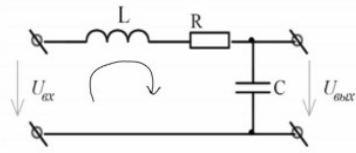


Task 10 Khaetskaya Daria

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$$U_{\text{вх}}(t) = L \cdot \frac{di}{dt} + Ri + U_{\text{вых}}$$

Выполним преобр. Лапласа, учитывая что $I(s) = \frac{U_{\text{вых}}(s)}{\frac{1}{sC}}$

$$U_{\text{вх}} = Ls I(s) + RI(s) + U_{\text{вых}}(s) = (LCs^2 + RCs + 1) U_{\text{вых}}(s)$$

Передающая ф-я для звена:

$$W(s) = \frac{U_{\text{вых}}(s)}{U_{\text{вх}}(s)} = \frac{1}{s^2 LC + RCs + 1} = \frac{1/LC}{(s-s_1)(s-s_2)}, \quad s_{1,2} = -\frac{R}{2L} \pm \sqrt{\frac{R^2}{4L} - \frac{1}{LC}}$$

Переходная характеристика:

$$h(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1/LC}{(s-s_1)(s-s_2)s} \right\} = \frac{1(t)}{LC} \left(\frac{1}{s_1(s_1-s_2)} e^{s_1 t} + \frac{1}{s_2(s_2-s_1)} e^{s_2 t} + \frac{1}{s_1 s_2} \right)$$

$t^n e^{\lambda t}, n \in \mathbb{N}$	$\frac{n!}{(p-\lambda)^{n+1}}$
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Временная хар-ка:

$$w(t) = \frac{dh(t)}{dt} = \frac{1(t)}{LC} \cdot \frac{1}{s_1 - s_2} (e^{s_1 t} - e^{s_2 t})$$

Реакция цепи на односторонний импульс:

1) Через передающую ф-цию:

$$U_{\text{вх}}(t) = U_m (1(t) - 1(t-t_1)) \doteq U_m \frac{1 - e^{-st_1}}{s}$$

$$\bullet U_{\text{вых}}(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ W(s) U_{\text{вх}}(s) \right\} = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1/LC}{(s-s_1)(s-s_2)} \cdot U_m \frac{1 - e^{-st_1}}{s} \right\}$$

$$= U_m \left(\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1/LC}{s(s-s_1)(s-s_2)} \right\} - \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1/LC \cdot e^{-st_1}}{s(s-s_1)(s-s_2)} \right\} \right) =$$

$$= U_m (h(t) - h(t-t_1))$$

2) Интерпол нахождение

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bullet \mathcal{U}_{\text{box}}(t) &= \int_0^t \mathcal{U}_{\text{bx}}(\tau) w(t-\tau) d\tau = \mathcal{U}_m \int_0^t [1(t) - 1(\tau-t_1)] w(t-\tau) d\tau = \\
 &= \mathcal{U}_m \left(\int_0^t \overset{1(t)>0 \forall t>0}{w(t-\tau) d\tau} - \int_0^{t_1} \overset{0 \text{ } (\tau < t_1)}{1(\tau-t_1) w(t-\tau) d\tau} - \int_{t_1}^t \overset{1 \text{ } (\tau > t_1)}{1(\tau-t_1) w(t-\tau) d\tau} \right) = \\
 &= \mathcal{U}_m \left(\int_0^t w(t-\tau) d\tau - \int_{t_1}^t w(t-\tau) d\tau \right) = \mathcal{U}_m \int_0^{t_1} w(t-\tau) d\tau = \\
 &= \mathcal{U}_m (h(t) - h(t-t_1))
 \end{aligned}$$

