

## GAUTENGSE DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS

## SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN

## TECHNIKA (ELEKTRIES) HG

Possible Answers / Moontlike Antwoorde  
Feb / Mar / Maart 2006

L.W. Enige korrekte redenasie

**VRAAG 1**  
**ELEKTRIESE WISSELSTROOM-TEORIE**

1.1 Plaas 'n kapasitor in parallel met die toevoer. (2)

1.2 Dit is by daardie frekwensie waar

- $X_L = X_C$ .
- impedansie  $Z$  die minimum is.
- stroom  $I$  maksimum is. (3)

1.3 Frekwensie: Dit is die getal siklusse wat in een sekonde by ? sekere punt verby beweeg. Gemeet in Hz. (2)

Periode: Dit is die tydsduur vir een volledige siklus gemeet in sekondes. (2)

1.4 Die weerstandwaarde  $R$  en die toevoerspanning. (2)

1.5.1 
$$X_L = 2 \pi f L$$

$$= 2 \times 3,14 \times 50 \times 200 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$= \underline{62,83 \Omega} \rightarrow$$

$$X_C = \frac{1}{2 \pi f C}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2 \times \pi \times 50 \times (100 \times 10^{-6})}$$

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

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

$$\sqrt{10^2 + (62,83 - 31,83)^2}$$

$$\sqrt{1061}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{32,57 \Omega}} \quad (9)$$

$$1.5.2 \quad \cos \emptyset = \frac{R}{Z}$$

$$= \frac{10}{32,57}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{0,307}} \quad (2)$$

$$1.5.3 \quad I_T = \frac{V_T}{Z} \quad \emptyset = \cos^{-1} 0,307$$

$$= \frac{250}{32,57} \quad = \underline{\underline{72,12^\circ}}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{7,67 \text{ amp}}} \quad (7)$$

R = Resistance  
r = Reactance  
I = Current  
I<sub>r</sub> = Reactive Current

$$I_r = I_T \sin \emptyset$$

$$= 7,67 \sin 72,12^\circ$$

$$= \underline{\underline{7,3 \text{ amp}}} \quad (7)$$

$$1.6.1 \quad Q = \frac{X_C}{R} \quad X_C = \frac{1}{2\pi fC}$$

$$Q = \frac{578,7}{5} \quad = \frac{1}{2\pi \times (550 \times 10^3) \times (500 \times 10^{-12})}$$

$$Q = \underline{\underline{115,7}} \quad = \underline{\underline{578,7 \Omega}} \quad (5)$$

$$1.6.2 \quad V_T = I_T \times R_T \quad I_C = \frac{V_T}{X_C}$$

$$= (50 \times 10^{-6}) \times 5 \quad = \frac{250 \times 10^{-6}}{578,7}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{250 \times 10^{-6} \text{ volt}}} \quad = \underline{\underline{0,432 \times 10^{-6} \text{ amp}}} \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 1.7.1 \quad R &= \frac{V_T}{I_T} \\
 &= \frac{50}{5} \\
 &= \underline{10 \Omega} \rightarrow \quad (3)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 1.7.2 \quad Z &= \frac{V_T}{I_T} & Z &= \sqrt{R^2 + X_L^2} \\
 &= \frac{140}{7} & X_L &= \sqrt{Z^2 - R^2} \\
 &= \underline{20 \Omega} \rightarrow & &= \sqrt{20^2 - 10^2} \\
 & & &= \underline{17,32 \Omega} \rightarrow
 \end{aligned}$$

$$X_L = 2 \pi f L$$

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

$$= \frac{17,32}{2 \times 3,14 \times 60} = 0,0459 \text{ H} = \underline{45,9 \text{ mH}} \rightarrow$$

(9)  
[50]

## VRAAG 2 ENKEL- EN DRIEFASIGE WISSELSTROOM-STELESLS

2.1

- Vir dieselfde grootte raamwerk lewer 3-fase baie meer drywing.
- 3-fase-alternators het dieselfde grootte aandrywing nodig.
- 3-fase-alternators kan maklik in parallel gekoppel word.
- 3-fase-motors doeltreffender en groter draaimoment.
- 3-fase veelsydiger → lyn- en fasewaardes. (Enige 3) (3)

2.2

Dit is die watt-lose drywing.

