



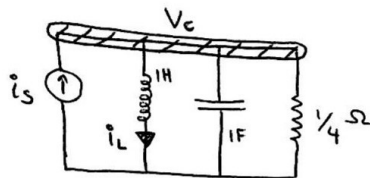
مدار های الکتریکی ۱

نیم سال اول ۹۹-۰۰

پاسخ تمرین سری هفتم

مدار های مرتبه دوم

۱.



یا سخ $i_s = u(t) \xrightarrow{u(t)=1} i_s = 1$
 شرایط اولیه قبل از اعمال منبع $= 0$

$$\text{KCL in } V_c: -1 + i_L + C \frac{dV_c}{dt} + \frac{V_c - 0}{\frac{1}{4}} = 0 \quad V_c = V_L = L \frac{di_L}{dt} \rightarrow i_L + C \frac{d}{dt} \left(L \frac{di_L}{dt} \right) + 4L \frac{di_L}{dt} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2 i_L}{dt^2} + \underbrace{\left(\frac{4}{L} \right)}_{2\alpha} \frac{di_L}{dt} + \underbrace{\left(\frac{4}{L^2} \right)}_{\omega_0^2} i_L = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2\alpha = 4 \rightarrow \alpha = 2 \\ \omega_0^2 = 1 \rightarrow \omega_0 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \alpha > \omega_0 \rightarrow \text{میرایی شدید}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = -0.3, \lambda_2 = -3.7 \Rightarrow i_L(t) = \underbrace{C_1 e^{-0.3t} + C_2 e^{-3.7t}}_{\text{یا سخ عمومی}} + \underbrace{1}_{\text{یا سخ خصوصی} = \frac{b}{\omega_0^2}}$$

میان صفت پیوسته است $i_L(0^-) = 0 \rightarrow i_L(0^+) = 0, \frac{di_L}{dt}(0^-) = 0$

$\frac{di_L}{dt}(0^+) = ? = \frac{V_L(0^+)}{L} = \frac{V_c(0^+)}{L} \xrightarrow{\text{پیوسته است}} \frac{V_c(0^-)}{L} = 0$

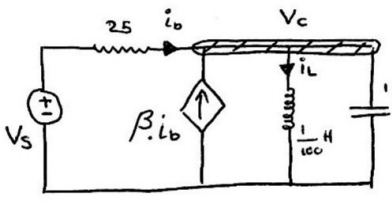
$$i_L(0) = C_1 + C_2 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow C_1 + C_2 = -1 \quad (I), \quad \frac{di_L}{dt} = -0.3C_1 e^{-0.3t} - 3.7C_2 e^{-3.7t}$$

$$\frac{di_L}{dt}(t=0) = -0.3C_1 - 3.7C_2 = 0 \quad (II) \quad (I), (II) \rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = -\frac{3.7}{1.1} \\ C_2 = 0.09 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow i_L(t) = -\frac{3.7}{1.1} e^{-0.3t} + 0.09 e^{-3.7t} + 1 \Rightarrow S(t) = \left[-\frac{3.7}{1.1} e^{-0.3t} + 0.09 e^{-3.7t} + 1 \right] \times u(t)$$

$$h(t) = \frac{dS(t)}{dt} = \left[\left(\frac{1.1}{1.1} \times 0.3 \right) e^{-0.3t} - (0.09 \times 3.7) e^{-3.7t} \right] \times u(t) + \left[-1.1 e^{-0.3t} + 0.09 e^{-3.7t} + 1 \right] \times \delta(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow h(t) = (0.33 e^{-0.3t} - 0.33 e^{-3.7t}) \cdot u(t)$$



KVL in V_c : $\frac{V_c - V_s}{25} - \beta i_b + \frac{1}{L} \int V_c dt + C \frac{dV_c}{dt} = 0$ (I)

$i_b = \frac{V_s - V_c}{25}$ (II)

(II) in (I) $\rightarrow \frac{V_c - V_s}{25} + \frac{\beta(V_c - V_s)}{25} + 100 \int V_c dt + \frac{dV_c}{dt} = 0$

$\int \rightarrow \frac{d^2 V_c}{dt^2} + \frac{(\beta+1)}{25} \frac{dV_c}{dt} + 100 V_c = \frac{\beta+1}{25} \frac{dV_c}{dt}$

مقدار ضرایب $\Rightarrow \alpha = 0 \Rightarrow 2\alpha = \frac{\beta+1}{25} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\beta+1}{50} = 0 \Rightarrow \beta = -1$

