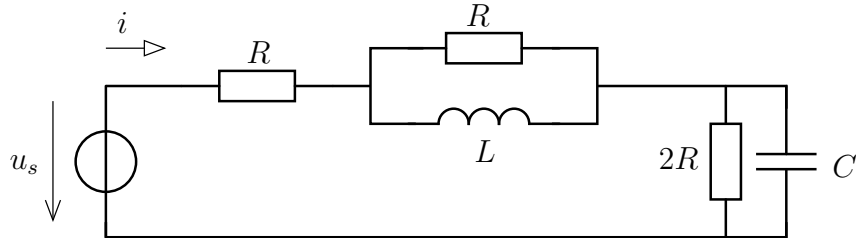


Gyakorló feladatok az állapotváltozós leírás, valamint a kezdeti ill. kiindulási állapot meghatározásához

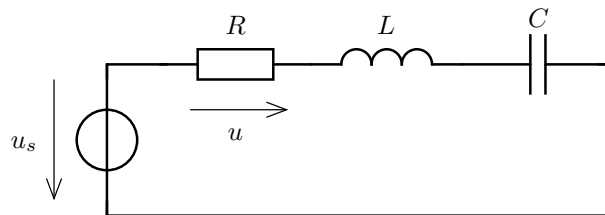
1. Az ábrán látható hálózat esetében a bejelölt i áram a válasz, a feszültségforrás feszültsége a gerjesztés!



- a. Határozzuk meg az alábbi hálózat állapotváltozós leírásának normál alakját és a válasz kifejezését!
 b. Határozzuk meg az áram ugrását ($\Delta i = i(+0) - i(-0)$) a $t = 0$ pillanatban, ha

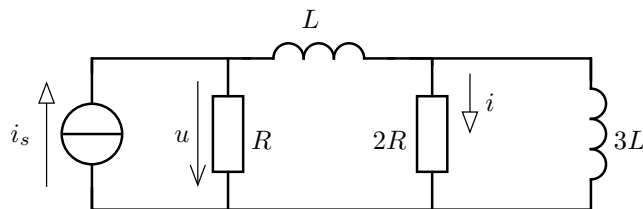
$$u_s(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ U_0 & t \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

- c. Számítsa ki az áram értékét a $t \rightarrow \infty$ pillanatban az előző gerjesztés esetében!
2. Írjuk fel az állapotváltozós leírás normál alakját és a válasz kifejezését, ha az u feszültség a válasz és az u_s feszültség a gerjesztés!



Határozzuk meg a rendszer sajátértékeit!

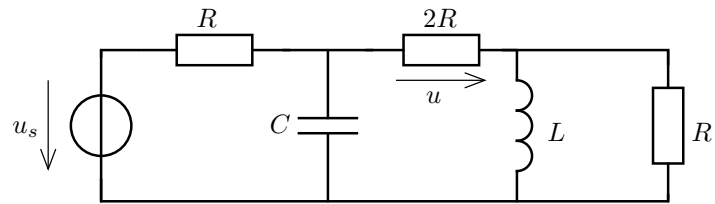
3. A hálózatban az áramforrás árama a gerjesztés, a bejelölt u feszültség és i áram a válasz.



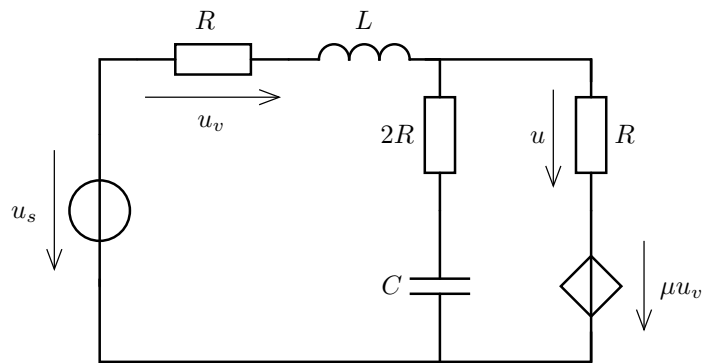
- (a) Határozzuk meg az állapotváltozós leírás normál alakját és a válasz kifejezését!
 (b) Számítsuk ki a feszültség és az áram ugrását, ha a gerjesztés

$$i_s(t) = \begin{cases} I_0 & t < 0 \\ 2I_0 & t \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