- Produk van V en I en word gemeet in VA.
- Die drywing waarvoor betaal word.
- Neem nie drywingsfaktor in ag nie effektiwiteit.) (2)

2.3

Om te kompenseer vir die hoë spanningsvalle a.g.v.  $IR^2$ -verliese. (2)

$$\begin{aligned}
 2.4.1 \quad E_F &= \frac{E_L}{\sqrt{3}} \\
 &= \frac{380}{\sqrt{3}} \\
 &= \underline{219,39 \text{ volt}} \rightarrow
 \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2.4.2 \quad I_F &= I_L \\
 &= \underline{10 \text{ amp}} \rightarrow
 \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2.4.3 \quad P &= \sqrt{3} I_L E_L \cos \emptyset \\
 \cos \emptyset &= \frac{P}{\sqrt{3} I_L E_L} \text{ of } \cos \emptyset = \frac{P}{P_s} \\
 &= \frac{3000}{\sqrt{3} \times 10 \times 380} \\
 &= \underline{0,46} \rightarrow
 \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2.4.4 \quad Z_F &= \frac{V_F}{I_F} \\
 &= \frac{219,3}{10} \\
 &= \underline{21,94 \Omega} \rightarrow
 \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2.4.5 \quad R_F &= Z_F \times \cos \emptyset \\
 &= 21,94 \times 0,46 \\
 &= \underline{10 \Omega} \rightarrow
 \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2.5.1 \quad I_a &= I_T \cos \emptyset \\
 &= 100 \times 0,7 \\
 &= \underline{70 \text{ amp}} \rightarrow
 \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2.5.2 \quad P_s &= I_T \times V_T \\
 &= 100 \times 500 \\
 &= \underline{50\,000 \text{ VA}} \rightarrow
 \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2.5.3 \quad \cos \emptyset &= 0,7 \\
 \emptyset &= \cos^{-1} \times 0,7 \\
 &= \underline{45,57^\circ} \rightarrow
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_r &= I_T \sin \emptyset & I &= \text{Current} \\
 &= 100 \times \sin 45,57^\circ & r &= \text{reactive} \\
 &= \underline{71,4 \text{ amp}} \rightarrow & I_r &= \text{Reactive Current}
 \end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_a &= I_T \times V_T \times \cos \emptyset & P &= P \text{ active} \\
 &= 100 \times 500 \times 0,7 & P &= P_a \\
 &= 100 \times 500 \times 0,7 \\
 &= \underline{35\,000 \text{ W}} \rightarrow
 \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

**[35]**

### VRAAG 3 TRANSFORMATORS

3.1

- Sekondêre kant van stroomtransformator mag nooit as ? oop kring gelaat word, terwyl primêr stroom dra nie.
- $I_2 N_2$  is nul.
- MMK van  $I_1 N_1$ , wel beskikbaar.
- Groot vloed koppel met sekondêre wikkeling.
- Groot spanning oor sekondêre wikkeling.
- Lewensgevaarlik, histerese-verlies, werwelstroomverlies met toename in hitte wat isolasie smelt.

(6)

3.2

Olieverkoeling  
Lugverkoeling

(2)

3.3

- Minder windings (koperbesparing)
- Fisies kleiner
- Gerieflik – tap verskillende spanningswaardes af
- Doeltreffender met min spanningvariasie. (Een van bogenoemdes)

(2)

3.4.1

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_L &= \sqrt{3} E_F \\
 &= \sqrt{3} \times 6\,600 \\
 &= \underline{11\,431,5 \text{ volt}} \rightarrow
 \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

