

.

EE1101: Circuits and Network Analysis

Lecture 27: Second-Order Circuits

October 7, 2025

Topics :

1. Solution of Second-Order Homogeneous Differential Equations
2. DC response of Second-Order Circuits

Solution of Second-Order Homogeneous Differential Equations

goal: solve $\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} + 2\xi\omega_n \frac{dx}{dt} + \omega_n^2 x = 0$ given $x(t_0) = x_0$ and $\left.\frac{dx}{dt}\right|_{t_0} = v_0$
 $(\xi > 0)$

fundamental set of solutions (for n^{th} order DE) = $\{x_1(t), \dots, x_n(t)\}$ that are linearly independent

for a 2nd order DE, find two functions $x_1(t)$ & $x_2(t)$ that are linearly independent & satisfy the DE

gen sol: $C_1 x_1(t) + C_2 x_2(t)$ where C_1 & C_2 are determined based on initial conditions

How to compute x_1 & x_2 (linearly independent)

x_1 & x_2 are of the form e^{st} $s \in \mathbb{C}$ (can be)

Req ①: must satisfy the DE \Rightarrow $s^2 e^{st} + 2\xi\omega_n s e^{st} + \omega_n^2 e^{st} = 0$
 $x = e^{st}$

$$\Rightarrow (s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2) e^{st} = 0 \quad \forall t$$

$$\Rightarrow s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2 = 0$$

\downarrow
2 roots

\hookrightarrow characteristic Eqn.

Solution of Second-Order Homogeneous Differential Equations (contd.)

2 roots are $s_1, s_2 = -\xi\omega_n \pm \omega_n\sqrt{\xi^2 - 1}$

a) when $\xi > 1$ (overdamped)

roots of the characteristic eqn are real & distinct

$$s_1 = -\xi\omega_n + \omega_n\sqrt{\xi^2 - 1} \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$s_2 = -\xi\omega_n - \omega_n\sqrt{\xi^2 - 1} \in \mathbb{R}$$

$x_1(t) = e^{s_1 t}$ and $x_2(t) = e^{s_2 t}$ satisfy the DE and they are LI. \hookrightarrow fundamental set of sol.

$$\text{gen sol} = c_1 x_1(t) + c_2 x_2(t)$$

b) when $\xi = 1$ (critical damping)

roots of the characteristic eqn are real & repeat

$$s_1, s_2 = -\omega_n$$

$$x_1(t) = e^{s_1 t}$$

$$x_2(t) = t e^{s_1 t} \rightarrow \text{Show that } x_2 \text{ satisfies the DE}$$

$$\text{gen sol} = c_1 e^{s_1 t} + c_2 t e^{s_1 t}$$

c) when $0 < \xi < 1$ (underdamped system)

roots are complex & conjugate of each other

$$s_1 = -\xi\omega_n + j\omega_d$$

$$s_2 = -\xi\omega_n - j\omega_d$$

$$s_1 = s_2^*$$

where $\omega_d = \omega_n\sqrt{1 - \xi^2}$
 \hookrightarrow damped freq.

Solution of Second-Order Homogeneous Differential Equations (contd.)

when $0 < \xi < 1$ (underdamped system)

$$\downarrow$$

$$\text{gen sol} = 2\gamma e^{-\xi\omega_n t} \cos(\omega_d t + \theta)$$

$$\text{gen sol: } x(t) = C_1 e^{s_1 t} + C_2 e^{s_2 t}$$

$$\because s_1 = s_2^*, \text{ for } x(t) \text{ to be real } C_1 = C_2^*$$

$$\text{Proof :- } x(t) = C_1 \underbrace{e^{-\xi\omega_n t}}_{\in \mathbb{R}} \underbrace{e^{j\omega_d t}}_{\in \mathbb{C}} + C_2 \underbrace{e^{-\xi\omega_n t}}_{\in \mathbb{R}} \underbrace{e^{-j\omega_d t}}_{\in \mathbb{C}}$$

$$= e^{-\xi\omega_n t} (C_1 e^{j\omega_d t} + \underbrace{C_2^*}_{C_1^*} e^{-j\omega_d t})$$

$$\text{when } C_1 = C_2^* \Rightarrow$$

$$x(t) = e^{-\xi\omega_n t} \operatorname{Re} \{ 2C e^{j\omega_d t} \}$$

$$\text{let } C = \gamma e^{j\theta} \text{ where } \gamma \neq 0 \text{ need to be determined}$$

$$x(t) = e^{-\xi\omega_n t} \operatorname{Re} \{ 2\gamma e^{j(\omega_d t + \theta)} \}$$

$$\text{gen sol} = 2\gamma e^{-\xi\omega_n t} \cos(\omega_d t + \theta) \text{ where } \gamma \text{ \& } \theta \text{ are determined based on initial cond.}$$

when $\xi = 0$ (undamped system)

roots are complex & conjugates of each other

$$s_1 = j\omega_n$$

$$s_2 = -j\omega_n$$

$$\text{gen sol: } x(t) = C_1 e^{j\omega_n t} + C_2 e^{-j\omega_n t}$$

$$\text{for } x(t) \text{ to be real } C_1 = C_2^*$$

Example

when $\xi = 0$ (undamped system)

$$x(t) = C_1 e^{j\omega_n t} + C_2 e^{-j\omega_n t}$$

for $x(t)$ to be real $C_1 = C_2^* \Rightarrow x(t) = C e^{j\omega_n t} + C^* e^{-j\omega_n t}$

$$= \operatorname{Re} \{ 2C e^{j\omega_n t} \}$$

if $C = \mathcal{M} e^{j\theta} \Rightarrow x(t) = 2\mathcal{M} \cos(\omega_n t + \theta)$

Note that for Circuits, $\xi \geq 0$ & hence

$x(t) \rightarrow 0$ as $t \rightarrow \infty$ for all scenarios
except when $\xi = 0$.

Steps involved in solving 2nd order ckt's: (where the DE is homogeneous)

- Determine the governing DE and initial conditions
- based on the value of ξ , pick appropriate general solution & form the gen. sol.
- evaluate the parameters of the gen sol based on initial conditions