

Greining Rása

Annarar gráðu kerfi

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Inngangur

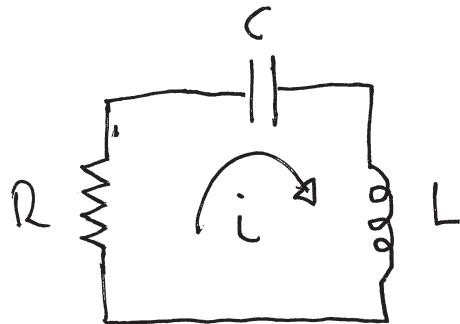
- Annarar gráðu rás inniheldur tvær orkugeymandi einingar
- Við þurfum að leysa annarar gráðu diffurjöfnu
- Nytsamlegar í síurásum (e. filters)
- Nytsamlegar til að greina flutningslínur og fleiri hagnýt tól

Heildarsvörun annarar gráðu kerfa

Aðferðin til að leysa annarar gráðu rásir með lindum er því:

- Skrifa diffurjöfnuna fyrir $t > 0$ með því að nota KCL, KVL, Ohm's lögmál o.s.frv.
$$t = 0^+ \quad t = 0^- \quad i(0^+) = k$$
- Finnum upphafsgildin (þurfum tvö upphafsgildi) $i'(0^+) = w$
- Leysum óhliðruðu diffurjöfnuna (finnum náttúrulegu svörúnina)
 - Hefur tvær óháðar lausnir
- Finnum sérlausnina x_p sem uppfyllir hliðruðu diffurjöfnuna
- Leggjum saman nátturulega lausnina og sérlausnina til að fá heildarlausnina
- Finna óþekktu stuðlana með hjálp byrjunarskilyrða

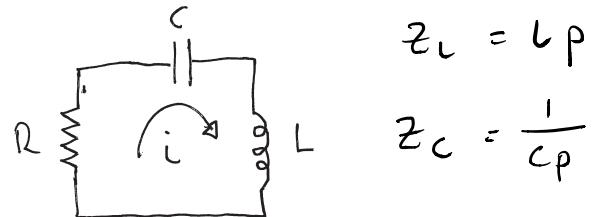
Raðtengd RLC rás



- Skoðum raðtengda RLC rás
- Byrjum á náttúrulegu svöruninni

Raðtengd RLC rás

$$Z_R = R \quad P = \frac{d}{dt}$$



- KVL:

$$V_R + V_C + V_L = 0$$

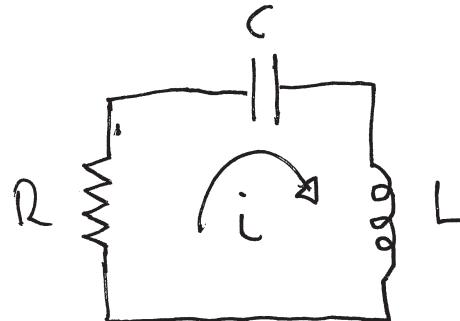
$$Ri + \frac{1}{Cp}i + Lpi = 0$$

$$Lp^2i + Rpi + \frac{1}{C}i = 0$$

$$p^2i + \frac{R}{L}pi + \frac{1}{LC} = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2i}{dt^2} + \frac{R}{L} \frac{di}{dt} + \frac{1}{LC}i = 0$$

Raðtengd RLC rás



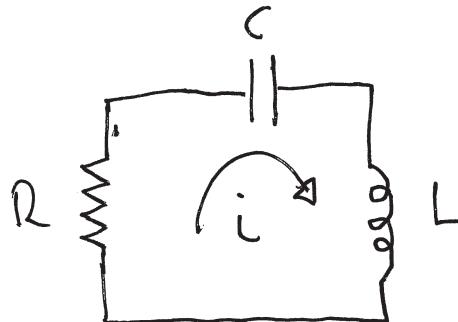
- KVL gefur

$$\frac{d^2i}{dt^2} + 2\alpha \frac{di}{dt} + \omega_0^2 i = 0$$

þar sem

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha &\equiv \frac{R}{2L} \\ \omega_0^2 &\equiv \frac{1}{LC}\end{aligned}$$

Raðtengd RLC rás: Kennijafna



- Ágiskun $i = Ae^{st}$ gefur kennijöfnu

$$s^2 + 2\alpha s + \omega_0^2 = 0$$

sem hefur lausn

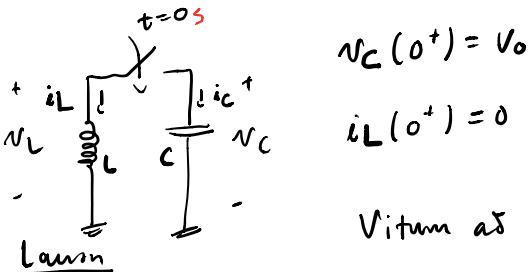
$$s_{1,2} = -\alpha \pm [\alpha^2 - \omega_0^2]^{1/2}$$

- Það eru þrír möguleikar

Kennijafna

$$s_{1,2} = -\alpha \pm [\alpha^2 - \omega_0^2]^{1/2}$$

- Ef $\alpha > \omega_0$ þá fáum við yfirdempaða svörun, $s_{1,2}$ eru negatífar rauntölur
 - Spenna eða straumur stefnir á lokagildi sitt án sveiflu
- Ef $\alpha < \omega_0$ þá fáum við undirdempaða svörun, $s_{1,2}$ eru tvinntölur
 - Spenna eða straumur sveiflast um lokagildi sitt
- Ef $\alpha = \omega_0$ þá fáum við markdempaða svörun, $s_{1,2} = \alpha$
 - Spenna eða straumur er á barmi þess að sveiflast um lokagildi sitt \rightarrow *Tíverir vegetírus rauntölkunarr (erum sömm tilkum!)*



