

第9章

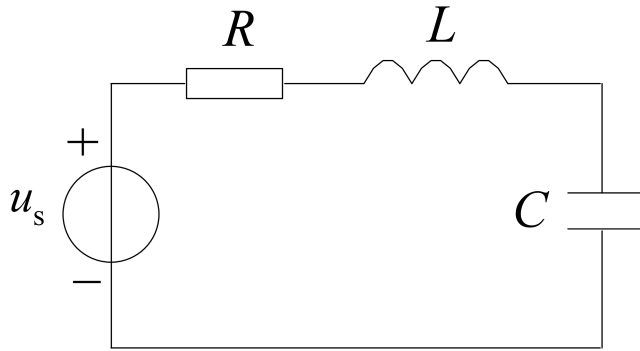
二阶电路的暂态分析

9.1 二阶电路

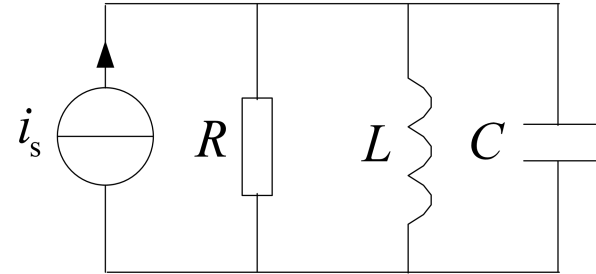
9.2 零输入响应（自然响应）

9.3 直流电源激励下的响应

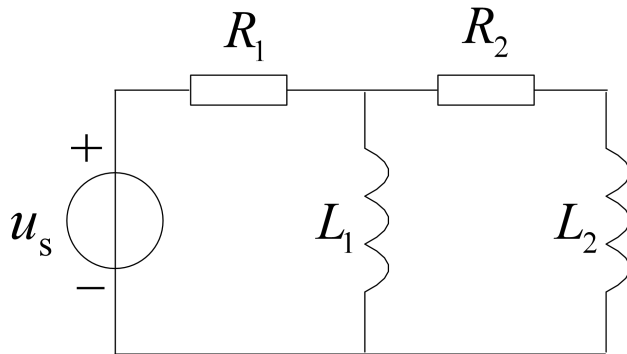
9.1 二阶电路



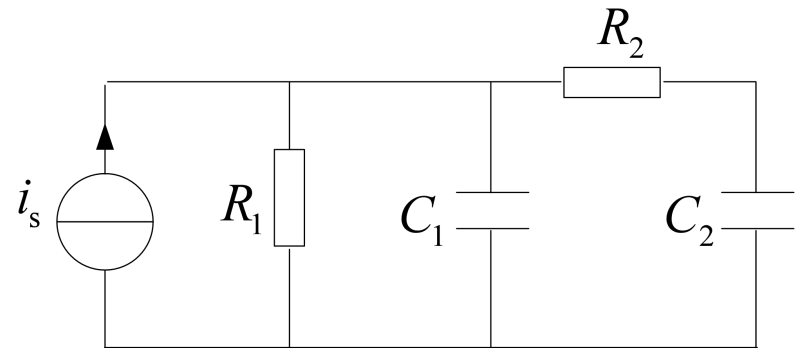
RLC串联电路



RLC并联电路



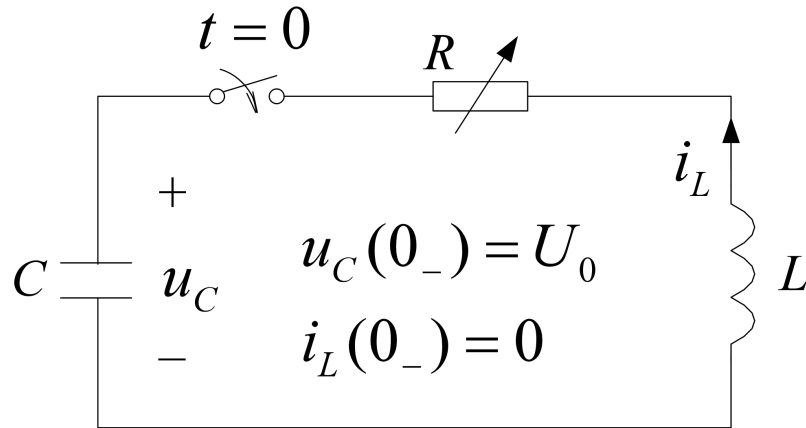
一般二阶RLL电路



一般二阶RCC电路

9.2 二阶电路的零输入响应

——暂态分量的变化规律



$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} + \frac{R}{L} \frac{du_C}{dt} + \frac{1}{LC} u_C &= 0 \\ u_C(0_+) &= u_C(0_-) = U_0 \\ \left. \frac{du_C}{dt} \right|_{0_+} &= \frac{i_C(0_+)}{C} = \frac{i_L(0_+)}{C} = 0 \end{aligned} \right.$$

特征方程：

$$LCs^2 + RCs + 1 = 0$$

$$s^2 + \frac{R}{L}s + \frac{1}{LC} = 0$$

特征根：

$$s_{1,2} = \frac{-RC \pm \sqrt{(RC)^2 - 4LC}}{2LC} = -\frac{R}{2L} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{LC}}$$

