

## İki Kapılı Devreler ve devre parametreleri (4 vcd)

Özellikler.



1) Başlangıç değerleri = 0

2)  $I_1 = I_1'$  olmalı,  $I_2 = I_2'$  olmalı.

3) Devre parametreleri bulunurken iki kapılı devre içerisinde

bağımsız akım veya gerilim kaynağı bulunmalıdır, eğer varsa gerilim kaynağı kısa devre akım kaynağı açık devre yapılarak istenir yapılır.

4) Devre içerisinde bağımlı kaynaklar olabilir fakat bağımlı kaynağın bağılı olduğu akım ve gerilimleri yine bu iki kapılıın içindeki elemanlara ait olmalıdır.

5) Ortak endüktanslı elemanlar yine bu devre içerisinde kalmalı.

### Parametre Türü Bağımsız Değişkenler Bağımlı Değişkenler Tanımlar

1) Y - (kısık devre) admittans parametreleri

$V_1$   $V_2$

$I_1$   $I_2$

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Y_{11} & Y_{12} \\ Y_{21} & Y_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} I_1, I_2 \\ V_1, V_2 \text{ bağımlı} \end{matrix}$$

2) Z - (açık devre) empedans parametreleri

$I_1$   $I_2$

$V_1$   $V_2$

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Z_{11} & Z_{12} \\ Z_{21} & Z_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

3) Karışık h (hybrid) parametreleri

$I_1$   $V_2$

$I_2$   $V_1$

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} h_{11} & h_{12} \\ h_{21} & h_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

4) g - parametreleri

$V_1$   $I_2$

$I_1$   $V_2$

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} g_{11} & g_{12} \\ g_{21} & g_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

5) Zinir (transmisyon) parametreleri

$V_2$   $I_2$

$V_1$   $I_1$

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ I_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_2 \\ -I_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

6) Ters Zinir Parametreleri

$V_1$   $I_1$

$V_2$   $I_2$

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_2 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ I_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

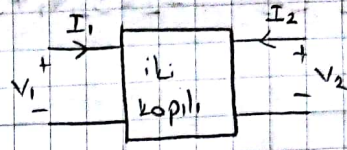
iki Kopularda Devre Parametrelerinin Tanımları

a) Giriş işlevi

Aynı vataki büyüklüklerin birbirleriyle ilişkileridir

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Z_{11} & Z_{12} \\ Z_{21} & Z_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Y_{11} & Y_{12} \\ Y_{21} & Y_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$V_1 = Z_{11} I_1 + Z_{12} I_2$$

$I_2 = 0$  iken  $Z_{11} = \frac{V_1}{I_1}$  kısa devre giriş empedansı

$I_1 = 0 \Rightarrow V_2 = Z_{22} I_2$   $Z_{22} = \frac{V_2}{I_2}$  kısa devre çıkış empedansı

$V_2 = 0 \Rightarrow I_1 = Y_{11} V_1 + Y_{12} V_2$

$I_2 = Y_{21} V_1 + Y_{22} V_2$   $V_1 = 0 \Rightarrow Y_{22} = \frac{I_2}{V_2}$  açık devre çıkış admütansı

$Y_{11} = \frac{I_1}{V_1}$  açık devre giriş admütansı

b) Geçiş (aktarma) işlevi

Farklı kopulardaki farklı değerlerin birbirine oranıdır

$Z_{12} = \frac{V_1}{I_2} \Big|_{I_1=0}$

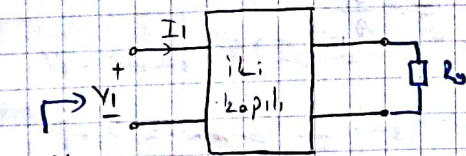
$Z_{21} = \frac{V_2}{I_1} \Big|_{I_2=0}$

$Y_{12} = \frac{I_1}{V_2} \Big|_{V_1=0}$

$Y_{21} = \frac{I_2}{V_1} \Big|_{V_2=0}$

Not:  $Z_{12} \neq \frac{1}{Y_{12}}$   $Z_{22} \neq \frac{1}{Y_{22}}$  gibi hiçbirinin oranlarına yapılamaz

c) Girişten bakıldığında görülen eşdeğer empedans / admütans



$Z_e = \frac{V_1}{I_1}$

$Z_e, Y_e$  ( ? )

d) Kazanç işlevleri

$K_V = \frac{V_2}{V_1} \Rightarrow$  Gerilim kazancı

$K_I = \frac{I_2}{I_1} \Rightarrow$  Akım kazancı

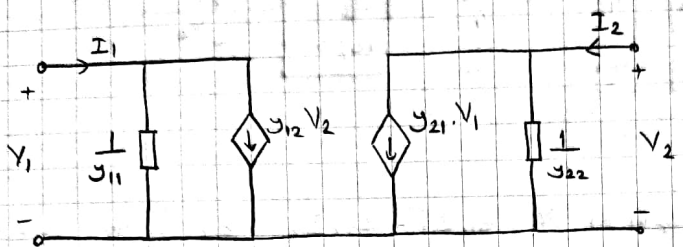


1) Y kısa devre admittans parametreleri

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_{11} & y_{12} \\ y_{21} & y_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$I_1 = y_{11} \cdot V_1 + y_{12} \cdot V_2$$

$$I_2 = y_{21} \cdot V_1 + y_{22} \cdot V_2$$



Y kısa devre admittans parametreleri modeli:

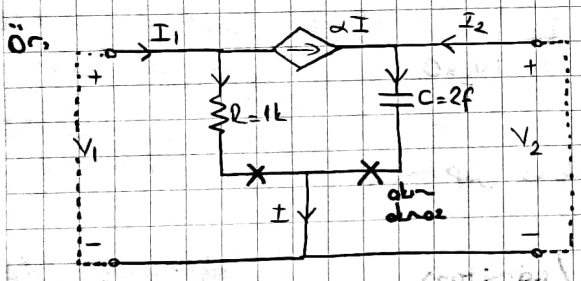
$V_2 = 0$  ise  $y_{11} = \frac{I_1}{V_1} \Big|_{V_2=0}$  (kisa devre giriş admittansı)

$V_1 = 0$  ise  $y_{12} = \frac{I_1}{V_2} \Big|_{V_1=0}$  (tersine geçiş admittansı)

$y_{21} = \frac{I_2}{V_1} \Big|_{V_2=0}$  (ileri yönde giriş admittansı)

$y_{22} = \frac{I_2}{V_2} \Big|_{V_1=0}$  (çıkış admittansları)

Not: Devrede bağımlı kaynak yok ise  $y_{12} = y_{21}$  olacaktır. (İkililik (resiprok) özelliği)



Y kısa devre admittans parametrelerini bulunuz

$$I_1 = y_{11} \cdot V_1 + y_{12} \cdot V_2$$

$$I_2 = y_{21} \cdot V_1 + y_{22} \cdot V_2$$

$V_2 = 0$  için;

$$y_{11} = \frac{I_1}{V_1} \Big|_{V_2=0} = \frac{V_1 + \alpha I_1}{R} = \frac{V_1 + \alpha V_1}{R} = \frac{V_1(1+\alpha)}{R} = 1 + \alpha$$

$$y_{21} = \frac{I_2}{V_1} \Big|_{V_2=0} = \frac{-\alpha I_1}{V_1} = \frac{-\alpha V_1}{R} = -\frac{\alpha}{R} = -\alpha$$

$V_1 = 0$  için;

$$y_{12} = \frac{I_1}{V_2} \Big|_{V_1=0} = \frac{\alpha I_2}{V_2} = \alpha \cdot 5C = 2 \cdot 5$$

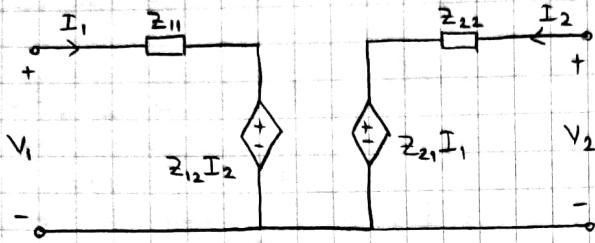
$$y_{22} = \frac{I_2}{V_2} \Big|_{V_1=0} = \frac{I_2 - \alpha I_2}{V_2} = (1 - \alpha) \cdot 5C$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 + \alpha & 2\alpha s \\ -\alpha & 2(1 - \alpha)s \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$y_{12} \neq y_{21}$  resiprok değil

## 2. Açık Devre Empedans Parametreleri

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Z_{11} & Z_{12} \\ Z_{21} & Z_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} V_1 &= Z_{11} I_1 + Z_{12} I_2 \\ V_2 &= Z_{21} I_1 + Z_{22} I_2 \end{aligned}$$



iki bağımlı kaynaklı model

$I_2 = 0$  için

$I_1 = 0$  için

$$Z_{11} = \frac{V_1}{I_1} \Big|_{I_2=0} \quad (\text{giris empedansı})$$

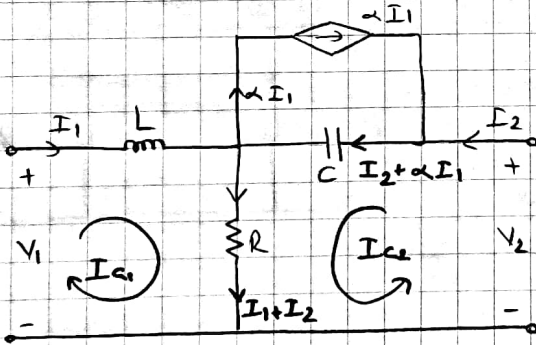
$$Z_{12} = \frac{V_1}{I_2} \Big|_{I_1=0} \quad (\text{tersine aktarma empedansı})$$

$$Z_{21} = \frac{V_2}{I_1} \Big|_{I_2=0} \quad (\text{ileri yönde aktarma empedansı})$$

$$Z_{22} = \frac{V_2}{I_2} \Big|_{I_1=0} \quad (\text{çıkış empedansı})$$

Not:  $Z_{12} = Z_{21}$  ise devre resiproktür. Bağımlı kaynak varsa ilikilit özelliği bozulabilir.

Ör:



Z empedans parametrelerini bulunuz

1. Yöntem

$$V_1 = sL I_1 + R(I_1 + I_2) = \underbrace{(R + sL)}_{Z_{11}} + R I_2$$

$$V_2 = R(I_1 + I_2) + \frac{1}{sC} (I_2 + \alpha I_1) = \underbrace{\left( R + \frac{\alpha}{sC} \right)}_{Z_{21}} I_1 + \underbrace{\left( R + \frac{1}{sC} \right)}_{Z_{22}} I_2$$



2. Yöntem:

$$I_2 = 0 \text{ için}$$

$$Z_{11} = \frac{V_1}{I_1} \Big|_{I_2=0} = \frac{(R+sL)I_1}{I_1} = R+sL$$

$$Z_{21} = \frac{V_2}{I_1} \Big|_{I_2=0} = \frac{R I_1 + \frac{1}{sC} \alpha I_1}{I_1} = R + \frac{\alpha}{sC}$$

$$I_1 = 0 \text{ için}$$

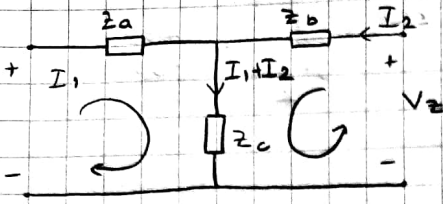
$$Z_{12} = \frac{V_1}{I_2} \Big|_{I_1=0} = \frac{R \cdot I_2}{I_2} = R$$

$$Z_{22} = \frac{V_2}{I_2} \Big|_{I_1=0} = \frac{\left(R + \frac{1}{sC}\right) I_2}{I_2} = R + \frac{1}{sC}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} R+sL & R \\ R + \frac{\alpha}{sC} & R + \frac{1}{sC} \end{bmatrix}}_{Z(s)} \begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$Z_{12} \neq Z_{21}$  için ilikilik özelliği yoktur.