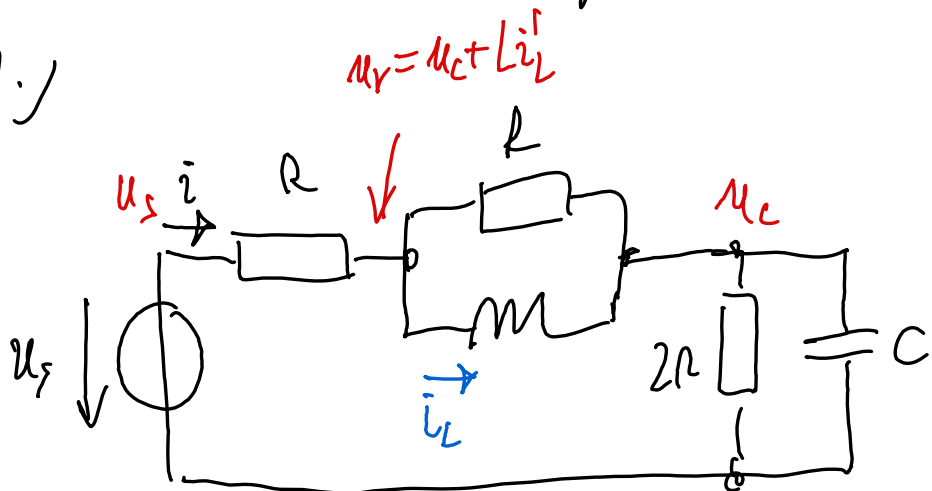
4. A hálózat által reprezentált rendszer forrása a feszültségforrás feszültsége, a válasza a bejelölt u feszültség!



- a. Határozzuk meg az állapotváltozós leírás normál alakját és a válasz kifejezését!
- b. Tekintsük az L és C értékét rögzítettnek. Milyen R érték esetén lesz a rendszer sajátértéke komplex értékű?
5. Határozzuk meg, hogy a μ paraméter milyen tartományában lesz a rendszer stabilis! (A rendszer sajátértéke a komplex sík bal felsőjén kell elhelyezkedjen.) Adjuk meg a rendszer állapotváltozós leírásának normál alakját is!



1.)



• Kétszemélyes, nagy

$$u_v = u_c + L \cdot i_L'$$

ismertek

$$u_c', i_L', i$$

• 2 db csomóponti egyenlet is az i kifejezésre

$$\textcircled{1} C u_c' + \frac{u_c}{2R} - i_L + \frac{L i_L'}{R} = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} i = \frac{u_s - (u_c + L i_L')}{R}$$

$$\textcircled{3} i_L + \frac{L i_L'}{R} + \frac{u_c + L i_L' - u_s}{R} = 0$$

$$\underline{x} = \begin{pmatrix} u_c \\ i_L \end{pmatrix}$$

$$u_c' = -\frac{1}{CR} u_c + \frac{1}{2C} i_L + \frac{1}{2CR} u_s$$

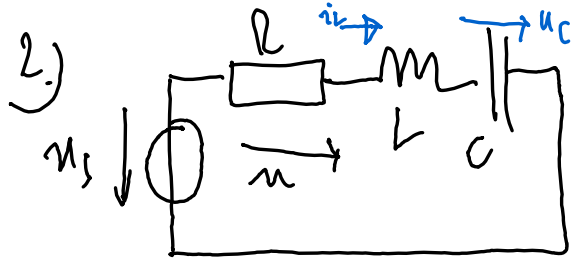
$$i_L' = -\frac{1}{2L} u_c + \left(-\frac{R}{2L}\right) i_L + \frac{1}{2L} u_s$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{CR} & \frac{1}{2C} \\ -\frac{1}{2L} & -\frac{R}{2L} \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2CR} \\ \frac{1}{2L} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{C}^T = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2R} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad D = \frac{1}{2R}$$



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

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

$$i = R \cdot i_L$$

$$1) -i_L' + C u_C' = 0$$

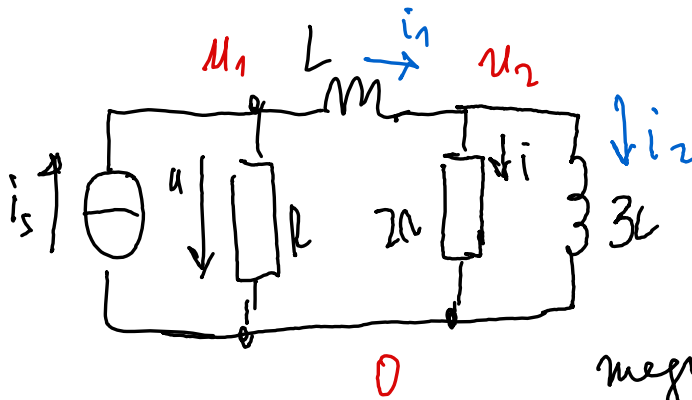
$$2) u_s - i_L \cdot R - L \cdot i_L' - u_C = 0$$

$$3) u = i_L \cdot R$$

$$\underline{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1/C \\ -1/L & -R/L \end{pmatrix}; \quad \underline{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1/L \end{pmatrix}$$

