

Herleitung von u und i

$$0 = u_R(t) + u_C(t) + u_E$$

$$u_R(t) = R * i_C = R * C * \frac{du_C}{dt}$$

$$0 = R * C * \frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C(t) + u_E \rightarrow \text{DGL 1. Ordnung}$$

$$u_C = u_{Cp} + u_{Ch}$$

$$1. \text{ Fall } 0 \leq t \leq 0.5 \text{ ms}$$

$$\text{für } t \rightarrow \infty \text{ ist } u_{Cp} = u_E$$

$$\text{und } 0 = R * C * \frac{du_{Ch}}{dt} + u_{Ch}(t)$$

$$e\text{-Ansatz } u_{Ch}(t) = k * e^{p * t} \quad \dot{u}_{Ch} = p * k * e^{p * t}$$

$$k * e^{p * t} * (R * C * p + 1) = 0 \rightarrow p = \frac{-1}{R * C}$$

$$u_C(t) = u_E + k * e^{\frac{-t}{R * C}}$$

$$\text{Randbedingungen einsetzen } u_C(t=0) = 0$$

$$k = -u_E$$

$$u_C(t) = u_E - u_E * e^{\frac{-t}{R * C}} \quad u_E = 4.96 \text{ V}$$

$$i_C(t) = \frac{u_E}{R} * e^{\frac{-t}{R * C}}$$

$$2. \text{ Fall } 0.5 \text{ ms} \leq t \leq 1 \text{ ms}$$

$$\text{für } t \rightarrow \infty \text{ ist } u_{Cp} = 0 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{und } 0 = R * C * \frac{du_{Ch}}{dt} + u_{Ch}(t)$$

$$e\text{-Ansatz } u_{Ch}(t) = k * e^{p * t} \quad \dot{u}_{Ch} = p * k * e^{p * t}$$

$$k * e^{p * t} * (R * C * p + 1) = 0 \rightarrow p = \frac{-1}{R * C}$$

$$u_C(t) = k * e^{\frac{-1}{R * C} * t}$$

$$\text{Randbedingungen einsetzen } u_C(t=0.5 \text{ ms}) = u_0$$

$$u_0 = 4.96 \text{ V}$$

$$u_0 = k * e^{\frac{-0.5 \text{ ms}}{R * C}}$$

$$k = u_0 * e^{\frac{0.5 \text{ ms}}{R * C}}$$

$$u_C(t) = u_0 * e^{\frac{-t}{R * C}} * e^{\frac{0.5 \text{ ms}}{R * C}}$$

$$u_C(t) = u_0 * e^{\frac{-(t - 0.5 \text{ ms})}{R * C}}$$

$$i_C(t) = \frac{u_0}{R} * e^{\frac{-(t - 0.5 \text{ ms})}{R * C}}$$