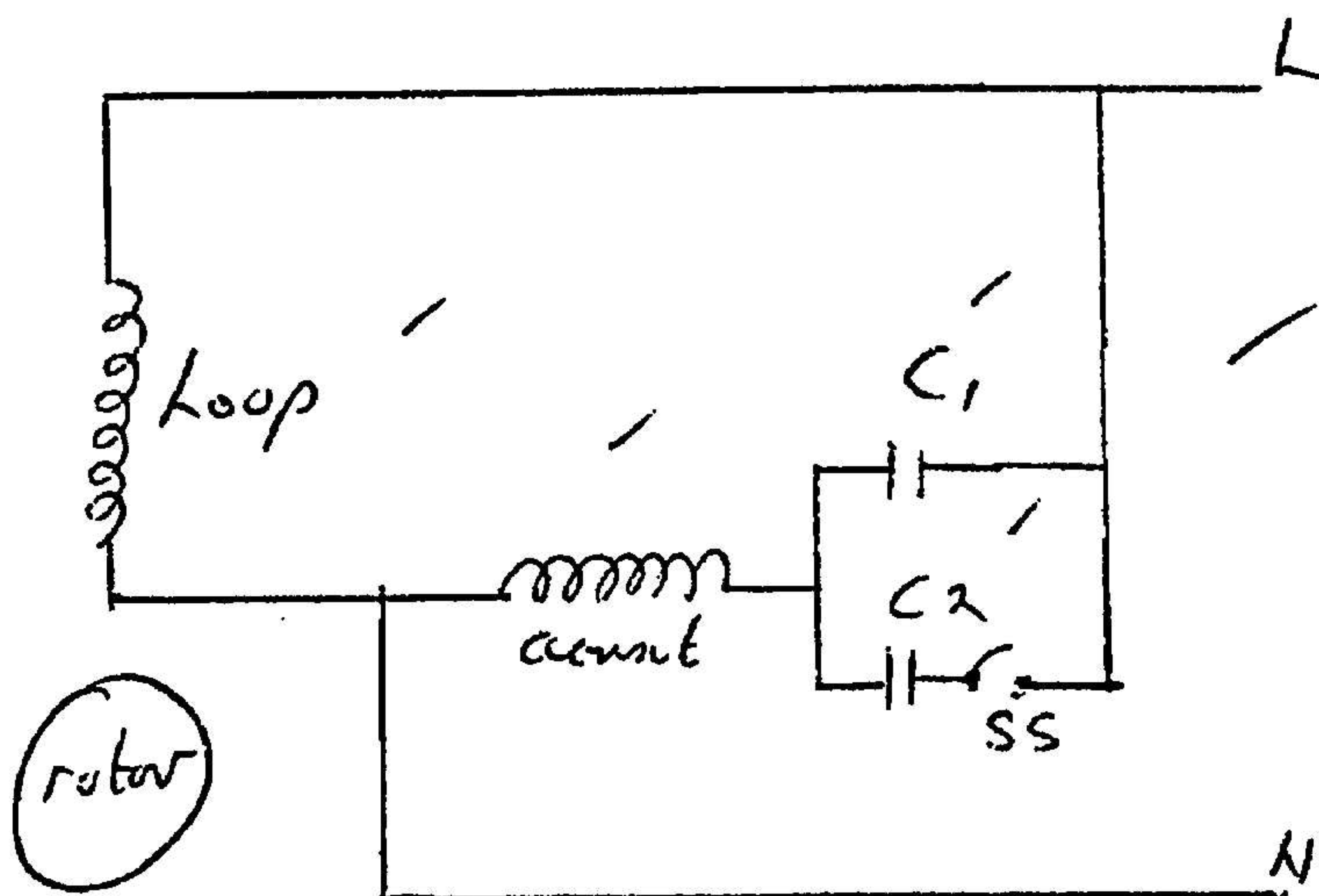
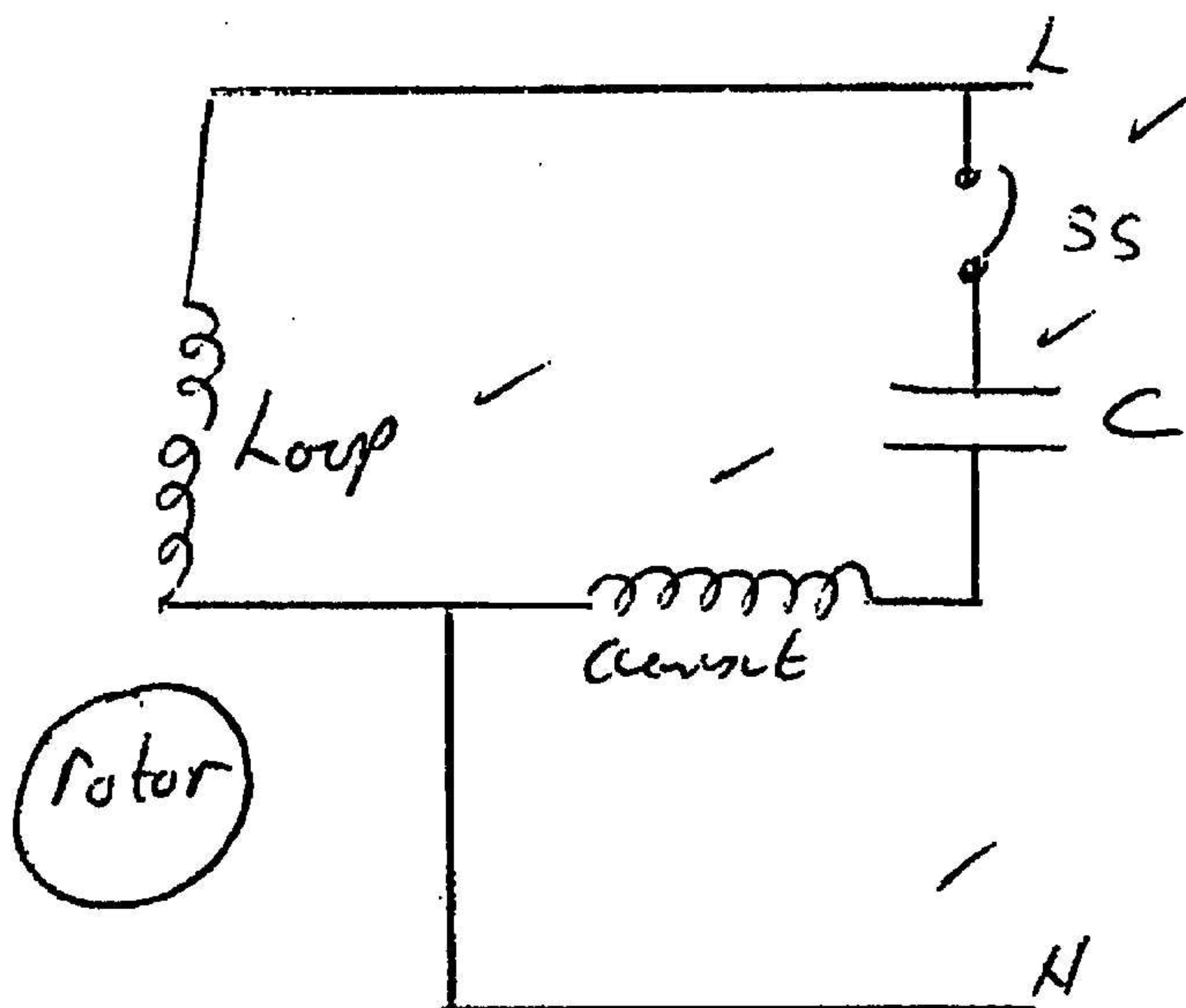
4.4 Sodat die aansitkring, of 'n gedeelte daarvan, aan- en af kan skakel tydens 'n sekere spoed van die motor. (2)

$$\begin{aligned}
 4.5.1 \quad P_{UIT} &= I \times V_C \cos \emptyset \\
 &= 15 \times 380 \times 0,85 \\
 &= \underline{4845 \text{ Watt}}
 \end{aligned}
 \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4.5.2 \quad I_a &= I_t \cos \emptyset \\
 &= 15 \times 0,85 \\
 &= \underline{12,75 \text{ Amp}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_r &= I_t \sin \emptyset & \cos \emptyset &= 0,85 \\
 &= 15 \times \sin 31,78 & \emptyset &= \cos^{-1} \times 0,85 \\
 &= \underline{7,899 \text{ Amp}} & &= \underline{31,78^\circ}
 \end{aligned}
 \quad (6)$$