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

3)



is. $i_1, i_2, (u_1, u_2)$
 fuchs: i_1, i_2, i_s

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \quad u_2 &= 3L \cdot \dot{i}_2 \\ 2) \quad u_1 &= u_2 + L \cdot \dot{i}_1 \\ 3) \quad -i_s + \frac{u_1}{R} + i_1 &= 0 \\ 4) \quad -i_1 + i_2 + \frac{u_2}{2R} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

megoldás kénd

1) & 4)

$$3L \dot{i}_2 = u_2 = 2R (\dot{i}_1 - \dot{i}_2)$$

$$\dot{i}_2 = -\frac{2R}{3L} \dot{i}_1 + \frac{2R}{3L} \dot{i}_2$$

2) & 3)

$$2R (\dot{i}_1 - \dot{i}_2) + L \dot{i}_1 = u_1 = R i_s - i_1 R$$

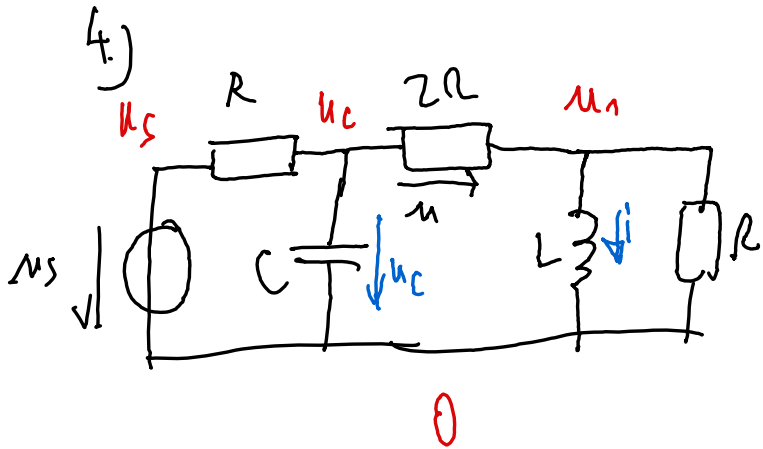
$$\dot{i}_1 = -\frac{3R}{L} \dot{i}_1 + \frac{2R}{L} \dot{i}_2 + \frac{R}{L} i_s$$

$$u = u_1 = -R \dot{i}_1 + R \dot{i}_s$$

$$i = i_1 - i_2$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3R}{L} & \frac{2R}{L} \\ -\frac{2R}{3L} & \frac{2R}{3L} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{R}{L} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} i_s$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} u \\ i \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} -R & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}}_{C^T} \begin{pmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{pmatrix} + \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} R \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}_D i_s$$



$$u_1 = L \cdot i' \quad (1)$$

$$C u_c' + \frac{u_c - u_1}{2\Omega} + \frac{u_c - u_s}{R} = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$i + \frac{u_1}{R} + \frac{u_1 - u_c}{2\Omega} = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$(3) \rightarrow 2\Omega i + 2u_1 + u_1 - u_c = 0$$

$$3 \cdot L \cdot i' = +u_c - 2\Omega i \rightarrow$$

$$i' = \frac{1}{3L} u_c - \frac{2\Omega}{3L} i$$

$$(2) \rightarrow 2\Omega C u_c' + u_c - u_1 + 2u_c - 2u_s = 0$$

$$2\Omega C \cdot u_c' + 3u_c - L \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3L} u_c - \frac{2\Omega}{3L} i \right) - 2u_s = 0$$

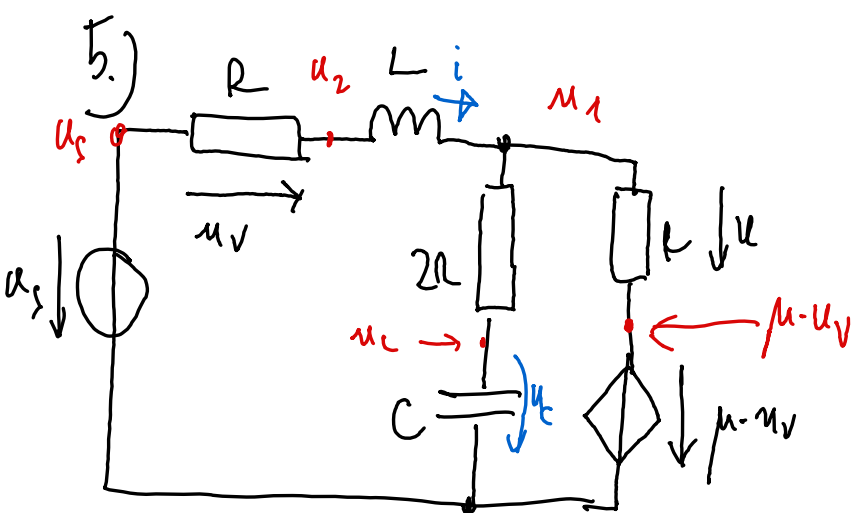
$$2\Omega C \cdot u_c' = -\frac{8}{3} u_c - \frac{2\Omega}{3} i + 2u_s$$