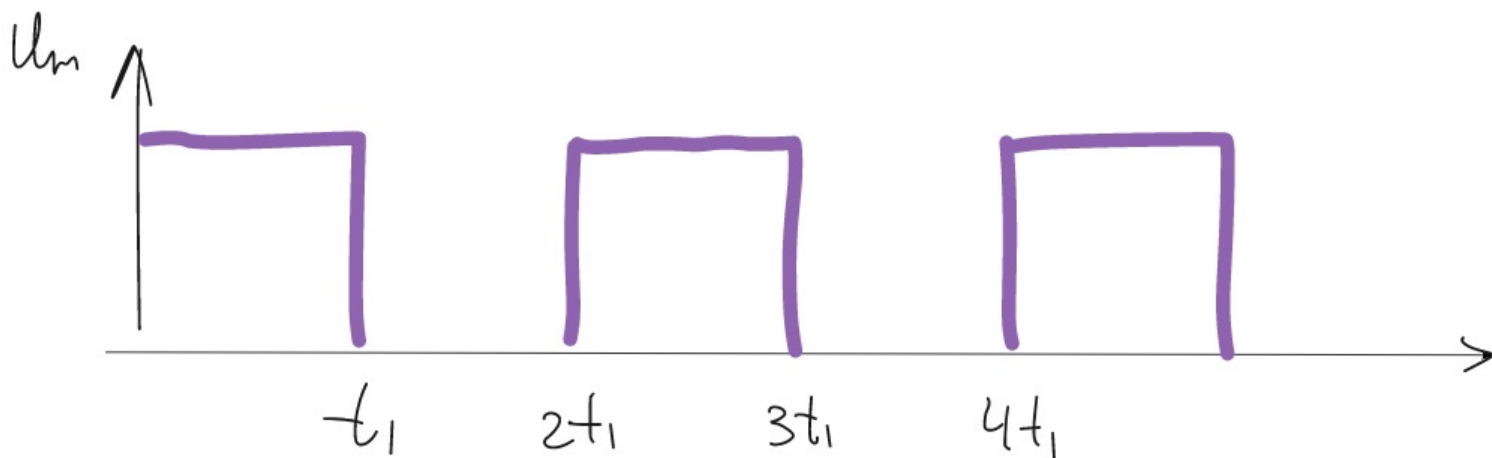
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3) Интерпол Дуамеля

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bullet \mathcal{U}_{\text{box}}(t) &= \mathcal{U}_{\text{bx}}(0) \cdot h(t) + \int_0^t \mathcal{U}'_{\text{bx}}(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau = \\
 &= \mathcal{U}_m \cdot h(t) + \mathcal{U}_m \int_0^t (\delta(\tau) - \delta(\tau-t_1)) h(t-\tau) d\tau = \\
 &= \mathcal{U}_m \left[h(t) + \int_0^t \delta(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau - \int_0^t \delta(\tau-t_1) h(t-\tau) d\tau \right] = \\
 &= \mathcal{U}_m (h(t) - h(t-t_1))
 \end{aligned}$$

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Последовательность импульсов



$$U_{fx}(t) = \sum_{h=0}^{\infty} U_m [1(t - 2n \cdot t_1) - 1(t - (2k+1)t_1)]$$

$$U_{fax}(t) = \sum_{h=0}^{\infty} U_m [h(t - 2nt_1) - h(t - (2k+1)t_1)]$$

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Реакция цепи на гармонический сигнал

$$U_{fx}(t) = U_m \cdot \sin(\omega t + \varphi_0) = U_m \frac{e^{j(\omega t + \varphi_0)} - e^{-j(\omega t + \varphi_0)}}{2i}$$

$$U_{fax}(t) = \int_0^t U_{fx}(\tau) \omega(t-\tau) d\tau = \frac{U_m}{LC(s_1 - s_2) \cdot 2i} \left[\int_0^t e^{j(\omega\tau + \varphi_0)} (e^{s_1(t-\tau)} - e^{s_2(t-\tau)}) d\tau - \right.$$

$$\left. - \int_0^t e^{-j(\omega\tau + \varphi_0)} (e^{s_1(t-\tau)} - e^{s_2(t-\tau)}) d\tau \right] = \frac{U_m}{LC(s_1 - s_2) \cdot 2i} \left[e^{j\varphi_0} \int_0^t e^{j\tau\omega} (e^{s_1(t-\tau)} - e^{s_2(t-\tau)}) d\tau - \right.$$

