

B1., $N=16$ $\hat{R} = \bar{R} = 473,8 \Omega$ $s = 9,9 \Omega$

$$\Delta R = \frac{s}{\sqrt{N}} \cdot t_{N-1, \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{s}{\sqrt{N}} \cdot \underbrace{t_{15, 0,025}}_{2,131} = 5,2742 \Omega$$

$$P[R - \Delta R < R < R + \Delta R] = 1 - \alpha$$

$$P[468,53 \Omega < R < 479,07 \Omega] = 95\%$$

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$$\Delta R_2 = 2 \Omega < \Delta R. \text{ Tfl } N_2 \gg N, t \rightarrow z. \text{ Ekkor } \Delta R_2 = \frac{s}{\sqrt{N_2}} \cdot z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{s}{\sqrt{N_2}} \cdot \underbrace{z_{0,025}}_{1,96} \Rightarrow N_2 = \left(\frac{s \cdot z}{\Delta R_2}\right)^2 \approx 94$$

$$N_2 \gg 1, \text{ a közelítői jogos, tehát } N_2 = 94 \text{ mérés szükséges}$$

B1., $P = U \cdot I \cdot \cos \varphi \Rightarrow \cos \varphi = \frac{P}{U \cdot I} = 0,0833$ ($z_1 = \frac{U}{I} = 100 \Omega$) $Y = \frac{1}{z_1} e^{j\varphi} = [\cos \varphi + j \sin \varphi] = G + j\omega C_p$

$$G = \frac{\cos \varphi}{z_1} \Rightarrow R_p = \frac{z_1}{\cos \varphi} = 1200 \Omega$$

$$R_s = \frac{G}{G^2 + \omega^2 C_p^2} = 8,333 \Omega$$

$$C_p = \frac{\sin \varphi}{\omega z_1} = 52,87 \text{ nF}$$

$$z = R_s + \frac{1}{j\omega C_s} = \frac{1}{Y} \Rightarrow$$

$$C_s = \frac{G^2 + \omega^2 C_p^2}{\omega^2 C_p} = 53,24 \text{ nF}$$

$$C_p \approx C_s, \text{ ha a kondenzátor nagy jönszű (hisz renterésű).}$$

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