$\beta = 500 : \frac{d^2 V_c}{dt^2} + \left(\frac{501}{25}\right) \frac{dV_c}{dt} + 100 V_c = 0 \rightarrow V_c = u(t) \xrightarrow{t > 0} V_c = 1, \frac{dV_c}{dt} = 0$

$2\alpha = \frac{501}{25} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{501}{50}, \omega_o^2 = 100 \Rightarrow \omega_o = 10 \rightarrow \alpha > \omega_o \rightarrow$ میرایی شدید

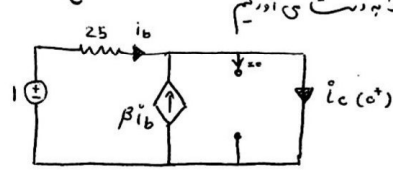
$\Rightarrow \lambda^2 + 20.04\lambda + 100 = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda_1 = -9.38 \\ \lambda_2 = -10.65 \end{cases} \Rightarrow V_c(t) = C_1 e^{-9.38t} + C_2 e^{-10.65t}$

$i_L(0^-) = 0, \frac{di_L}{dt}(0^-) = 0$
 $V_c(0^-) = 0, \frac{dV_c}{dt}(0^-) = 0$

$V_c(0^-) = V_c(0^+) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dV_c}{dt}(0^+) = ?$

$\Rightarrow \frac{dV_c}{dt}(0^+) = \frac{i_c}{C} \rightarrow$ مقدار شار در لحظه $t = 0^+$ بر حسب i_c و C

$t = 0^+ :$
 - منبع ولتاژ با مقدار ثابت $1V$ است \rightarrow خازن
 - منبع جریان با مقدار ثابت βi_b است \rightarrow سلف



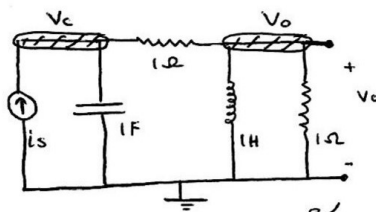
$\Rightarrow i_c(0^+) = i_b + 500 i_b = 501 i_b = 501 \left(\frac{1-0}{25}\right) = \frac{501}{25} \Rightarrow \frac{dV_c}{dt}(0^+) = \frac{501}{25}$

$\Rightarrow V_c(t=0^+) = C_1 + C_2 = 0 \Rightarrow C_1 = -C_2, \frac{dV_c}{dt}(t=0^+) = -9.38C_1 - 10.65C_2 = \frac{501}{25}$

(I), (II) $\rightarrow C_1 = 15.78, C_2 = -15.78 \Rightarrow S(t) = \left[15.78 e^{-9.38t} - 15.78 e^{-10.65t} \right] u(t)$

$h(t) = ? = \frac{dS(t)}{dt} = ?$

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$$\text{KCL in } V_c: -1 + \frac{dV_c}{dt} + \frac{V_c - V_o}{1} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dV_c}{dt} + V_c - V_o = 1$$

$$\text{KCL in } V_o: \frac{V_o}{1} + \frac{V_o - V_c}{1} + \int V_o dt = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2V_o + \int V_o dt = V_c \quad (\text{II})$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{(I) in (II)}} \frac{d^2 V_o}{dt^2} + \frac{dV_o}{dt} + \frac{1}{2} V_o = \frac{1}{2}$$

پاسخ دردی صفر: $\frac{d^3 V_o}{dt^3} + \frac{dV_o}{dt} + \frac{1}{2} V_o = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \\ \omega_o = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \omega_o > \alpha \Rightarrow \text{میرایی مقبوع}$
 $\omega_d = \sqrt{\omega_o^2 - \alpha^2} = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow V_o(t) = e^{-\frac{t}{2}} \left(C_1 \cos \frac{t}{2} + C_2 \sin \frac{t}{2} \right)$$

$$\begin{cases} V_o(0^+) = V_o(0^-) = 0 \\ \frac{dV_o}{dt}(0^+) = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \quad \text{!؟ 11/2}$$