Vitum att $i_L = -i_C$ & $v_L = v_C$ ($t > 0$)

$$v_L = L \rho i_L$$

$$i_L = -i_C$$

$$= L \rho (-i_C)$$

$$= -C \rho v_C$$

$$= L \rho (-C \rho v_C)$$

$$= -C \rho L \rho v_C$$

$$= -LC \rho^2 v_C$$

$$= -C \rho (L \rho i_L)$$

$$= -LC \rho^2 i_L$$

$$\textcircled{1} \rightarrow \boxed{\frac{d^2 v_C}{dt^2} + \frac{1}{LC} v_C = 0}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{d^2 i_L}{dt^2} + \frac{1}{LC} i_L = 0}$$

Nå har de svårarna sin sanna & leidarsvärden

Givet $v_C(t) = A e^{st}$ & fann ut hemmajif
 $s_1 t$ $s_2 t$

$$s^2 + \frac{1}{LC} = 0 \quad s_{1,2} = \pm j \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC}} = \pm j \omega_0$$

$$+j\omega_0 \quad -j\omega_0$$

$$A_1 e^{+j\omega_0 t} + A_2 e^{-j\omega_0 t}$$

$$\text{Vitum att } \boxed{v_C(0^+) = A_1 + A_2 = V_0}$$

$+j\omega_0 t \quad -j\omega_0 t$

$$v_C'(t) = A_1 j\omega_0 e^{+j\omega_0 t} - A_2 j\omega_0 e^{-j\omega_0 t}$$

öppelkr, prfwr frmr jif

$$\text{Vitum att } i_L(0^+) = -i_C(0^+) = 0 \quad \text{swo } i_C(0^+) = \underline{C v_C'(0^+)} = 0$$

$$\boxed{v_C'(0^+) = A_1 j\omega_0 - A_2 j\omega_0 = 0 = A_1 - A_2}$$

$$A_1 = A_2 \quad 2A_1 = V_0 \quad \text{swo } \underline{A_1 = A_2 = \frac{1}{2} V_0}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{1}{2} (e^{j\theta} + e^{-j\theta})$$

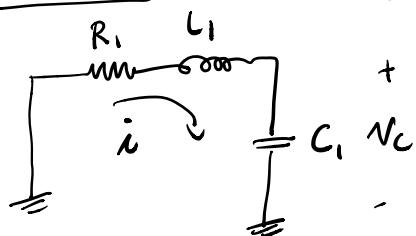
$$v_C(t) = \frac{1}{2} V_0 \left(e^{+j\omega_0 t} + e^{-j\omega_0 t} \right) = V_0 \cos(\omega_0 t)$$



$$P_C + P_L = 0 \quad P_C = -P_L \quad w_C(t) + w_L(t) = w_C(0^+) = \frac{1}{2} C V_0^2$$

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Damni II.1 Färm getrj $R_1 = 3\Omega$ $L_1 = 1H$ $C_1 = \frac{1}{2}F$



Upphetskilyrdi $V_c(0^-) = -9V$

$$i_L(0^+) = \underline{2A}$$

$$Z_R = R$$

$$Z_L = L_p$$

$$Z_C = \frac{1}{C_p}$$

Finn i, $t > 0$

Näthindg lansn

$$V_R + V_L + V_C = 0 \quad \text{eda} \quad iR_1 + iL_p + i \frac{1}{C_p} = 0$$

$$\text{eda} \quad iR_1C_p + iL_1C_p^2 + i = 0$$

$$\text{eda} \quad p^2 i + \frac{R_1}{L_1} i p + i \frac{1}{L_1 C_1} = 0$$

$$\text{eda} \quad \frac{d^2 i}{dt^2} + \frac{R_1}{L_1} \frac{di}{dt} + \frac{1}{L_1 C_1} i = 0$$

$$\text{Kemijsfn} \quad s^2 + \frac{R_1}{L_1} s + \frac{1}{L_1 C_1} = 0$$

$$s^2 + 3s + 2 = 0 = (s+1)(s+2)$$

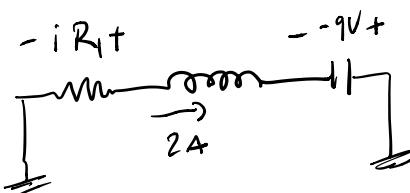
$$\text{Näthindg svörms} \quad i(t) = A_1 e^{-t} + A_2 e^{-2t}$$

$$i'(t) = -A_1 e^{-t} - 2A_2 e^{-2t}$$

$$\text{Notum bygningskilyrdi} \quad \begin{cases} V_c(0^-) = -9V \\ i_L(0^+) = \underline{2A} \end{cases} \quad \text{til as frann } A_1 \text{ & } A_2$$

Vitum as

④



$$V_L(0^+) = -(V_R(0^+) + V_C(0^+))$$

$$= -(2 \cdot 3 + (-9)) = 3V$$

$$\text{på} \quad V \quad \text{as} \quad V_L(0^+) = L \cdot i'(0^+) = \underline{\underline{3 \frac{V}{s}}}$$

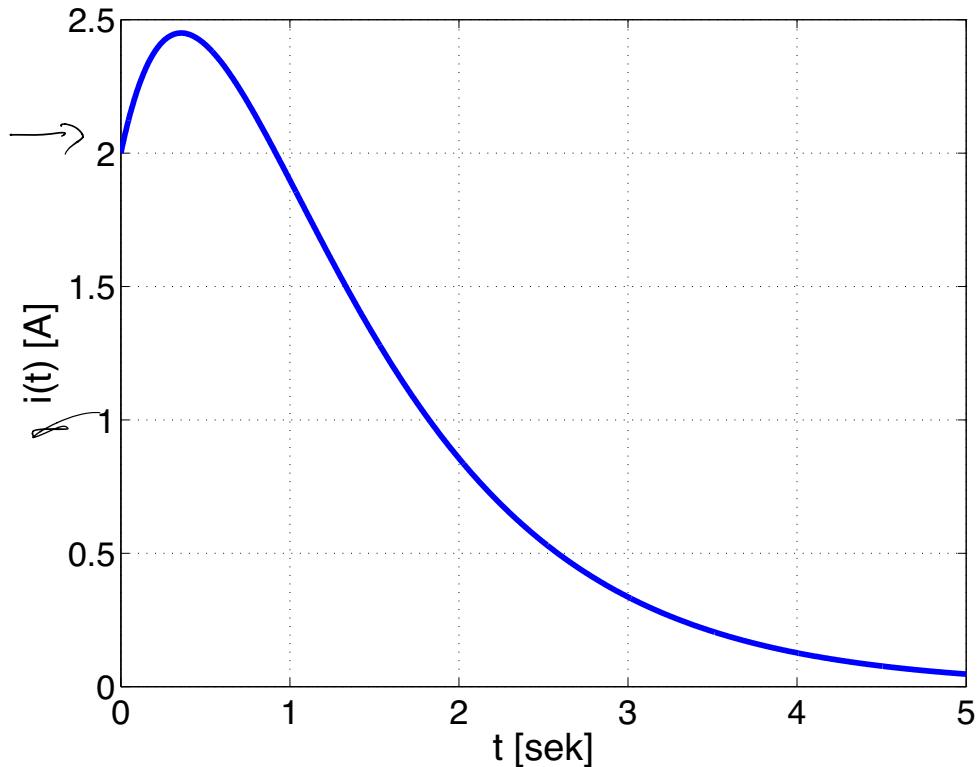
$$i(0^+) = 2 = A_1 + A_2 \quad \text{From as } \begin{bmatrix} A_1 \\ A_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$i'(0^+) = 3 = -A_1 - 2A_2$$

