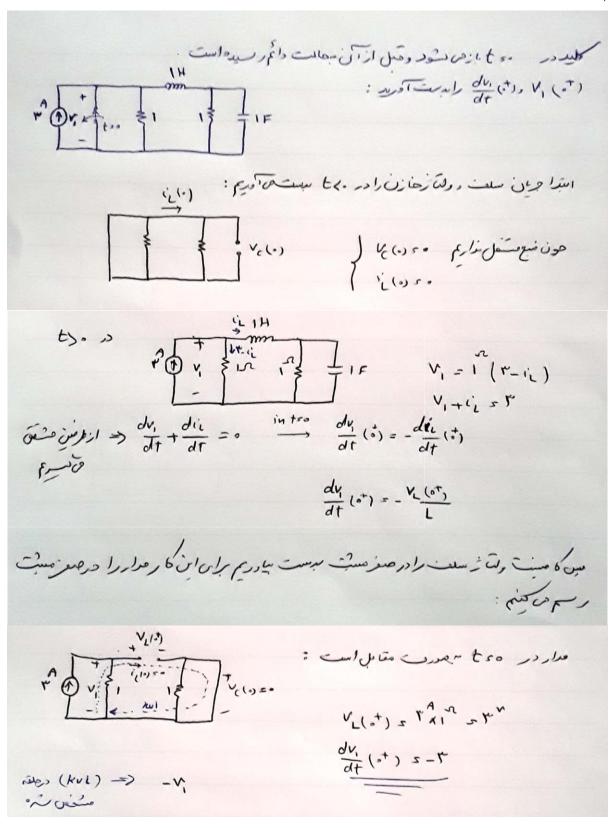
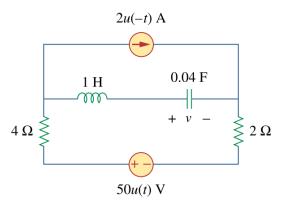
مدارهای مرتبه دوم

-1

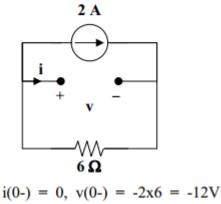


· dv. (0+) mules Tul place six v (0) 51 , (4(5) 51 (5) 51 / (1) (5) : Flow Veldi inconcent YH incology Ir its $\begin{cases} I_{Y} = -\frac{V_{i}}{\tau} \\ V_{L_{Y}} = Y \frac{dI_{Y}}{dt} \implies V_{L_{Y}} - Y \frac{d}{dt} \left(-\frac{V_{i}}{\psi}\right) \implies V_{L_{Y}} = -\frac{Y}{\tau} \frac{d}{dt} \left(V_{i}\right) \end{cases}$ من المن وين سلف تغير - آن نارد ولى ولنا أر سلف عى توانز تغير ال آن را برم كند سوم ال 1, Y) => dv, (++) =- + x(-+) =7

حولتاژ v(t) را برای زمان های $t \ge 0$ بدست آورید.



For t = 0-, the equivalent circuit is shown below.



For t > 0, we have a series RLC circuit with a step input.

$$\alpha = R/(2L) = 6/2 = 3, \ \omega_o = 1/\sqrt{LC} = 1/\sqrt{0.04}$$

$$s = -3 \pm \sqrt{9 - 25} = -3 \pm j4$$
 Thus,
$$v(t) = V_f + [(A\cos 4t + B\sin 4t)e^{-3t}]$$
 where
$$V_f = \text{final capacitor voltage} = 50 \text{ V}$$

$$v(t) = 50 + [(A\cos 4t + B\sin 4t)e^{-3t}]$$

$$v(0) = -12 = 50 + A \text{ which gives } A = -62$$

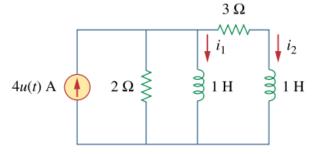
$$i(0) = 0 = Cdv(0)/dt$$

$$dv/dt = [-3(A\cos 4t + B\sin 4t)e^{-3t}] + [4(-A\sin 4t + B\cos 4t)e^{-3t}]$$

$$0 = dv(0)/dt = -3A + 4B \text{ or } B = (3/4)A = -46.5$$

$$v(t) = \{50 + [(-62\cos 4t - 46.5\sin 4t)e^{-3t}]\} V$$

بدست آورید.. $t \geq 0$ جریانهای i_2 و i_2 را برای زمان های $t \geq 0$ بدست آورید..



