

Musterlösung - Bonustest 2 - 2008

Aufgabe 1: Ausgleichsvorgang

1.1)

$t \leq 0$ s: S geschlossen, stationärer Zustand:

$$i_C(t) = C \frac{du_C(t)}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow u_C = \text{konst.}$$

$$u_C(t) = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \cdot U_0$$

$$u_C(t) = 6,875 \text{ V}$$

1.2)

$t = 0$ s: Spannung vom Kondensator kann nicht springen.

$$\text{MG: } u_C(t) - u_{R_2}(t) = 0$$

$$\text{KG: } i_C(t) + i_{R_2}(t) = 0$$

$$\text{BG: } u_{R_2}(t) = i_{R_2}(t)R = -i_C(t)R$$

$$u_C(t) + i_C(t)R = 0$$

Spannung vom Kondensator kann nicht springen

$$\Rightarrow u_C(t = 0^-) = u_C(t = 0^+) = 6,875 \text{ V}$$

$$i_C(t = 0^+) = -\frac{u_C(0)}{R_2} = -31,25 \text{ mA}$$

1.3)

$t \rightarrow \infty$: $u_C = 0$ Kondensator über Widerstand vollst. entladen

1.4)

$t \geq 0$ s :

$$i_C(t) = C \frac{du_C(t)}{dt} = C \dot{u}_C(t) = -\frac{u_C(t)}{R_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow R_2 \cdot C \cdot \dot{u}_C(t) + u_C(t) = 0$$

1.5)

Exponentialansatz:

$$u_C(t) = U_{C0} \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

$$\dot{u}_C(t) = \left(-\frac{1}{\tau}\right) U_{C0} \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

$$R_2 \cdot C \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\tau}\right) U_{C0} \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} + U_{C0} \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = 0$$

$$R_2 \cdot C \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\tau}\right) + 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \tau = R_2 C$$

Anfangsbedingung:

$$u_C(t) = U_{C0} \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{R_2 C}}$$

$$u_C(0) = U_{C0} \cdot e^{-\frac{0}{R_2 C}} = u_C(t = 0^+) = 6,875 \text{ V}$$

$$\Rightarrow U_{C0} = U_0 = 6,875 \text{ V}$$

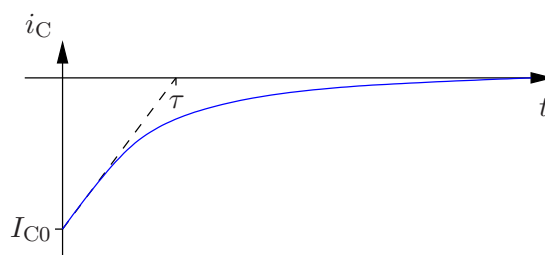
$$u_C(t) = U_0 \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{R_2 C}}$$

1.6)

$$i_C(t) = C \dot{u}_C(t)$$

$$i_C(t) = C \frac{d}{dt} \left(U_0 \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{R_2 C}} \right)$$

$$i_C(t) = -\frac{1}{R_2} U_0 \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{R_2 C}}$$



Aufgabe 2: Komplexe Wechselstromrechnung

2.1)

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{Z} &= j\omega L + R_1 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_1} + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2} + R_2 \\ &= R_1 + R_2 + j \left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C_1} - \frac{1}{\omega C_2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$|\underline{Z}| = \sqrt{(R_1 + R_2)^2 + \left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C_1} - \frac{1}{\omega C_2}\right)^2}$$
$$\varphi = \arg\{\underline{Z}\} = \arctan\left(\frac{\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C_1} - \frac{1}{\omega C_2}}{R_1 + R_2}\right)$$
$$\underline{Z} = |\underline{Z}|e^{j\varphi}$$

2.2)

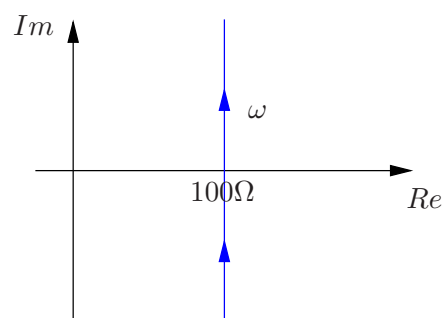
$$\underline{Z} = 100\Omega - j104\Omega = 144,278 \cdot e^{-j46,123^\circ}$$
$$\cos \varphi = 0,693$$
$$\underline{I}_0 = \frac{U_0}{\underline{Z}} = 1,594e^{j46,123^\circ}$$

2.3)

$$Z_{\min} = R_1 + R_2 = 100\Omega \text{ (Betrag minimal für } \Im\{\underline{Z}\} = 0)$$

$$Z_0 = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C_g}}$$
$$C_g = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2}} = \frac{C_1 \cdot C_2}{C_1 + C_2} \quad C_1 = C_2 = C \quad \frac{1}{2}C$$
$$Z_0 = \sqrt{\frac{2L}{C}}$$
$$\Rightarrow Q = \frac{Z_0}{Z_{\min}} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{2L}{C}}}{R_1 + R_2} \approx 0,652$$
$$\Delta\omega_B = \frac{\omega_0}{Q}$$
$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L \cdot C/2}} = 652,328\text{s}^{-1}$$
$$\Delta\omega_B = 1000,5\text{s}^{-1}$$

2.4)



$$\lim_{\omega \rightarrow +0} \Im\{Z\} \rightarrow -\infty$$
$$\lim_{\omega \rightarrow +\infty} \Im\{Z\} \rightarrow +\infty$$