4.6



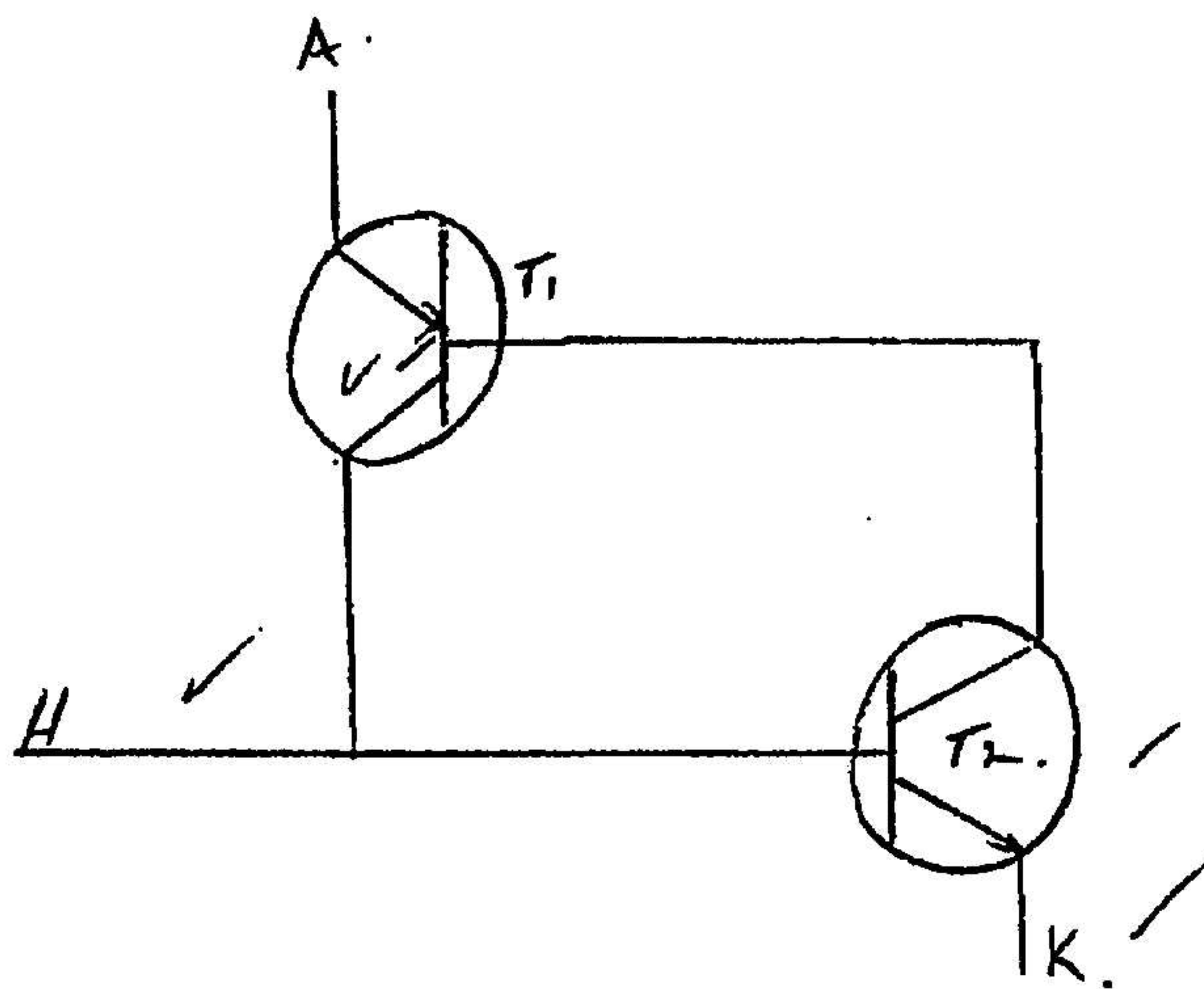
(10)  
[30]



**VRAAG 5**  
**HALFGELEIERS / SKAKEL- EN BEHEERKRINGE**

5.1

- \* Positief op basis van  $T_2$
- \*  $T_2$  skakel aan en laat  $T_1$  aanskakel
- \* Anode – Katodestroomvloei



(5)

5.2.1 Nee: Meevoorspanning op basis van  $T_1$  onderbreek. (2)

5.2.2 \* Gelykstroom blokkeerder: Sodan die gelykstroomspanning van basis  $T_1$  nie insetsein beïnvloed nie.

\* Laat wisselspanning van inset deur. (2)

5.3 \* Gedurende die positiewe helfte van die insetsein skakel die transistor  $T_1$  harder aan.

\* Kollektorstroom deur  $R_1$  is groot en veroorsaak 'n groot spanningsval.

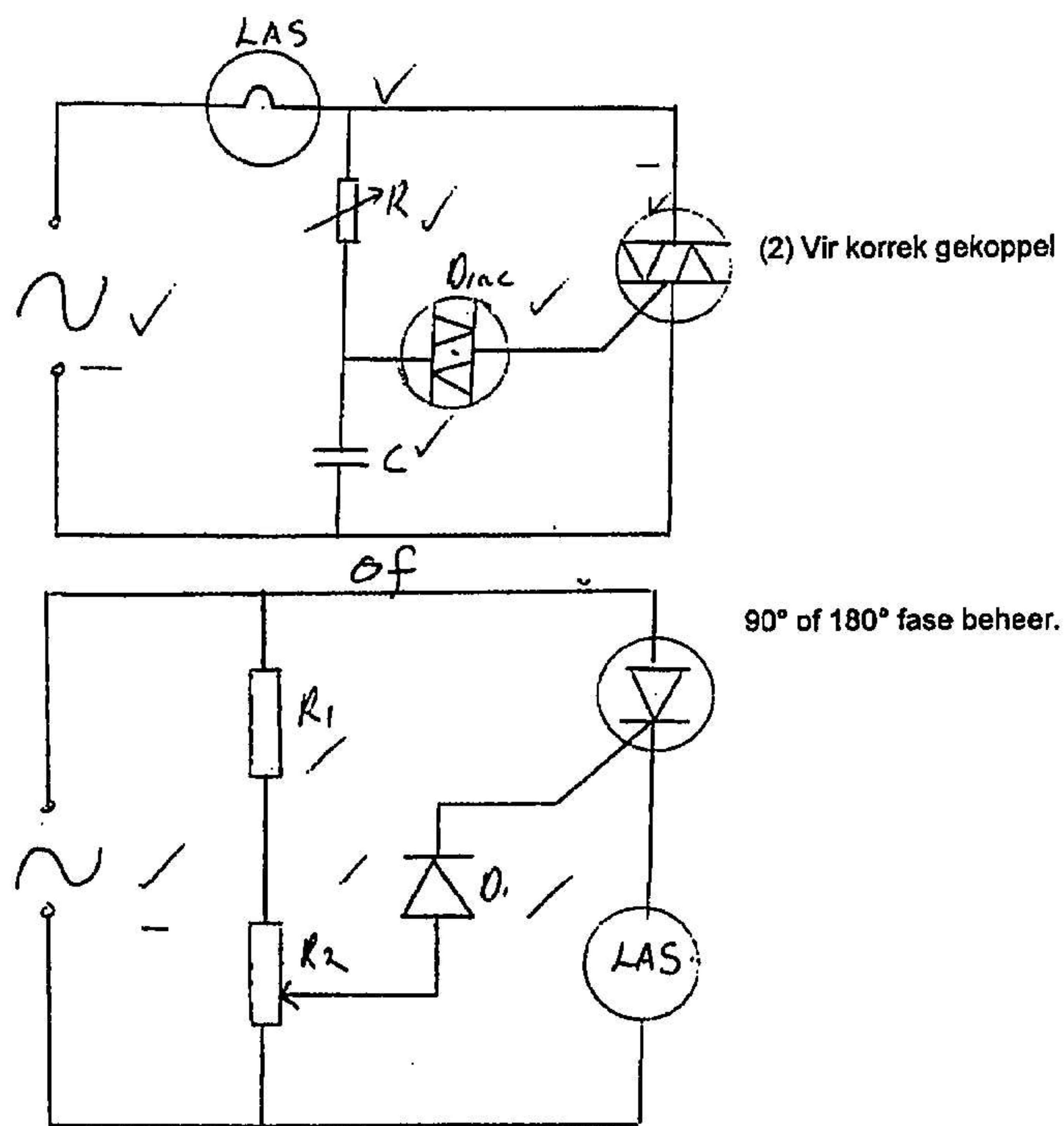
\* Uitsetspanning verklein: Dus  $180^\circ$  uitfase.