$$\underline{i(t) = 7e^{-t} - 5e^{-2t}} \quad t \geq 0 \quad i_C(t) = C v_C(t)$$

$$v_L(t) = L i'(t)$$

Dæmi 11.1 Yfirdempuð rás



Undirdempuð svörun

- Þegar kennijafnan hefur tvinntölulausnir $s_{1,2} = -\alpha \pm j\omega_d$ þá fáum við undirdempaða svörun
- Lausnin er

$$y(t) = A_1 e^{(-\alpha + j\omega_d)t} + A_2 e^{(-\alpha - j\omega_d)t}$$

- Það er ekki ásættanlegt að skila niðurstöðunni á þessu formi
- Rifjum upp reglu Eulers:

$$e^{j\theta} = \cos(\theta) + j \sin(\theta)$$

Undirdempuð svörum

- Við fáum

$$\begin{aligned}y(t) &= e^{-\alpha t} ((A_1 + A_2) \cos(\omega_d t) + j(A_1 - A_2) \sin(\omega_d t)) \\&= e^{-\alpha t} (B_1 \cos(\omega_d t) + B_2 \sin(\omega_d t))\end{aligned}$$

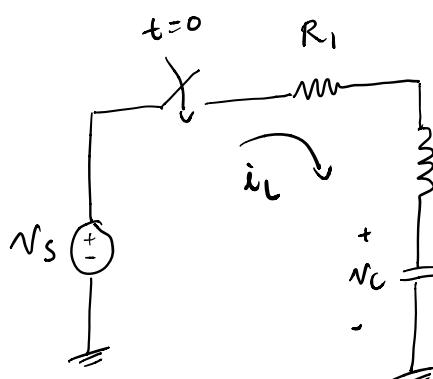
þar sem $B_1 = A_1 + A_2$ og $B_2 = j(A_1 - A_2)$ burfa að vera rauntölur þar sem $y(t)$ er rauntölustærð

- Því er almenn lausn undirdempaðrar rásar með eicingildi $s_{1,2} = -\alpha \pm j\omega_d$

$$y(t) = e^{-\alpha t} (B_1 \cos(\omega_d t) + B_2 \sin(\omega_d t))$$

- stuðlana B_1 og B_2 má finna með byrjunargildunum $y(0+)$ og $y'(0+)$

Dæmi 11.2 Fáum gefin upphafslíkildi $v_c(0^+) = 5V$ $i_L(0^+) = 0A$



$$R_1 = \frac{1}{2} \Omega \quad L_1 = \frac{1}{4} H \quad C_1 = \frac{1}{4} F \quad V_s = 10V$$

a) Finnst $i_L(t)$ fyrir $t > 0$.

b) Finn fyrstu útgildi (jákvæð - neikvæð) & fyrstu slærði. vit tímáss (millsstöðvar).

c) Teikna straum og „umhlyfju“ frá 0 til 2s.

a) Finnur kertisjöfnun rásarinnar

$$NR + VL + VC = VS$$

$$iR_1 + (L_1 p)i + \frac{1}{C_1 p}i = V_s$$

$$iC_1R_1p + C_1L_1p^2i + \ddot{i} = L_1pV_s$$

$$p^2\ddot{i} + \frac{R_1}{L_1}i p + \frac{1}{C_1L_1}i = \frac{1}{L_1}pV_s$$

$$\underline{\frac{d^2i}{dt^2} + \frac{R_1}{L_1}\frac{di}{dt} + \frac{1}{C_1L_1}i = \frac{1}{L_1}\frac{dV_s}{dt} = 0}$$

Náttúruleg svæði (gríðum á $i(t) = Ae^{st}$)

Kenni þaðan er því $s^2 + 2s + 4^2 = 0$

$$s_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 64}}{2} \approx -1 \pm j3.873$$

$$i_n(t) = Ae^{-t} \cos(3.873t + \theta)$$

Síðlaun er nái til því örnumin er með (ólliðnið diffraðum)

Hældslaun er því $i(t) = i_n(t) = Ae^{-t} \cos(3.873t + \theta)$

$$i_L(0^+) = 0 \text{ A} = i_R(0^+) \quad \text{operator SV (geht)} \quad N_s(0^+) = N_L(0^+) + N_C(0^+) + N_R(0^+)$$

$$\text{soso } N_C(0^+) = N_s(0^+) - N_L(0^+) = 10 - 5 = \underline{\underline{5V}}$$

$$\text{vitum at } N_L(0^+) = L \frac{di}{dt} \Big|_{t=0^+} \quad \text{soso } \frac{di}{dt} \Big|_{t=0^+} = \frac{N_C(0^+)}{L} = 20 \frac{A}{s}$$