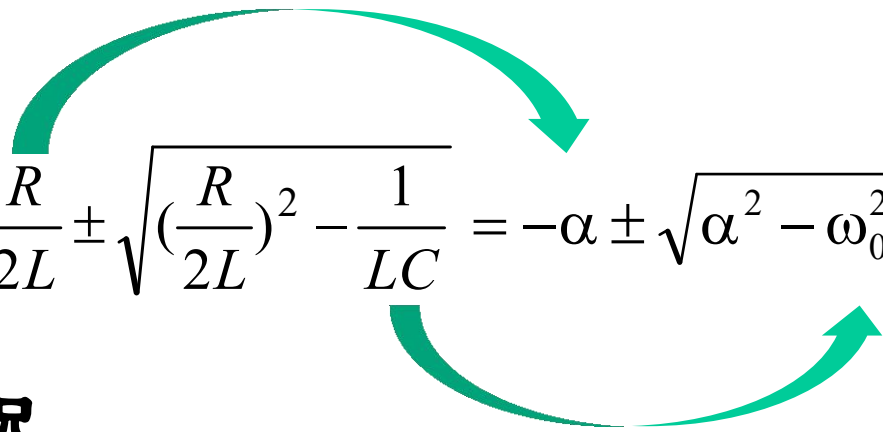
令 $\alpha = \frac{R}{2L}$ (衰减系数), $\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC}}$ (谐振角频率)

$$= -\alpha \pm \sqrt{\alpha^2 - \omega_0^2}$$

9.2 二阶电路的零输入响应

——暂态分量的变化规律

特征根：

$$s_{1,2} = \frac{-RC \pm \sqrt{(RC)^2 - 4LC}}{2LC} = -\frac{R}{2L} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{LC}} = -\alpha \pm \sqrt{\alpha^2 - \omega_0^2}$$


零状态响应的三种情况

(1) $\alpha > \omega_0 \rightarrow R > 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$ 两个不相等负实根

过阻尼

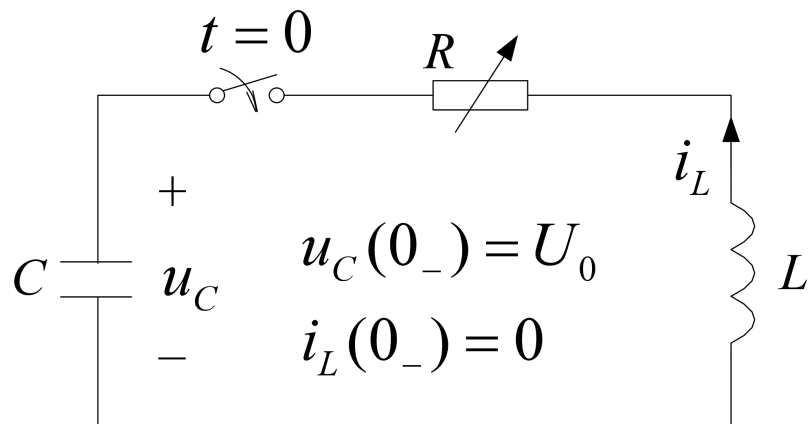
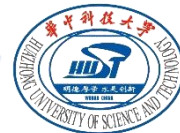
(2) $\alpha < \omega_0 \rightarrow R < 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$ 两个共轭复根