\* Vorm: Slegs groter amplitude: a.g.v. versterking.

(Enige TWEE feite)

(2)



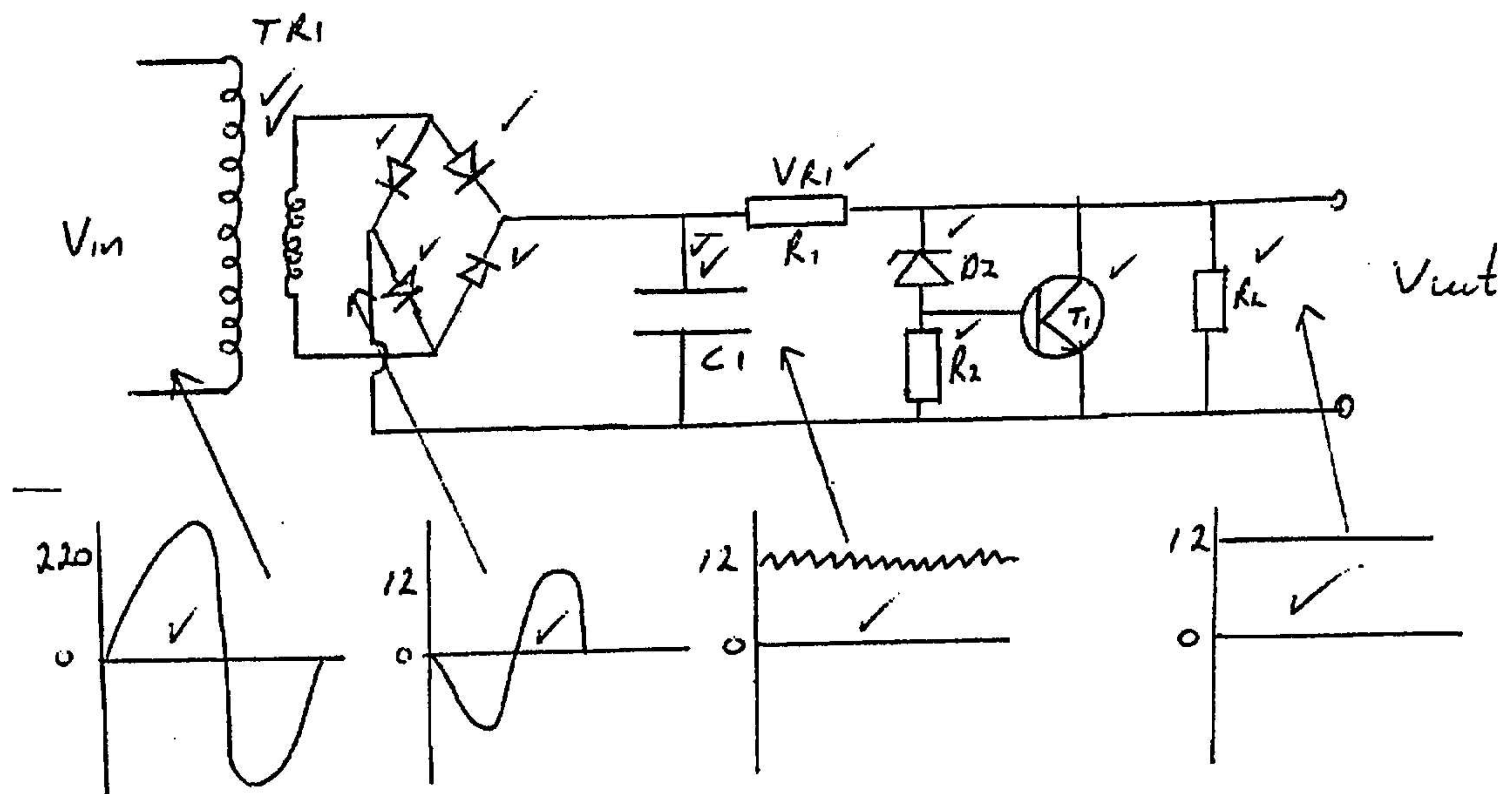


(8)

5.4 'n Gereguleerde kragbron is 'n kragbron waarvan die afvoerspanning konstant bly selfs al varieër die waarde van die lasweerstand of toevoerspanning.

(3)

5.5

(18)  
[40]