Vitum ni bandi $i_L(0^+)$ & $i_L'(0^+)$. Getum fundit A & θ

$$i_L(0^+) = A e^0 \cos(\theta) = 0 \quad \text{soso } \underline{\theta = 90^\circ} \quad (\text{vijum em: } \underline{A=0})$$

$$i_L'(0^+) = A \left[e^{-t} \left(-3.873 \sin(3.873t + \theta) \right) + (-1) e^{-t} \cos(3.873t + \theta) \right]_{t=0^+}$$

$$= A e^{-t} \left(-3.873 \underbrace{\sin(3.873t + \theta)}_0 - \underbrace{\cos(3.873t + \theta)}_0 \right) \Big|_{t=0^+}$$

$$\text{soso } -3.873 A = 20 \quad \text{etwa } \underline{A \approx -5.164}$$

$$\text{Lösung er für } i(t) = -5.164 e^{-t} \cos(3.873t + 90^\circ)$$

$$\text{a) } = 5.164 e^{-t} \sin(3.873t) \quad t > 0$$

b) Härmark & Lärmark fast neu diffen

$$\boxed{i'(t) = 0} \quad i'(t) = 5.164 \left(e^{-t} (3.873) \cos(3.873t) - e^{-t} \sin(3.873t) \right)$$

$$= 0$$

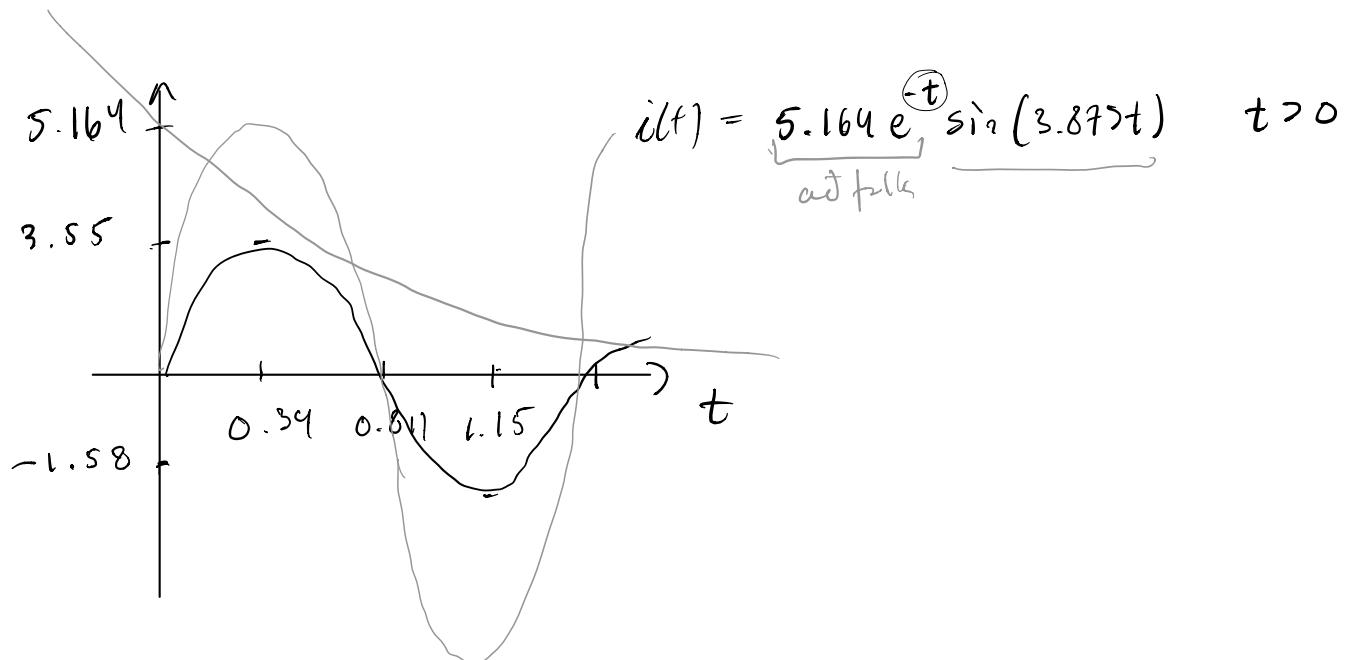
$$\text{etwa } 3.873 \cos(3.873t) = \sin(3.873t)$$

$$t_1 = \frac{\tan^{-1}(3.873)}{3.873} \approx 0.34 \text{ s} \leftarrow \text{første heimrek}$$

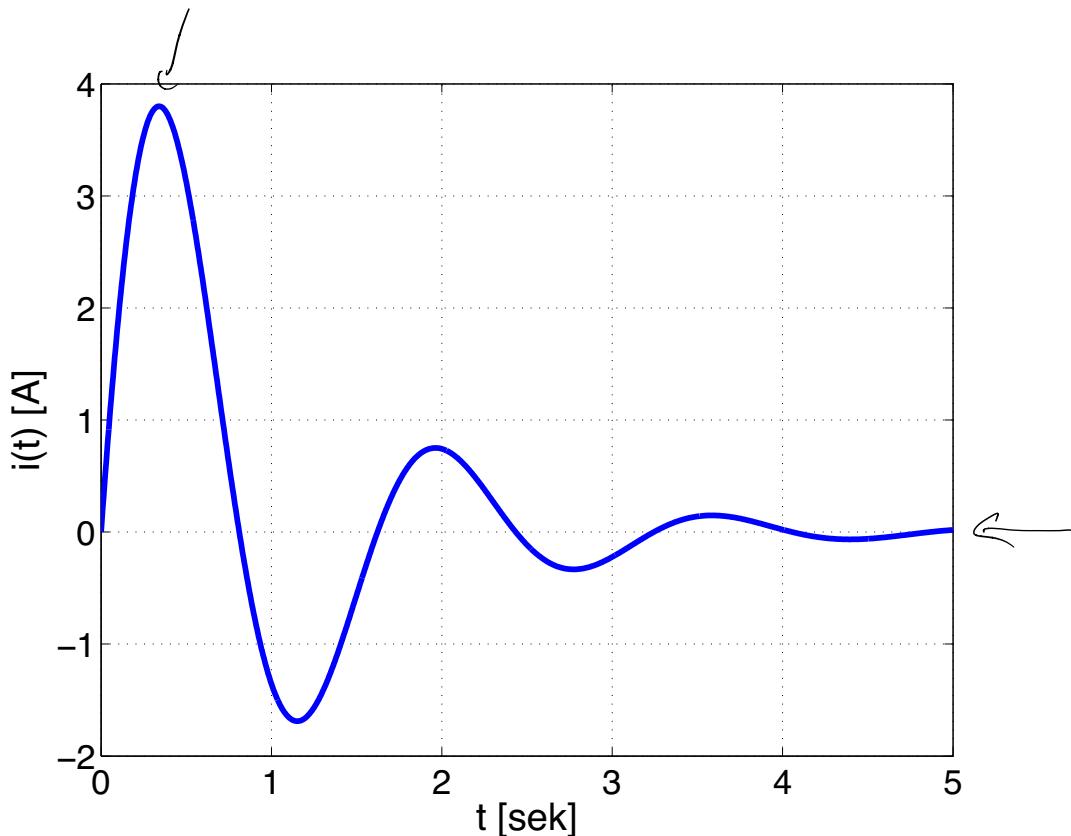
$$t_2 = \frac{\tan^{-1}(3.873 + 180^\circ)}{3.873} \approx 1.15 \text{ s} \leftarrow \text{første lønnrek}$$