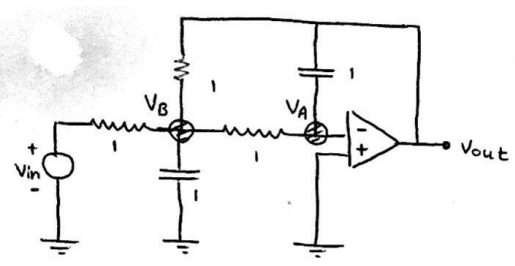
$$V_o(t=0) = C_1 = 0$$

$$\frac{dV_o}{dt}(t=0) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{t}{2}} (C_2 \sin \frac{t}{2}) + e^{-\frac{t}{2}} (\frac{1}{2} C_2 \cos \frac{t}{2})$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dV_o}{dt}(t=0) = \frac{1}{2} C_2 = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow C_2 = 1 \Rightarrow S(t) = \left[e^{-\frac{t}{2}} \times \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{t}{2} \right] \times u(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow h(t) = \frac{dS(t)}{dt} = ??$$

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$$\text{KCL in } V_A: \frac{V_A - V_B}{1} + \frac{d(V_A - V_{out})}{dt} = 0 \quad (\text{I})$$

$$\text{KCL in } V_B: \frac{V_B - V_{in}}{1} + \frac{V_B - V_o}{1} + \frac{V_B - V_A}{1} + \frac{dV_B}{dt} = 0 \quad (\text{II})$$

$$\xrightarrow{(\text{I}), (\text{II})} \frac{d^2 V_o}{dt^2} + 3 \frac{dV_o}{dt} + V_o = -V_{in} = -1$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha = 1.5 \\ \omega_o = 1 \end{cases} \rightarrow \alpha > \omega_o \rightarrow \text{میرایی مقبوع}$$

$$\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda_1 = -0.3 \\ \lambda_2 = -2.6 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{out}(t) = C_1 e^{-0.3t} + C_2 e^{-2.6t} - 1$$

$$\frac{dV_o}{dt}(0^+), V_o(0^+) = ? \Rightarrow V_o(0^+) = V_o(0^-) = 0 \rightarrow \frac{dV_o}{dt}(0^+) = 0 \rightarrow \text{!؟ 11/2}$$

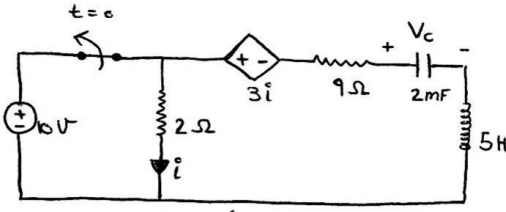
میرایی مقبوع، $t=0^+$ ، $\frac{ic}{c}$

$$V_c(0^+) = C_1 + C_2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{C_1 + C_2 = 1} \quad \frac{dV_o}{dt}(0^+) = -0.3C_1 - 2.6C_2 = 0$$

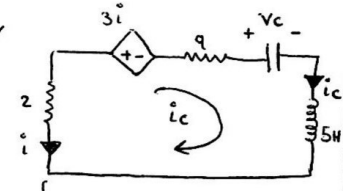
$$\Rightarrow C_1 = \frac{-2.6}{2.3}, C_2 = \frac{3}{2.3} \Rightarrow V_{out} = -1.1e^{-0.3t} + 0.1e^{-2.6t} - 1$$

$$S(t) = \left[-1.1e^{-0.3t} + 0.1e^{-2.6t} - 1 \right] \times u(t), \quad h(t) = \frac{dS(t)}{dt} = ?$$

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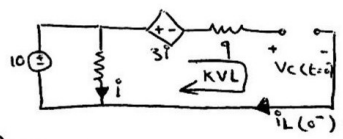
$t > 0 \rightarrow$ تبدیل
 $i = -i_c$



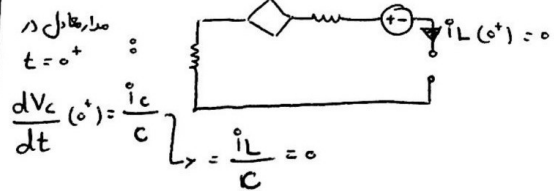
KVL in i_c : $\frac{1}{2} \int i_c dt + 5 \frac{di_c}{dt} + 2i_c - 3i_c + 9i_c = 0$
 $5 \frac{d^2 i_c}{dt^2} + 8 \frac{di_c}{dt} + 500 i_c = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{d^2 i_c}{dt^2} + \frac{8}{5} \frac{di_c}{dt} + 100 i_c = 0$
 $\Rightarrow \omega_d = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \alpha^2} = 9.968 \Rightarrow V_c(t) = e^{-0.8t} (C_1 \cos 9.9t + C_2 \sin 9.9t)$