T-Devresi:



Z aaklı devre empedans parametreleri:

$$V_1 = I_1 \cdot Z_a + (I_1 + I_2) \cdot Z_c$$

$$V_1 = I_1 \underbrace{(Z_a + Z_c)}_{Z_{11}} + I_2 \underbrace{Z_c}_{Z_{12}}$$

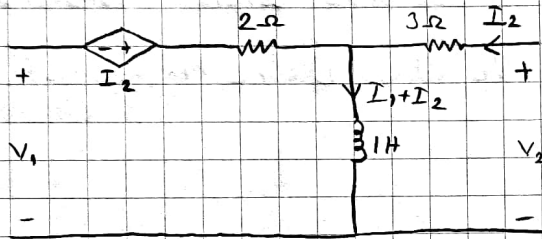
$$V_2 = Z_b I_2 + Z_c (I_1 + I_2)$$

$$V_2 = \underbrace{Z_c I_1}_{Z_{21}} + I_2 \underbrace{(Z_b + Z_c)}_{Z_{22}}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Z_a + Z_c & +Z_c \\ +Z_c & Z_b + Z_c \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$Z_{12}$  ve  $Z_{21}$  eşit olduğundan devre  
resiprok olur.

ör:



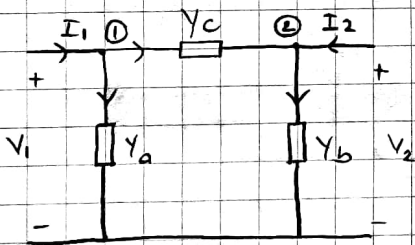
Z empedans parametrelerini bul.

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 + sL & -I_2 \cdot sL \\ sL & 3 + sL \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$Z(s)$

$Z_{12} \neq Z_{21}$  olduğundan  
resiprok değil.

Π-Devresi:



$Y_a, Y_b$  ve  $Y_c$  admittans değeridir.

y-kısa devre admittans parametreleri, en kullanışlı parametredir.

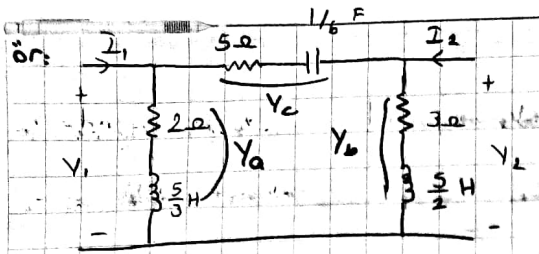
$$I_1 = \frac{V_1}{Z_a} = V_1 \cdot Y_a + Y_c (V_1 - V_2) = \underbrace{(Y_a + Y_c)}_{Y_{11}} V_1 - \underbrace{Y_c}_{Y_{12}} V_2$$

$$I_2 = V_2 Y_b - Y_c (V_1 - V_2) = \underbrace{(-Y_c)}_{Y_{21}} V_1 + \underbrace{(Y_b + Y_c)}_{Y_{22}} V_2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Y_a + Y_c & -Y_c \\ -Y_c & Y_b + Y_c \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$Y(s)$





Y - lisa devre admittans parametrelerini bul.

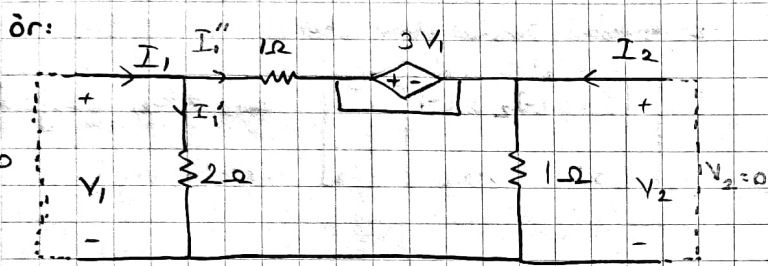
$$Y_0 = \frac{1}{2 + \frac{5}{s}} = \frac{3}{6 + 5s}$$

$$Y_1 = \frac{1}{3 + \frac{5}{s}} = \frac{2}{6 + 5s}$$

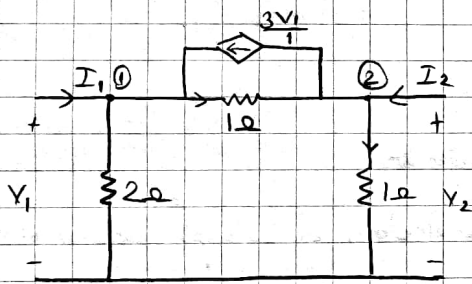
$$Y_2 = \frac{1}{s + \frac{6}{s}} = \frac{s}{6 + 5s}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3+s}{6+5s} & -\frac{s}{6+5s} \\ -\frac{s}{6+5s} & \frac{s+2}{6+5s} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Resiprodur.



Y - lisa devre admittans parametrelerini elde ediniz. Devre resiprodur mu?



$$\begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} + 1 & -1 \\ -1 + 3 & 1 + 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & -1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$I_1 = y_{11} V_1 + y_{12} V_2$$

$$I_2 = y_{21} V_1 + y_{22} V_2$$

$$V_2 = 0 \text{ için}$$

$$y_{11} = \frac{I_1}{V_1} \Big|_{V_2=0} \quad I_1'' + 3V_1 - V_1 = 0 \quad I_1'' = -2V_1 \quad I_1' = \frac{V_1}{2} \quad I_1 = I_1' + I_1'' = -\frac{3}{2} V_1$$

$$y_{11} = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$y_{21} = \frac{I_2}{V_1} \Big|_{V_2=0} = \frac{2V_1}{V_1} = 2$$

$V_1=0$  için

$$y_{12} = \frac{I_1}{V_2} \Big|_{V_1=0}$$

$$V_2 = -I_1 \cdot 1 \quad y_{12} = \frac{-V_2}{V_2} = -1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} -3/2 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}}_{Y_{12} \text{ } 2 \times 2} \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$Y_{12} \neq Y_{21}$  olduğundan devre  
resiprok değildir. Günlü  
bağımlı kaynak var.

$$y_{22} = \frac{I_2}{V_2} \Big|_{V_1=0}$$

$$V_2 = \frac{1}{2} I_2 \quad y_{22} = \underline{\underline{2}}$$

⇒ Aynı devrenin Z empedans parametrelerini bulalım.

$$\Delta_{Y_{12}} = -3 + 2 = -1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ 2 & 3/2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

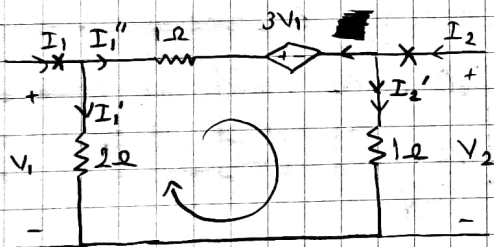
$$V_1 = Z_{11} \cdot I_1 + Z_{12} I_2$$

$$V_2 = Z_{21} I_1 + Z_{22} I_2$$

$I_2 = 0$  olduğunda

$$Z_{11} = \frac{V_1}{I_1} \Big|_{I_2=0} \quad \frac{V_1}{-V_1} = \underline{\underline{-2}}$$

$$Z_{21} = \frac{V_2}{I_1} \Big|_{I_2=0} \quad \frac{-V_1}{-V_1} = \underline{\underline{2}}$$



$$\bullet \quad I_1' = \frac{V_1}{2} \quad I_1'' \cdot 2 + 3V_1 - V_1 = 0 \quad I_1'' = -V_1 \quad I_1 = I_1' + I_1'' = \frac{V_1}{2} - V_1 = -\frac{V_1}{2}$$

$$V_2 = 1 \cdot I_1'' = -V_1$$

$$\bullet \quad Z_{12} = \frac{V_1}{I_2} \Big|_{I_1=0} \quad I_1'' = -\frac{V_1}{2} \quad \frac{I_2' \cdot 1}{V_2 - V_1 + 3V_1 + I_2' \cdot 1} = 0 \Rightarrow -2V_1 + \frac{V_1}{2} = V_2 \Rightarrow V_2 = -\frac{3V_1}{2}$$

$$I_2 = I_2' - I_1'' = -\frac{3}{2} V_1 + \frac{V_1}{2} = -V_1$$

$$Z_{22} = \frac{V_2}{I_2} \Big|_{I_1=0}$$

$$\frac{V_2}{I_2} = \frac{-\frac{3}{2} V_1}{-V_1}$$

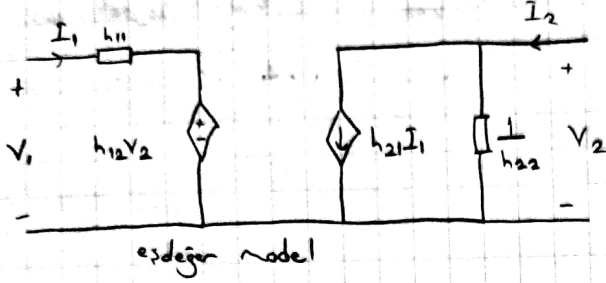
$$Z_{12} = \frac{V_1}{-V_1} = \underline{\underline{-1}}$$

$$Z_{22} = \frac{-\frac{3}{2} V_1}{-V_1} = \underline{\underline{\frac{3}{2}}}$$



### 3- Karsik h (hybrid) parametreleri:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} V_1 &= h_{11} I_1 + h_{12} V_2 \\ I_2 &= h_{21} I_1 + h_{22} V_2 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} &h_{11}, h_{22} \text{ (respekt)} \\ &h_{12} = -h_{21} \text{ (denge parametresi)} \end{aligned}$$



$V_2 = 0$  alinirsa

$$h_{11} = \left. \frac{V_1}{I_1} \right|_{V_2=0} = \frac{1}{Y_{11}} \quad \text{Giris empedans istegi} \quad h_{21} = \left. \frac{I_2}{I_1} \right|_{V_2=0} = \frac{Y_{21}}{Y_{11}} = -\frac{Z_{21}}{Z_{22}} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{ileri yonde kusa devre} \\ \text{akim kazanci} \end{array}$$

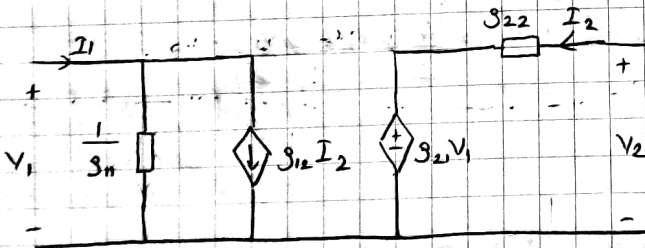
$I_1 = 0$  alinirsa

$$h_{12} = \left. \frac{V_1}{V_2} \right|_{I_1=0} = \frac{Z_{12}}{Z_{22}} = \frac{Y_{12}}{Y_{11}} \quad \text{Geri yonde gerilim kazanci}$$

$$h_{22} = \left. \frac{I_2}{V_2} \right|_{I_1=0} = \frac{1}{Z_{22}} \quad \text{cikis admittansi}$$

### 4) Karsik g- parametreleri

$$\left. \begin{aligned} I_1 &= g_{11} V_1 + g_{12} I_2 \\ V_2 &= g_{21} V_1 + g_{22} I_2 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} &g_{12} = -g_{21} \text{ devre respekt olur} \end{aligned}$$



g parametreleri icin esdeger devre.