$$i(t_1) = 3.55 \text{ A}, \quad i(t_2) = -1.58 \text{ A}$$

$$3.873 = \omega = 2\pi f = \frac{2\pi}{T} \quad \frac{T}{2} = \frac{\pi}{3.873} \approx 0.811 \text{ s}$$



Dæmi 11.2 Undirdempuð svörun



Markdempuð svörun

- Markdempuð svörun fæst þegar kennijafna hefur tvöfalta rauntölurót
- Diffurjafnan er þá á forminu

$$\frac{dx^2}{dt^2} + 2\alpha \frac{dx}{dt} + \alpha^2 x = 0$$

- Tilsvarandi kennijafna er

$$s^2 + 2\alpha s + \alpha^2 = 0 \quad s^2 + 2\alpha s + \omega_0^2 = 0$$

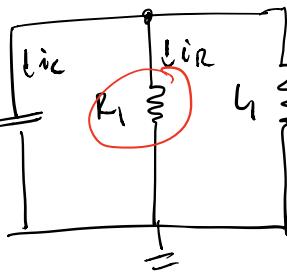
sem hefur ræturnar $s_{1,2} = -\alpha$

- Náttúrulega svörunin er

$$x(t) = e^{-\alpha t}(A_1 t + A_2)$$

Dæmi 11.3

$$C_1 = \frac{1}{18} F \quad R_1 = 3 \Omega \quad L_1 = 2 H$$



Fáum getin byrjunarsílgyði $v(0^+) = 2V$ $i_L(0^+) = \frac{5}{9} A$

Finni $v(t)$, $t > 0$

Lausn KCL $i_C + i_R + i_L = 0$

$$C_1 \frac{dv}{dt} + \frac{v}{R_1} + \frac{v}{L_1} = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2v}{dt^2} + \frac{1}{R_1 C_1} v + \frac{1}{L_1 C_1} v = 0$$

$$\frac{\frac{d^2v}{dt^2}}{s_{1,2}^2} + 6 \frac{dv}{dt} + 9 v = 0 \leftarrow \text{óhildirð difurpt}$$

Náttúruleg svörn Gríðan á $v(t) = Ae^{st}$

$$6 = 2\alpha \text{ sv } \alpha = 3$$

Fáum kennjöt á formi $s^2 + 6s + 9 = 0$

$$\frac{s^2 + 2\alpha s + \alpha^2 = 0}{s^2 + 2\alpha s + \alpha^2 = 0} \leftarrow$$

Eigingildi rísunars

$$\underline{s_{1,2} = -3}$$

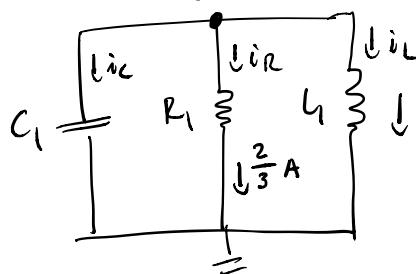
$$(s + 3)(s + 3) = 0$$

$$\alpha^2 = 9$$

Vitum að náttúruleg svörnum er á formi $v_n(t) = e^{-3t} (A_1 t + A_2)$

$$v_n'(t) = e^{-3t} (A_1 - 3A_1 t - 3A_2)$$

Skoðum ríss við $t = 0^+$ ($v(0^+) = 2V$ $i_L(0^+) = \frac{5}{9} A$)



$$i_C = -(i_R + i_L)$$

$$= -\frac{2}{3} - \frac{5}{9} = -\frac{11}{9} \text{ A}$$

$$\text{Við } t = 0^+$$

$$i_C = C \frac{dv_C}{dt} \quad \frac{dv_C}{dt} \Big|_{t=0^+} = \frac{i_C(0^+)}{C} = -22 \frac{V}{S}$$