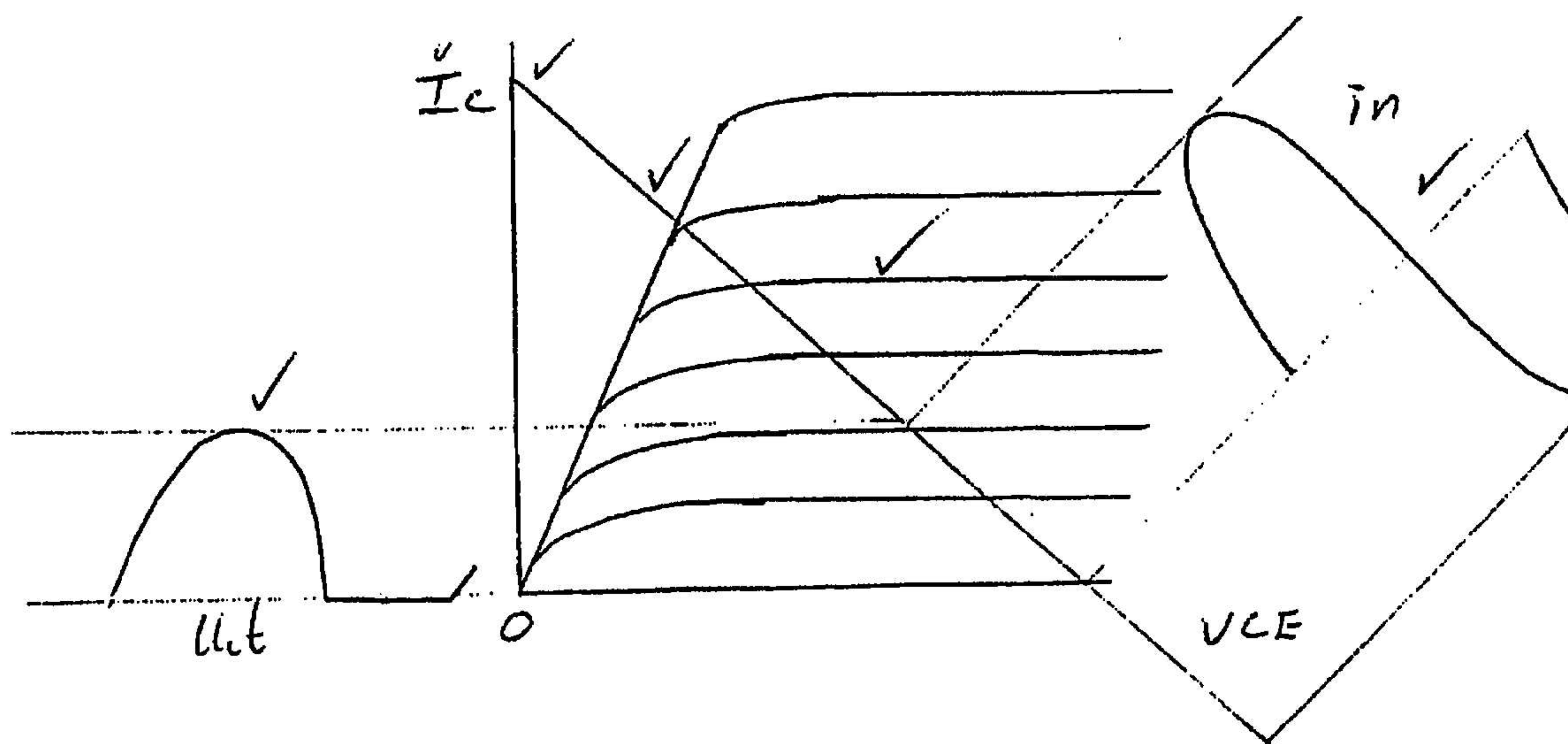


## VRAAG 6 VERSTERKERS

6.1.1 Transformatorkoppeling (1)

6.1.2 Spanningsval oor RL vir 'n wisselende uitset (1)

6.2



**Klas B – versterking**

(5)

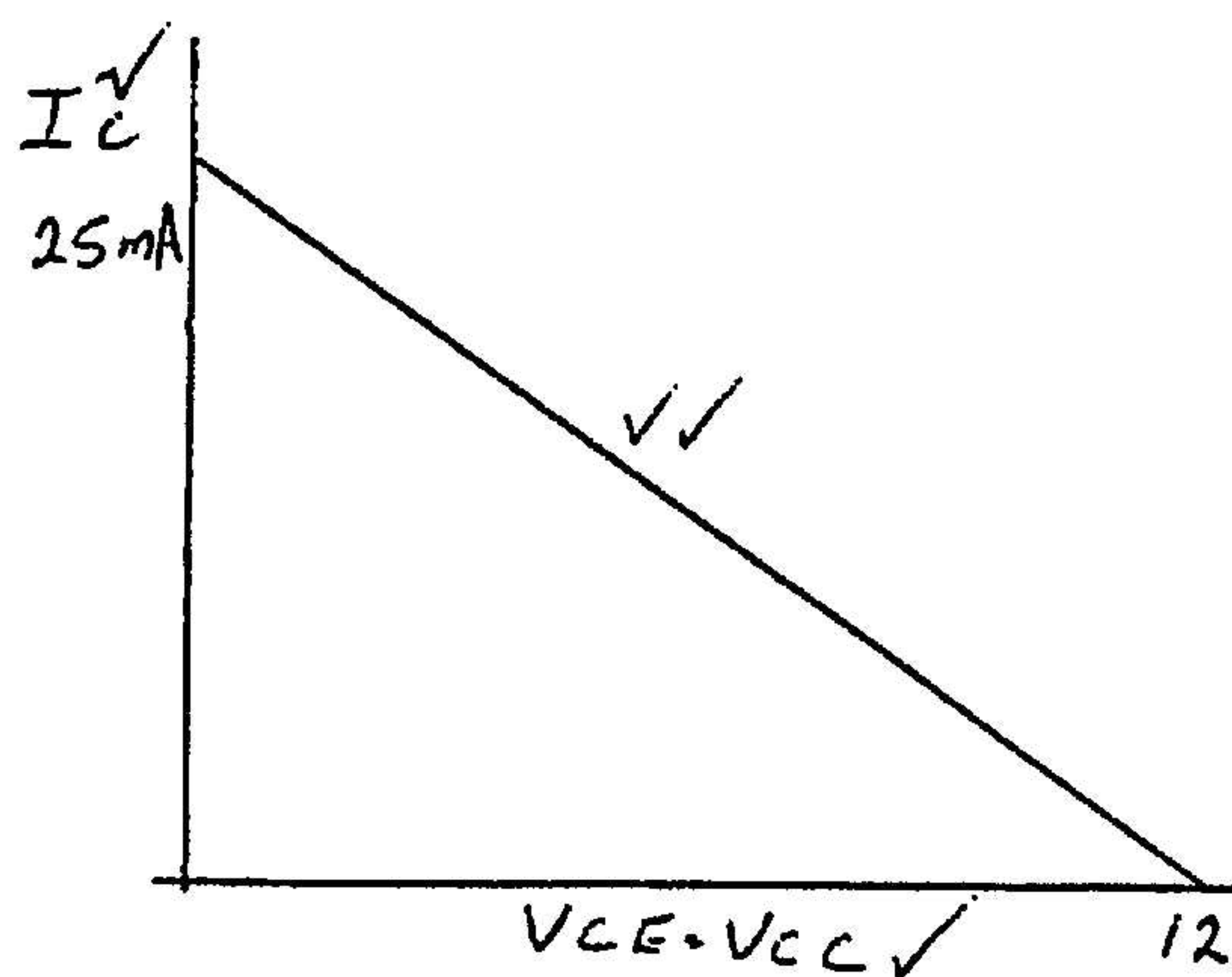
6.3 Punt op  $I_c$  – as

$$I_c = \frac{V_{CC}}{R_L} = \frac{12}{470} = 25\text{mA} \rightarrow$$

Punt of  $V_{CE}$  – as

$$\begin{aligned} V_{CE} &= V_{CC} \\ &= 12\text{ V} \rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

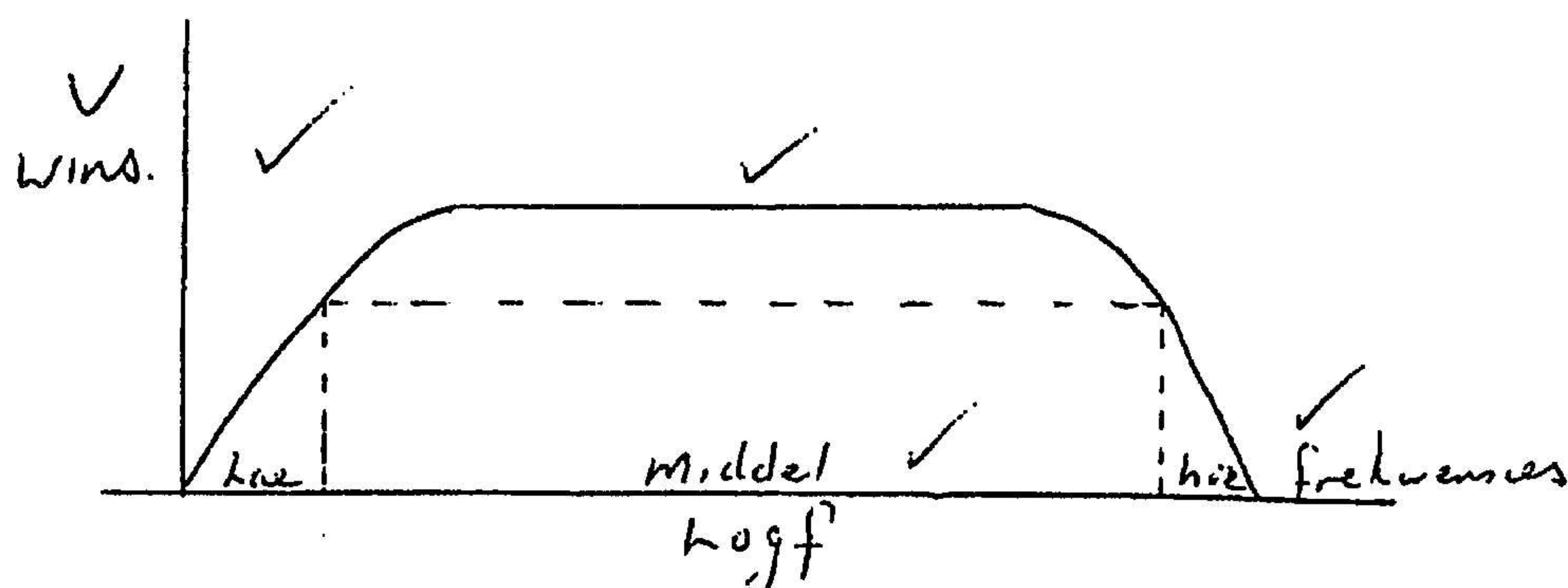
Please indicate where you are allocating marks with appropriate ticks.



