

allgat vektor: u_c

$$i_c = C \cdot u_c'$$

cel: meghatározni u_c | i

forások: u_s , u_c

→ 2 egyenlet ($\rightarrow u_c'$)
 $\rightarrow u$)

→ helyes egy. $\rightarrow i$

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{u - u_s}{R} + \frac{u}{2R} + \frac{u - u_c}{R} = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} C u_c' + \frac{u_c - u}{R} = 0$$

$$\textcircled{3} i = \frac{u}{2R}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \Rightarrow 5u - 2u_c - 2u_s = 0$$

$$u = \frac{2u_c + 2u_s}{5}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \rightarrow RC \cdot u_c' + u_c - u = RC u_c' + u_c - \frac{2}{5} u_c - \frac{2}{5} u_s = 0$$

$$u_c' = -\frac{3}{5RC} u_c + \frac{2}{5RC} u_s$$

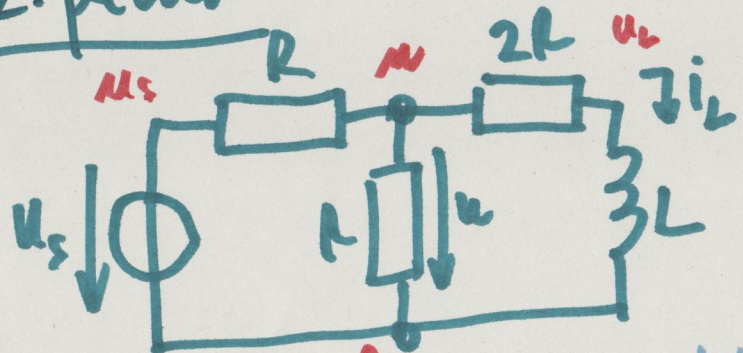
allgat v. l. is v. al. egy.

$$u_c' = \underbrace{-\frac{3}{5RC}}_A \cdot u_c + \underbrace{\frac{2}{5RC}}_B u_s$$

$$i = \underbrace{\frac{1}{5R}}_C u_c + \underbrace{\frac{1}{5R}}_D u_s$$

$$i = \frac{1}{2R} \cdot \frac{2}{5} (u_c + u_s) = \frac{1}{5R} u_c + \frac{1}{5R} u_s$$

2. példár



av: i_L forrás: u_s, i_L
ism.: i_L, u

egyéb ism.: u_L

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{u}{r} + \frac{u - u_s}{R} + i_L = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad i_L + \frac{u_L - u}{2R} = 0$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad u_L = L \cdot i_L'$$

$$\textcircled{1} \rightarrow 2u - u_s + R i_L = 0$$

$$u = -\frac{R}{2} i_L + \frac{1}{2} u_s$$

$$\Rightarrow \textcircled{2} \rightarrow 2R i_L + L i_L' - u = 0$$

$$2R i_L + L i_L' + \frac{R}{2} i_L - \frac{1}{2} u_s = 0$$

$$i_L' = -\frac{5R}{2L} i_L + \frac{1}{2L} u_s$$

3 ism. (i_L, u_L, u) in 3 egyenlet

Mérettárgy!

$$\frac{[R]}{[L]} = \frac{1}{[t]} \quad \text{és} \quad [R] \cdot [C] = [t]$$

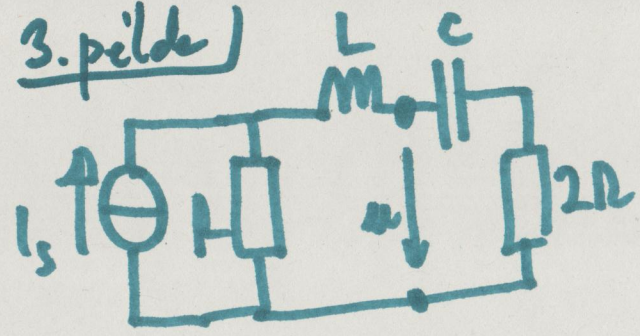
$$\frac{[R]}{[L]} \cdot [L] = \frac{[I]}{[t]} = \left[\frac{di}{dt} \right] \quad \text{és} \quad \frac{[U]}{[L]} = \frac{[I] \cdot [R]}{[L]} = \frac{[I]}{[t]}$$

AVLNA:

$$i_L' = \underbrace{-\frac{5R}{2L}}_A i_L + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2L}}_B u_s$$

$$u = \underbrace{-\frac{R}{2}}_C i_L + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}}_D u_s$$

3. pilds



ar: i_L u_C

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} u_C \\ i_L \end{pmatrix}$$