$\begin{cases} V_c(0^+) = ? \\ \frac{dV_c}{dt}(0^+) = ? \end{cases}$: $\begin{cases} V_c(0^-) = V_c(0^+) = ? \\ i_L(0^-) = i_L(0^+) = ? \end{cases}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{تبدیل به مدار}} t < 0 \rightarrow t = 0^- = t = 0^+$

خازن مدار باز
 سلف اتصال کوتاه



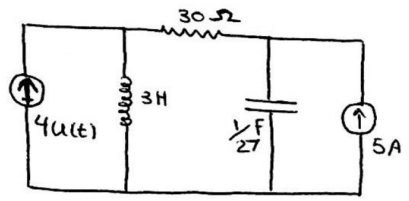
$i = 5$, $i_L(0^-) = 0$
 KVL: $V_c(0^-) = -5V$



$\Rightarrow \frac{dV_c}{dt}(0^+) = 0$

و ادامه داستان برای بدست آوردن C_1 و C_2 همانند مثال قبل

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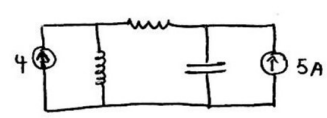
$u(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & t > 0 \\ 0 & t < 0 \end{cases}$

$(t < 0)$

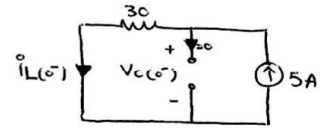


$(t = 0^-) = t = \infty$

$(t > 0)$

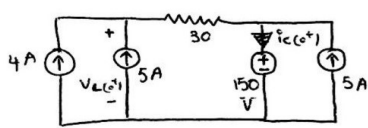


$t = 0^-$:
 خازن مدار باز
 سلف اتصال کوتاه



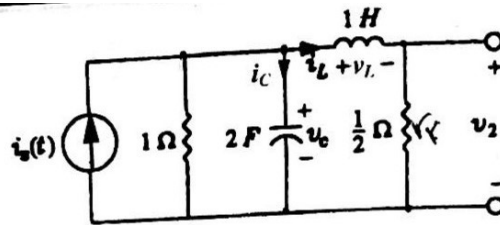
$i_L(0^-) = i_L(0^+) = 5A$
 $V_c(0^-) = V_c(0^+) = 5 \times 30 = 150V$

$t = 0^+$:
 خازن مدار باز
 سلف اتصال کوتاه



$\frac{di_L}{dt}(0^+) = \frac{V_L}{L}(0^+)$
 $\frac{dV_c}{dt}(0^+) = \frac{i_c}{C}(0^+)$

$V_L(0^+) = 120 \rightarrow \frac{di_L}{dt}(0^+) = 40$
 $i_c(0^+) = 4 \rightarrow \frac{dV_c}{dt}(0^+) = 108$



حل:

$$KCL: \frac{v_c}{1\Omega} + i_c + i_L = i_s \rightarrow v_c + 2 \frac{dv_c}{dt} + 2v_2 = i_s$$

$$v_2 = \frac{1}{2} i_L$$

$$KVL: -v_c + v_L + v_2 = 0 \rightarrow v_c = v_L + v_2$$

$$\rightarrow v_L + v_2 + 2 \frac{d}{dt} (v_L + v_2) + 2v_2 = i_s$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{di_L}{dt} + v_2 + 2 \frac{d^2 i_L}{dt^2} + 2 \frac{dv_2}{dt} + 2v_2 = i_s \rightarrow 4 \frac{d^2 v_2}{dt^2} + 4 \frac{dv_2}{dt} + 3v_2 = i_s$$

$$i_L = 2v_2$$

$$4 \frac{d^2 v_2}{dt^2} + 4 \frac{dv_2}{dt} + 3v_2 = u(t)$$

$$i_s(t) = u(t) \rightarrow$$

$$4s^2 + 4s + 3 = 0 \rightarrow s_1, s_2 = \frac{-2 \pm 2\sqrt{2}j}{4} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{2}j}{2}$$

$$s(t) = \left[A \cos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} t + B \sin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} t \right] e^{-\frac{t}{2}} + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$s(0) = v_2(0) = \frac{1}{2} i_L(0) = \frac{1}{2} = A + \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow A = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$v_2 = \frac{1}{2} i_L \rightarrow \frac{dv_2}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{di_L}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{V_L}{L} \right] = \frac{V_L}{2} \rightarrow V_L = 2 \frac{dv_2}{dt}$$

$$v_c = v_L + v_2 \rightarrow v_L = v_c - v_2 \rightarrow 2 \frac{dv_2}{dt} = v_c - v_2$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{dv_2(0)}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} [v_c(0) - v_2(0)] = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} \right] = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{ds(t)}{dt} = -\frac{1}{2} \left[A \cos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} t + B \sin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} t \right] e^{-\frac{t}{2}} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left[-A \sin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} t + B \cos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} t \right] e^{-\frac{t}{2}}$$