$e^{-j\omega\tau + s_1\tau - s_1t} = e^{s_1t} e^{-\tau(j\omega + s_1)}$ $e^{j\tau\omega + s_2\tau - s_2t} = e^{s_2t} e^{\tau(j\omega + s_2)}$

$$\left. - e^{-j\varphi_0} \int_0^t e^{-j\tau\omega} (e^{s_1(t-\tau)} - e^{s_2(t-\tau)}) d\tau \right] = \frac{U_m}{LC(s_1 - s_2) \cdot 2i} \left[e^{j\varphi_0} \left(e^{s_1t} \frac{e^{-\tau(j\omega + s_1)}}{j\omega - s_1} \Big|_0^t - e^{s_2t} \frac{e^{\tau(j\omega + s_2)}}{j\omega - s_2} \Big|_0^t \right) - \right.$$

$$\left. - e^{-j\varphi_0} \left(e^{s_1t} \frac{e^{-\tau(j\omega + s_1)}}{-s_1 - j\omega} \Big|_0^t - e^{s_2t} \frac{e^{-\tau(j\omega + s_2)}}{-s_2 - j\omega} \Big|_0^t \right) \right] = \frac{U_m}{LC(s_1 - s_2) \cdot 2i} \left[e^{j\varphi_0} \left(\frac{e^{s_1t}}{j\omega - s_1} (e^{t(j\omega - s_1)} - 1) - \frac{e^{s_2t}}{j\omega - s_2} (e^{t(j\omega - s_2)} - 1) \right) - \right.$$

$$\left. - e^{-j\varphi_0} \left(\frac{e^{s_2t}}{s_2 + j\omega} (e^{-t(j\omega + s_2)} - 1) - \frac{e^{s_1t}}{s_1 + j\omega} (e^{-t(j\omega + s_1)} - 1) \right) \right]$$

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$$K(j\omega) = \frac{1}{1 + j\omega RC - \omega^2 LC} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1 - \omega^2 LC)^2 - (\omega RC)^2}} e^{-j \arctan\left(\frac{\omega RC}{1 - \omega^2 LC}\right)}$$

$$\sin \omega_0 t = \frac{\omega_0}{s^2 + \omega_0^2}$$

$$U_{\text{out}}(s) = U_1(s) W(s) = \frac{U_m \omega_0}{s^2 + \omega_0^2} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2 LC + sRC + 1} \stackrel{=}{=} K(\omega_0) \sin(\omega_0 t + \varphi(\omega_0)) + A_1 e^{s_1 t} + A_2 e^{s_2 t}$$

miro

$$A_{1,2} = \frac{F_1(s_p)}{F_2'(s_p)} = \frac{U_m \omega_0}{4 s_p^3 LC + 3 s_p^2 RC + 2 s_p(1 + \omega_0^2 LC) + RC\omega_0^2}$$

$$s_{1,2} = -\frac{R}{2L} \pm \sqrt{\frac{R^2}{4L} - \frac{1}{LC}}$$

$$U_{\text{out}}(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1 - \omega_0^2 LC)^2 - (\omega_0 RC)^2}} \cdot \sin\left(\omega_0 t - \arctan\left(\frac{\omega_0 RC}{1 - \omega_0^2 LC}\right)\right) +$$

$$+ \frac{U_m \omega_0}{4 s_1^3 LC + 3 s_1^2 RC + 2 s_1(1 + \omega_0^2 LC) + RC\omega_0^2} e^{s_1 t} +$$

$$+ \frac{U_m \omega_0}{4 s_2^3 LC + 3 s_2^2 RC + 2 s_2(1 + \omega_0^2 LC) + RC\omega_0^2}$$

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