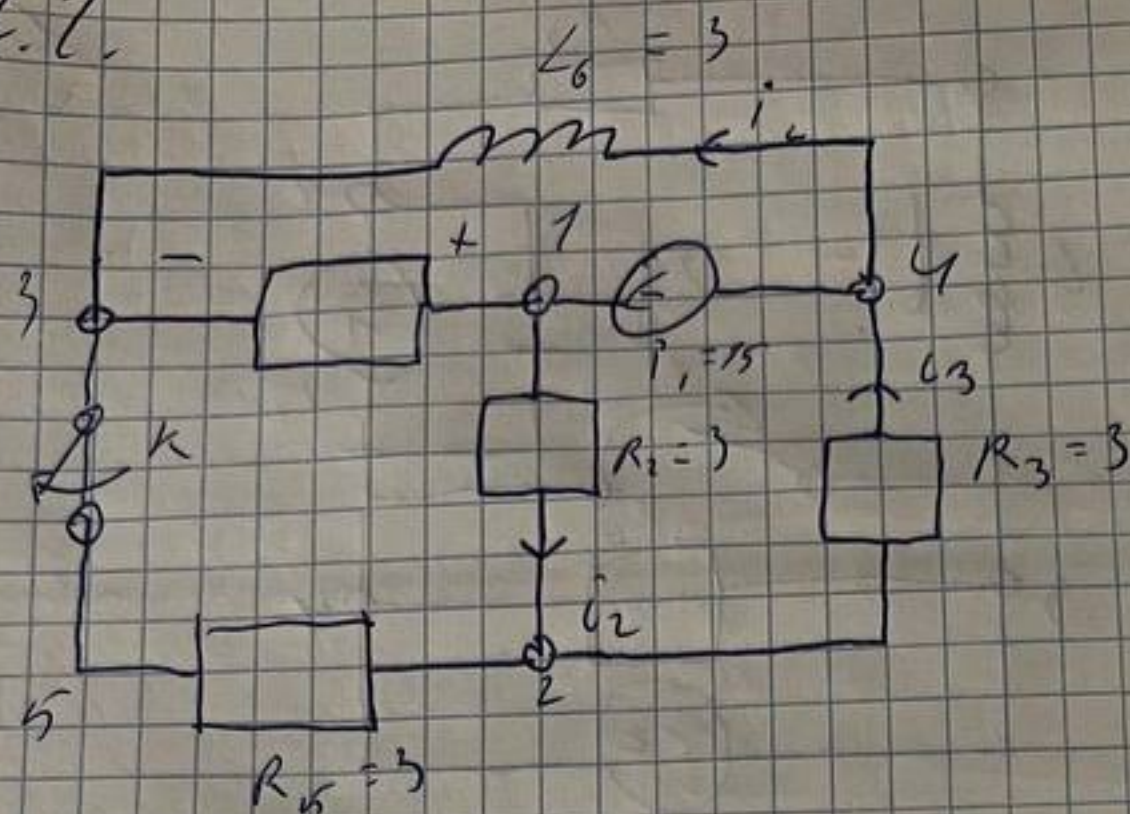


3g 1.2.7.

Meerub
176p



1. $t=0^-$

$$i_2 = \frac{i_1 R_4}{R_4 + R_2 + R_3} = \frac{15 \cdot 3}{3 + 3 + 3} = 6$$

$$i_3 = \frac{i_2 R_5}{R_5 + R_3} = \frac{6 \cdot 3}{3 + 3} = 3; \quad L_3 \text{ and } L_6 \text{ are in series, } i_3 = i_6 = -12$$

2. $0 < t < \infty$

$$R_0 = R_3 + R_2 + R_4 = 9$$

$$\tau = \frac{L}{R_0} = \frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{3}$$

