

ST2-TUTORÜBUNG – LÖSUNG ZU BLATT 3

1. Umladen von Kapazitäten

a) $i_{C1} = C_1 \cdot \dot{u}_{C1}$

b) $i_{C1} = -i_R = -\frac{u_R}{R} = -\frac{(u_{C1} - u_{C2})}{R} = -\frac{u_{C1}}{R} + \frac{u_{C2}}{R}$
 $i_{C2} = i_R = -i_{C1} = \frac{u_{C1}}{R} - \frac{u_{C2}}{R}$

c) $\dot{u}_{C1} = \frac{i_{C1}}{C_1} = -\frac{u_{C1}}{RC_1} + \frac{u_{C2}}{RC_1}$
 $\dot{u}_{C2} = \frac{i_{C2}}{C_2} = \frac{u_{C1}}{RC_2} - \frac{u_{C2}}{RC_2}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{u}_{C1} \\ \dot{u}_{C2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{RC_1} & \frac{1}{RC_1} \\ \frac{1}{RC_2} & -\frac{1}{RC_2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_{C1} \\ u_{C2} \end{pmatrix}$$

d) $\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{sp(A)}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{sp(A)}{2}\right)^2 - det(A)} = -\frac{1}{RC} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{RC}\right)^2 - 0} = -\frac{1}{RC} \pm \frac{1}{RC} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{2}{RC} \end{pmatrix}$

weil $det(A) = \left(\left(\frac{1}{RC}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{RC}\right)^2\right) = 0$

$$\mathbf{q}_1 \sim \begin{pmatrix} -a_{12} \\ a_{11} - \lambda_1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{RC} \\ -\frac{1}{RC} - 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{q}_2 \sim \begin{pmatrix} -a_{12} \\ a_{11} - \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{RC} \\ -\frac{1}{RC} - \left(-\frac{2}{RC}\right) \end{pmatrix} \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

e) Alle Eigenwerte haben Realteil $\leq 0 \Rightarrow$ stabil (aber nicht asymptotisch stabil, weil $\lambda_1 = 0$).
 Oder: stabil, da nur aus passiven Elementen bestehend.

f) $\mathbf{Q}^{-1} = \mathbf{Q}^H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ (weil \mathbf{Q} unitär ist)

$$\Lambda = \mathbf{Q}^{-1} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{Q} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{RC} & \frac{1}{RC} \\ \frac{1}{RC} & -\frac{1}{RC} \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{2}{RC} & \frac{2}{RC} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{2}{RC} \end{pmatrix}$$

g) $\dot{\xi} = \Lambda \xi = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{2}{RC} \end{pmatrix} \xi \Rightarrow \xi = \begin{pmatrix} \xi_1 \\ \xi_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \xi_{01} \cdot e^{0 \cdot t} \\ \xi_{02} \cdot e^{-\frac{2t}{RC}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \xi_{01} \\ \xi_{02} \cdot e^{-\frac{2t}{RC}} \end{pmatrix}$

h) $\xi = \mathbf{Q}^{-1} \mathbf{x} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \xi_{01} \\ \xi_{02} \end{pmatrix} = \xi_0 = \mathbf{Q}^{-1} \mathbf{x}_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} U_0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} U_0$

$$\text{i) } \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{Q}\boldsymbol{\xi} \Rightarrow u_{C1}(t) = x_1(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\xi_1(t) + \xi_2(t)) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}U_0 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}U_0 e^{-\frac{2t}{RC}}\right) = \frac{U_0}{2}\left(1 + e^{-\frac{2t}{RC}}\right)$$

$$\text{j) } u_{C1,\infty} = u_{C2,\infty} = \frac{U_0}{2}$$

$$\text{k) } i_R = i_{C2} = C_2 \cdot \dot{u}_{C2} = C \cdot \dot{u}_{C2}$$

$$\text{l) } i_R(t) = C \dot{u}_{C2}(t) = C \frac{U_0}{2} \left(-e^{-\frac{2t}{RC}}\right) \left(-\frac{2}{RC}\right) = \frac{U_0}{R} e^{-\frac{2t}{RC}}$$

$$p_R(t) = R i_R^2 = \frac{U_0^2}{R} e^{-\frac{4t}{RC}}$$

$$\text{m) } \Delta E = \int_0^{\infty} p(t) dt = \frac{U_0^2}{R} \left[e^{-\frac{4t}{RC}} \left(-\frac{RC}{4}\right) \right]_0^{\infty} = \frac{U_0^2}{R} \frac{RC}{4} = \frac{1}{4} C U_0^2$$

n) Die Energie bleibt unverändert, da sie nicht von R abhängt.

$$\text{o) } E(0) = E_{C1,0} + E_{C2,0} = \frac{1}{2} C U_0^2 + 0 = \frac{1}{2} C U_0^2$$

$$E(\infty) = E_{C1,\infty} + E_{C2,\infty} = \frac{1}{2} C \left(\frac{U_0}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} C \left(\frac{U_0}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{2 \cdot 1}{2} C \frac{U_0^2}{4} = \frac{1}{4} C U_0^2$$

$$E(0) - E(\infty) = \Delta E \quad (\text{ok})$$