3.4.2

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_{LA} &= E_L \\
 &= \underline{11\,431,5 \text{ volt}} \rightarrow
 \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3.4.3 \quad E_{ph} &= \frac{E_L}{\sqrt{3}} \\
 &= \frac{11\,431,5}{\sqrt{3}} \\
 &= \frac{6\,600\text{ V}}{\phantom{\sqrt{3}}} \rightarrow
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3.4.4 \quad \frac{E_{F1}}{N_1} &= \frac{E_{F2}}{N_2} \\
 E_{P2} &= \frac{E_{F1} \times N_2}{N_1} \\
 &= \frac{6\,600 \times 1}{50} \\
 &= \frac{132\text{ volt}}{\phantom{\sqrt{3}}} \rightarrow
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3.4.5 \quad E_{L2} &= \sqrt{3} E_{F2} \\
 &= \sqrt{3} \times 132
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{3}$$

**[25]**

#### VRAAG 4 WISSELSTROOM-MOTORS

$$4.1 \quad N_s = \frac{f}{p}$$

Dus frekwensie en getal pare pole.  
(Grootte van die las)

(3)

4.2

- Ster-delta : Windings eers in ster dan op 75% volspoed oor na delta.
- Sloopingmotor-aansitter – (Eksterne weerstande) Soos spoed toeneem, word weerstandwaarde kleiner gemaak.
- Outotransformator : Spanning word trapgewys verhoog, namate spoed toeneem. (Enige twee) (4)

4.3

- Die kontakpunte sal nie oopmaak in die geval van ? kragonderbreking nie.
- Dus kan die verbruiker beseer word as die masjien weer aanskakel met die herstel van die kragtoevoer. (3)

4.4 Rooi, Geel, Blou.  
of  
R G B (2)

$$\begin{aligned}
 4.5.1 \quad f &= \frac{I}{T} \\
 &= \frac{1}{0,02} \\
 &= \frac{50 \text{ Hz}}{\rightarrow} \quad p = \text{poles pares} = 4/2 = 2
 \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4.5.2 \quad N_S &= \frac{f}{p} & N_R &= N_S - (N_R \times 5) \\
 &= \frac{50}{2} & &= 25 - (25 \times 0,4) \\
 &= \frac{25 \text{ r/s}}{\rightarrow} & &= 25 - 1 \\
 &= 1\,500 \text{ rpm (sinchrone spoed)} & &= \frac{24 \text{ r/s}}{\rightarrow} \\
 & & \text{OF} & \\
 &= \frac{25 \text{ r/s}}{\rightarrow} & &= \frac{1\,440 \text{ r/min}}{\rightarrow}
 \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4.6.1 \quad P_A &= V_T \times I_T \times \cos \emptyset \\
 &= 380 \times 15 \times 0,85 \\
 &= \frac{4\,845 \text{ watt}}{\rightarrow}
 \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

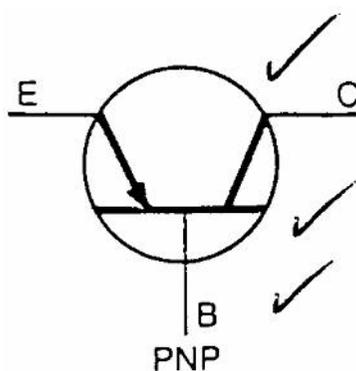
$$\begin{aligned}
 4.6.2 \quad I_A &= I_T \cos \emptyset \\
 &= 15 \times 0,85 \\
 &= \frac{12,75 \text{ amp}}{\rightarrow}
 \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4.6.3 \quad \cos \emptyset &= 0,85 \\
 \emptyset &= \cos^{-1} 0,85 \\
 &= 31,78^\circ \\
 \\ 
 I_R &= I_T \sin \emptyset \\
 &= 15 \times \sin 31,78^\circ \\
 &= \frac{7,9 \text{ amp}}{\rightarrow}
 \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

[28]