$$N_n(0^+) = \underline{A_2 = 2}$$

$$N'_n(0^+) = A_1 - 3A_2 = -22 \quad \text{etda} \quad \underline{A_1 = -16}$$

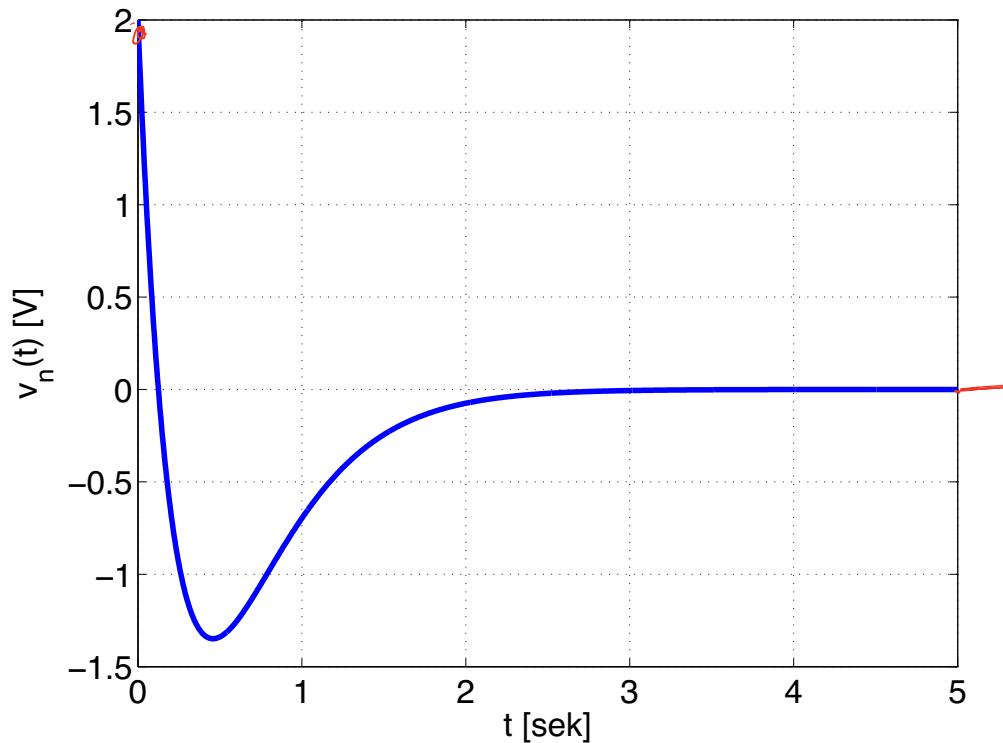
$$N(t) = e^{-3t} (2 - 16t) \quad t \geq 0$$

α fundum með kerfisjöfn & leikun í kerfisjöfn
(KCL) (GTSken & $Ae^{s_0 t}$)

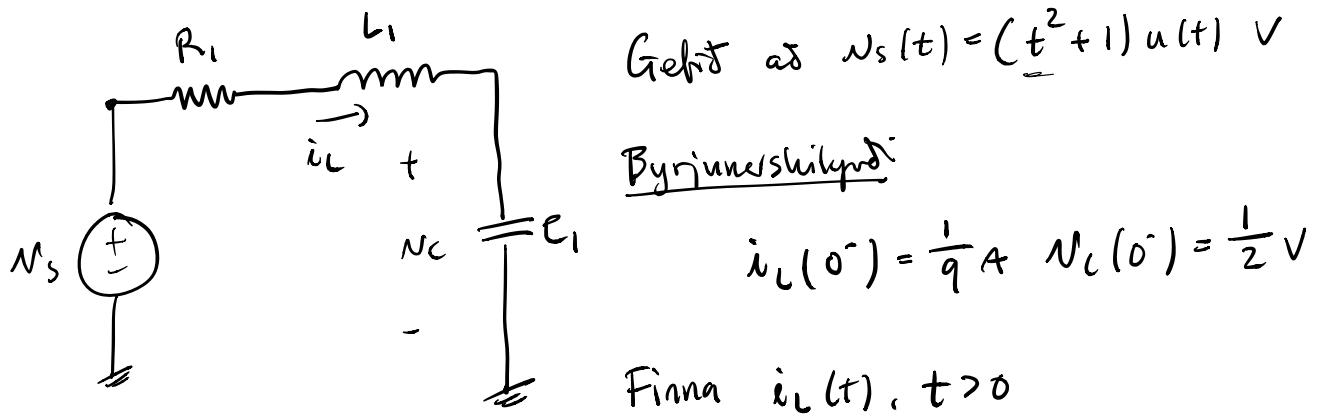
Sáum at um meðleidarskipti súðum var að rafna

$$N_n(t) = e^{-\alpha t} (A_1 t + A_2)$$

Dæmi 11.3 Markdempuð rás



$$\text{Spannung } 11.4 \quad R_1 = 6 \Omega \quad L_1 = 1H \quad C_1 = \frac{1}{25} F$$



Lausn Noten KVL

$$N_s = N_R + N_L + N_C$$

$$\text{etda } \left(p^2 + \frac{R_1}{L_1} p + \frac{1}{L_1 C_1} \right) i = \frac{P}{L} N_s$$

$$\text{etda } (p^2 + 6p + 25) i = p(t^2 + 1) \alpha$$

$$\text{etda } \frac{d^2 i}{dt^2} + 6 \frac{di}{dt} + 25i = \frac{d}{dt}(t^2 + 1) = 2t, \quad t > 0$$

Näthirlyg svärmen $\frac{d^2 i}{dt^2} + 6 \frac{di}{dt} + 25i = 0$ $\alpha \pm \omega_n^2$

$$s^2 + 6s + 25 = 0, \quad \text{helt lösning} \quad s_{1,2} = -3 \pm j4$$

Underdamped res $s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n + \omega_n^2 = 0$

$$\omega_n = 5 \quad \zeta = 0.6$$

$$\text{Svår } i_n(t) = e^{-3t} (A_1 \cos(4t) + A_2 \sin(4t))$$

Söltlauvn $i_p(t) = k_1 t + k_2 \quad i_p' = k_1 \quad i_p'' = 0$

$$\text{svår } 6k_1 + 25k_1 t + 25k_2 = 2t \quad \text{etda } k_1 = \frac{2}{25} = 0.08$$

$$\text{etda } 6k_1 + 25k_2 = 0, \quad k_2 = -\frac{6k_1}{25}$$

$$k_2 = -0.0192$$

Heiderbaum

$$i(t) = i_n(t) + i_p(t)$$

$$= e^{-3t} \left(A_1 \cos(4t) + A_2 \sin(4t) \right) + 0.08t - 0.0192$$

$$(fg)' = f'g + fg'$$

$$(f(g))' = f'(g)g'$$

$$i'(t) = e^{-3t} \left(-4A_1 \sin(4t) + 4A_2 \cos(4t) \right) - 3e^{-3t} \left(A_1 \cos 4t + A_2 \sin 4t \right) + 0.08$$