(9)

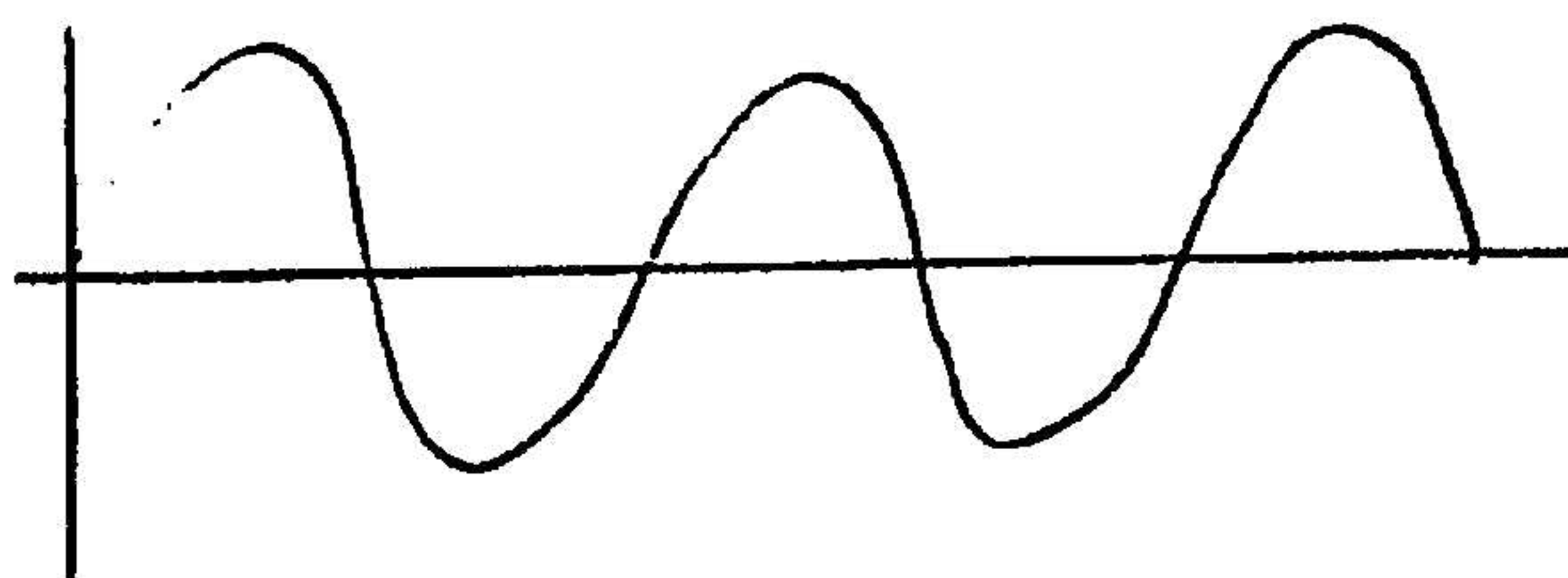


6.4

(4)  
[20]

### VRAAG 7 OSSILLATORS

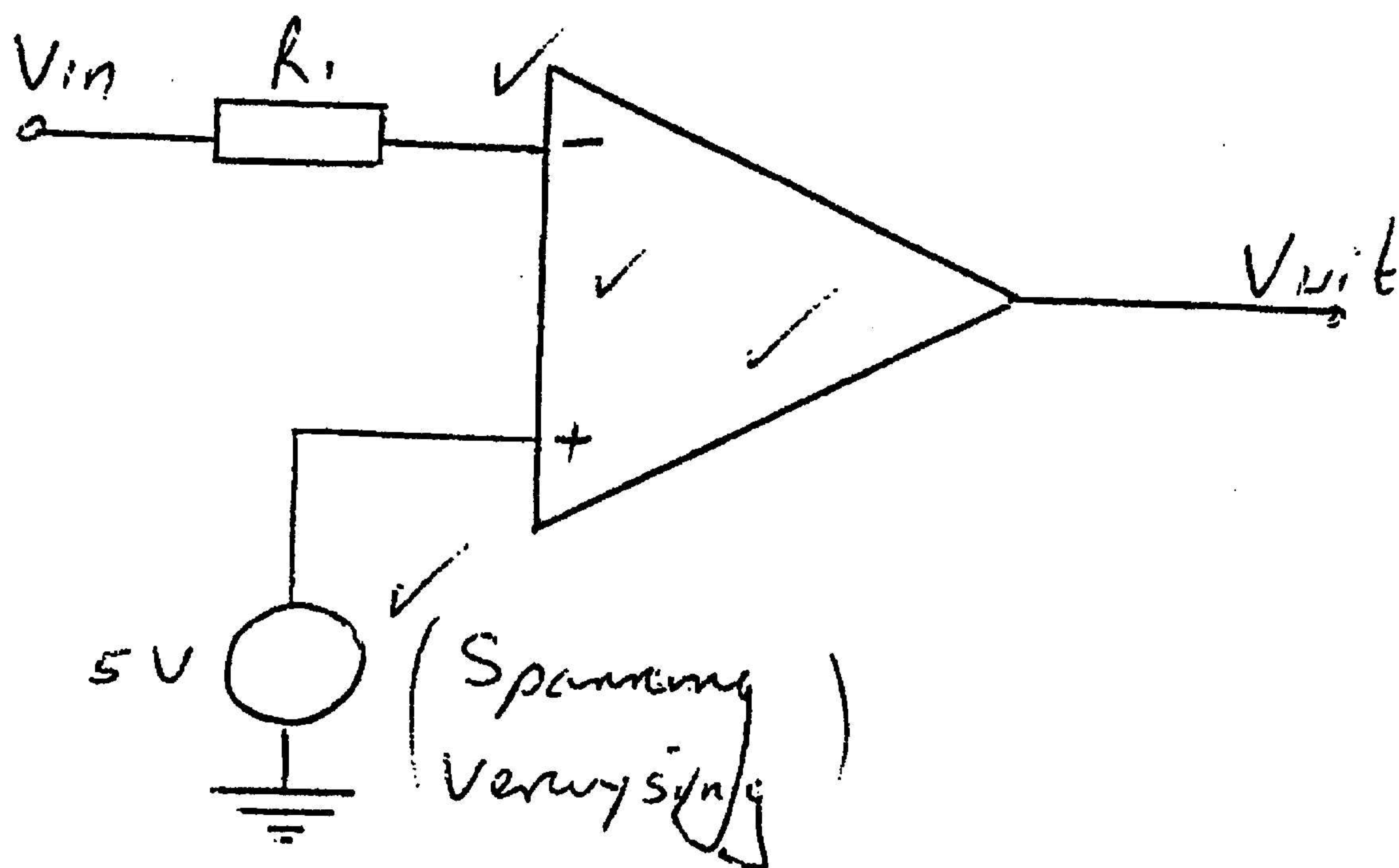
- 7.1 Kristalbeheerde Hartley-ossillator (2)
- 7.2
- \* Spanningsverdeling voorspanningsnetwerk
  - \* Verskaf korrekte voorspanning aan  $T_1$
  - \* Skakel die transistor aan by die regte werkspanning (Enige TWEE) (4)
- 7.3  $C_1$  en  $L_1$  (2)
- 7.4 Kristal (2)
- 7.5 Natuurlike frekwensie van kristal stem ooreen met die ossillatorfrekwensie. (2)
- 7.6
- \* Die impedansie van kristal verander sodanig dat dit terugkoppeling beheer.
  - \* As die afvoerfrekwensie begin afwyk van die kristalfrekwensie is daar 'n toename in impedansie van die kristal en afname in die terugkoppelings. Afvoerfrekwensie bly stabiel. (4)
- 7.7 Om ossillasie positief te laat bly en NIE te laat wegsterf nie. (2)
- 7.8