$$u_c' = -\frac{4}{3\Omega C} u_c - \frac{1}{3C} i + \frac{1}{\Omega C} u_s$$

$$(4) \left[u = u_c - u_1 = \frac{2}{3} u_c + \frac{2\Omega}{3} i \right]$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} u_c \\ i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{3\Omega C} & -\frac{1}{3C} \\ \frac{1}{3L} & -\frac{2\Omega}{3L} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} u_c \\ i \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1/\Omega C \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} u_s$$

$$u = \begin{pmatrix} 2/3 & 2\Omega/3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_c \\ i \end{pmatrix} + 0 \cdot u_s$$



av: i, u_c (new coordinates)
somewhat

isstellen
 $i', u_c', u_v, u_1, u_2 \rightarrow 5 \text{ dr}$

finden
 i, u_c, u_s

0

- ① $C u_c' + \frac{u_c - u_1}{2R} = 0$
- ② $\frac{u_1 - u_c}{2R} + \frac{u_1 - \mu u_v}{R} - i = 0$
- ③ $\frac{u_2 - u_s}{R} + i = 0$

④ $u_2 = u_1 + L \cdot i'$

⑤ $u_v = u_s - u_2$

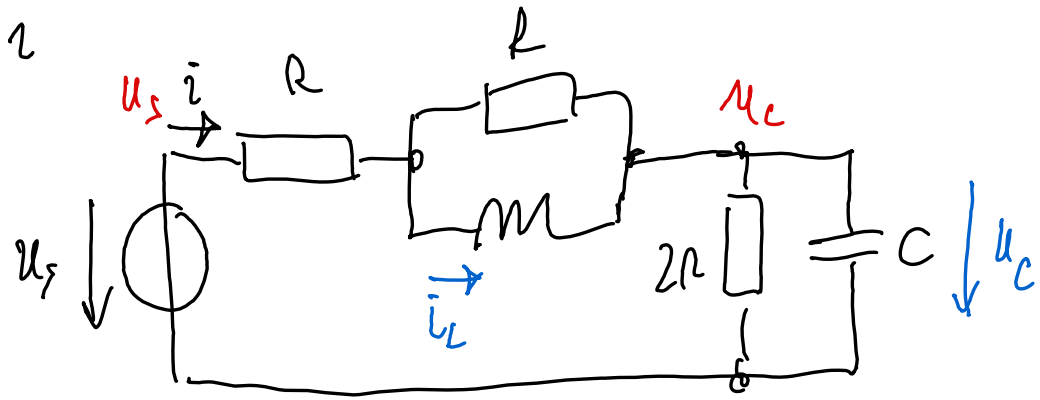
extra (nicht mit!)

$u = u_1 - \mu \cdot u_v$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} i \\ u_c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{5R + 2R\mu}{3L} & -\frac{1}{3L} \\ \frac{(1+\mu)R}{3RC} & -\frac{1}{3RC} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} i \\ u_c \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1/L \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} u_s$$

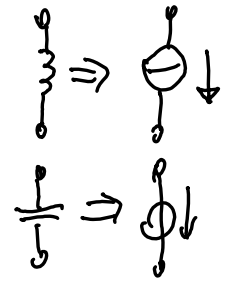
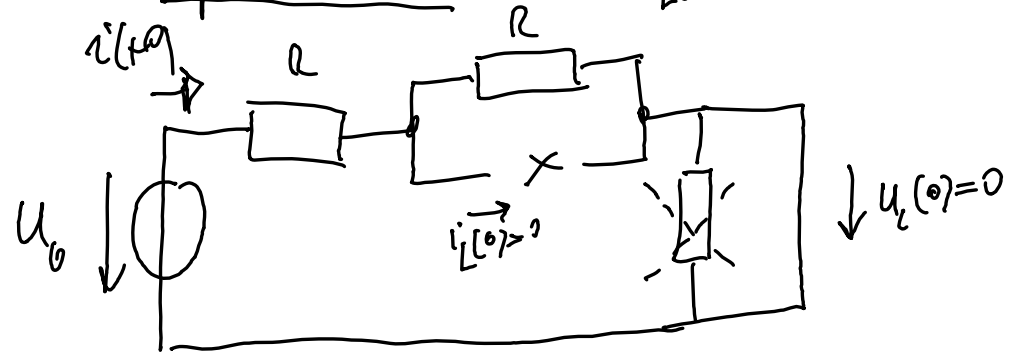
$$u = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2R}{3}(1-\mu) & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} i \\ u_c \end{pmatrix} + 0 \cdot u_s$$

