

$$\begin{array}{lll}
U_{R} : is \cdot R \\
i_{1} = U_{1} & \xrightarrow{i_{1}} & \xrightarrow{i_{1}} \\
U_{2} : i_{2} & \xrightarrow{i_{2}} \\
U_{1} \cdot U_{2} = 0 \\
U_{5} \cdot U_{R} - U_{1} = 0 \\
i_{5} \cdot i_{1} \cdot i_{2} = 0 \\
x_{1} = U_{1}, x_{2} > U_{2}, z_{1} = i_{1}, z_{2} = i_{2}, z_{3} = U_{R}, z_{4} = i_{5}, u = U_{5} \\
x_{1} = U_{1}, x_{2} > U_{2}, z_{1} = i_{1}, z_{2} = i_{2}, z_{3} = U_{R}, z_{4} = i_{5}, u = U_{5} \\
x_{2} = (u_{1}) \quad z_{2} = (i_{1}) \quad z_{3} = (i_{1}) \quad z_{4} = i_{5}, u = U_{5} \\
x_{3} = (u_{1}) \quad z_{4} = (u_{2}) \quad z_{5} = (u_{1}) \quad z_{5} = ($$

$$\dot{X} = f(Z) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{c_1} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{c_2} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, Z$$

$$()=g_3(x,3,u)=(0010) = +(10)x-u$$

 $0=g_4(x)=(1-1)x$

Index reduktion:

1.
$$\frac{d9}{dt}$$
: $(110-1). = 0$ 0
 $(00-1 R). = 0$ 0
 $(0010)=+(10)=0$ 0
 $(1-1)=0$ 0

```
@@@ sind schon DGL für Z
Aber (1 - 1) \overset{\sim}{\times} = 0
                  \frac{\cancel{x}_1 - \cancel{x}_2 = 0}{\cancel{u}_1 - \cancel{u}_2 = 0}
                    \frac{i\eta}{c\eta} - \frac{iz}{cz} = 0
                       1 21 - 62 32 = 0
                         \left(\frac{1}{c_1} - \frac{1}{c_2} \circ \circ\right) \underline{x} = 0
       ] Index = 2, wegen 2 mol Pitterenzialian
      Anfangswerte

U_{1}(0)=10 V U_{2}(0)=10 V U_{3}(0)=10 V U_{3}(0)=0

U_{1}(0)=10 V U_{3}(0)=0 \Rightarrow X_{1}(0)=X_{2}(0)=0
        Ans Indexternation
                                                             23(0)= U(0)
              ( 35(0) + X1(0) - M(0) = ()
                                                             24(0)2 Z3(0)
              Z3(0)-Z4(0)-R =0
                                                             Z2(0)= M(0)(2
PL(U+(0))
Z1(0)= M(0)(1
             1 21 - 22 = 0
21(0)+22(0)-24(0)=0
                                                                          P(Colle)
Auf 2
              Trapez methode
                   | Xit1 = Xi + = [f(xi, zi) + f(xim, Zim)]
                   0 = g(\hat{x}_{i+1}, \hat{z}_{i+1})
                    Um formung

\varphi(P) = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_1 \\ \varphi_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\chi}_{i+1} - \hat{\chi}_{i} - \frac{1}{2} \hat{L} f(\hat{\chi}_{i}, \hat{z}_{i}) + f(\hat{\chi}_{i+1}, \hat{z}_{i+1}) \\ g(\hat{\chi}_{i+1}, \hat{z}_{i+1}) \end{pmatrix}

                       P=(Xith Zith)T
               \dot{X} = f(z) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{c_1} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{c_2} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad Z
```

$$0 = g(x, \overline{z}, u) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & R & \overline{z} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0$$

Analytische lösung von
$$U_2(\xi)$$

$$(5(\xi)) = \frac{U_2(\xi)}{U_3(\xi)} = \frac{1}{5C_2||\frac{1}{5C_1}|} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$U_3(\xi) = \frac{10}{5}$$

$$U_4(\xi) = \frac{10}{5}$$

$$U_2(\xi) = \frac{10}{5}$$

$$U_2(\xi) = \frac{10}{5}$$

$$U_3(\xi) = \frac{10}{5}$$

$$U_4(\xi) = \frac{10}{5}$$

$$U_5(\xi) = \frac{10}{5}$$

$$U_5(\xi) = \frac{10}{5}$$

$$U_7(\xi) = \frac{10}{5}$$

$$U_7(\xi)$$

hier lim(det]) = 0 \Rightarrow micht erfillt

Nowergenz Probleme und und Simulation sfehler

Nenn h sehr kledn ist

BILD 1, 2, 3 mit h= 0,1 BILD 3 unten zeigt, dass die Zahl zum Konvergenz für 2 = 1.10-5 immer gleich 2 BILD 4 mit h= 10-4 (10-5 unmöglich amf main LAPTOP)

BILD 4 oben zeigt ein GDF < 0,19

wenn	h=	0,1,	GOF S	3,4×10-4