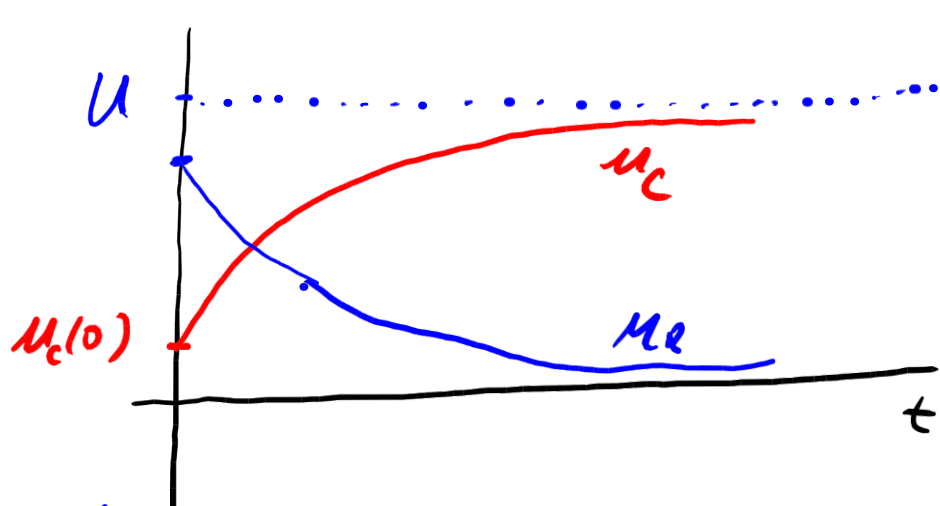
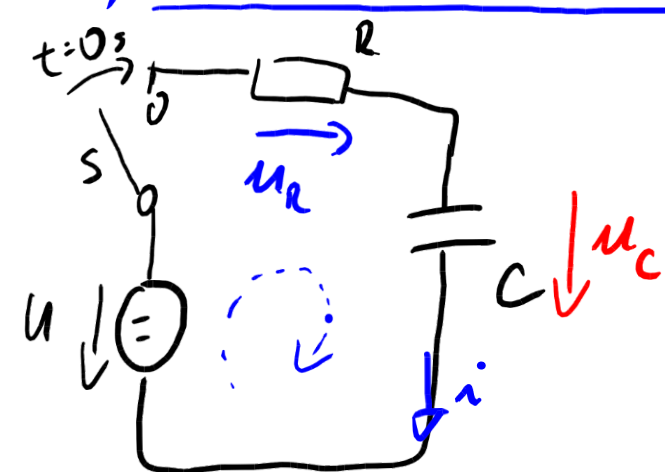


ΠΡΕΧΟΔΟΒΕΉ ΔΕΉΣΕ V RLC ΟΪΒΟΔΕΧΗ

2, ΝΑΒΪΔΕΝΪ ΚΟΝΔΕΝΖΑΪΤΟΡΗ



- 1) $i = \frac{u_R}{R}$... ΟΗΜΪΪΪ ΖΪΚΟΝ
- 2) $u_R + u_C = U$... Ϊ.Κ.Μ. ΖΪΚΟΝ
- 3) $u_C' = \frac{\dot{i}}{C}$, $u_C(0) = u_{C\P}$!!!

ΖΪΝΑΪΣΕ: $R, C, U, u_C(0)$

ΗΛΕΘΑΪΣΕ: $u_C = f(t) ? ?$

1) ΔΟ 3) : $u_C' = \frac{u_R}{R \cdot C}$

2) ΝΥΘΑΪΪΪΣΕ u_R Α ΔΟΣΑΔΪΣΕ: $u_C' = \frac{U - u_C}{R \cdot C}$

ΟΔΡ 1. ΪΪΪΪ

ΝΕΗΟΠΟΔΕΜΪ

$$u_C' + \frac{u_C}{R \cdot C} = \frac{U}{R \cdot C}, \quad u_C(0) = u_{C\P}$$

(**)