$$i'(0^+) = 4A_2 - 3A_1 + 0.08$$

punkt ω formt mit für raus

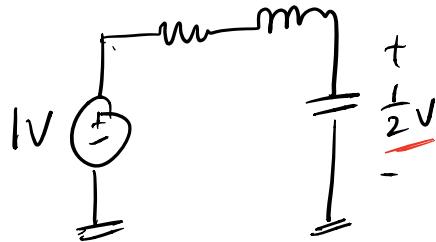
$$i'(0^+) = \frac{N_L(0^+)}{L}$$

$$i(0^+) = A_1 - 0.0192$$

Fürm geht r

Vor $t=0^+$ es raus

$$\xrightarrow{\text{Vor } t=0^+} N_L = R \cdot i_L = 6 \cdot \frac{1}{9} = \frac{2}{3} \text{ V}$$



$$N_L = 1 - \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{6}$$

$$\text{sw } i'(0^+) = \frac{-1/6}{1} = -\frac{1}{6} \frac{4}{3}$$

- geht?

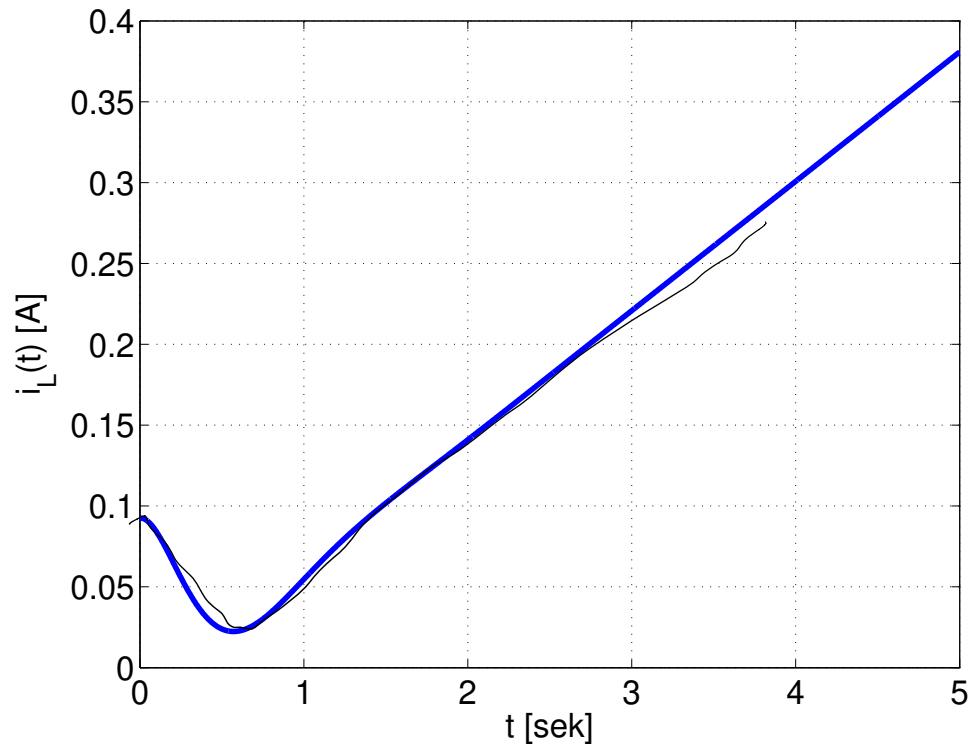
$$i(0^+) = A_1 - 0.0192 = \frac{1}{9} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} A_1 = 0.13$$

$$i'(0^+) = 4A_2 - 3A_1 + 0.08 = -\frac{1}{6} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} A_2 = 0.0358$$

$$i(t) = e^{-3t} \left(0.13 \cos 4t + 0.0358 \sin 4t \right) + 0.08t - 0.0192 + t^{20}$$

$$= 0.13 e^{-3t} \cos(4t - 18.4^\circ) + 0.08t - 0.0192 + t^{20}$$

Dæmi 11.4 Heildarsvörun



Tvö sértarfelli

- Venjulega má finna sérlausnina sem summu innmerkisins og allra diffurkvóta þess
- Í tveimur sértarfellum er þörf á öðrum aðferðum
 - Ef annað eicingildið er núll, þá á sérlausnin að vera tegrið af venjulegu sérlausninni
 - Ef innmerkið inniheldur lið sem einnig er í nátturulegu svöruninni þá meðhöndlum við þetta eins og markdempaða tilvikið þar sem venjulega sérlausnin er margfölduð með $K_1t + K_2$

Damni 11.5

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} - y = e^{-t} \quad t > 0 \quad (*)$$

Finna $y(t)$ $t > 0$

Lausn Kennjämför s $s^2 - 1 = 0$ $s = \begin{cases} +1 \\ -1 \end{cases}$

$$y_n(t) = A_1 e^t + A_2 e^{-t} \quad (\text{Nättidig lausn})$$

$$\text{Sörlausn} \quad y_p(t) = (k_2 t + k_1) e^{-t}$$

$$y_p'(t) = -k_1 e^{-t} - k_2 t e^{-t} + k_2 e^{-t}$$

$$y_p''(t) = k_1 e^{-t} + k_2 t e^{-t} - k_2 e^{-t} - k_2 e^{-t}$$

Settnu inn i $*$

$$(k_1 - 2k_2 + k_2 t) e^{-t} - (k_1 + k_2 t) e^{-t} = e^{-t}$$

$$\text{etda } k_1 - 2k_2 - k_1 = 1 \quad \text{så } k_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