(2)  
[20]

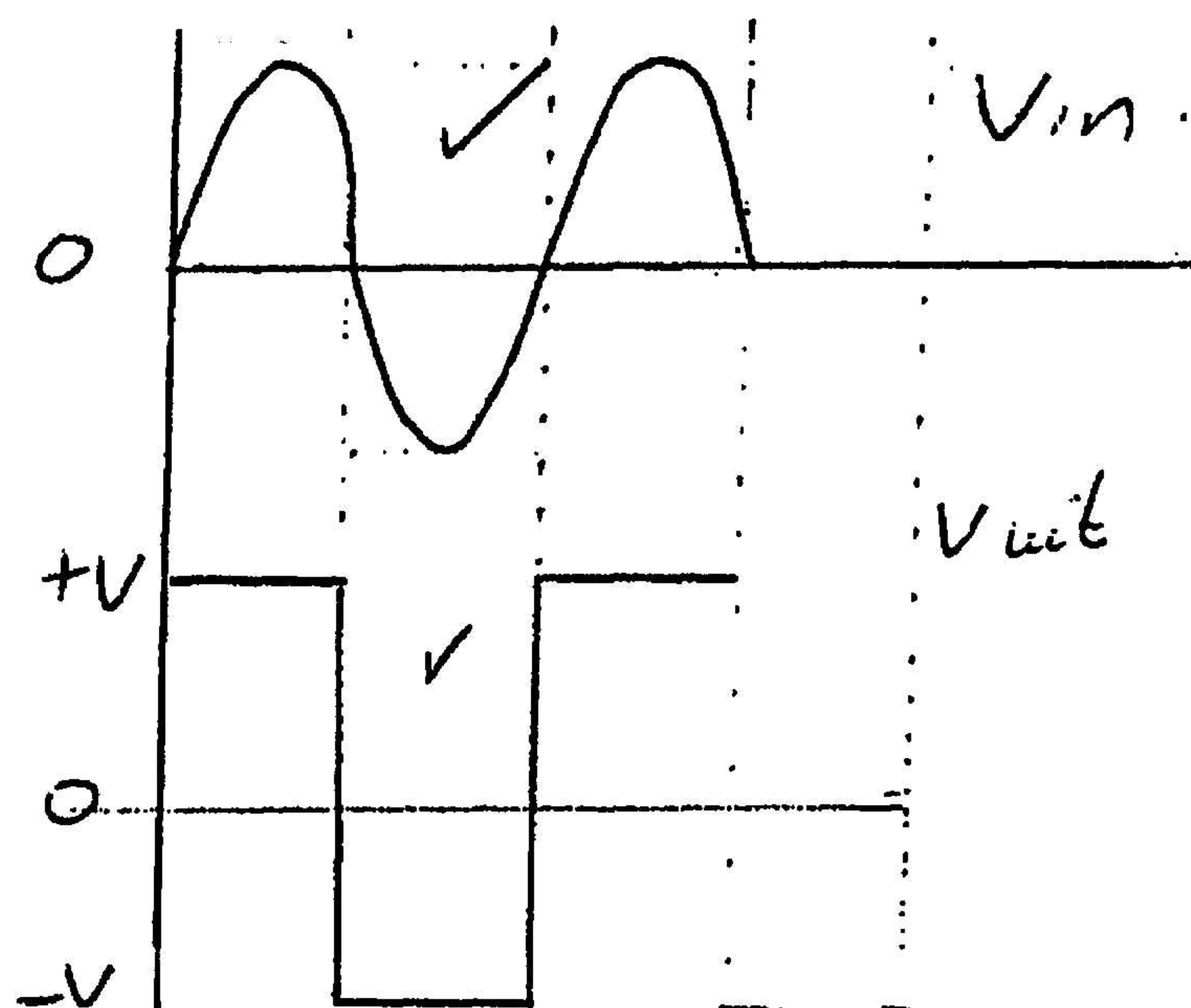


**VRAAG 8**  
**OPERASIONELE VERSTERKERS**

8.1



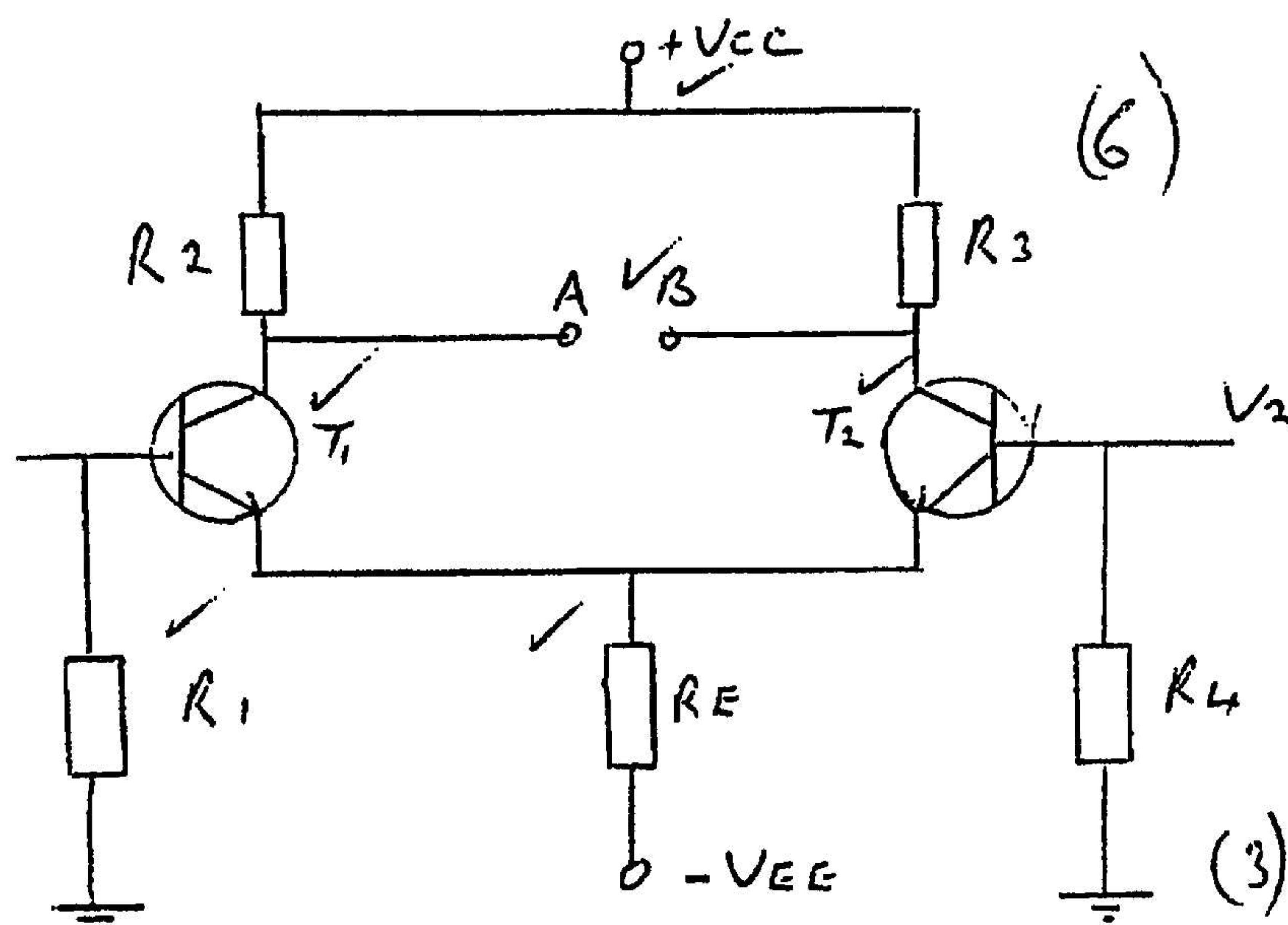
**Omkeervergelyker**



(6)