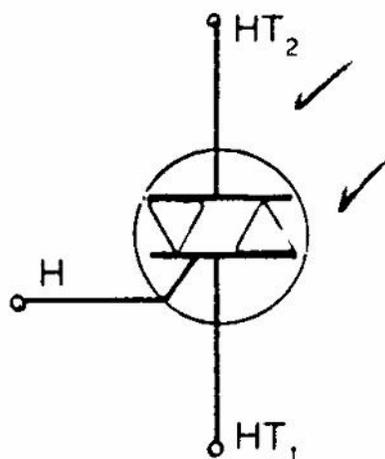
### VRAAG 5 HALFGELEIERS

- 5.1.1 Lig sal nie brand nie, omdat daar wel toevoerspanning is, maar geen hekpuls nie en BSG is afgeskakel. (3)
- 5.1.2 Lig gaan nou aanskakel, genoeg toevoerspanning en positiewe hekpuls, dus skakel BSG aan. (3)
- 5.1.3 Lig bly brand, toevoerspanning is nie onderbreek nie en BSG word aangeskakel gehou deur genoegsame houstroom. (3)
- 5.2.1 PNP-transistor.



Skets = 1  
Simbole = 1 (2)

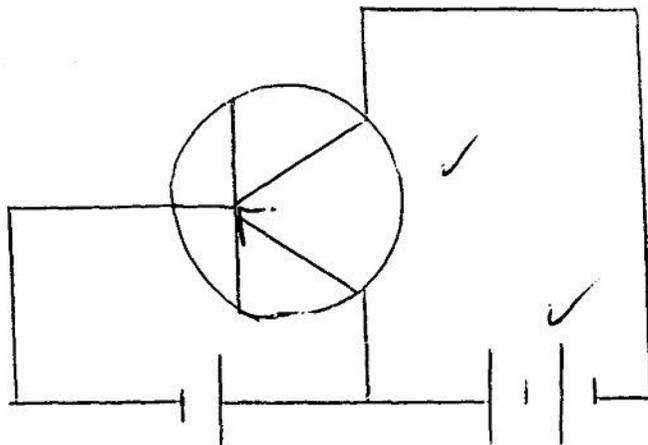
- 5.2.2 Triak



(2)

5.3

- Meevoorspanning tussen basis en emittor.
- Teenvoorspanning tussen basis en kollektor.
- Genoegsame basisstroom.
- Genoegsame toevoerspanning. (Enige twee)



**OF**  
Bloktransistor

(4)

5.4

- Positiewe hekpuls / genoegsame houstrom.
- Meevoorspanning tussen anode en katode. (4)

5.5

Triak

Wisselstroom-skakelaar (Kan stroom in beide rigtings gelei)

BSG

Gelykstroom-skakelaar. (Anode moet positief wees t.o.v. katode)

(2)  
[23]**VRAAG 6**

6.1.1

- (a) 0 V
- (b) 6 V

(4)

6.1.2

- (a) 6 V
- (b) 0 V

(4)

6.2

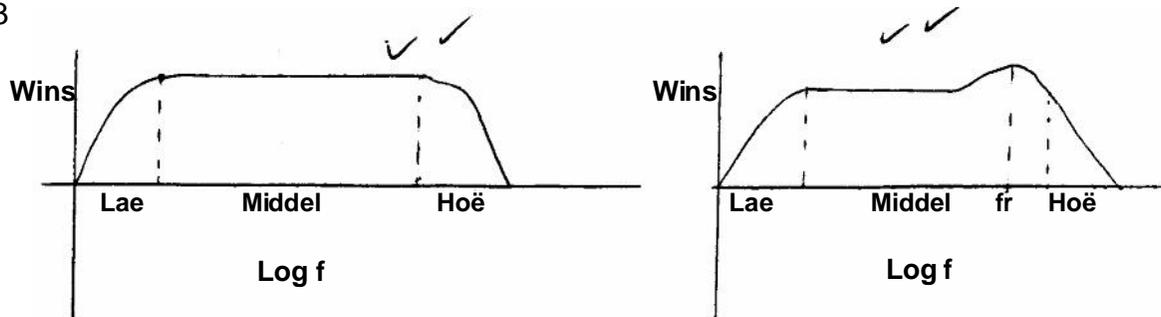
Winsregulering

Ruis verminder

meer stabiel (keer termiese weghol)