① $\rightarrow u_1 = -Ri_L + Ri_s$

② $\rightarrow u_C = \frac{1}{C} i_L$

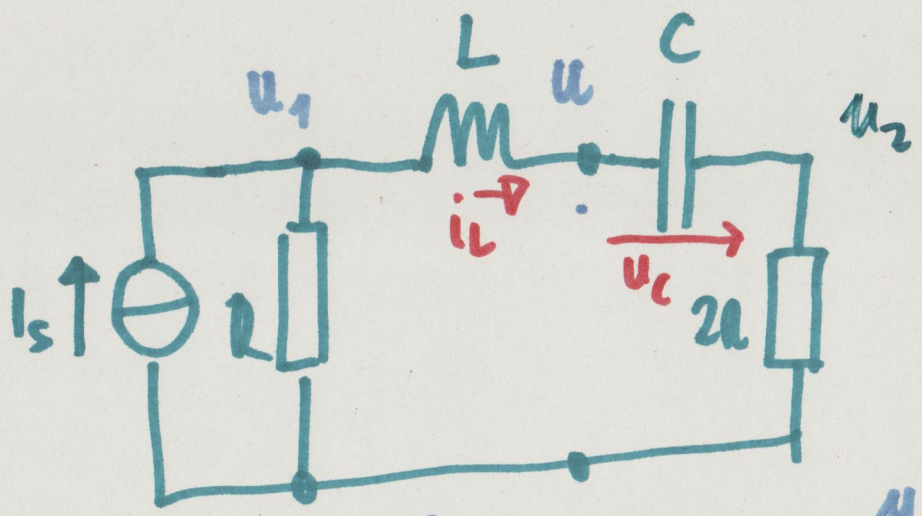
③ $\rightarrow u_2 = 2RC u_C'$

④ $u = (-Ri_L + Ri_s) - Li_L'$

⑤ $\rightarrow -Ri_L + Ri_s - 2RC \cdot \frac{1}{C} i_L = u_C$
 $-Li_L'$

$$i_L' = -\frac{1}{L} u_C - \frac{3R}{L} i_L + \frac{R}{L} i_s$$

$$Li_L' = -u_C - 3Ri_L + Ri_s$$



3 esp. eq. at
2 ringform. eq.

- ① $-I_s + \frac{u_1}{R} + i_L = 0$
 - ② $-i_L + C u_C' = 0$
 - ③ $-C u_C' + \frac{u_2}{2R} = 0$
- } 3 esp. eq. at
- ④ $u_1 - u = L i_L'$
 - ⑤ $u - u_2 = u_C$

u_C', i_L', u_1, u_2, u

$$\rightarrow u = -Ri_L + Ri_s - L \left(-\frac{1}{L} u_c - \frac{3R}{L} i_L + \frac{R}{L} i_s \right) = u_c + 2Ri_L \quad \boxed{3 \text{ pldh} / 2}$$

Összefoglalás

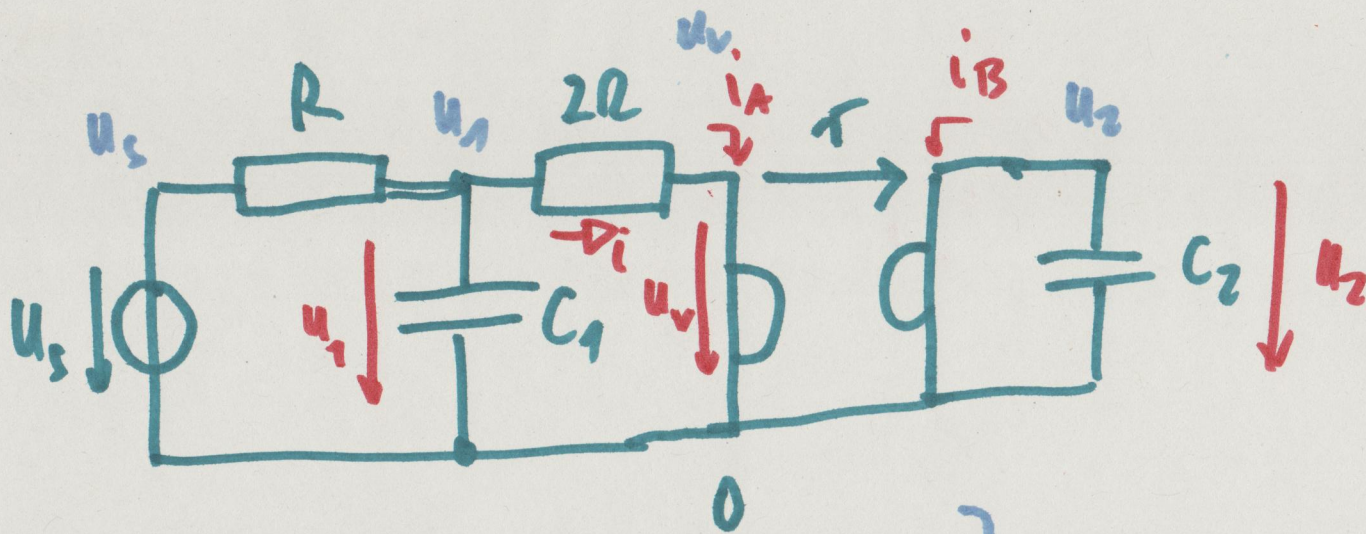
$$u_c' = \frac{1}{C} i_L$$

$$i_L' = -\frac{1}{L} u_c - \frac{3R}{L} i_L + \frac{R}{L} i_s$$

$$u = u_c + 2R \cdot i_L$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{C} \\ -\frac{1}{L} & -\frac{3R}{L} \end{pmatrix}; \underline{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{R}{L} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{C}^T = (1 \quad 2R); \quad \underline{D} = 0$$



ism: $u_1, u_2, i, i_A, i_B, u_v$

3 csf egyenlet

1 képlet (i)