1.) b.) $t < 0$ eingeschwungenes \rightarrow mindere keine energie



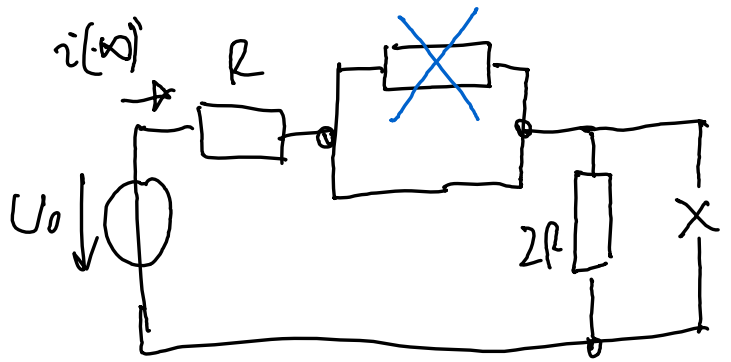
$u_c(0) = 0$
 $i_L(0) = 0$
 $i(-0) = 0$

$\rightarrow t \rightarrow +0$ plötzlich $i_L(0) = 0 \rightarrow \text{---} \times \text{---} \mid u_c(0) = 0 \Rightarrow \text{---} \text{---}$



$i(t=0) = \frac{U_0}{R+R} = \frac{U_0}{2R}$
 $\Delta i = i(t=0) - i(-0) = \frac{U_0}{2R}$

c.) $t \rightarrow \infty$ allapot (resistor időben allando minden)



$\frac{du_c}{dt} = 0 \rightarrow i_c = 0$
 $\frac{di_L}{dt} = u_c = 0 \rightarrow$

$i(\infty) = \frac{U_0}{R+2R} = \frac{U_0}{3R}$

2/a.) Rendner sajátértékei

$$|\lambda \underline{E} - \underline{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -\frac{1}{C} \\ +\frac{1}{L} & \lambda + \frac{R}{L} \end{vmatrix} =$$

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

$$= \lambda \left(\lambda + \frac{R}{L} \right) + \frac{1}{LC} =$$

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

$$= \lambda^2 + \frac{R}{L} \lambda + \frac{1}{LC}$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{-\frac{R}{L} \pm \left(\left(\frac{R}{L} \right)^2 - \frac{4}{LC} \right)^{1/2}}{2} = -\frac{R}{2L} \pm \sqrt{\frac{R^2}{4L^2} - \frac{1}{LC}}$$

→ komplex s.é. ha $\frac{R^2}{4L^2} - \frac{1}{LC} = \frac{R^2C - 4L}{4L^2C} < 0$

$$R^2C - 4L < 0 \Leftrightarrow L > \frac{R^2C}{4}$$

pl. * $R = 1 \text{ k}\Omega; C = 1 \text{ nF}; L = 1 \text{ mH} \quad 1 > \frac{1}{4}$

$$\lambda^2 + \lambda + 1 = 0 \rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = -\frac{1}{2} \pm j \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \rightarrow \tau = 2 \mu\text{s}$$

$$\omega = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\mu\text{s}} \right)^{-1}$$