8.2

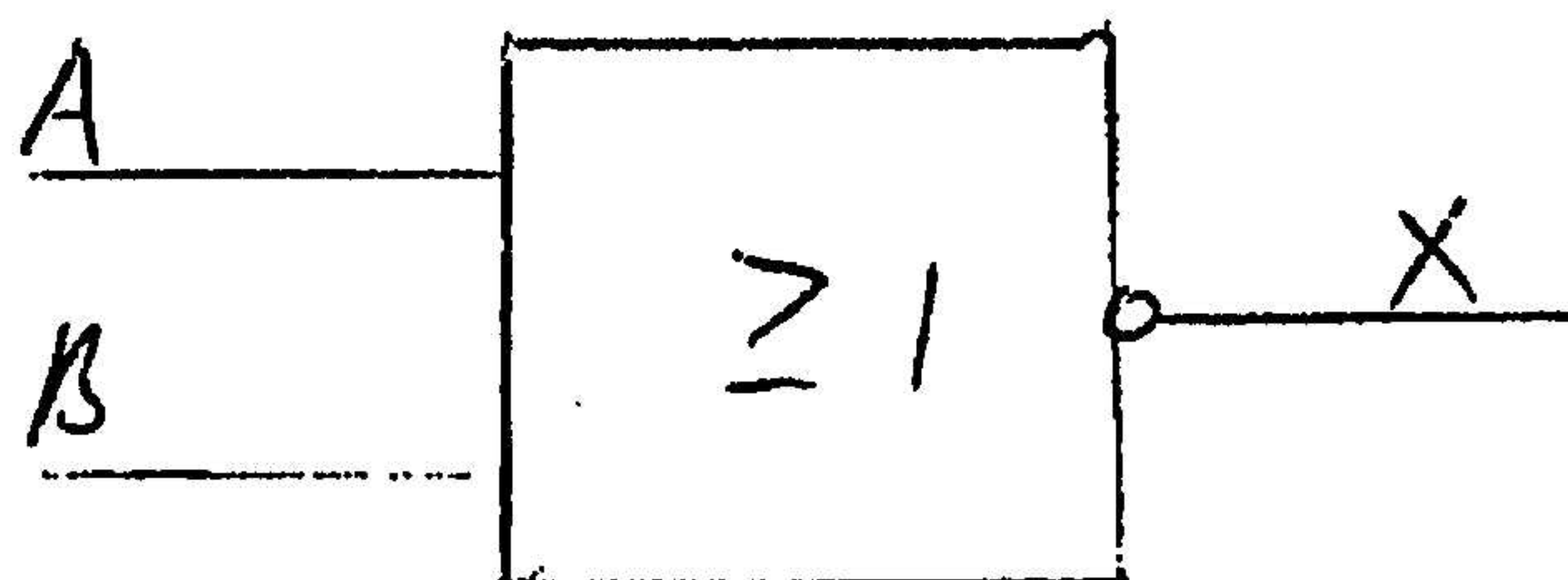


- \* Uitsette A en B se potensiaal sal groter word as  $V_1$  en  $V_2$  verskil.
- \*  $T_1$  skakel harder aan  $T_2$  skakel sagter aan.
- \* Hoe groter die verskil tussen  $V_1$  en  $V_2$  hoe groter A en B.

(9)  
[15]

### VRAAG 9 REKENAARBEGINSELS

9.1



| A | B | $\overline{A+B}$ |
|---|---|------------------|
| 0 | 0 | 0                |
| 0 | 1 | 0                |
| 1 | 0 | 0                |
| 1 | 1 | 1                |

(3)

9.2.1 Optelstroombaan vir 'n halfopteller.

(1)

9.2.2 (1)  $A + B$ (2)  $\overline{A \cdot B}$ (3)  $(A + B) (\overline{A \cdot B})$ 

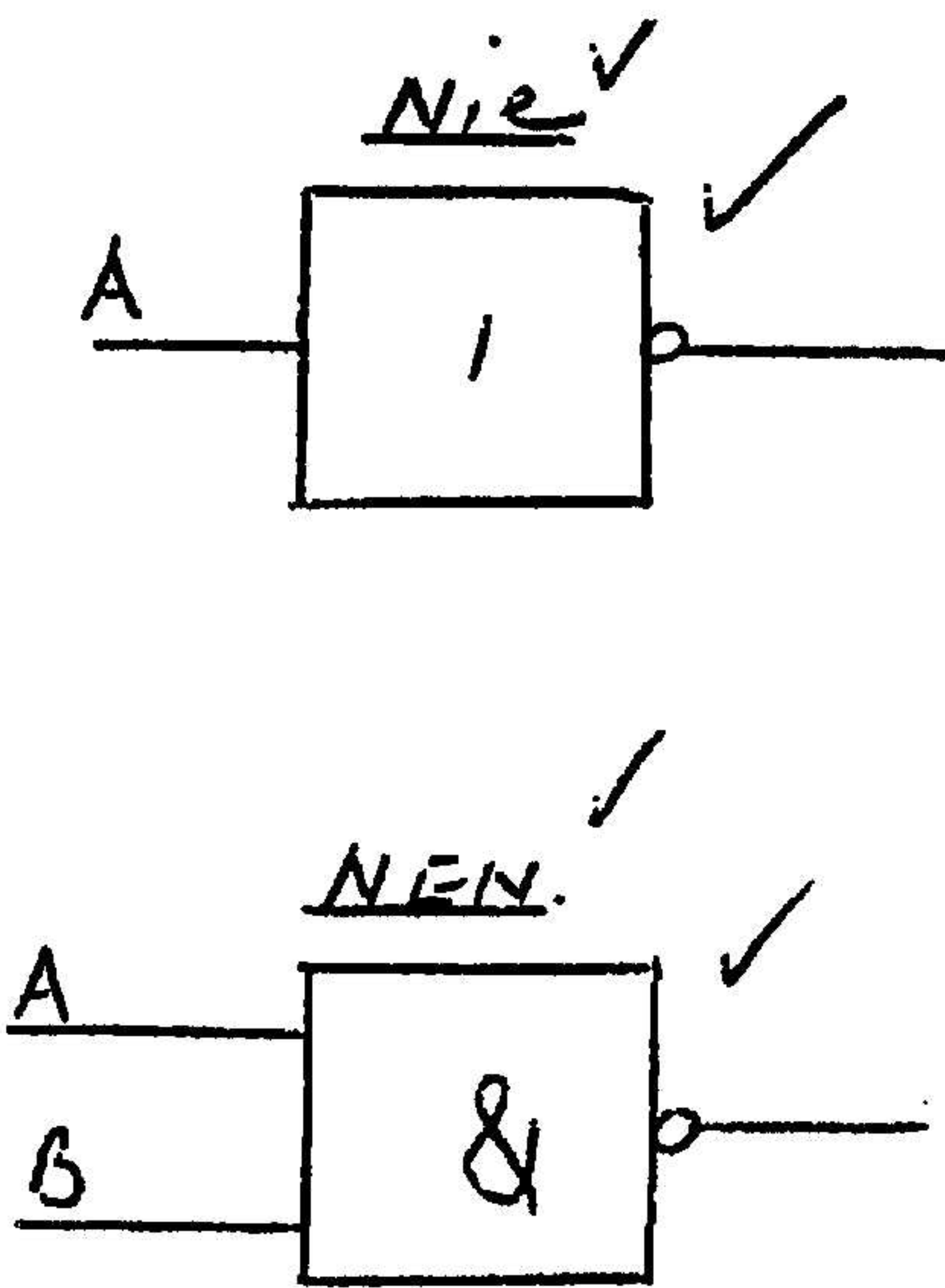
(3)