欠阻尼

(3) $\alpha = \omega_0 \rightarrow R = 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$ 两个相等负实根

临界阻尼

9.2 二阶电路的零输入响应——暂态分量的变化规律



Overdamped——过阻尼

$$(1) \alpha > \omega_0 \rightarrow R > 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

$$s_{1,2} = -\alpha \pm \sqrt{\alpha^2 - \omega_0^2}$$

$$u_C = k_1 e^{s_1 t} + k_2 e^{s_2 t}$$

$$u_C(0_+) = U_0 \rightarrow k_1 + k_2 = U_0$$

$$\left. \frac{du_C}{dt} \right|_{(0_+)} \rightarrow s_1 k_1 + s_2 k_2 = 0$$

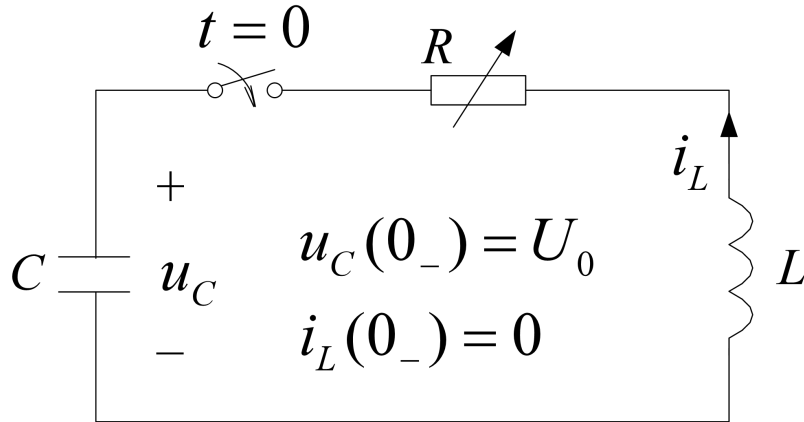
$$\begin{cases} k_1 = \frac{s_2}{s_2 - s_1} U_0 \\ k_2 = \frac{-s_1}{s_2 - s_1} U_0 \end{cases}$$

$$u_C = \frac{U_0}{s_2 - s_1} (s_2 e^{s_1 t} - s_1 e^{s_2 t})$$

$$i_L = C \frac{du_C}{dt} = \frac{U_0}{L(s_2 - s_1)} (e^{s_1 t} - e^{s_2 t})$$

9.2 二阶电路的零输入响应

——暂态分量的变化规律



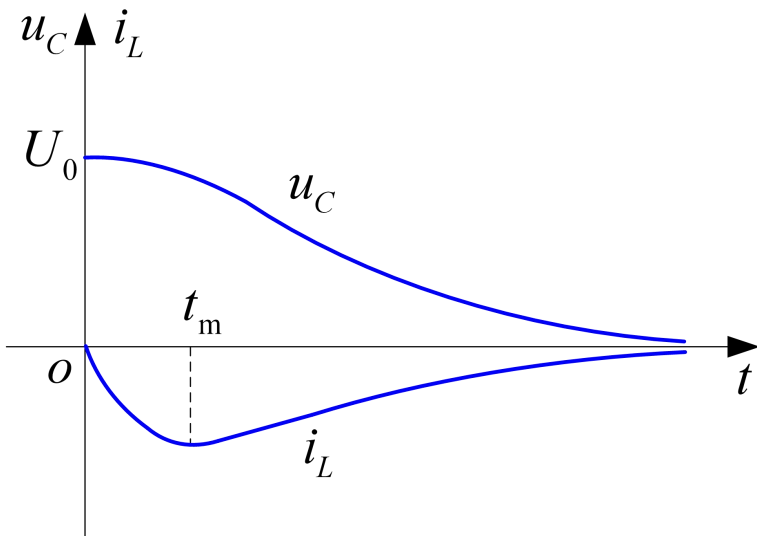
$$u_C = \frac{U_0}{s_2 - s_1} (s_2 e^{s_1 t} - s_1 e^{s_2 t})$$

$$i_L = C \frac{du_C}{dt} = \frac{U_0}{L(s_2 - s_1)} (e^{s_1 t} - e^{s_2 t})$$

由 di_L/dt 可确定 i_L 为极小时的 t_m .