* $R = 1 \text{ k}\Omega; C = 1 \text{ nF}; L = 0,1 \text{ mH}$

$$\lambda^2 + 10\lambda + 10 = 0$$

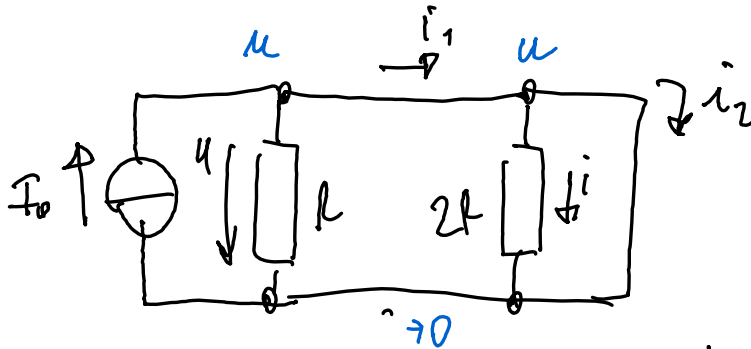
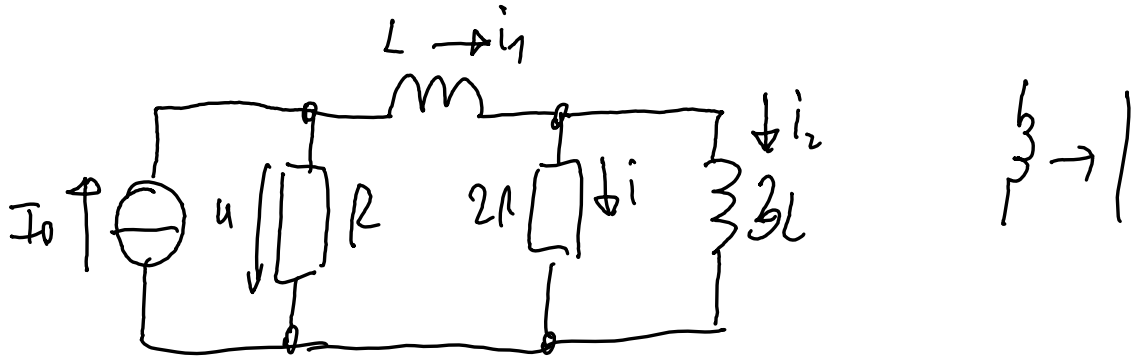
$$\lambda_{1,2} = \begin{cases} -8,873 \text{ ms}^{-1} & \rightarrow \tau_1 = 0,1127 \mu\text{s} \\ -1,127 \text{ ms}^{-1} & \rightarrow \tau_2 = 0,8873 \mu\text{s} \end{cases}$$

* $R = 1 \text{ k}\Omega; C = 1 \text{ nF}; L = 0,25 \text{ mH}$

$$\lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 4 = 0 \rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -2 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

3.) b) $t < 0$ entire allmand'sult all-gepöt, de nem energiámita

$$i_s = I_0$$



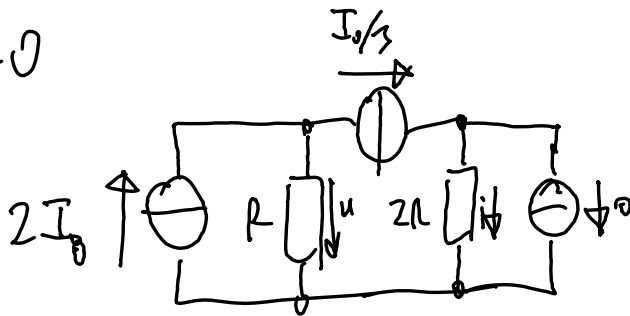
$$1.) \quad u = (R + 2R)I_0 = \frac{2R}{3}I_0 \quad -I_0 + \frac{u}{R} + i_1 = 0 \rightarrow i_1 = I_0 - \frac{u}{R} =$$

$$i = \frac{u}{2R} = \frac{1}{3}I_0$$

$$i_1 = \frac{I_0}{3}$$

$$-i_1 + i + i_2 = 0 \rightarrow \left[i_2 = i_1 - i = \frac{I_0}{3} - \frac{I_0}{3} = 0 \right]$$

$t = +0$



$$i(+0) = \frac{I_0}{3}$$

$$u = R \cdot \left(2I_0 - \frac{I_0}{3} \right) = \frac{5I_0 R}{3}$$

$$\Delta i = i(+0) - i(-0) = \frac{I_0}{3} - \frac{I_0}{3} = 0$$

$$\Delta u = u(+0) - u(-0) = I_0 R \cdot \frac{5}{3} - I_0 R \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{I_0 R}{3}$$

4.) allg. strukturiertes Leis. s.

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} u_c \\ i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{3RC} & -\frac{1}{3C} \\ \frac{1}{3L} & -\frac{2R}{3L} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} u_c \\ i \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1/RC \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} u_s$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda + \frac{4}{3RC} & \frac{1}{3C} \\ -\frac{1}{3L} & \lambda + \frac{2R}{3L} \end{vmatrix} = \left(\lambda + \frac{4}{3RC}\right)\left(\lambda + \frac{2R}{3L}\right) + \frac{1}{3C} \cdot \frac{1}{3L} =$$

$$= \lambda^2 + \underbrace{\left(\frac{4}{3RC} + \frac{2R}{3L}\right)}_{\frac{4L + 2R^2C}{3CLR}} \lambda + \underbrace{\left(\frac{4}{3RC} \cdot \frac{2R}{3L} + \frac{1}{9LC}\right)}_{\frac{1}{LC}}$$

komplex s.e. ($D < 0$)

$$\left(\frac{4L + 2R^2C}{3CLR}\right)^2 - 4 \cdot \frac{1}{LC} < 0$$

$$\frac{(4L + 2R^2C)^2 - 4CLR^2 \cdot 9}{(3CLR)^2} < 0 \rightarrow (4L)^2 + 2 \cdot 4L \cdot 2R^2C + 4R^4C^2 < 36 \cdot CLR^2$$

$$(4L)^2 + 16LC \cdot R^2 + 4C^2 \cdot R^4 < 36 \cdot CLR^2$$

$$(R^2)^2 \cdot 4C^2 + R^2(-20CL) + (4L)^2$$

$$(-20CL)^2 - 4 \cdot 4C^2 \cdot (4L)^2 < 0$$

Legen $L=1$ & $C=1$ abet ferner aus eigensinnig schreiben!