$I_2 = 0$  alinirsa

$$g_{11} = \left. \frac{I_1}{V_1} \right|_{I_2=0} = \frac{1}{Z_{11}} \quad \text{Giris acik devre admittans parametresi} \quad g_{21} = \left. \frac{V_2}{V_1} \right|_{I_2=0} = \frac{Z_{21}}{Z_{11}} = -\frac{Y_{21}}{Y_{22}} \quad \text{Geriye kazanci}$$

$V_1 = 0$  alinirsa

$$g_{12} = \left. \frac{I_1}{I_2} \right|_{V_1=0} = \frac{Y_{12}}{Y_{22}} = -\frac{Z_{12}}{Z_{11}} \quad \text{akim kazanci} \quad g_{22} = \left. \frac{V_2}{I_2} \right|_{V_1=0} = \frac{1}{Y_{22}}$$

5 - Zinir Parametreleri

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ I_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_2 \\ -I_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} V_1 &= AV_2 - BI_2 \\ I_1 &= CV_2 - DI_2 \end{aligned}$$

$I_2 = 0$  için

$$A = \left. \frac{V_1}{V_2} \right|_{I_2=0} = \frac{Z_{11}}{Z_{21}} = \frac{1}{S_{21}} \quad \text{Ters yönde ters yönde jirik kaonu}$$

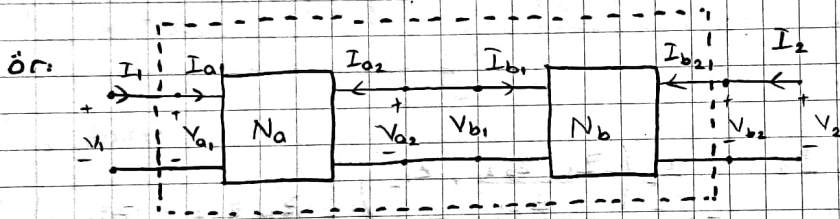
$$C = \left. \frac{I_1}{V_2} \right|_{I_2=0} = \frac{1}{Z_{21}} \quad \text{Ters yönde oktarına işlevi}$$

$V_2 = 0$  için

$$B = - \left. \frac{V_1}{I_2} \right|_{V_2=0} = - \frac{1}{S_{21}} \quad \text{Kısa devre ters yönde oktarına işlevi}$$

$$D = - \left. \frac{I_1}{I_2} \right|_{V_2=0} = - \frac{Y_{11}}{Y_{21}}$$

$\Delta T = AD - BC = 1$  ise devre istikrar özelliğe sahiptir.



N devresinin zinir parametrelerini elde ediniz.

$N_a$  devresi için  $\begin{bmatrix} V_{a1} \\ I_{a1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_a & B_a \\ C_a & D_a \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_{a2} \\ -I_{a2} \end{bmatrix}$

$N_b$  devresi için  $\begin{bmatrix} V_{b1} \\ I_{b1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_b & B_b \\ C_b & D_b \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_{b2} \\ -I_{b2} \end{bmatrix}$

$N$  devresi için  $\begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ I_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_2 \\ -I_2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ I_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} V_{a1} \\ I_{a1} \end{bmatrix} = T_a \begin{bmatrix} V_{a2} \\ -I_{a2} \end{bmatrix} = T_a \begin{bmatrix} V_{b1} \\ I_{b1} \end{bmatrix} = T_a T_b \begin{bmatrix} V_{b2} \\ -I_{b2} \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{T_a T_b}_{T_N} \begin{bmatrix} V_2 \\ -I_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Sonuç: Ard arda bağlı devreler için (n tane devre) zinir parametreleri sisteme aklına doğru sırayla devrelerin zinir parametrelerinin çarpımına eşittir.

$$T_N = T_1 \cdot T_2 \cdot T_3 \cdot \dots \cdot T_n$$



Ör: Bir N dereceli Z empedans parametreleri verilen birde başka bağlantıdaki A, B, C ve D parametrelerinin eşitliği ne olur.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} V_1 &= Z_{11} I_1 + Z_{12} I_2 \\ V_2 &= Z_{21} I_1 + Z_{22} I_2 \end{aligned} \right\} Z = \begin{bmatrix} Z_{11} & Z_{12} \\ Z_{21} & Z_{22} \end{bmatrix} \quad \Delta_Z = Z_{11} Z_{22} - Z_{21} Z_{12}$$

$$I_2 = 0 \Rightarrow V_1 = Z_{11} I_1$$

$$V_2 = Z_{21} I_1$$

$$A = \frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{Z_{11}}{Z_{21}}$$

$$C = \frac{I_1}{I_2} = \frac{I_1}{Z_{21} I_1} = \frac{1}{Z_{21}}$$

$$V_2 = 0 \Rightarrow Z_{21} I_1 + Z_{22} I_2 = 0 \quad I_1 = -\frac{Z_{22} I_2}{Z_{21}}$$

$$V_1 = Z_{11} I_1 + Z_{12} I_2$$

$$D = -\frac{I_1}{I_2} = \frac{Z_{22}}{Z_{21}}$$

$$B = -\frac{V_1}{I_2} = \frac{Z_{11} \left( -\frac{Z_{22} I_2}{Z_{21}} \right) + Z_{12} I_2}{I_2} = \frac{-Z_{11} Z_{22} + Z_{12} Z_{21}}{Z_{21}} = \frac{-Z_{21} Z_{22} + Z_{11} Z_{12}}{Z_{21}} = \frac{-Z_{21} Z_{12} + Z_{11} Z_{22}}{Z_{21}} = \frac{\Delta_Z}{Z_{21}}$$

$$Z_{12} = Z_{21} \Rightarrow \Delta_T = 1 \text{ olduğunu ispatla}$$

b) Tes Zincir Parametreleri:

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_2 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ -I_1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} V_2 &= A V_1 - B I_1 \\ I_2 &= C V_1 - D I_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$I_1 = 0$$

$$A = \frac{V_2}{V_1} \Big|_{I_1=0} = -\frac{y_{11}}{y_{21}} = \frac{z_{22}}{z_{12}} = \frac{1}{h_{11}}$$

$$C = \frac{I_2}{V_1} \Big|_{I_1=0} = \frac{1}{z_{12}} = \frac{h_{22}}{h_{12}} = -\frac{S_{11}}{S_{12}}$$

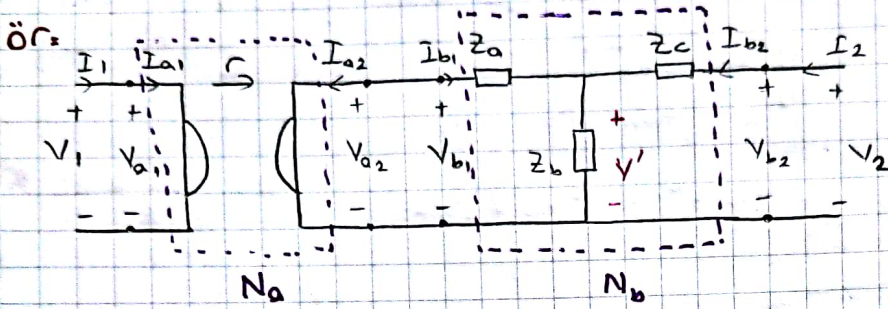
$V_1 = 0$  alınrsa

$$B = -\frac{V_2}{I_1} \Big|_{V_1=0} = -\frac{1}{y_2} = \frac{h_{11}}{h_{12}} = -\frac{g_{22}}{g_{12}} = \frac{\Delta z}{z_{12}}$$

$$D = -\frac{I_2}{I_1} \Big|_{V_1=0} = -\frac{y_{22}}{y_{21}} = \frac{z_{11}}{z_{12}} = -\frac{1}{g_{22}}$$

$\Delta = 1$  olması (Resiprok isci)

$$AD - GB = 1$$



Zincir parametrelerini bulunuz.

$$T_N = T_a \cdot T_b$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ I_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_2 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T_N = T_a \cdot T_b$$

$N_a$  devresi için:

$$\begin{aligned} V_{a1} &= -r \cdot I_{a2} \\ V_{a2} &= r \cdot I_{a1} \end{aligned} \quad \begin{bmatrix} V_{a1} \\ I_{a1} \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 0 & r \\ 1/r & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{T_a} \begin{bmatrix} V_{a2} \\ -I_{a2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$N_b$  devresi

$$V_{b1} = A_b V_{b2} - B_b I_{b2}$$

$$I_{b1} = C_b V_{b2} - D_b I_{b2}$$

$I_{b2} = 0$  için

$$A_b = \frac{V_{b1}}{V_{b2}} \Big|_{I_{b2}=0} = \frac{z_a + z_b}{z_b}$$

$$V_{b1} = I_{b1} (z_a + z_b)$$

$$V_{b2} = I_{b1} \cdot (z_b)$$

$$C_b = \frac{I_{b1}}{V_{b2}} \Big|_{I_{b2}=0} = \frac{1}{z_b}$$

$V_{b2} = 0$  için

$$B_b = -\frac{V_{b1}}{I_{b2}} \Big|_{V_{b2}=0} = \frac{z_a + \frac{z_b \cdot z_c}{z_b + z_c}}{\frac{z_b}{z_b + z_c}} = \frac{z_a z_b + z_a z_c + z_b z_c}{z_b}$$

$$V_{b1} = I_{b1} \left( z_a + \frac{z_b z_c}{z_b + z_c} \right)$$

$$V' = I_{b1} \left( \frac{z_b z_c}{z_b + z_c} \right) \quad I_{b2} = -\frac{V'}{z_c}$$

$$D_b = -\frac{I_{b1}}{I_{b2}} \Big|_{V_{b2}=0} = \frac{z_b + z_c}{z_b}$$

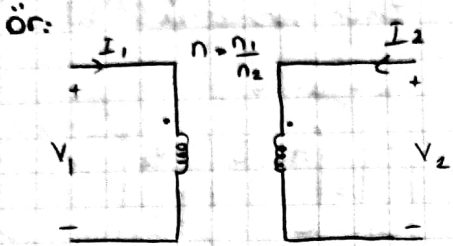
$$I_{b2} = -\frac{I_{b1} \cdot z_b}{z_b + z_c}$$



$$T_b = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{z_a + z_b}{z_b} & \frac{z_a z_b + z_c z_a + z_b z_c}{z_b} \\ \frac{1}{z_b} & \frac{z_b + z_c}{z_b} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_{b1} \\ -I_{b2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$T_N = T_a \cdot T_b$

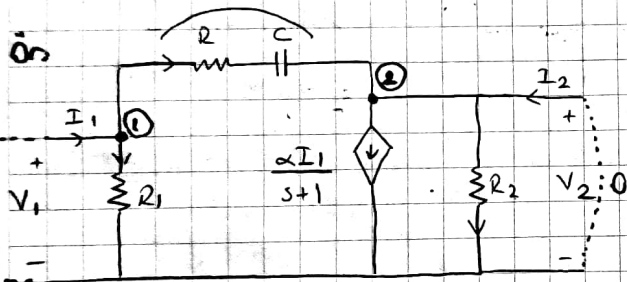
$\Delta T_N = -1$  resiprok değil



$\frac{V_1}{V_2} = n \quad \frac{I_2}{I_1} = -n$

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ I_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} n & 0 \\ 0 & 1/n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_2 \\ -I_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\Delta = 1$  resiprok özelliği var.