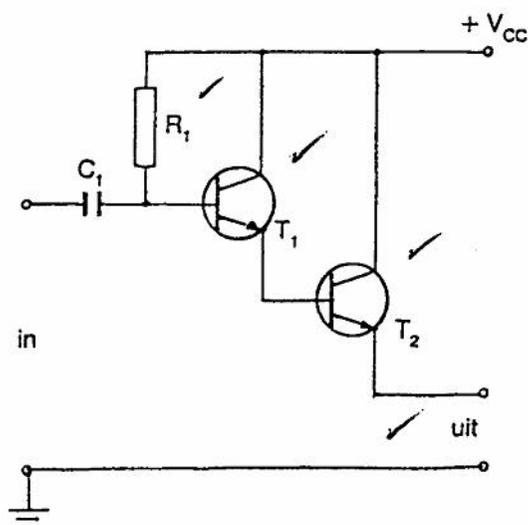
(2)

6.3



(4)

6.4

(4)  
[18]

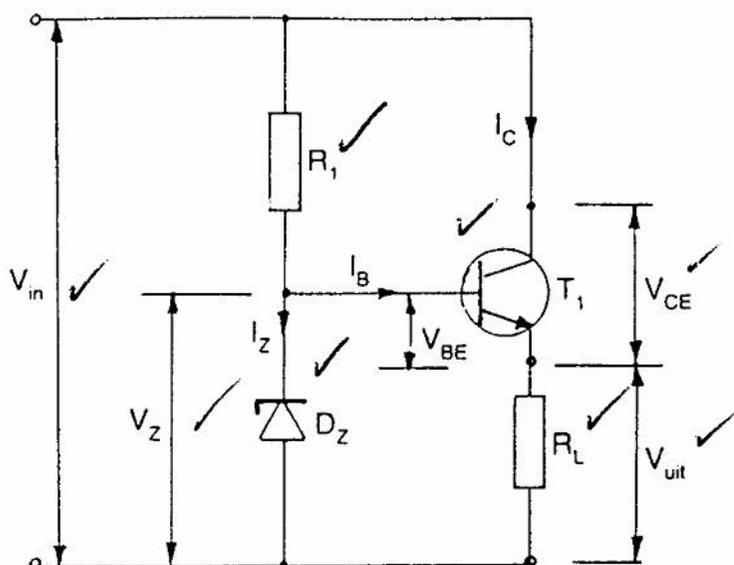
### VRAAG 7 SKAKEL- EN BEHEERKRINGE

7.1

? Gereguleerde kragbron is ? kragbron waarvan die afvoerspanning konstant bly, selfs al varieer die waarde van die lasweerstand of toevoerspanning.

(2)

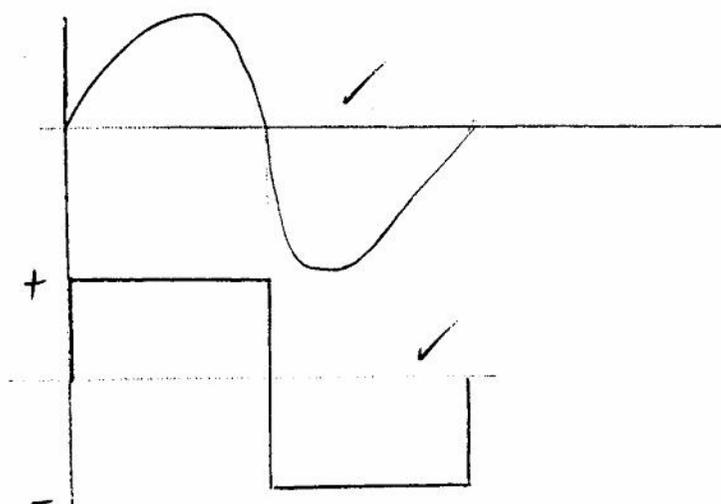
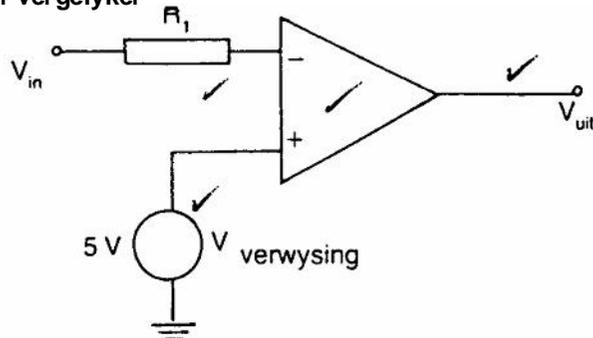
7.2