$$\lambda^2 + \lambda\left(\frac{4}{3R} + \frac{2R}{3}\right) + 1 = 0$$

komplex, hier $\left(\frac{4}{3R} + \frac{2R}{3}\right)^2 - 4 < 0 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{4}{3R} + \frac{2R}{3}\right)^2 < 4$

$$\left|\frac{4}{3R} + \frac{2R}{3}\right| < 2 \rightarrow \frac{4}{3R} + \frac{2R}{3} > -2$$

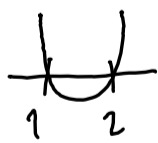
$$4 + 2R^2 > -6R \rightarrow 2R^2 + 6R + 4 > 0$$

mindestens $R > 0$ erfüllt

$$\frac{4}{3R} + \frac{2R}{3} < 2$$

$$4 + 2R^2 < 6R$$

$$2R^2 - 6R + 4 > 0$$



$$1 < R < 2$$

$R = 0,5$
 $L=1; C=1$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -2,667 & -0,333 \\ 0,333 & -0,333 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = \begin{pmatrix} -2,6180 \\ -0,3820 \end{pmatrix}$$

$R = 1,5$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -0,8889 & -0,333 \\ 0,333 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = -0,9444 \pm 0,3287j$$

$R = 2,5$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -0,5333 & -0,333 \\ 0,333 & 1,667 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = \begin{pmatrix} -0,6417 \\ -1,5583 \end{pmatrix}$$

5.) AVL leirás vizsgál

szájtátírt

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{5R+2L\mu}{3L} & -\frac{1}{3L} \\ \frac{1+\mu}{3C} & -\frac{1}{3RC} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow |\lambda E - A| = 0$$

$$\left| \lambda + \frac{(5+2\mu)R}{3L} \quad \frac{1}{3L} \right| = \left(\lambda + \frac{(5+2\mu)R}{3L} \right) \cdot \left(\lambda + \frac{1}{3RC} \right) + \frac{1+\mu}{3LC}$$

$$\left| -\frac{1+\mu}{3C} \quad \lambda + \frac{1}{3RC} \right|$$

$$\lambda^2 + \lambda \left(\frac{1}{3RC} + \frac{(5+2\mu)R}{3L} \right) + \left(\frac{1+\mu}{3LC} + \frac{(5+2\mu)R}{3LC} \right) = 0$$

Hurwitz-polinom feltétel másodfokúra ($a\lambda^2 + b\lambda + c = 0$)
 $a, b, c > 0$!

$$\textcircled{1} \left. \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{3RC} + \frac{R(5+2\mu)}{3L} > 0 \\ \frac{1+2\mu}{3LC} > 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} 1+2\mu > 0 &\rightarrow \boxed{\mu > -\frac{1}{2}} \textcircled{\text{I.}} \\ \frac{L+R^2C(5+2\mu)}{3CLR} > 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \left. \begin{aligned} \frac{1+2\mu}{3LC} > 0 \\ \frac{L+R^2C(5+2\mu)}{3CLR} > 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} (5+2\mu)R^2C + L > 0 \\ 5+2\mu > -\frac{L}{R^2C} \end{aligned}$$

$L, R, C > 0$ értelm

$$\textcircled{\text{II.}} < \textcircled{\text{I.}}$$

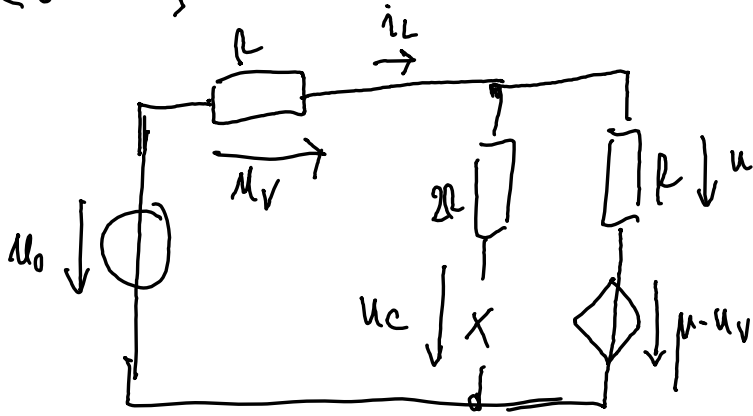
erős

$$\boxed{\mu > -\frac{L+5R^2C}{R^2C}}$$

$$\textcircled{\text{I.}} \rightarrow \boxed{\mu > \left(-\frac{L}{R^2C} - 5 \right) \frac{1}{2}}$$