3. $t \rightarrow \infty$

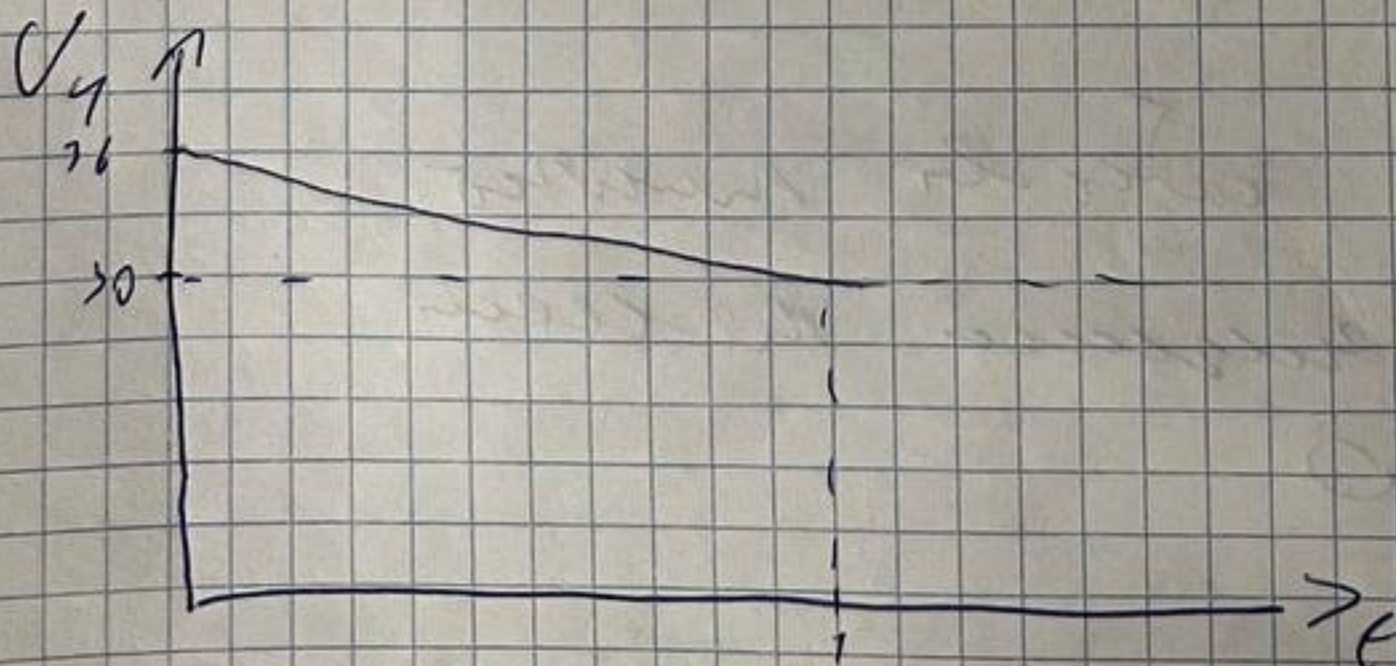
$$U_{y6} = L \frac{R_4 (i_2 + i_3)}{R_4 + R_2 + R_3} = 15 \frac{3 \cdot 6}{3 + 3} = 30$$

4. $t=0^+$

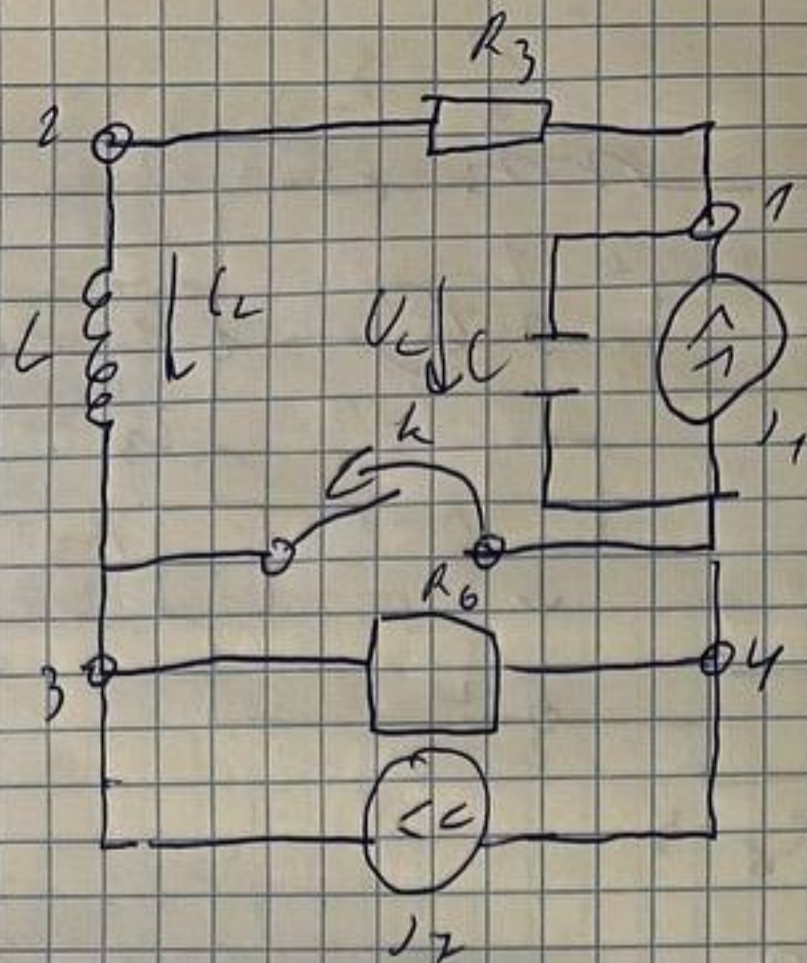
$$i_1(0^+) = i_1(0^-) = -12 \quad U_{y4}(0^+) = -L_6 \frac{di_1}{dt} = 36$$