Verilen devrenin kısa devre admittans parametrelerini elde ediniz.

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_1 + \frac{1}{R + \frac{1}{sC}} & -\frac{1}{R + \frac{1}{sC}} \\ \frac{1}{R + \frac{1}{sC}} & \frac{1}{R + \frac{1}{sC}} + G_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\alpha I_1}{s+1} = \frac{\alpha}{s+1} \left( G_1 V_1 + \frac{1}{R + \frac{1}{sC}} (V_1 - V_2) \right)$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{s+1} \left[ G_1 + \frac{1}{R + \frac{1}{sC}} \right] \quad - \frac{\alpha}{s+1} \left[ \frac{1}{R + \frac{1}{sC}} \right]$$

$Y(s)$

2. Yol:  $I_1 = y_{11} V_1 + y_{12} V_2$

$I_2 = y_{21} V_1 + y_{22} V_2$

$V_2 = 0$  için

$y_{11} = \frac{I_1}{V_1} \Big|_{V_2=0}$

$G_1 + \frac{1}{R + \frac{1}{sC}}$

\*  $I_1 = G_1 V_1 + \frac{1}{R + \frac{1}{sC}} V_1$

$y_{21} = \frac{I_2}{V_1} \Big|_{V_2=0} = \frac{1}{R + \frac{1}{sC}} + \frac{\alpha}{s+1} \left[ G_1 + \frac{1}{R + \frac{1}{sC}} \right]$

$$* I_2 = -\frac{1}{R+1} V_1 + \frac{\alpha}{s+1} \left[ G V_1 + \frac{1}{R+1} V_1 \right]$$

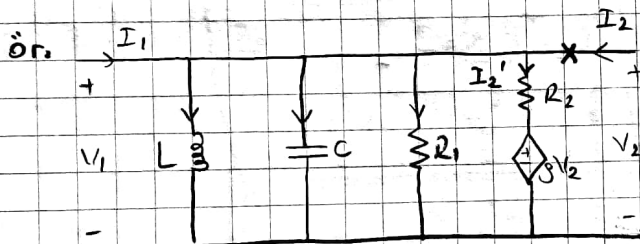
$V_1 = 0$  için

$$S_{12} = \frac{I_1}{V_2} \Big|_{V_1=0} = -\frac{1}{R+1} \frac{1}{sC}$$

$$S_{22} = \frac{I_2}{V_2} \Big|_{V_1=0} = G_2 + \frac{1}{R+1} - \frac{\alpha}{s+1} \left[ \frac{1}{R+1} \right]$$

$$* I_1 = \frac{1}{R+1} \cdot (-V_2)$$

$$I_2 = G_2 V_2 + \frac{\alpha}{s+1} I_1 - \frac{1}{R+1} (-V_2) = G_2 V_2 + \frac{1}{R+1} V_2 + \frac{\alpha}{s+1} \left[ -\frac{V_2}{R+1} \right]$$



3 parametresini bulunuz.

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} S_{11} & S_{12} \\ S_{21} & S_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} I_1 &= S_{11} V_1 + S_{12} I_2 \\ V_2 &= S_{21} V_1 + S_{22} I_2 \end{aligned}$$

$I_2 = 0$  için

$$S_{11} = \frac{I_1}{V_1} \Big|_{I_2=0} = \frac{1}{sL} + sC + G_1 + G_2 - \alpha G_2$$

$$S_{21} = \frac{V_2}{V_1} \Big|_{I_2=0} = \frac{V_1}{V_1} = 1$$

$$I_1 = \frac{V_1}{sL} + sC V_1 + G_1 V_1 + I_2'$$

$$I_2' = \frac{V_2 - \alpha V_2}{R_2} = \frac{G_2 V_2 - \alpha G_2 V_2}{R_2}$$

$V_1 = 0$  için

$$S_{12} = \frac{I_1}{I_2} \Big|_{V_1=0} = \frac{-I_2}{I_2} = -1$$

$$S_{22} = \frac{V_2}{I_2} \Big|_{V_1=0} = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{sL} + sC + G_1 + G_2 - \alpha G_2 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$S_{12} = -S_{21}$  olduğundan devre resiprok olur.

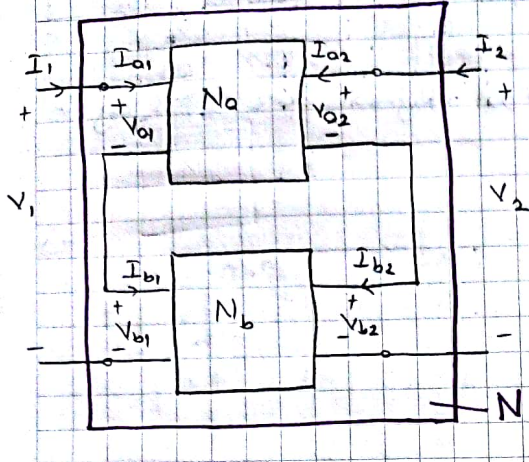


## Girişten ve Çıkıştan Seri Bağlı Devreler

Z empedans parametreleri:

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_{a1} \\ V_{a2} \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} Z_{a11} & Z_{a12} \\ Z_{a21} & Z_{a22} \end{bmatrix}}_{Z_a} \begin{bmatrix} I_{a1} \\ I_{a2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_{b1} \\ V_{b2} \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} Z_{b11} & Z_{b12} \\ Z_{b21} & Z_{b22} \end{bmatrix}}_{Z_b} \begin{bmatrix} I_{b1} \\ I_{b2} \end{bmatrix}$$



N devresi:

N devresi için

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} V_{a1} \\ V_{a2} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} V_{b1} \\ V_{b2} \end{bmatrix} = Z_a \begin{bmatrix} I_{a1} \\ I_{a2} \end{bmatrix} + Z_b \begin{bmatrix} I_{b1} \\ I_{b2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$\begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix}$

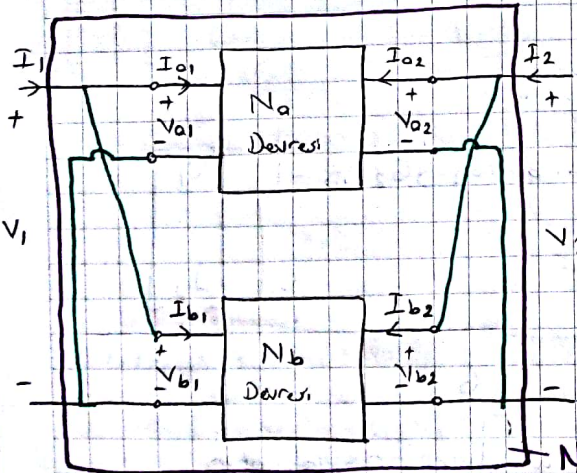
$I_1 = I_{a1} = I_{b1}$   
 $I_2 = I_{a2} = I_{b2}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} Z_a + Z_b \end{bmatrix}}_{Z_N} \begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

n tane devre giriş ve çıkıştan seri bağlı ise  $Z_N = Z_1 + Z_2 + \dots + Z_n$

## Girişten ve Çıkıştan Paralel Bağlı Devreler

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_{a1} \\ I_{a2} \end{bmatrix} = Y_a \begin{bmatrix} V_{a1} \\ V_{a2} \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} I_{b1} \\ I_{b2} \end{bmatrix} = Y_b \begin{bmatrix} V_{b1} \\ V_{b2} \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} I_{a1} \\ I_{a2} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} I_{b1} \\ I_{b2} \end{bmatrix} = Y_a \begin{bmatrix} V_{a1} \\ V_{a2} \end{bmatrix} + Y_b \begin{bmatrix} V_{b1} \\ V_{b2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$\begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$V_1 = V_{a1} = V_{b1} \quad V_2 = V_{a2} = V_{b2}$$

N devresi:

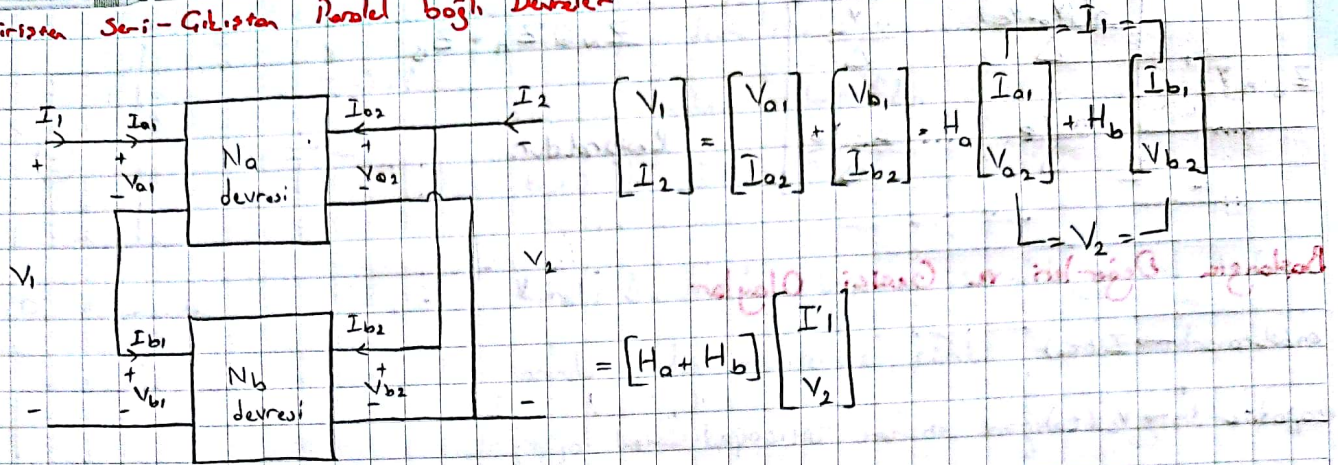
$$\begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} Y_a + Y_b \end{bmatrix}}_{Y_N} \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

N tane devre paralel ise

$$Y_N = Y_1 + Y_2 + \dots + Y_n$$



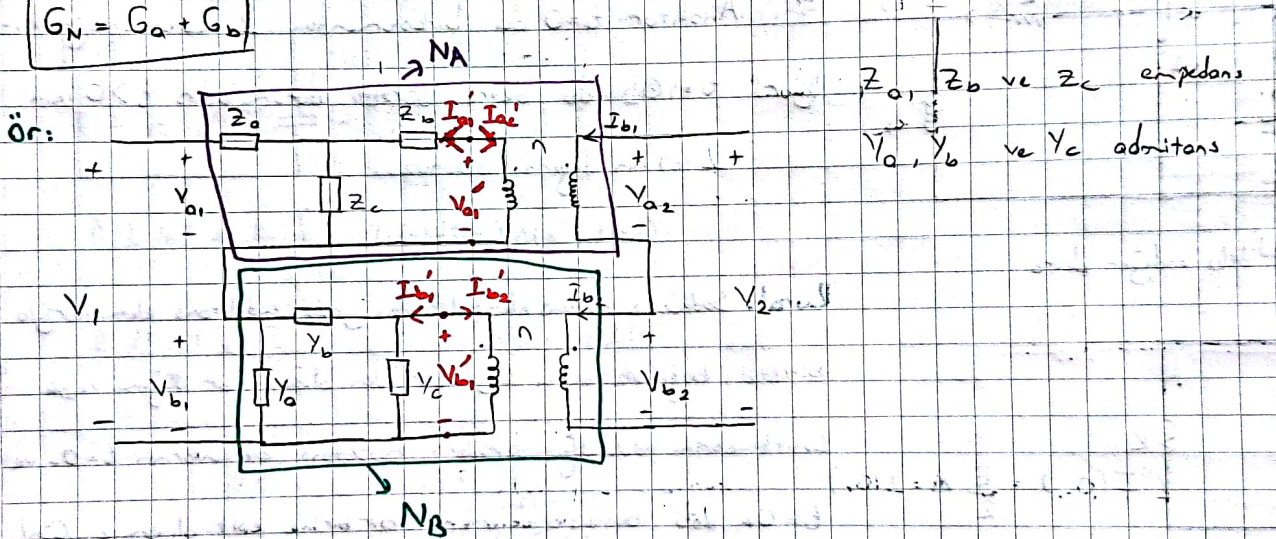
Girişten Seri - Çıkıştan Paralel bağlı Devreler