9.2.3 Uitsluitende of hek ( $X = A \oplus B$ )

(2)



9.3



✓ ✓

| A | X. |
|---|----|
| 0 | 1  |
| 1 | 0  |

✓ ✓

| A | B | X |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 |

9.4      Gestel:      Hoof is A  
                             Adjunkhoofde B en C

9.4.1

| A | B | C | X |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

(3)

9.4.2      A . B + A . C

(2)

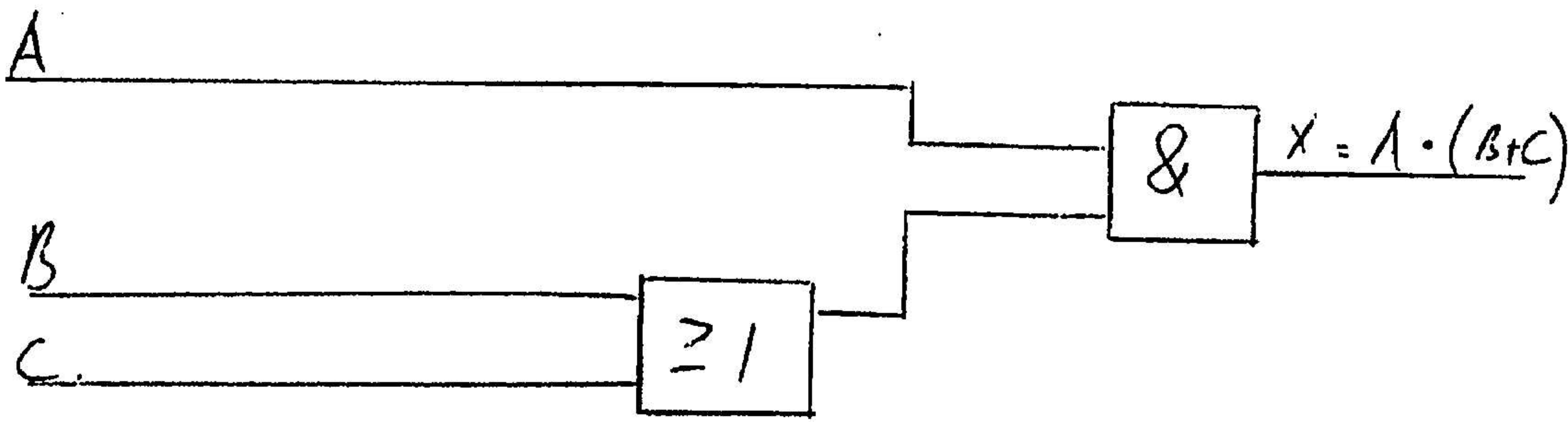
9.4.3      A . B + A . C

A . (B + C)  
Distribusiereël

(4)

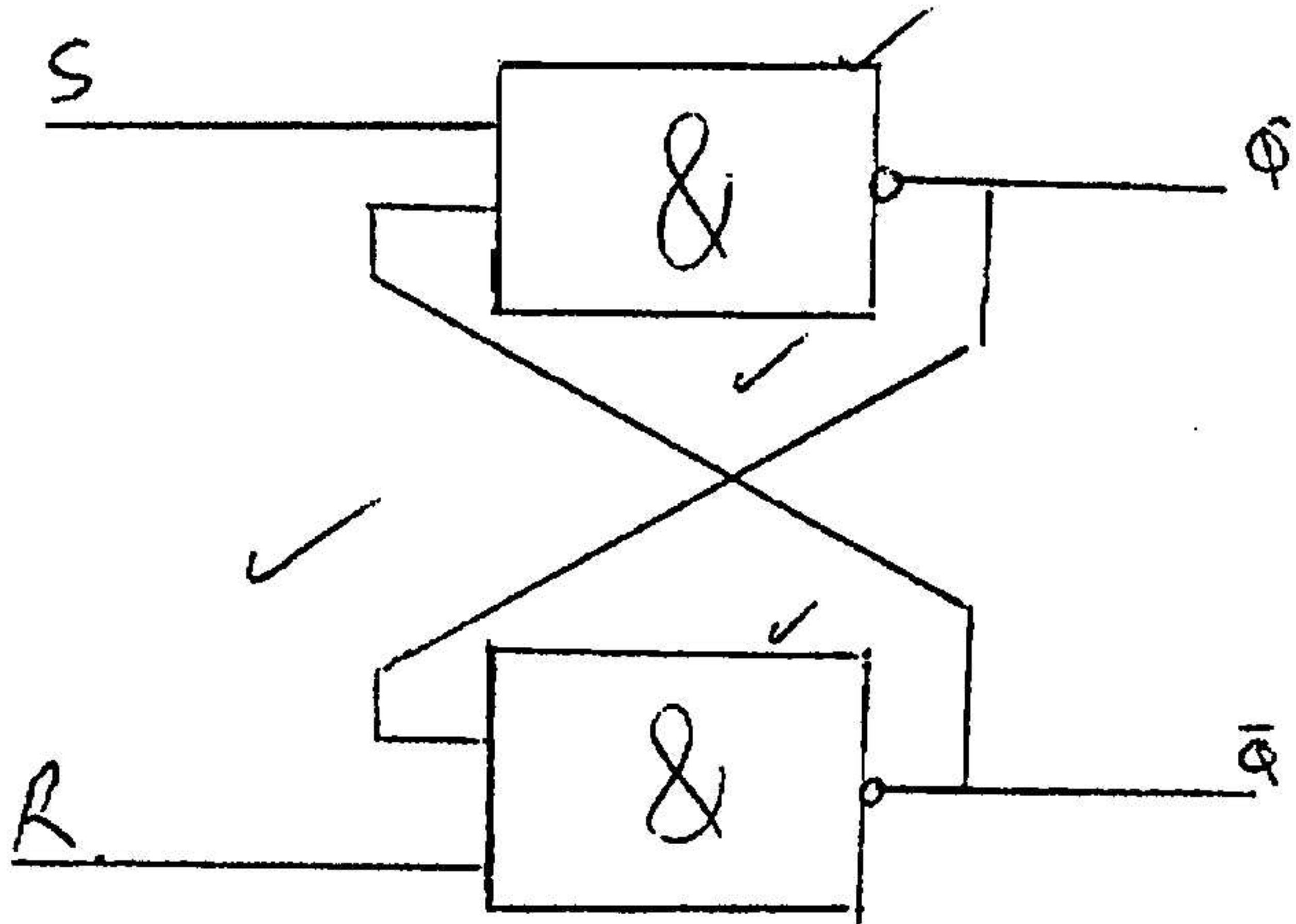


9.4.4



(3)

9.5



(5)  
[35]

VRAAG 10

- 10.1
- (1) Verwysingspanning
  - (2) Vergelyker
  - (3) Bistabiele multivibrator
  - (4) Teller
  - (5) Verdooneenheid
  - (6) Weerstand van die induktansie
  - (7) Induktansie
  - (8) Lae waarde resistor

(8)

- 10.2
- Meet:
- Frekwensie
  - Amplitude
  - Stroom / Spanning
  - Periodieke tyd
  - Verdoon golfvorme

(2)  
(enige TWEE) [10]

VRAAG 11

Enige plakkaat wat 'n onveilige toestand uitbeeld.  
Bv. Ventilasio, beligting, skerm wat ontbreek, nat vloere, swak kennisgewingsborde, ens.  
2 punte / maatreeël.

(10)  
[30]

TOTAAL: 300