2 kon. egyenlet

$$\textcircled{1} C_1 u_1' + \frac{u_1 - u_s}{R} + \frac{u_2 - u_v}{2R} = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} i_A + \frac{u_v - u_1}{2R} = 0$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{ ~~} i_A + \frac{u_1 - u_v}{2R} = 0 \text{ }~~$$

$$i_B + C_2 u_2' = 0$$

$$\textcircled{4} i = \frac{1}{2R} (u_1 - u_v)$$

$$\textcircled{5} u_v = -\tau \cdot i_B \quad \textcircled{6} u_2 = \tau i_A$$

megoldás

1) körrel rendezve

2) adott (nem paraméteres) esetben az egyenletrendszer megoldásával

Kirchhoff's laws:

$$\underline{x} = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

4/2

$$(6) \rightarrow i_A = \frac{1}{r} u_2$$

$$(5) \rightarrow i_B = -\frac{1}{r} u_V$$

$$(2) \rightarrow u_V = u_1 - 2R \left(\frac{1}{r} u_2 \right)$$

$$(3) \rightarrow u_2' = -\frac{1}{C_2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{r} \left(u_1 - 2R \frac{1}{r} u_2 \right) \right) = \frac{1}{rC_2} u_1 - \frac{2R}{r^2 C_2} u_2$$

A_{21} A_{22}

$$(1) \rightarrow 2RC_1 u_1' + 3u_1 - 2u_3 - \left(u_1 - \frac{2R}{r} u_2 \right) = 2u_1 + \frac{2R}{r} u_2 - 2u_3 + 2RC_1 u_1' = 0$$

$$u_1' = -\frac{1}{RC_1} u_1 - \frac{1}{rC_1} u_2 + \frac{1}{RC_1} u_3$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{RC_1} & -\frac{1}{rC_1} \\ \frac{1}{rC_2} & -\frac{2R}{r^2 C_2} \end{pmatrix}; \underline{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{RC_1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(4) \rightarrow i = \frac{1}{2R} u_1 - \frac{1}{2R} \left(u_1 - \frac{2R}{r} u_2 \right) = \frac{1}{r} u_2$$

$$\underline{C}^T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{r} \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{D} = 0$$

Eigenwertrechner Analyse

$$\begin{matrix}
 \textcircled{1} \rightarrow \\
 \textcircled{3} \rightarrow \\
 \textcircled{4} \rightarrow \\
 \textcircled{2} \rightarrow \\
 \textcircled{5} \rightarrow \\
 \textcircled{6} \rightarrow
 \end{matrix}
 \begin{matrix}
 u_1 & u_2 & i & i_A & i_B & u_v \\
 E_1 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & -\frac{1}{2}R \\
 \cdot & E_2 & \cdot & \cdot & 1 & \cdot \\
 \cdot & \cdot & 2R & \cdot & \cdot & 1 \\
 \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & 2R & \cdot & 1 \\
 \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & 1 & 1 \\
 \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & 1 & \cdot & \frac{1}{2}R
 \end{matrix}
 \cdot
 \begin{pmatrix}
 u_1 \\
 u_2 \\
 i \\
 i_A \\
 i_B \\
 u_v
 \end{pmatrix}
 =
 \begin{pmatrix}
 -\frac{3}{2}R & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\
 \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\
 1 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\
 1 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\
 \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\
 \cdot & 1 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot
 \end{pmatrix}
 \cdot
 \begin{pmatrix}
 u_1 \\
 u_2 \\
 u_3
 \end{pmatrix}$$

⇒ nachfolgende Analyse:

$$\begin{pmatrix}
 u_1 \\
 u_2 \\
 i \\
 i_A \\
 i_B \\
 u_v
 \end{pmatrix}
 =
 \begin{pmatrix}
 \boxed{A} & \boxed{B} \\
 \boxed{C^T} & \boxed{D} \\
 \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\
 \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\
 \cdot & \cdot & \cdot
 \end{pmatrix}
 \cdot
 \begin{pmatrix}
 u_1 \\
 u_2 \\
 u_3
 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{P} \cdot \underline{W} = \underline{Q} \underline{s}$$

$$(6 \times 6) (6 \times 1) = (6 \times 3) (3 \times 1)$$

$$(6 \times 1) = (6 \times 6) (6 \times 3) \quad (3 \times 1)$$

$$\underline{W} = \underline{P}^{-1} \cdot \underline{Q}$$

← $\underline{P}^{-1} \underline{Q}$