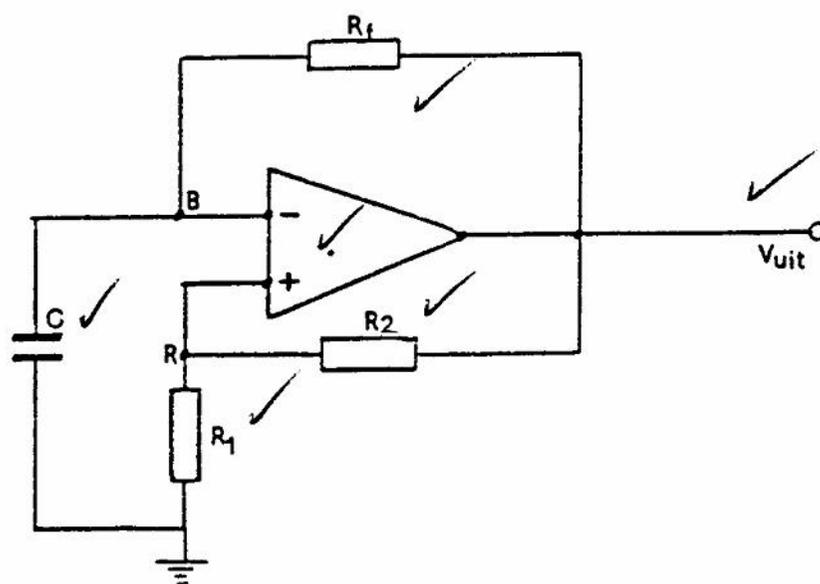
## VRAAG 9 OPERASIONELE VERSTERKERS

### 9.1 Omkeer-vergelyker



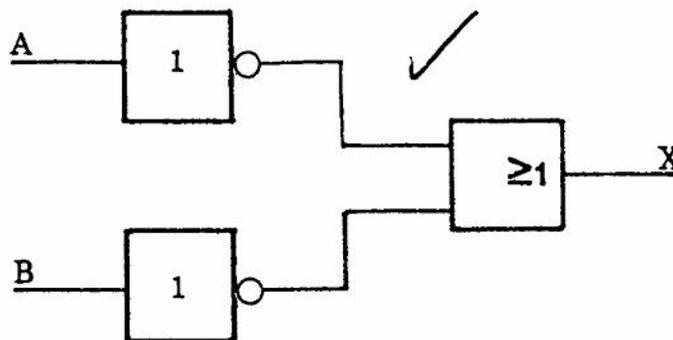
(6)

### 9.2

(6)  
[12]

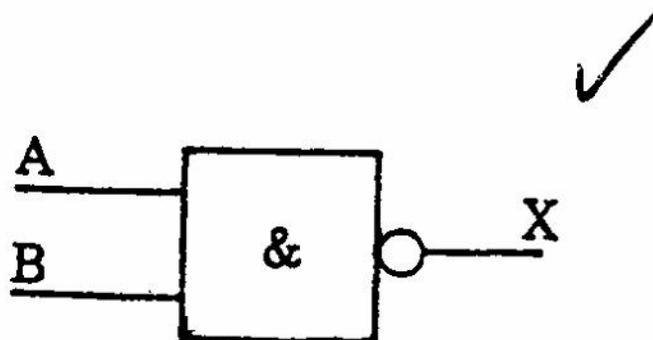
VRAAG 10  
REKENAARBEGINSELS

10.1  $X = A + B$



A	B	$\bar{A}$	$\bar{B}$	X
0	0	1	1	1
0	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	1
1	1	0	0	0