$$U_{y4}(t) = U_{y6} + A e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = 30 + A e^{-3t} \quad L_6 = 0^+ \cdot 36 = 30 + A$$

$$A = 6 \quad U_{y4}(t) = 30 + 6 e^{-3t}$$



1.23

Knoten 10k
17 Gp.

$$I_L(0) = I_1 = 2A$$

$$U_L(0) = I_1 \cdot R_3 = 2 \cdot 6 = 12V$$

$$i_k = \frac{U_k}{L}$$

$$U_k = \frac{U_L}{L}$$

$$U_L = U_k + i_L \cdot R_3 + (i_L + I_2) \cdot R_6$$

$$i_L = I_1 - i_k$$

$$\begin{cases} U_L = U_k - i_L \cdot (R_3 + R_6) - I_2 \cdot R_6 \\ i_L = I_1 - i_k \end{cases}$$

$$i_L = I_1 - i_k$$

$$U_L = \frac{I_1 - i_L}{C} = \frac{2 - i_L}{0.1} = 20 - 10i_L$$

$$i_L = \frac{U_L - i_L \cdot (R_3 + R_6) - I_2 \cdot R_6}{L} = 0.4U_L - 6i_L - 12$$

6. Kausale by

$$\begin{pmatrix} U_L \\ i_L \end{pmatrix} = (A) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} U_L \\ i_L \end{pmatrix} + B \cdot \begin{pmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(A) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -10 \\ 0.4 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(B) = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

für ein zeros charakteristisches

merke hier: charakteristisches

$$\det(A - pI) = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -p & -10 \\ 0.5 & -6 \cdot p \end{pmatrix} - p^2 + 6p + 5 = 0 \quad p_{1,2} = -7, -5;$$

$$U_c(t) = A_1 \cdot e^{p_1 t} + A_2 \cdot e^{p_2 t}$$

$$i_c(t) = B_1 \cdot e^{p_1 t} + B_2 \cdot e^{p_2 t}$$

Bringen wir die Norm heraus

aus dem resultiert dann

$$U_c' = U_c' = 0, \text{ für } t = 0 \text{ da } U_c \text{ zu } 0 \text{ geht}$$

von dem wir wissen

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -10 \\ 0.5 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} U_c \\ i_c \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -10 \\ 0.5 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} U_c \\ i_c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -20 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} U_c \\ i_c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -10 \\ 0.5 & -6 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -20 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{48}{2}$$

Wir können nun die Werte

$$\begin{pmatrix} U_c(0) \\ i_c(0) \end{pmatrix} = (A) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} U_c(0) \\ i_c(0) \end{pmatrix} + B \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} U_c(0) \\ i_c(0) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -10 \\ 0.5 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 14 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 18 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} U_c(0) \\ i_c(0) \end{pmatrix} = U_c + A_1 + A_2$$

$$\begin{cases} 12 = 48 + A_1 + A_2 \\ 0 = -7 \cdot A_1 - 5 \cdot A_2 \end{cases}$$

$$A_1 = -45, A_2 = 9$$

$$\begin{cases} i_c(0) = i_c + B_1 + B_2 \\ i_c'(0) = B_1 p_1 + B_2 p_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2 = 2 + B_1 + B_2 \\ -18 = -1 \cdot B_1 - 5 \cdot B_2 \end{cases}$$

$$B_1 = -4.5, B_2 = 4.5$$

Wir setzen

$$U_c(t) = 48 - 45 \cdot e^{-t} + 9 \cdot e^{-5t}$$

$$i_c(t) = 2 - 4.5 \cdot e^{-t} + 4.5 \cdot e^{-5t}$$

Wir können hier

$$\tau_{max} = \frac{1}{\text{Re}(p_{max})} = \frac{1}{7} = 30$$