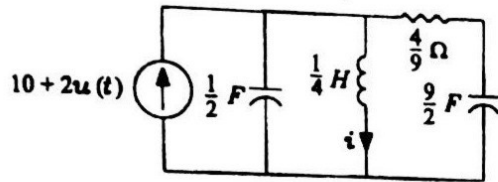
$$\frac{ds(0)}{dt} = \frac{dv_2(0)}{dt} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} B - \frac{A}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} B - \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow B = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

$$s(t) = \left(\frac{1}{6} \cos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} t + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \sin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} t \right) e^{-\frac{t}{2}} + \frac{1}{3}$$

ب) چون مدار خطی تغییرناپذیر با زمان است، پاسخ ضربه مشتق پاسخ پله خواهد بود:

$$h(t) = \frac{ds(t)}{dt} = \left[\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} B - \frac{A}{2} \right) \cos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} t - \left(\frac{B}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} A \right) \sin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} t \right] e^{-\frac{t}{2}}$$

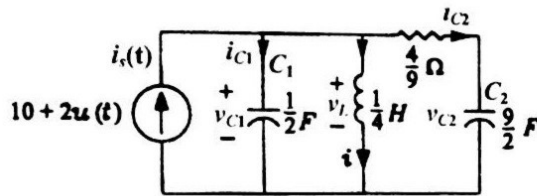
$$h(t) = \left(\frac{1}{4} \cos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} t - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \sin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} t \right) e^{-\frac{t}{2}} = \frac{1}{4} \left(\cos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} t - \sqrt{2} \sin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} t \right) e^{-\frac{t}{2}}$$



شکل (مسأله ۵-۱۶)

حل:

$$KVL: -v_L + \frac{4}{9} i_{C2} + v_{C2} = 0 \rightarrow v_{C2} = v_L - \frac{4}{9} i_{C2}$$



$$KCL: i_{C1} + i + i_{C2} = i_s \rightarrow i_{C2} = i_s - i - i_{C1}$$

$$\rightarrow v_{C2} = v_L - \frac{4}{9} i_s + \frac{4}{9} i + \frac{4}{9} i_{C1} \quad (I)$$

$$i_{C1} + i + i_{C2} = C_1 \frac{dv_{C1}}{dt} + i + C_2 \frac{dv_{C2}}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{dv_L}{dt} + i + \frac{9}{2} \frac{dv_{C2}}{dt} = i_s \quad (II)$$

$$v_L = L \frac{di}{dt} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{di}{dt} \quad \text{با جایگذاری رابطه (I) در (II) خواهیم داشت:}$$

$$\frac{1}{8} \frac{d^2 i}{dt^2} + i + \frac{9}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \left(v_L - \frac{4}{9} i_s + \frac{4}{9} i + \frac{4}{9} i_{C1} \right) = i_s$$

$$\frac{1}{8} \frac{d^2 i}{dt^2} + i + \frac{9}{8} \frac{d^2 i}{dt^2} + 2 \frac{di}{dt} + \frac{d^2 v_{C1}}{dt^2} = i_s + 2 \frac{di_s}{dt} \rightarrow \frac{5}{4} \frac{d^2 i}{dt^2} + 2 \frac{di}{dt} + i + \frac{d^2 v_L}{dt^2} = i_s + 2 \frac{di_s}{dt}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \frac{d^3 i}{dt^3} + \frac{5}{4} \frac{d^2 i}{dt^2} + 2 \frac{di}{dt} + i = 2 \frac{di_s}{dt} + i_s \rightarrow \frac{d^3 i}{dt^3} + 5 \frac{d^2 i}{dt^2} + 8 \frac{di}{dt} + 4i = 8 \frac{di_s}{dt} + 4i_s$$