$X = A \cdot B$



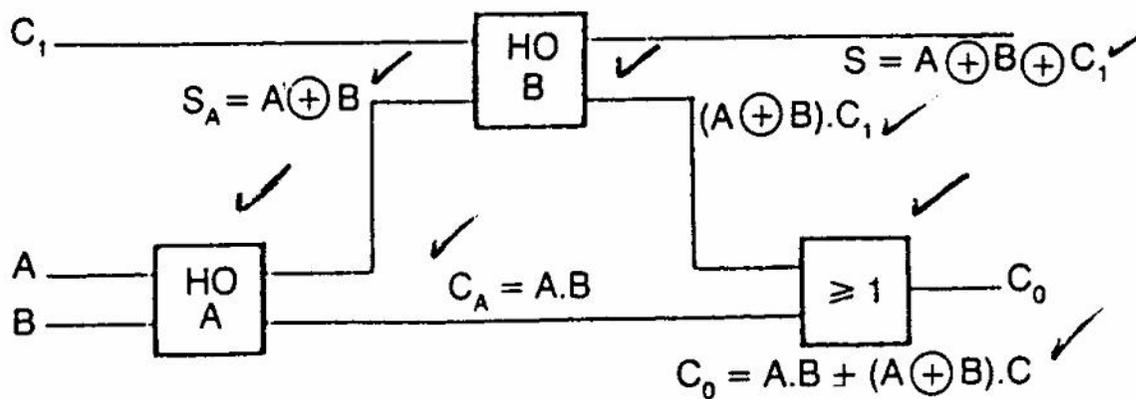
A	B	$A \cdot B$	X
0	0	0	1
0	1	0	1
1	0	0	1
1	1	1	0

[6]

$$\begin{aligned}
 10.2 \quad X &= (A \cdot B \cdot C) + (A \cdot B) \\
 &= (AB + A) \cdot (AB + B) \cdot (AB + C) \text{ (distribusie)} \\
 &= A \cdot B \cdot AB + C \text{ (absorpsie)} \\
 &= \underline{AB + C} \rightarrow
 \end{aligned}$$

(5)

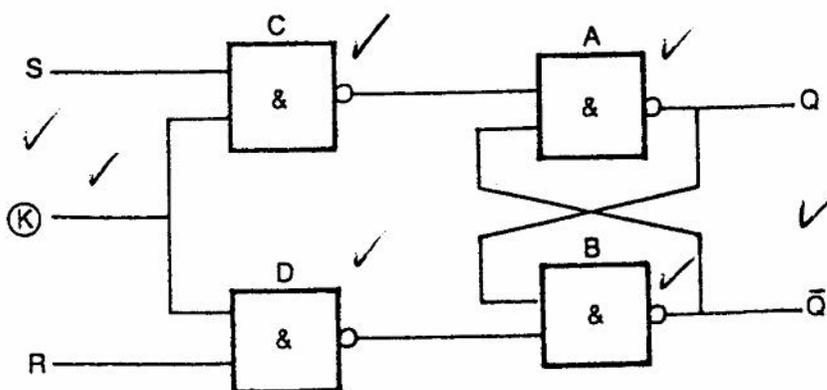
10.3



Volopteller

(8)

10.4



(7)

10.5.1

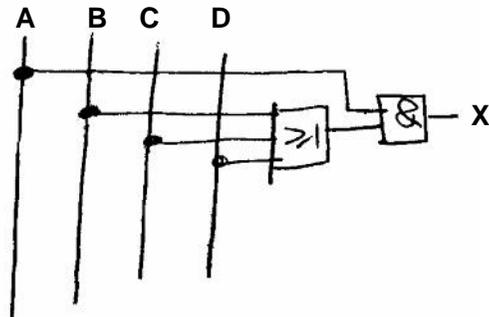
A	B	C	D	X
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	0
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	0
1	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	1
1	0	1	0	1
1	0	1	1	1
1	1	0	0	1
1	1	0	1	1
1	1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1	1