Girişten Paralel - Çıkıştan Seri Bağlı Devreler

g parametreleri.

$$G_N = G_a + G_b$$



T devresinin Z parametreleri:

NA devresi için

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_{a1} \\ V_{a1}' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Z_a + Z_c & Z_c \\ Z_c & Z_b + Z_c \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_{a1} \\ I_{a1}' \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_{a1} \\ V_{a2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Z_a + Z_c & Z_c/n \\ Z_c/n & (Z_b + Z_c)/n^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_{a1} \\ I_{a2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$Z_A$

$$\frac{V_{a1}}{V_{a2}} = n \quad \frac{I_{a2}}{I_{a1}'} = -n \quad I_{a1}' = -I_{a2}' \quad I_{a1}' = \frac{I_{a2}}{n}$$

X devresi için

Nb devresi için

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_{b1} \\ I_{b1}' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Y_a + Y_b & -Y_b \\ -Y_b & Y_b + Y_c \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_{b1} \\ V_{b1}' \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_{b1} \\ I_{b2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Y_a + Y_b & -n Y_b \\ -n Y_b & n^2 (Y_b + Y_c) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_{b1} \\ V_{b2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$Y_B$

$$\frac{V_{b1}'}{V_{b2}} = n \quad \frac{I_{b2}'}{I_{b2}} = -n \quad I_{b1}' = -I_{b2}'$$



$$Z_0 = Y_0^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{n^2(Y_a + Y_c)}{\Delta} & \frac{n Y_b}{\Delta} \\ \frac{n Y_b}{\Delta} & \frac{Y_a + Y_c}{\Delta} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Z_N = Z_A + Z_B$$

Resiproktür.

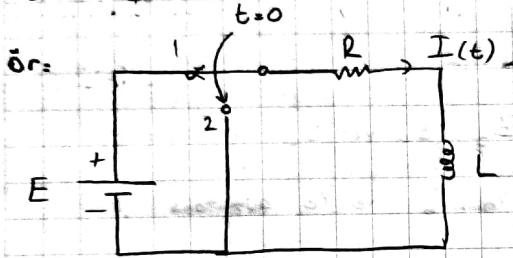
### Başlangıç Değerleri ve Geçici Olaylar

endüktans  $\rightarrow I(t)$

kapasite  $\rightarrow V_C(t)$

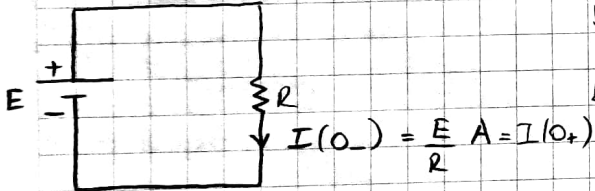
$t \rightarrow 0_-$  sürekli durumdadır.

$t \rightarrow 0_+$



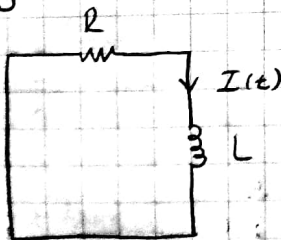
Anahtar  $t=0$  da 1 konumundan 2 konumuna getiriliyor.  $t=0_-$  'de devre sürekli durumdadır.  $t>0$  için  $I(t)$  nin değerini bulunuz.

$t=0_-$  deli esdeğer devre



**Kural:** Sadece endüktans elemanlarından yada endüktans elemanlarıyla birlikte, bağımsız akım kaynağından oluşan bir dögün veya kesitlenelerin bulunduğu devrede; endüktans elemanlarının  $t=0_-$  ve  $t=0_+$  deli başlangıç değerleri birbirine eşit alınmaz. Çünkü böyle durumlarda endüktans elemanlarının akımları anı olarak değişebilir.

$t>0$

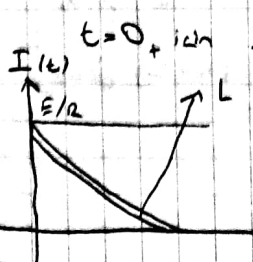


$$R I(t) + L \frac{dI(t)}{dt} = 0 \quad D I(t) + \frac{R}{L} I(t) = 0$$

$$\left( \frac{p + R}{L} \right) I(t) = 0 \quad p_1 = -\frac{R}{L} \text{ özdeğer}$$

$$I(t) = I_h + I_{\text{özal}}$$

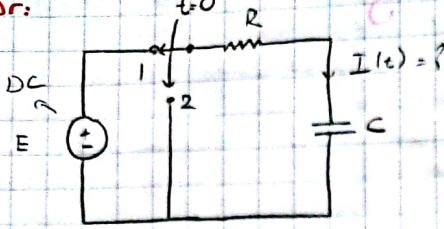
$$I(t) = C_1 e^{-\frac{R}{L} t}$$



$t=0_+$  için  $I(0_+) = C_1 = \frac{E}{R}$   $I(t) = \frac{E}{R} e^{-\frac{R}{L} t}$

$L$  büyüdükçe grafik yavaş gider  $L$  büyüdükçe  $I$  akımı daha geç azalır.

ör:

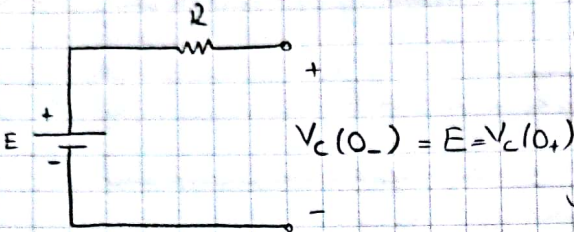


İngilizce anlatım (başlangıçta)  $t < 0$  için devre sürekli durmaktadır.

$t=0$  da anahtar aniden 1'den 2 konumuna getiriliyor

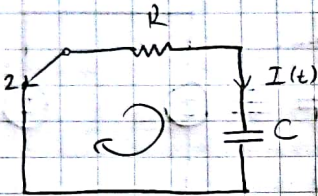
$t > 0$  da  $I(t) = ?$

$t = 0_-$  durumunda



Kural: Bu devrede kapasite üzerindeki gerilim  $t=0_+$  anında aniden değişmez, çünkü kapasitelerden oluşan veya henüz kapasite henüz bağımsız gerilim kaynağından oluşan bir çevre kapsamına alınmamaktadır.

Kapasitelerden ve bağımsız gerilim kaynaklarından oluşan bir çevre varsa kapasitenin gerilimi aniden değişebilir.



$$R \cdot I(t) + \frac{1}{C} \int_{t=0_+}^t I(t) dt + V_c(0_+) = 0$$

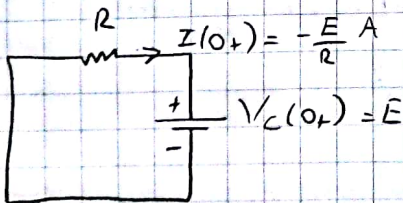
$$R \cdot \frac{dI(t)}{dt} + \frac{I(t)}{C} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dI(t)}{dt} + \frac{I(t)}{RC} = 0$$

$$D I(t) + \frac{I(t)}{RC} = 0 \quad \left( D + \frac{1}{RC} \right) I(t) = 0$$

$$P_1 = -\frac{1}{RC}$$

$$I(t) = C_1 \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

$t = 0_+$  'daki eşdeğer devre



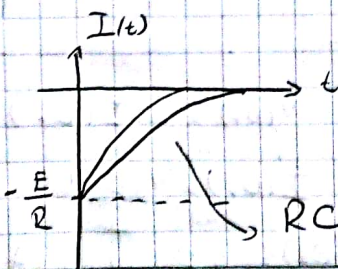
$$t = 0_+ \text{ için } I(0_+) = C_1 \cdot e^0 = -\frac{E}{R}$$

$$I(t) = -\frac{E}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

$$\tau = RC$$

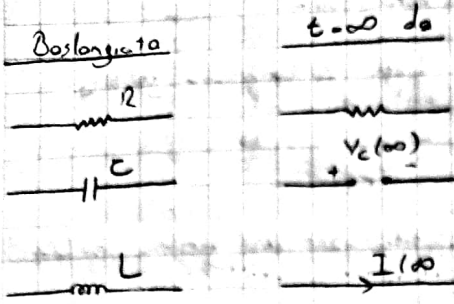
$\tau$  kapasitenin dolma süresi

$t \rightarrow \infty$   $I(t) \rightarrow 0$





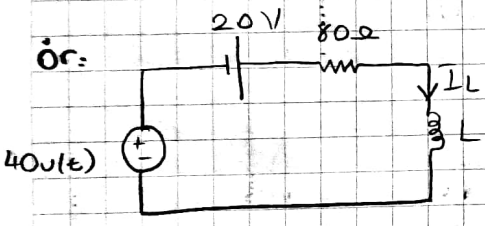
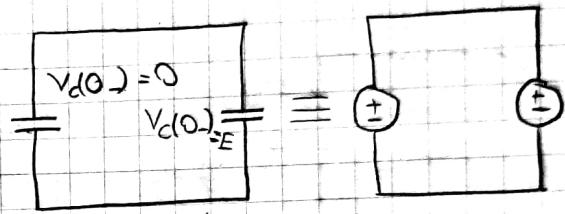
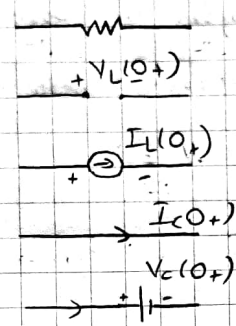
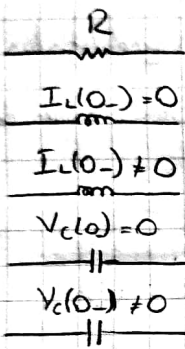
DC kaynak varsa  $t = \infty$  da (sürekli durumda) elemanların esdeğeri



$t = 0_+$  da  $0_-$  ve  $0_+$  daki değerler eşitse

$t = 0_-$  daki durum

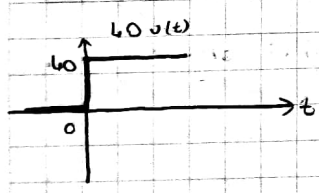
$t = 0_+$  daki esdeğer



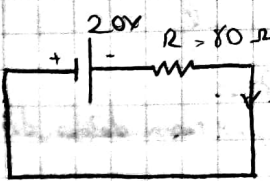
$v(t)$  birim basamak fonksiyonudur.

