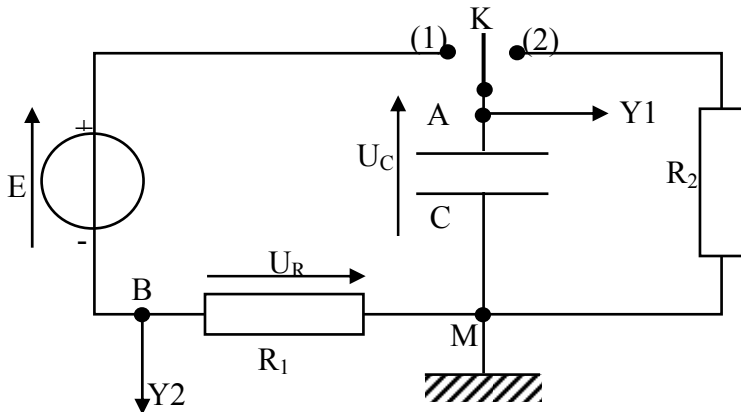


الفرض المحروس الأول للثلاثي الثاني

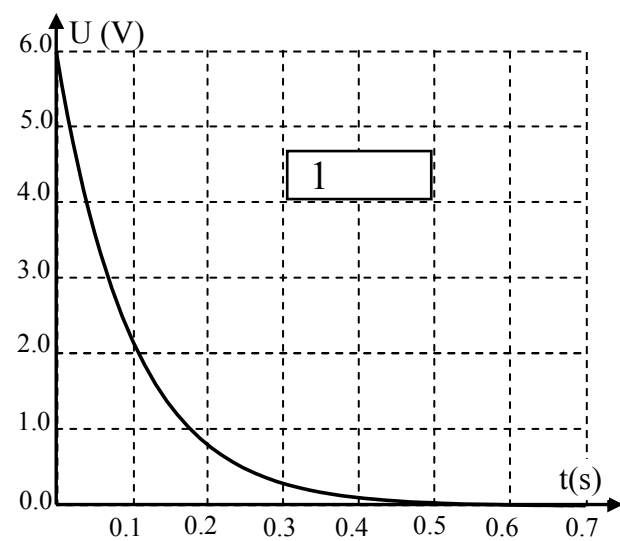
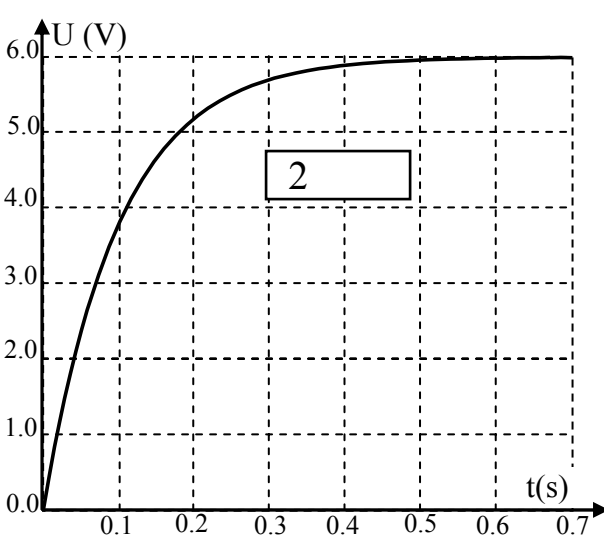


$E = 6V$
 $R_2 = 2k\Omega$ $R_1 = 1k\Omega$

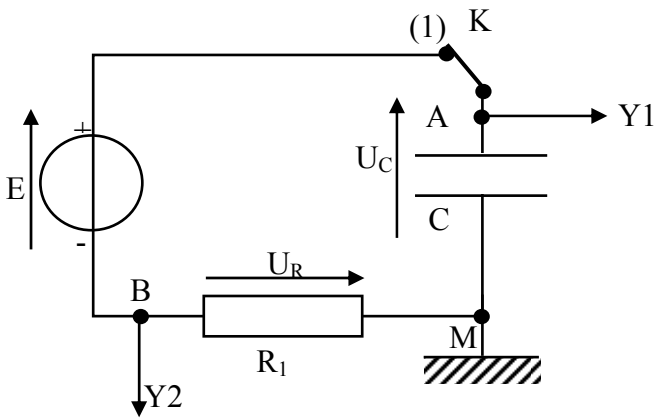
(1)
 (2)
 Y1
 Y2
 UR
 UC
 M A B M
 R1

- .1
- .2
- .3
- .4
- .5
- .6
- .7
- .8
- .9
- .10
- .11
- .12
- .13
- .14
- .15
- .16
- .17
- .18
- .19
- .20
- .21
- .22
- .23
- .24
- .25
- .26
- .27
- .28
- .29
- .30
- .31
- .32
- .33
- .34
- .35
- .36
- .37
- .38
- .39
- .40
- .41
- .42
- .43
- .44
- .45
- .46
- .47
- .48
- .49
- .50
- .51
- .52
- .53
- .54
- .55
- .56
- .57
- .58
- .59
- .60
- .61
- .62
- .63
- .64
- .65
- .66
- .67
- .68
- .69
- .70
- .71
- .72
- .73
- .74
- .75
- .76
- .77
- .78
- .79
- .80
- .81
- .82
- .83
- .84
- .85
- .86
- .87
- .88
- .89
- .90
- .91
- .92
- .93
- .94
- .95
- .96
- .97
- .98
- .99
- .100