Ekkert skilyppli sett á k_1 , sån vrt velgen $k_1 = 0$

$$y_p(t) = -\frac{1}{2} t e^{-t}$$

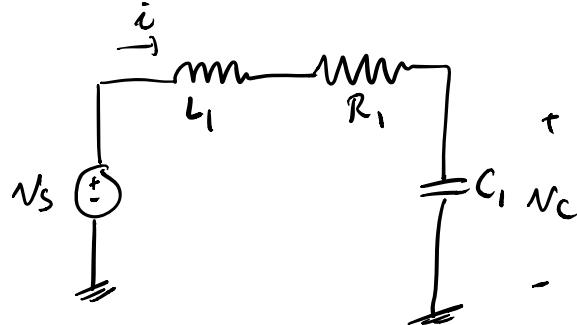
Héildelausn $y(t) = y_n(t) + y_p(t)$

$$= A_1 e^t + \left(A_2 - \frac{1}{2}t\right) e^{-t} \quad t > 0$$

Prepsvörun og impúlssvörun

- Prepsvörun og impúlssvörun eru skilgreind alveg eins og fyrir 1. gráðu kerfi þ.e. sem núllástandssvörun rásarinnar við þepi/impúls

Doppi 11.6 Fårum gesit $L_1 = 1H$ $R_1 = 12\Omega$ $C_1 = 0.01F$



Viljum finna $N_C(t)$ et $N_s(t) = u(t)$ (prepsvörnum)

$$\Rightarrow N_C(0^+) = 0V \text{ & } i_C(0^+) = 0A$$

$$Z_C = \frac{1}{C_p} \quad Z_R = R \quad Z_L = L_p$$

$$V_L = N_s \frac{Z_C}{Z_C + Z_R + Z_L} = \frac{\frac{1}{L_p}}{p^2 + \frac{R}{L_p} p + \frac{1}{L_p}}$$

Setjum inn tölu

$$(p^2 + 12p + 100)N_C = 100N_s = 100 \quad t \geq 0$$

$$\frac{d^2 V_C}{dt^2} + 12 \frac{dV_C}{dt} + 100 V_C = 100, \quad t \geq 0 \quad \text{underdämpning}$$

Näthög svörn kennjafraun $\approx s^2 + 12s + 100 = 0$ svo $s_{1,2} = -6 \pm j8$

$$N_{Cn}(t) = e^{-6t} (A \cos(8t) + B \sin(8t))$$

Sörlaumur $V_{Cp}(t) = k \quad V'_{Cp} = v_{Cp}'' = 0$

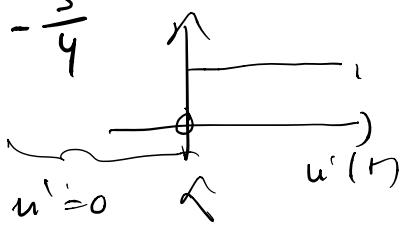
$$0 + 0 + 100k = 100 \quad \text{svo} \quad \underline{k = 1 = V_{Cp}(t)}$$

Héildslánum

$$V_C(t) = V_{Cn}(t) + V_{Cp}(t) = e^{-6t} (A \cos 8t + B \sin 8t) + 1$$

$$V'_C(t) = e^{-6t} (-8A \sin 8t + 8B \cos 8t) - 6e^{-6t} (A \cos 8t + B \sin 8t)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} N_c(0^+) = A + 1 = 0 \\ N_c'(0^+) = 8B - 6A = 0 \end{array} \right\} \quad \begin{array}{l} A = -1 \\ B = -\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$$

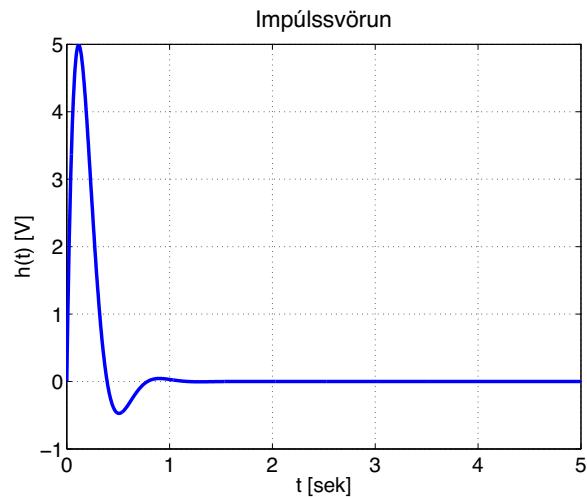
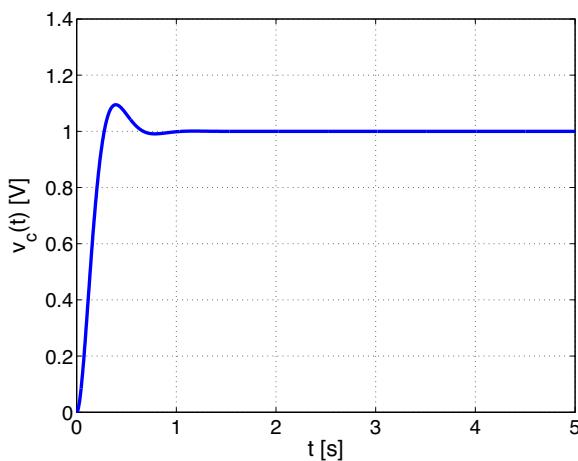


sow $N_c(t) = \left(1 - e^{-6t} \left(\cos 8t + \frac{3}{4} \sin 8t \right) \right) u(t) = w(t)$

Impulssrörum er funktion mit zw ad... $u'(t) = \delta(t)$

$$h(t) = \underline{\underline{w'(t)}} = 12.5 e^{-6t} \sin 8t \ u(t)$$

Dæmi 11.6 Prepsvörun og impúlssvörun



Almennt um annarar gráðu rásir

- Kennijafna: $s^2 + 2\alpha s + \omega_0^2 = 0$
- α : dempunarstuðull, $e^{-\alpha t}$ dempar v_c og i_L
 - A.t.h. að einnig er til annar dempunarstuðull (þ.e. með sama nafni) sem er skilgreindur $\zeta = \frac{\alpha}{\omega_0}$
- ω_0 : ódempuð náttúruleg tíðni. Ef $\alpha = 0$ þá sveiflast v_c og i_L á tíðninni ω_0
- $\omega_d = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \alpha^2}$: dempuð náttúruleg tíðni $\omega_d^2 = \omega_0^2 - \alpha^2$
- $Q = \frac{\omega_0}{2\alpha}$: Gæðastuðull. Hann er hár fyrir undirdempaða rás