$t = 0_-$ ,  $t = 0_+$  ve  $t = \infty$  daki değerlerini ( $I_L$ )

bulunuz.  $I_L(0_+) = ?$

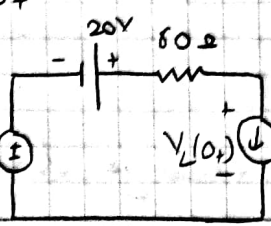


$t = 0_-$  de sürekli durumda



$$I_L(0_-) = \frac{20}{80} = 0,25 \text{ A} = I_L(0_+)$$

$t = 0_+$



$$V(t) = L \cdot \frac{dI(t)}{dt}$$

$$V(0_+) = L \cdot I'(0_+)$$

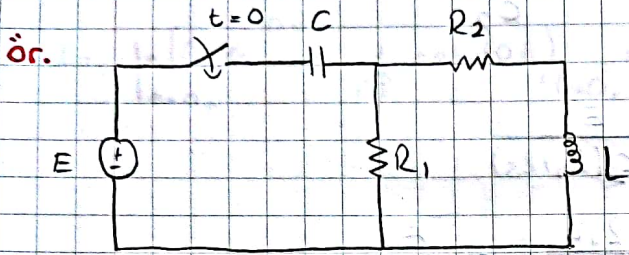
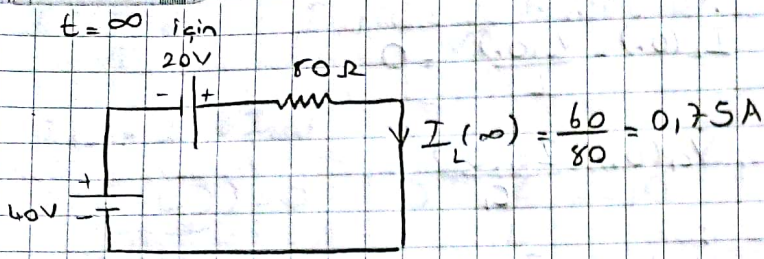
$$I'(0_+) = \frac{V(0_+)}{L}$$

$$80 \cdot 0,025 + V_L(0_+) = 60$$

$$I'(0_+) = \frac{40}{0,04} = 1000 \text{ A}$$

$$V_L(0_+) = 40 \text{ V}$$

\* Aynı değere bağlı C yada L yada bağlı. Kenak yoksa +/- deri duru-  
lan esit olur.



$t=0$  da anahtar aniden kapatılıyor.

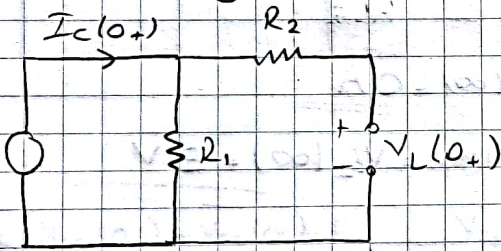
$$V_C(0_-) = 0V \quad I_L(0_-) = 0A$$

$t=0_+$  dakiki esdeğer devreyi;  $V_C(0_+), I_L(0_+) = ?$

$$I_L(0_-) = I_L(0_+) = 0A$$

$$V_C(0_-) = V_C(0_+) = 0V$$

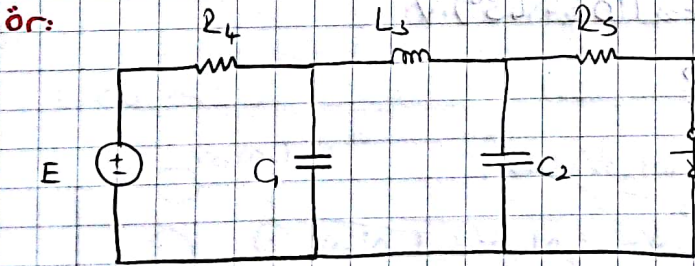
$t=0_+$  dakiki esdeğer



$$I(t) = C \cdot \frac{dV_C(t)}{dt}$$

$$I(0_+) = C \cdot \dot{V}_C(0_+) = \frac{E}{R_1} \Rightarrow \dot{V}_C(0_+) = \frac{E}{R_1 C}$$

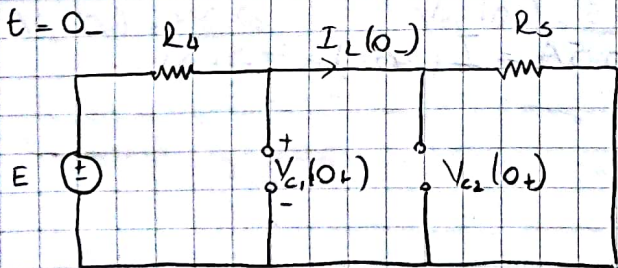
$$V_L(0_+) = E \Rightarrow \dot{I}_L(0_+) = \frac{E}{L} \\ = L \dot{I}_L(0_+)$$



$t=0$  anında anahtar açılıyor. ( $t=0_-$  de devre  
sıfırlı durumda)

$t=0_-$  ve  $t=0_+$  dakiki değerleri bul.

$V_{C1}(0_+), V_{C2}(0_+)$  ve  $I_{L5}(0_+) = ?$

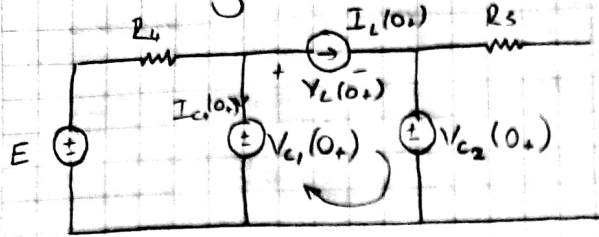


$$I_L(0_-) = \frac{E}{R_4 + R_5} = I_L(0_+)$$

$$V_{C1}(0_-) = V_{C2}(0_-) = R_5 \cdot I_L(0_-) = R_5 \frac{E}{R_4 + R_5} \\ = V_{C1}(0_+) = V_{C2}(0_+)$$



$t = 0_+$  de esdeğer



$$\dot{I}_L(0_+) = \frac{V_L(0_+)}{L} = 0$$

$$V_{C1}(0_+) = \frac{I_{C1}(0_+)}{C_1}$$

$$V_{C2}(0_+) = \frac{I_{C2}(0_+)}{C_2}$$

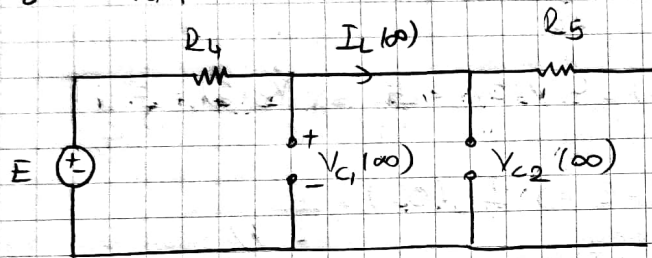
$$V_L(0_+) = V_{C1}(0_+) - V_{C2}(0_+) = 0$$

$$I_{C2}(0_+) = I_L(0_+) = \frac{E}{R_4 + R_5} \Rightarrow \dot{V}_{C2}(0_+) = \frac{E}{C_2(R_4 + R_5)}$$

$$I_{R4}(0_+) = \frac{E - V_{C1}(0_+)}{R_4} = \frac{E}{R_4} - \frac{R_5 E}{(R_4 + R_5) R_4} = \frac{R_4 E}{R_4(R_4 + R_5)} = \frac{E}{R_4 + R_5}$$

$$I_{C1}(0_+) = I_{R4}(0_+) - I_L(0_+) = 0 \Rightarrow \dot{V}_{C1}(0_+) = \frac{0}{C_1} = 0$$

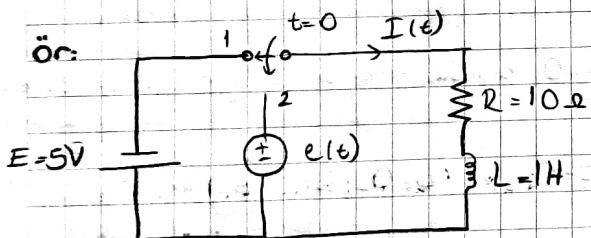
$t = \infty$  için



$$I_L(\infty) = 0 \text{ A}$$

$$V_{C1}(\infty) = V_{C2}(\infty) = E \text{ V}$$

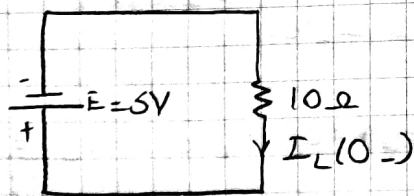
ör:



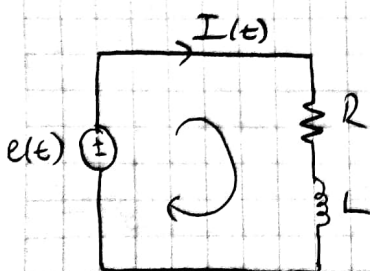
$$e(t) = 10 \cos(10t + 45^\circ) \text{ V}$$

$$I(t) = ?$$

$t = 0_-$  de



$$I_L(0_-) = -\frac{5}{10} = -0,5 \text{ A} = I_L(0_+)$$



Başlangıç değeri yok gibi düşünüp önce jw salgısında çözülür.

$$R \cdot I(t) + L \cdot \frac{dI(t)}{dt} = e(t)$$

$$\omega = 10$$

$$I(10 + j10) = 10 e^{j45^\circ} \quad I \sqrt{2} e^{j45^\circ} = e = e$$

$$I = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{j\omega t}$$

$$I_{\text{real}}(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos(10t + 0) \text{ A}$$

$$I_{\text{kon}} = I_h + I_{\text{özel}}$$

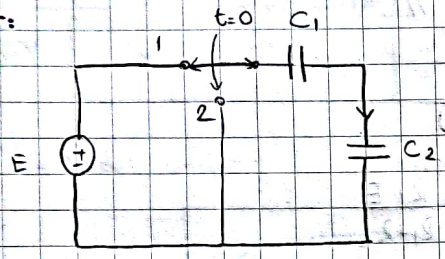
$$I(R + L \cdot D) = 0 \quad D = -\frac{R}{L} = -10$$

öz denklemin

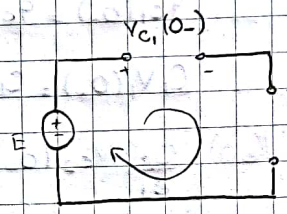
$$I_{\text{kon}} \Big|_{t=0^+} = \left( C_1 e^{-10t} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos 10t \right)_{t=0^+} = -0,5 \quad C_1 = -1,207$$

$$I(t) = -1,207 e^{-10t} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos 10t$$

Ör:



$t=0_-$  de devre sürekli durumdadır.



$$V_{C1}(0_-) + V_{C2}(0_-) = E \quad (1)$$

$$q(0) = q_{C1}(0_-) = q_{C2}(0_-)$$

$$C_1 V_{C1}(0_-) = C_2 V_{C2}(0_-)$$

$$V_{C1}(0_-) = \frac{C_2}{C_1} V_{C2}(0_-) \quad (1' \text{ e yerleştirilirse})$$

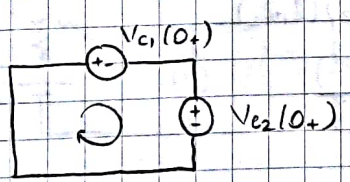
$$\frac{C_2}{C_1} V_{C2}(0_-) + V_{C2}(0_-) = E$$

$$V_{C2}(0_-) = \frac{EC_1}{C_1 + C_2}$$

$$V_{C1}(0_-) = \frac{EC_2}{C_1 + C_2} //$$

$$q_{C1}(0_-) = q_{C2}(0_-) = \frac{EC_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2} //$$

$t=0_+$  için



$$V_{C1}(0_+) + V_{C2}(0_+) = 0$$

$$V_{C1}(0_+) = -V_{C2}(0_+)$$

$$q(0_+) = q_{C2}(0_+) - q_{C1}(0_+) = -V_{C2}(0_+)$$

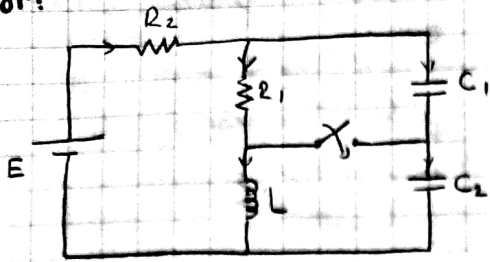
$$\frac{EC_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2} = C_2 V_{C2}(0_+) - C_1 V_{C1}(0_+)$$

$$V_{C2}(0_+) = \frac{EC_1 C_2}{(C_1 + C_2)^2} //$$

$$V_{C1}(0_+) = \frac{EC_2 C_2}{(C_1 + C_2)^2} //$$



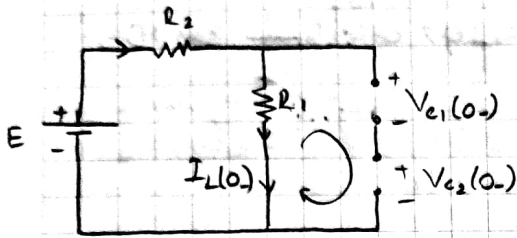
ör:



$t=0^-$ 'de devre sürekli durmaktadır.