$U_C = A \cdot e^{-\alpha \cdot t}$



تصميم الفرض المحروس الأول للثلاثي الثاني



(1) .1

$.E$ U_1 .2
 $: Y_1$

$U_1 = U_{AM} = U_C$.3
 $: Y_2$

$U_2 = U_{BM} = -U_{MB} = -U_R$
 $-U_R \quad U_R$

$U_R = -U_2 :$

$: U_C$.4

$U_C(0) = 0 :$ $t = 0$

.2 U_C

$: U_R$

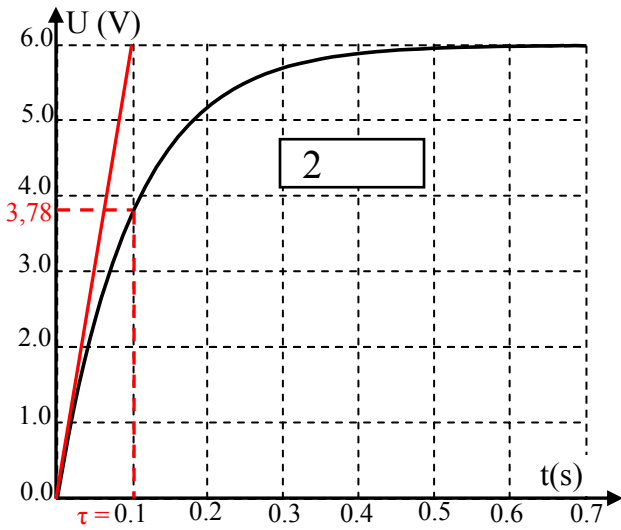
$U_R = R.i :$

U_R

U_R

i

(1)



U_C : $U_C = C^{te}$.5

$= 6 V$

$: \tau$

$U_C = 0,63 U_{max} :$ $t = \tau$

$: U_C$

$U_C = 0,63 \times 6 = 3,78 V$

$\tau = 0.1 s :$

$:$

$: \tau = R.C :$

$C = \frac{\tau}{R} = \frac{0,1}{10^3} = 1,0 \cdot 10^{-4} F = 100 \mu F$

$: t = 0$.6

$i = \frac{U_R}{R} :$ $U_R = R.i$

$i(0) = 6/10^3 = 6 \cdot 10^{-3} A = 6 mA :$

$t = 0 \quad U_R = 6 V :$

$i = 0 \quad t = \infty$

(2) .7

: U_C

$$U_C + R.i = 0 : \quad U_C + U_R = 0$$

$$i = C \cdot \frac{dU_C}{dt} : \quad q = C \cdot U_C \quad i = \frac{dq}{dt} :$$

$$U_C + R \cdot C \cdot \frac{dU_C}{dt} = 0 : \quad (1)$$

$$A \quad U_C = A \cdot e^{-\alpha t} :$$

$$\frac{dU_C}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dU_C}{dt} = (A \cdot e^{-\alpha t})' = -\alpha \cdot A \cdot e^{-\alpha t}$$

$$A \cdot e^{-\alpha t} + R \cdot C \cdot (-\alpha \cdot A \cdot e^{-\alpha t}) = 0 :$$

$$A \cdot e^{-\alpha t} \cdot (1 - R \cdot C \cdot \alpha) = 0 :$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{R \cdot C}$$

$$(1 - R \cdot C \cdot \alpha) = 0 \quad 0$$

$$e^{-\alpha t} = 0$$

لدينا : A

نتيجة : $U_C = A \cdot e^{-\alpha t}$ هو حل للمعادلة التفاضلية بشرط أن $\alpha = \frac{1}{R \cdot C}$

تحديد قيمة A :

من الشروط الابتدائية : $U_C(0) = E$ و منه : $U_C(0) = A \cdot e^0 = E$: إذن $A = E = 6 \text{ V}$

حساب τ' :

لدينا : $\tau' = R_2 \cdot C$ و منه : $\tau' = 2.10^3 \times 10^{-4} = 2.10^{-1} \text{ s}$: إذن $\tau' = 0.2 \text{ s}$

رسم المنحني : $U_C = f(t)$ بصورة كيفية :

t(s)	0	τ	5τ
U_C (V)	E = 6	0.37.E = 2.22	0