5.) c.) $u_s = \begin{cases} U_0, & t < 0 \\ 0, & t > 0 \end{cases}$ *Li: Regulator*, $\mu > 0$, $M = 0,9$
 ($R=1$; $L=2$; $C=1$)
 kL mH μ F

$t < 0$ $u_s = U_0$



$$(U_0 - \mu \cdot u_V) \cdot \frac{1}{2} = u_V$$

$$U_0 = (2 + \mu) u_V$$

$$u_V = \frac{U_0}{2 + \mu}$$

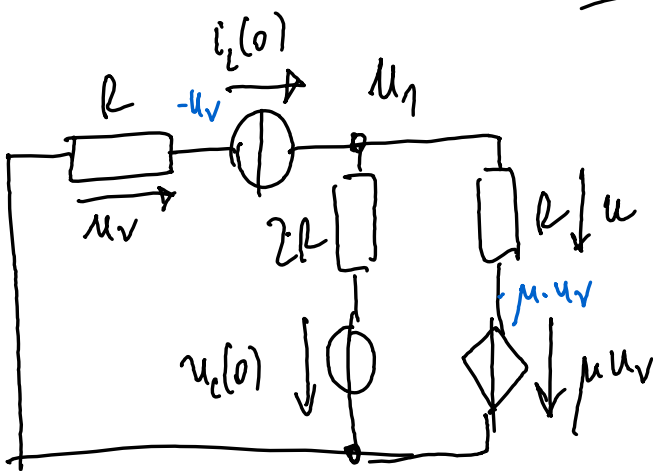
$$u_C(0) = u + \mu \cdot u_V$$

$$i_L(0) = \frac{U_0 - \mu u_V}{2R}$$

$$u = U_0 - (1 + \mu) u_V \rightarrow \boxed{u = U_0 - \frac{(1 + \mu) \cdot U_0}{2 + \mu} = \frac{(2 + \mu) - (1 + \mu)}{2 + \mu} U_0 = \frac{U_0}{2 + \mu}}$$

$$\boxed{u_C(0) = u + \mu \cdot u_V = \frac{U_0}{2 + \mu} + \mu \cdot \frac{U_0}{2 + \mu} = \frac{1 + \mu}{2 + \mu} U_0}$$

$$\boxed{i_L(0) = \frac{1}{2R} \left(U_0 - \mu \frac{U_0}{2 + \mu} \right) = \frac{U_0(2 + \mu - \mu)}{2R(2 + \mu)} = \frac{U_0}{(2 + \mu)R}}$$



$$u_V = R \cdot i_L(0)$$

$$-i_L(0) + \frac{u_1 - u_C(0)}{2R} + \frac{u_1 - \mu \cdot u_V}{R} = 0$$

$$u = u_1 - \mu u_V$$

$$\frac{U_0}{R} \frac{1}{2 + \mu} + \frac{1 + \mu}{2 + \mu} U_0 \frac{1}{2R} + \mu \cdot \frac{R \cdot U_0}{R} \frac{1}{2 + \mu} \cdot \frac{1}{R} = u_1 \left(\frac{1}{2R} + \frac{1}{R} \right) = u_1 \frac{3}{2R}$$

$$u_1 = \frac{2}{3} U_0 \left(\frac{1}{2 + \mu} + \frac{1 + \mu}{2(2 + \mu)} + \frac{\mu}{2 + \mu} \right) = \frac{2U_0}{3} \frac{2 + (1 + \mu) + 2\mu}{2(2 + \mu)} = \frac{3(1 + \mu)}{3(2 + \mu)} U_0$$

$$u_1 = \frac{1 + \mu}{2 + \mu} U_0 \quad u = u_1 - \mu \cdot u_V = u_1 - \mu \cdot R \cdot \frac{U_0}{2 + \mu} \cdot \frac{1}{R}$$

$$\boxed{u = U_0 \cdot \left(\frac{1 + \mu}{2 + \mu} - \frac{\mu}{2 + \mu} \right) = \frac{U_0}{2 + \mu}}$$

$$\boxed{t = +0}$$

$$\Delta u = u(+0) - u(-0) = \frac{U_0}{2 + \mu} - \frac{U_0}{2 + \mu} = 0$$