- a)  $t=0^-$  de  $V_{C1}(0^-)$ ,  $V_{C2}(0^-)$ ,  $I_L(0^-)$
- b)  $t=0_+$  de  $V_{C1}(0_+)$ ,  $V_{C2}(0_+)$ ,  $I_L(0_+)$ ,  $\dot{V}_{C1}(0_+)$ ,  $\dot{V}_{C2}(0_+)$ ,  $\dot{V}_L(0_+)$

$t=0^-$  de



$$I_L(0_-) = \frac{E}{R_1 + R_2} = I_L(0_+)$$

$$V_{C1}(0_-) + V_{C2}(0_-) = \frac{R_1 E}{R_1 + R_2} \quad (1)$$

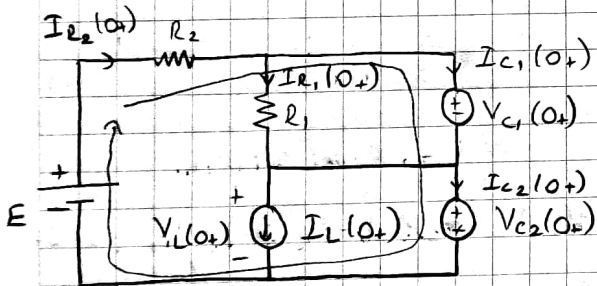
$$q_{C1}(0_-) = q_{C2}(0_-)$$

$$C_1 V_{C1}(0_-) = C_2 V_{C2}(0_-) \quad (2)$$

$$V_{C1}(0_-) = \frac{C_2}{C_1} V_{C2}(0_-) \quad \text{1'den } \frac{C_2}{C_1} V_{C2}(0_-) + V_{C2}(0_-) = \frac{R_1 E}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$V_{C2}(0_-) = \frac{R_1 C_1 E}{(C_1 + C_2)(R_1 + R_2)} = V_{C2}(0_+) \quad V_{C1}(0_-) = \frac{R_1 C_2 E}{(C_1 + C_2)(R_1 + R_2)} = V_{C1}(0_+)$$

$t=0_+$  da



$$I_{C2}(0_+) = C_2 \dot{V}_{C2}(0_+)$$

$$V_L(0_+) = L \dot{I}(0_+)$$

$$V_L(0_+) = V_{C2}(0_+) = \frac{R_1 C_1 E}{(C_1 + C_2)(R_1 + R_2)} = L \dot{I}(0_+)$$

$$\dot{I}_L(0_+) = \frac{R_1 C_1 E}{L(C_1 + C_2)(R_1 + R_2)}$$

$$I_{R1}(0_+) = \frac{V_{C1}(0_+)}{R_1} = \frac{C_2 E}{(C_1 + C_2)(R_1 + R_2)}$$

$$-R_2 I_{R2}(0_+) + \underbrace{V_{C1}(0_+) + V_{C2}(0_+)} = E \Rightarrow I_{R2}(0_+) = \frac{E}{R_2} - \frac{E R_1}{(R_1 + R_2) R_2} = \frac{E R_2}{R_2 (R_1 + R_2)}$$

$$\frac{R_1 E}{R_1 + R_2}$$

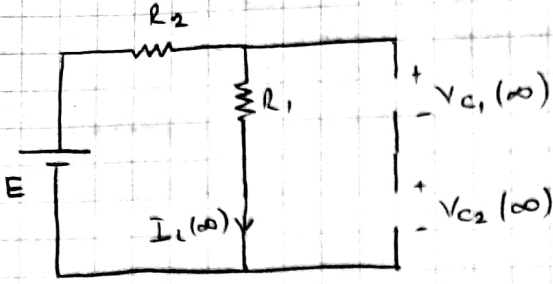
$$I_{R2}(0_+) = \frac{E}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$I_{C2}(0_+) = I_{R2}(0_+) - I_L(0_+) = 0 = C_2 \dot{V}_{C2}(0_+) \Rightarrow \dot{V}_{C2}(0_+) = \underline{0}$$

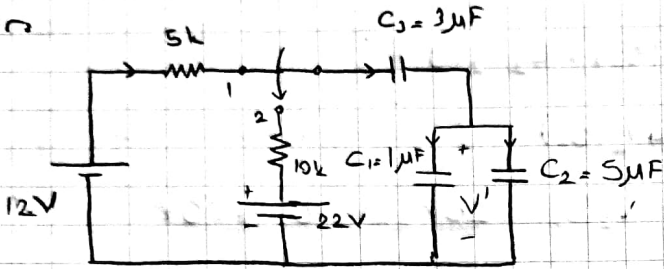
$$I_{C1}(0_+) = I_{R2}(0_+) - I_{R1}(0_+) = \frac{E}{R_1 + R_2} - \frac{C_2 E}{(C_1 + C_2)(R_1 + R_2)} = \frac{E \cdot C_1}{(R_1 + R_2)(C_1 + C_2)} = C_1 \dot{V}_{C1}(0_+)$$

$$\dot{V}_{C1}(0_+) = \frac{E}{(R_1 + R_2)(C_1 + C_2)}$$

$t = \infty$  da



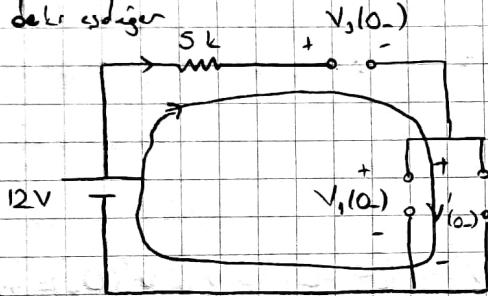
Öz



$t = 0_-$  de  $V'(0_-)$ ,  $V_3(0_-) = ?$

$t = 0_+$  de  $V'(0_+)$  ve  $V_3(0_+) = ?$

$t = 0$  deki esdeğer



$V_3(0_-) + V'(0_-) = 12$  (1) Çevre denk.

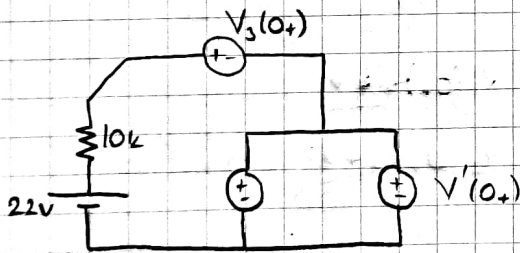
$C_1 = 2\mu F$   $q(0_-) = q_3(0_-) \Rightarrow C_1 V'(0_-) = C_3 V_3(0_-)$

$V_3(0_-) = \frac{C_1}{C_3} V'(0_-) = 2V'(0_-)$

$2V'(0_-) + V'(0_-) = 12 \Rightarrow V'(0_-) = 4V = V_1(0_-)$

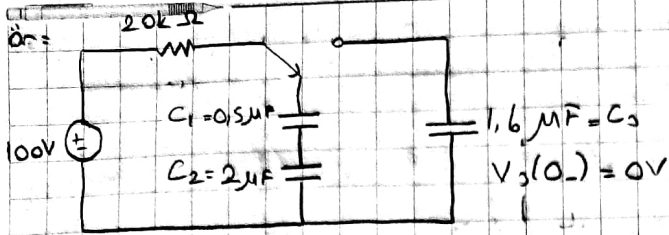
$V_3(0_-) = 8V = V_3(0_+)$

$t = 0_+$  deki esdeğer

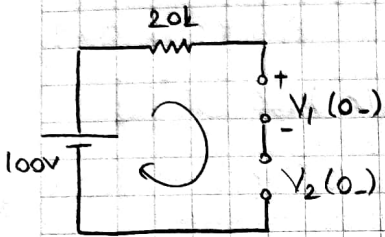


Çünkü anahtar değiştiğinde 22V kaynağı seri bağlı olan anahtar giriş gerilimi ve 22V'ü birbirine eşitler. Direnç okuyacağı  $0_+$  deki durumlar farklı olurdu.

ser kol gübler est



$t=0-$  da



$$V_1(0_-) + V_2(0_-) = 100V$$

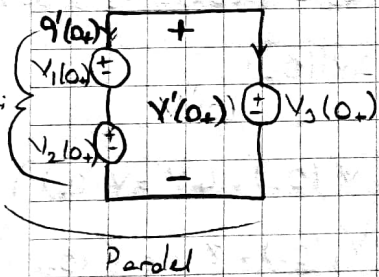
$$q_1(0_-) = q_2(0_-) \quad C_1 V_1(0_-) = C_2 V_2(0_-)$$

$$V_1(0_-) = \frac{C_2}{C_1} V_2(0_-) = 4V_2(0_-)$$

$$4V_2(0_-) + V_2(0_-) = 100 \quad V_2(0_-) = 20V \quad V_1(0_-) = 80V$$

$$q_2(0_-) = q_1(0_-) = C_1 V_1(0_-) = 40\mu C$$

$t=0+$  da



$$C' = \frac{0,5 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-6}}{2,5} = 0,4\mu F$$

$$q_1(0_+) = q_2(0_+) + q'(0_+) = V'(0_+) [C_2 + C'] = 2\mu V'(0_+) = 40\mu$$

$$C_2 V_2(0_+) + C' V'(0_+)$$

$$V'(0_+) = 20V$$

$$V_2(0_+) = 20V$$

$$q_1(0_+) = q_2(0_+) = 8\mu C$$

$$C_1 V_1(0_+) = 8\mu C$$

$$V_1(0_+) = \underline{16V}$$

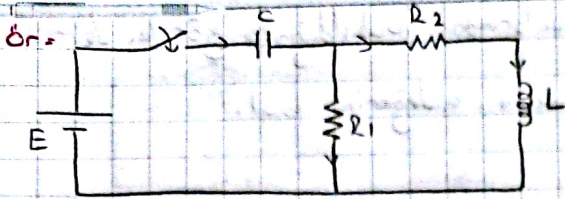
$$q'(0_+) = 0,4\mu \cdot 20V = 8\mu C$$

$$C_2 V_2(0_+) = 8\mu C$$

$$V_2(0_+) = \underline{4V}$$



$V_C(0_-)$  ve  $I_L(0_-)$

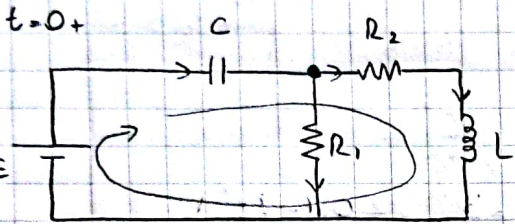


$0_-$ 'de tüm değerler sıfırdır. (Endüktansın akımı, kapasitenin gerilimi)

$$V_C(0_-) = V_C(0_+) = 0$$

$$I_L(0_-) = I_L(0_+) = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \dot{I}_L(0_+), \ddot{I}_L(0_+) \\ V_C(0_+), \ddot{V}_C(0_+) \end{array} \right\} ?$$



$t > 0$  için  $\dot{I}_L(t)$ ,  $\ddot{V}_C(t)$

$$V_L(t) = L \dot{I}_L(t)$$

$$V_C + R_2 I_2 + V_L = E \Rightarrow L \dot{I}_L(t) = E - V_C - R_2 I_L(t)$$

$$\dot{I}_L(t) = \frac{E}{L} - \frac{V_C}{L} - \frac{R_2 I_L(t)}{L}$$

akım için çevre denk.