→ ΧΑΡΑΚΤΕΡΙΣΤΙΚΗΪ ΡΟΪΝΪΣΕ ($u_C' = \lambda, u_C = 1$)

$$\lambda + \frac{1}{R \cdot C} = 0 \rightarrow \lambda = -\frac{1}{R \cdot C}$$

→ ΟΪΕ ΚΑΪΝΟΜΕΪ ΡΕΪΣΕΪ

$$u_C(t) = K(t) \cdot e^{\lambda \cdot t} = K(t) \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{R \cdot C}}$$

$$u_C'(t) = K'(t) \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{R \cdot C}} + K(t) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{R \cdot C}\right) \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{R \cdot C}}$$

→ dosadíme u_c a u_c' DO (**)

$$k'(t) e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} - \frac{k(t)}{RC} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} + \frac{k(t) e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}}{RC} = \frac{U}{RC}$$

$$k'(t) e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} = \frac{U}{RC} \quad | \cdot e^{\frac{t}{RC}}$$

$$k'(t) = \frac{U}{RC} \cdot e^{\frac{t}{RC}} \quad | \int$$

$$k(t) = \frac{U}{RC} \cdot e^{\frac{t}{RC}} + \ell = U \cdot e^{\frac{t}{RC}} + \ell$$

pozn.

$$\int e^{at} dt = \frac{1}{a} e^{at} + \ell$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{a} e^{at} + \ell \right)' = \frac{1}{a} \cdot e^{at}$$

← INTEGRACNÍ KONSTANTA

$$u_c(t) = \left(U \cdot e^{\frac{t}{RC}} + \ell \right) e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

$$u_c(t) = U + \ell \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

Dosadíme $u_c(0) = u_{cp}$

$$u_{cp} = U + \ell \cdot e^0 \rightarrow \underline{\ell = u_{cp} - U}$$

$$u_c(t) = U + (u_{cp} - U) e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

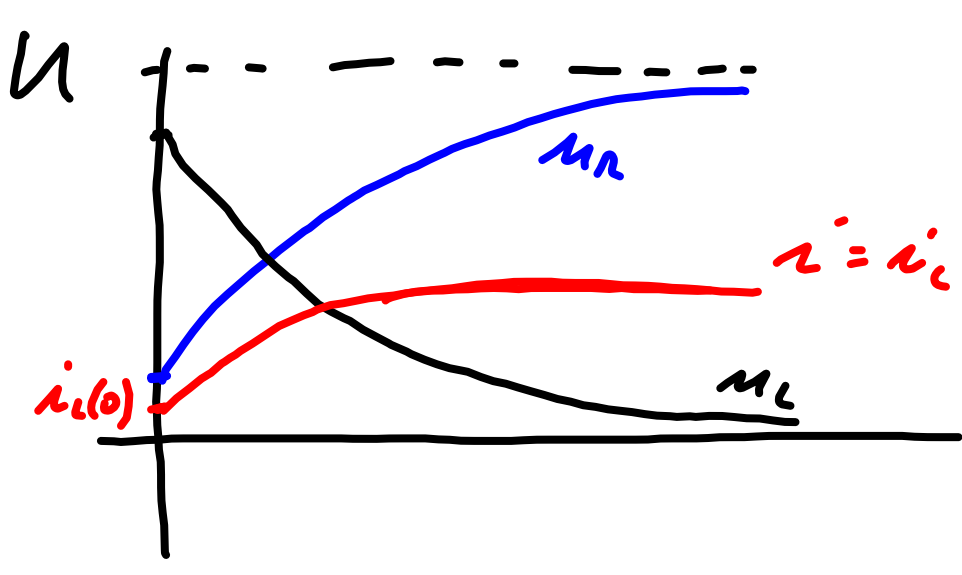
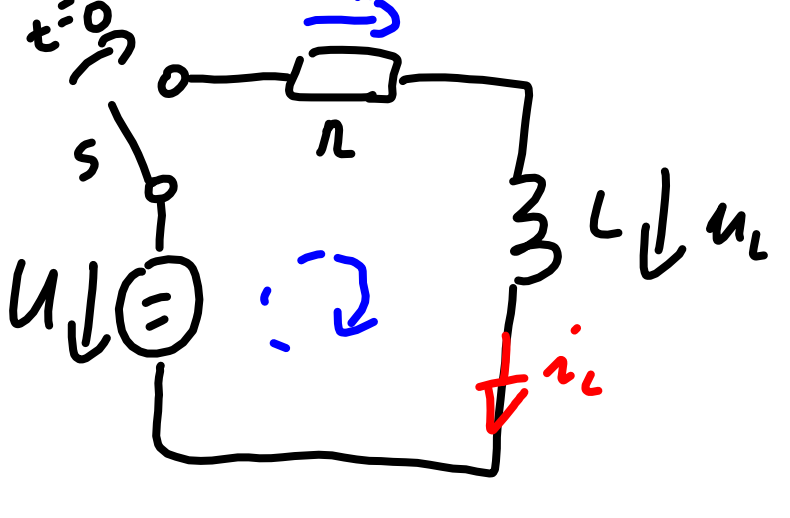
→ zkouška:

Dosadíme u_c a u_c' DO (**)

$$u_c' = -\frac{1}{RC} \cdot (u_{cp} - U) \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

$$-\frac{1}{RC} \cdot (u_{cp} - U) \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} + \frac{U}{RC} + \frac{u_{cp} - U}{RC} \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} = \frac{U}{RC} \quad \checkmark$$

PF) ΣΕΡΙΟΝΉ R L ΘΗΒΟΔ



ΡΟΡΙΣ ΠΟΤΗΤΗΤΩΝ:

ΖΗΤΗΜΕ: $R, L, U, i_L(0) = i_{LP}$

ΗΛΕΘΗΜΕ: $i_L = f(t)$

1) $i = \frac{u_R}{R}$.. ΟΗΜ. ζ.

2) $u_R + u_L = U$.. Σ ΚΙΡ. ζ.

3) $i' = \frac{u_L}{L}, i(0) = i_{LP}$

- ζ 1) να δηλώσουμε u_R ποσότητα no 2,

$i \cdot R + u_L = U \rightarrow u_L = U - i \cdot R$

Δοσάζουμε no 3,

$i' = \frac{U}{L} - \frac{R}{L} \cdot i \quad | \cdot L$

$L \cdot i' + R \cdot i = U, \quad i(0) = i_{LP}$ (☀)

→ πῆξιμε χαρακτηριστική ποσότητα: $(i' = \lambda, i = 1)$

$L \cdot \lambda + R = 0 \rightarrow \lambda = -\frac{R}{L}$

$\tau = \frac{L}{R}$... τ - τ ΣΤΑΘΗ ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΑ

→ ΟΣΕΚΛΗΝΗΜΕ ΠῆΞΕΜΙ

$i(t) = k(t) e^{\lambda t} = k(t) \cdot e^{-\frac{R}{L} \cdot t}$

ΔΟΣΑΖΟΥΜΕ i η i' NO (☀)

$k'(t) = \frac{U}{L} \cdot e^{\frac{R}{L} \cdot t} \quad | \int$

$k(t) = \frac{\frac{U}{L}}{\frac{R}{L}} \cdot e^{\frac{R}{L} \cdot t} + k$

→ ΔΟΣΑΖΟΥΜΕ $k(t)$ ΔΟ ΟΣΕΚΛΗΝΗΜΕ ΠῆΞΕΜΙ

$i_L = \frac{U}{R} \cdot e^{\frac{R}{L} \cdot t} + k \cdot e^{-\frac{R}{L} \cdot t}$
 $e^{\frac{R}{L} \cdot t} \cdot e^{-\frac{R}{L} \cdot t} = 1$

→ ΔΟΣΑΖΟΥΜΕ ΡΟΕ. ΡΟΔΗΜΕΝΑ

$i_{LP} = \frac{U}{R} + k \cdot e^0 \rightarrow k = i_{LP} - \frac{U}{R}$