½ punt elk (6)

10.5.2  $A(B + C + D) = X$

(3)

10.5.3

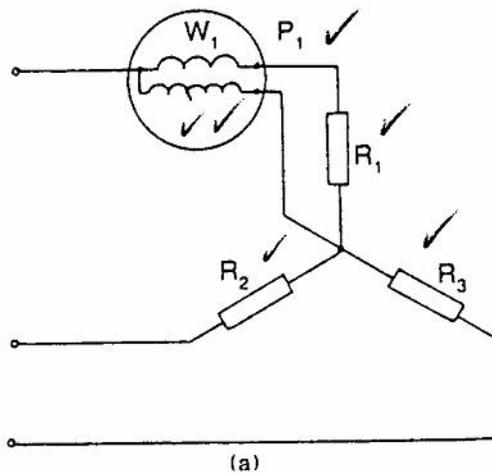
(5)  
[40]

### VRAAG 11 MEETINSTRUMENTE

- 11.1 A = Vertoon-eenheid  
 B = Teller  
 C = Konstantespanning-bron  
 D = Versterker  
 E = Kapasitor

(5)

11.2

(6)  
(2)

- 11.3 Meet:  
 Spanning  
 Frekwensie  
 Periodieke tyd

[13]

## VRAAG 12 BEROEPSVEILIGHEID

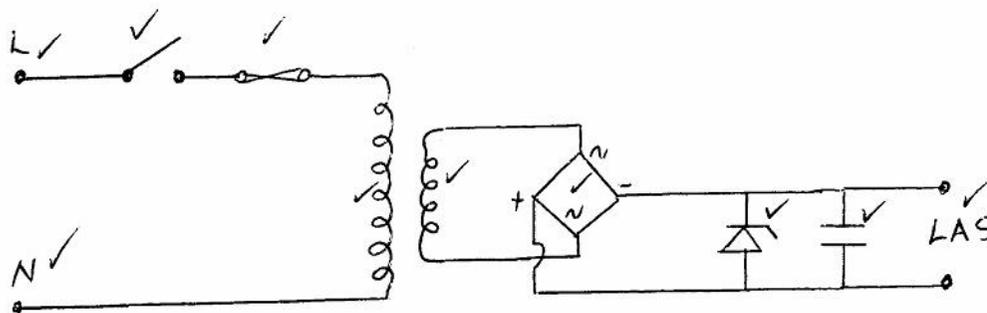
12.1 Eerstens die verbruiker, werker, kollega, jyself  
Tweedens die werkgewer. (2)

- 12.2
- Trek latekshandskoene aan of beskerm hande met waterdigte bedekking. (plastieksak)
  - Plaas drukking op die wond.
  - Verbind, indien moontlik.
  - Ontbied hulp.
  - Maak beseerde gemaklik.

(6)  
[8]

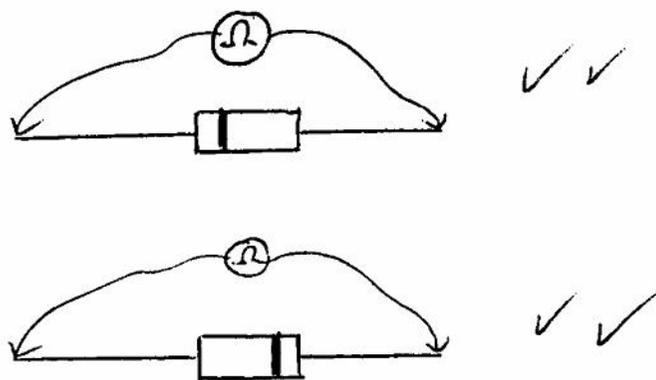
## VRAAG 13 PRAKTIES

13.1



(10)

13.2 Daar mag slegs een lesing op die multimeter wees, (op die weerstand-skaal).



(4)  
[14]

**TOTAAL: 300**