Gerilim için dijün denk.

$$I_C = I_{R_2} + I_{R_1}$$

$$\uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow$$

$$C \dot{V}_C \quad I_L \quad \frac{R_1(E - V_C)}{R_1}$$

$$C \cdot \dot{V}_C = I_L + \frac{E}{R_1} - \frac{V_C}{R_1}$$

$$\dot{V}_C = \frac{I_L}{C} + \frac{E}{R_1 C} - \frac{V_C}{R_1 C}$$

$t = 0_+$  'da

$$\dot{I}_L(t) = \frac{E}{L} - \frac{V_C(t)}{L} - \frac{R_2 I_L(t)}{L} \Rightarrow \dot{I}_L(0_+) = \frac{E}{L}$$

$0_+$  baki değerleri 0

$$\dot{V}_C(0_+) = 0 + \frac{E}{R_1 C} - 0 = \frac{E}{R_1 C}$$

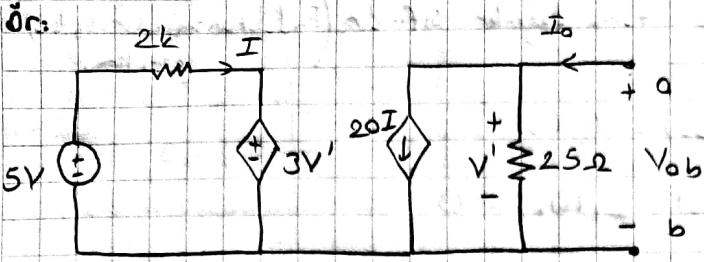
$$\dot{I}_L(t) = \frac{V_C(t)}{L} - \frac{R_2 I_L(t)}{L} \Rightarrow \frac{E}{L} \text{ sabit ab. için türevi 0 olur.}$$

$$\ddot{V}_C(t) = \frac{\dot{I}_L(t)}{C} - \frac{\dot{V}_C(t)}{R_1 C}$$

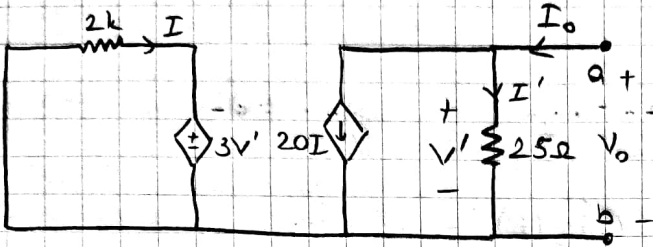
$t = 0_+$  da

$$\ddot{I}_L(0_+) = \frac{\dot{V}_C(0_+)}{L} - \frac{R_2 \dot{I}_L(0_+)}{L} \quad \dot{I}_L(0_+) = \frac{E}{R_1 C L} - \frac{R_2 E}{L^2}$$





a b uçlarından bakıldığında görülen devrenin thevenin eşdeğerini bul.



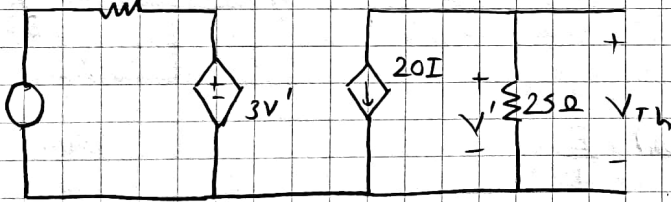
$$I = \frac{-3V'}{2k}$$

$$I_0 = \frac{V'}{25} + 20I \Rightarrow I_0 = \frac{V'}{25} + 20 \cdot \left( \frac{-3V'}{2k} \right)$$

$$V' = 25(I_0 - 20I)$$

↓  
-3V'  
2k

$V' = V_0$  olduğundan  $V_0 - \frac{25 \cdot 20 \cdot 3V_0}{2000} = 25I_0 \Rightarrow \frac{V_0}{I_0} = 100 \Omega$

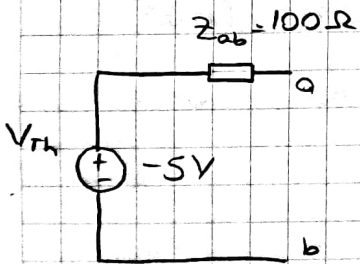


$$V_{Th} = 25(-20I)$$

$$I = \frac{5 - 3V_{Th}}{2000}$$

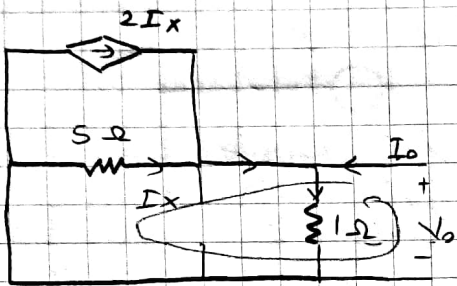
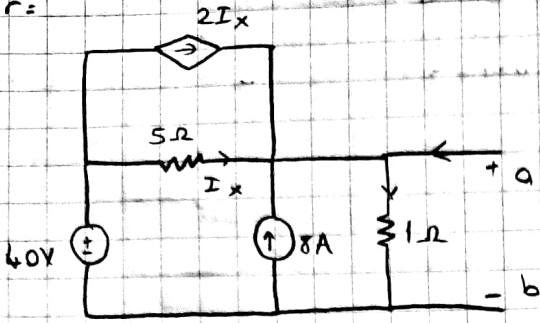
$$V_{Th} = -5V$$

↓  
kaynak yönü ters



Ör:

Thevenin eşdeğerini bul.

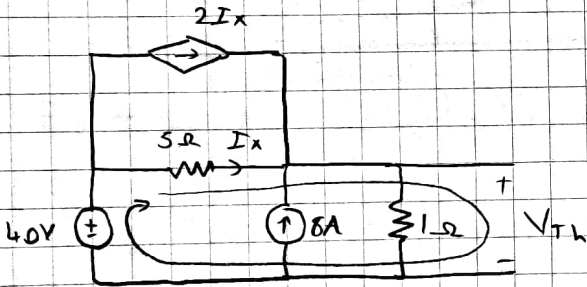


$$V_o = 1 \cdot (I_o + 3I_x)$$

$$V_o = I_o - \frac{2}{5}V_o$$

$$V_o = -5I_x \quad I_x = -\frac{V_o}{5}$$

$$\frac{V_o}{I_o} = \frac{5}{8} \Omega$$

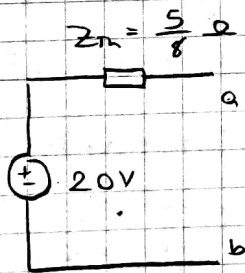


$$V_{TH} = 1 \cdot (8 + 3I_x)$$

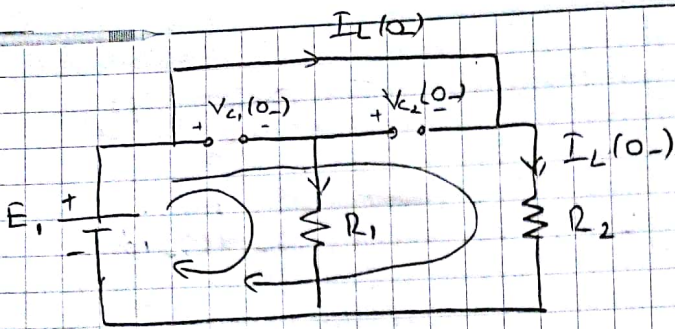
$$8 + 3I_x = -5I_x + 40$$

$$V_{TH} = -5I_x + 40$$

$$I_x = 4A \Rightarrow V_{TH} = 20V$$





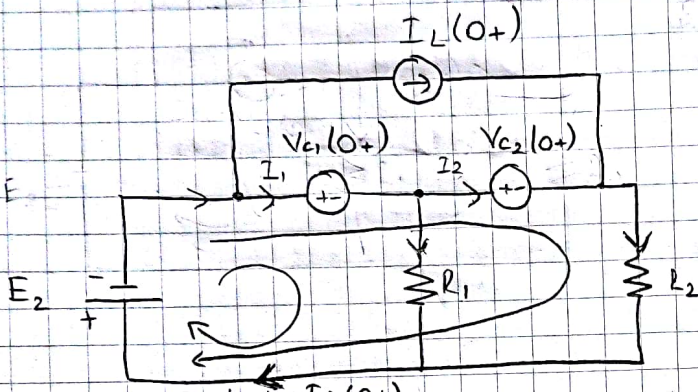


$$\frac{E_1}{R_2} = \bar{I}_L(0^-) = \bar{I}_L(0^+) = I_{R_2}(0^-)$$

$$V_{C_1}(0^-) = +E_1 = V_{C_1}(0^+)$$

$$V_{C_2}(0^-) = -E_1$$

$$-E_1 + E_1 + I_{R_2}(0^-) \cdot R_2 = 0 \quad \frac{-E_1}{R_2} = V_{C_2}(0^+)$$



$$V_{R_2}(0^+) = -E_2 - E_1$$

$$R_1 \cdot I_{R_1}(0^+) = -E_2 - E_1$$

$$I_{R_1}(0^+) = -\frac{E_2 + E_1}{R_1}$$

$$E_2 + \cancel{V_{C_1}(0^+)} + V_{C_2}(0^+) + V_{R_2} = 0 \quad I_{R_2}(0^+) = \frac{-E_2}{R_2}$$

$$I_{C_2}(0^+) + I_L(0^+) = I_{R_2}(0^+)$$

$$I_{C_2}(0^+) = I_{R_2}(0^+) - I_L(0^+) = \frac{-E_2}{R_2} - \frac{E_1}{R_2} \quad \boxed{\frac{-(E_2 + E_1)}{R_2} = I_{C_2}(0^+)}$$

$$I_{C_2}(0^+) = C_2 \dot{V}_2(0^+)$$

$$\dot{V}_2(0^+) = \frac{-E_1 + E_2}{R_2 \cdot C_2}$$

$$\cancel{I_{R_1}(0^+) + I_{R_2}(0^+) - I_L(0^+)} = I_{C_1}(0^+) \quad I_{C_1}(0^+) = I_{C_2}(0^+) + I_{R_1}(0^+)$$

$$\cancel{\frac{-E_2 + E_1}{R_1} - \frac{E_2}{R_2} - \frac{E_1}{R_2}} = I_{C_1}(0^+)$$

$$I_{C_1} = -\frac{E_2 + E_1}{R_2 C_1} - \frac{E_2 + E_1}{R_1 C_1} = C_1 \dot{V}_1(0^+)$$

$$\dot{V}_1(0^+)$$