At
$$t = 0$$
, $4u(t) = 0$ so that $i_1(0) = 0 = i_2(0)$ (1)

Applying nodal analysis,

$$4 = 0.5 di_1/dt + i_1 + i_2 \tag{2}$$

Also,
$$i_2 = [1di_1/dt - 1di_2/dt]/3$$
 or $3i_2 = di_1/dt - di_2/dt$ (3)

Taking the derivative of (2),
$$0 = d^2i_1/dt^2 + 2di_1/dt + 2di_2/dt$$
 (4)

From (2) and (3),
$$di_2/dt = di_1/dt - 3i_2 = di_1/dt - 3(4 - i_1 - 0.5di_1/dt)$$
$$= di_1/dt - 12 + 3i_1 + 1.5di_1/dt$$

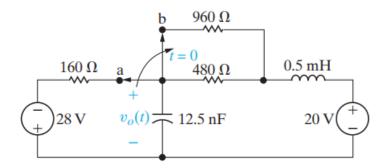
Substituting this into (4),

$$\begin{split} d^2i_1/dt^2 + 7di_1/dt + 6i_1 &= 24 \text{ which gives } s^2 + 7s + 6 = 0 = (s+1)(s+6) \\ \text{Thus, } i_1(t) &= I_s + [Ae^{-t} + Be^{-6t}], \ 6I_s = 24 \text{ or } I_s = 4 \\ i_1(t) &= 4 + [Ae^{-t} + Be^{-6t}] \text{ and } i_1(0) = 4 + [A+B] \end{split} \tag{5} \\ i_2 &= 4 - i_1 - 0.5di_1/dt = i_1(t) = 4 + -4 - [Ae^{-t} + Be^{-6t}] - [-Ae^{-t} - 6Be^{-6t}] \\ &= [-0.5Ae^{-t} + 2Be^{-6t}] \text{ and } i_2(0) = 0 = -0.5A + 2B \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

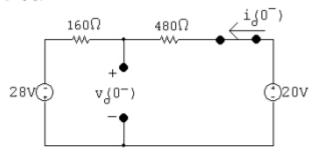
From (5) and (6), A = -3.2 and B = -0.8

$$i_1(t) = {4 + [-3.2e^{-t} - 0.8e^{-6t}]} A$$

$$i_2(t) = [1.6e^{-t} - 1.6e^{-6t}] A$$

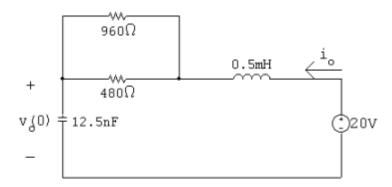


t < 0:



$$i_o(0^-) = \frac{20 + 28}{160 + 480} = 75 \text{ mA}$$

$$v_o(0^-) = 20 - 480(0.075) = -16 \text{ V}$$



As $t \to \infty$, $V_f = 20$ V.

$$R_{eq} = 960 ||480 = 320 \Omega$$

$$\alpha = \frac{R_{\rm eq}}{2L} = \frac{320}{2(0.5\times 10^{-3})} = 320{,}000~{\rm rad/s}$$

$$\omega_o = \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(0.5 \times 10^{-3})(12.5 \times 10^{-9})}} = 400,000 \,\text{rad/s}$$

 $\alpha^2 < \omega_0^2$: underdamped

$$\omega_d = \sqrt{400,000^2 - 320,000^2} = 240,000 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$v_o = 20 + B_1' e^{-320,000t} \cos 240,000t + B_2' e^{-320,000t} \sin 240,000t$$

$$v_o(0) = 20 + B_1' = -16$$
 so $B_1' = -36 \text{ V}$

$$\frac{dv_o}{dt}(0) = -\alpha B_1' + \omega_d B_2' = \frac{I_0}{C} \quad \text{so} \quad -320,000(-36) + 240,000 B_2' = \frac{75 \times 10^{-3}}{12.5 \times 10^{-9}}$$

solving,
$$B'_2 = -23$$

$$v_o(t) = 20 - 36e^{-320,000t}\cos 240,000t - 23e^{-320,000t}\sin 240,000t \text{ V} \quad t \ge 0$$