همانطور که دیده می شود، منبع جریان $i_s(t)$ از دو قسمت تشکیل یافته است، یک قسمت $2u(t)$ می باشد که بعد از لحظه $t=0$ به مدار اعمال می شود و قسمت دیگر 10 می باشد که برای تمام لحظات در مدار بوده و قبل از لحظه $t=0$ به مدت طولانی به مدار اعمال شده است، لذا در لحظه $t=0$ می توان خازن را مدار باز و سلف را اتصال کوتاه فرض نمود و جریان اولیه سلفها و ولتاژ اولیه خازن را بدست آورد:

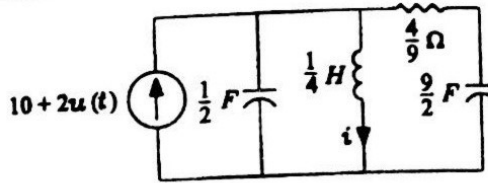
$$v_{C1}(0^-) = 0 \quad i_s(0^-) = 10$$

$$v_{C2}(0^-) = 0$$

$$i_L(0^-) = 10A \rightarrow i(0^-) = 10A$$

$$v_L = v_{C1} \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} \frac{di_L(t)}{dt} = v_{C1}(t) \rightarrow \frac{di_L(0^-)}{dt} = 4v_{C1}(0^-) = 0 \rightarrow \frac{di(0^-)}{dt} = 0$$

از رابطه (I) قرار می دهیم:



$$\frac{4}{9} i_{C1} = v_{C2} + \frac{4}{9} i_s - v_L - \frac{4}{9} i \rightarrow \frac{2}{9} \frac{dv_L}{dt} = v_{C1} + \frac{4}{9} i_s - \frac{1}{4} \frac{di}{dt} - \frac{4}{9} i$$

$$\frac{1}{18} \frac{d^2 i_L}{dt^2} = v_{C1} + \frac{4}{9} i_s - \frac{1}{4} \frac{di}{dt} - \frac{4}{9} i \rightarrow \frac{d^2 i_L(0^-)}{dt^2} = 18v_{C1}(0^-) + 8i_s(0^-) - \frac{9}{2} \frac{di(0^-)}{dt} - 8i(0^-) = 0$$

$$i_s(t) = 10 + 2u(t) \rightarrow \frac{d^3 i}{dt^3} + 5 \frac{d^2 i}{dt^2} + 8 \frac{di}{dt} + 4i = 16 \delta(t) + 48u(t)$$

$$s^3 + 5s^2 + 8s + 4 = 0 \rightarrow (s+1)(s+2)^2 = 0 \rightarrow s(t) = k_1 e^{-t} + k_2 e^{-2t} + k_3 t e^{-2t} + \frac{1}{4} \quad \text{پاسخ پله:}$$

$$s(0) = i(0) = 10 = k_1 + k_2 + \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow k_1 + k_2 = \frac{39}{4}$$

$$\frac{ds(t)}{dt} = -k_1 e^{-t} - 2k_2 e^{-2t} + k_3 e^{-2t} - 2k_3 t e^{-2t} \rightarrow \frac{ds(0)}{dt} = \frac{di(0)}{dt} = 0 = -k_1 - 2k_2 + k_3$$

$$\frac{d^2 s(t)}{dt^2} = k_1 e^{-t} + 4k_2 e^{-2t} - 2k_3 e^{-2t} + 4k_3 t e^{-2t} - 2k_3 e^{-2t} \rightarrow \frac{d^2 s(0)}{dt^2} = \frac{d^2 i(0)}{dt^2} = 0 = k_1 + 4k_2 - 2k_3$$

$$\begin{cases} k_1 + k_2 = \frac{39}{4} \\ -k_1 - 2k_2 + k_3 = 0 \\ k_1 + 4k_2 - 2k_3 = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} k_1 = 39 \\ k_2 = -29.25 \\ k_3 = -19.5 \end{matrix} \rightarrow s(t) = 39e^{-t} - 29.25e^{-2t} - 19.5t e^{-2t} + \frac{1}{4}$$

چون مدار خطی تغییرناپذیر با زمان است، پاسخ ضربه مشتق پاسخ پله خواهد بود:

$$h(t) = \frac{ds(t)}{dt} = -39e^{-t} + 39e^{-2t} + 39e^{-2t}$$

$$i(t) = 16h(t) + 48s(t) = 1248e^{-t} - (780 + 312t)e^{-2t} + 12$$