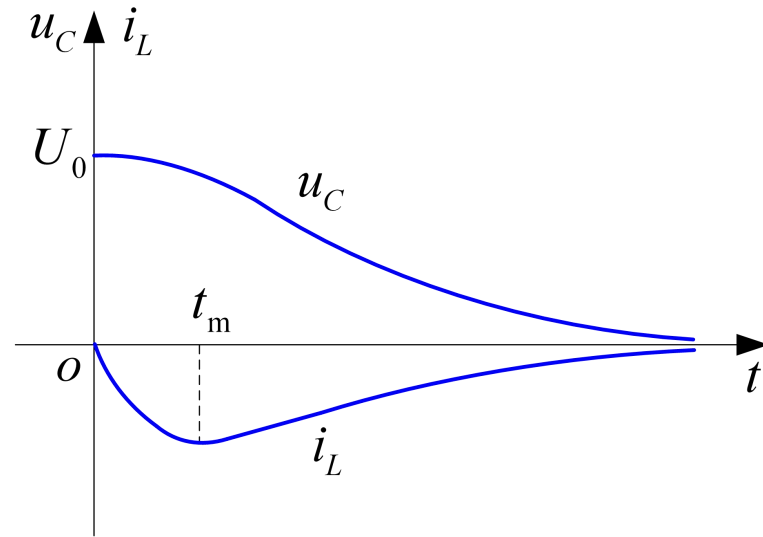
$$s_1 e^{s_1 t_m} - s_2 e^{s_2 t_m} = 0$$

$$t_m = \frac{\ln \frac{s_2}{s_1}}{s_1 - s_2}$$

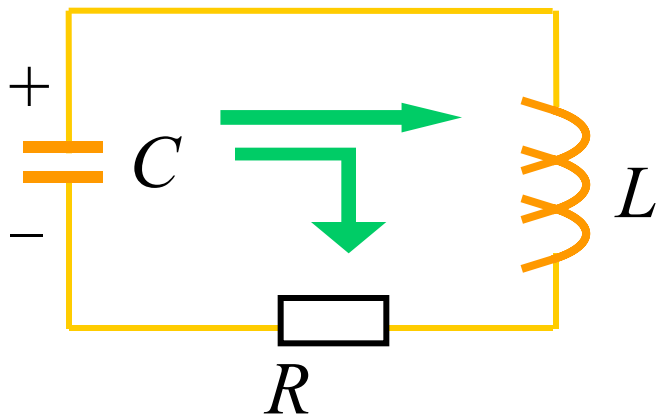


能量转换关系

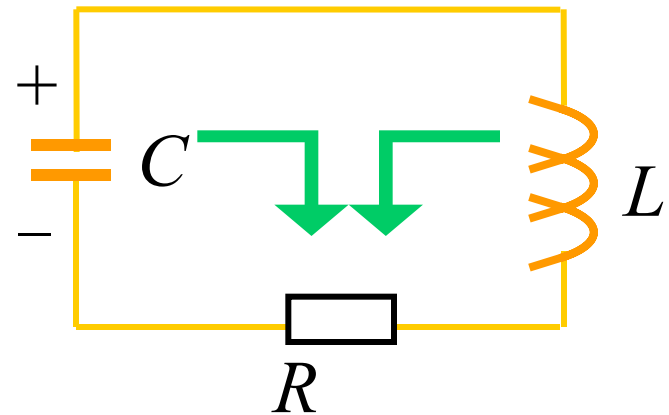
$$t_m = \frac{\ln \frac{s_2}{s_1}}{s_1 - s_2}$$



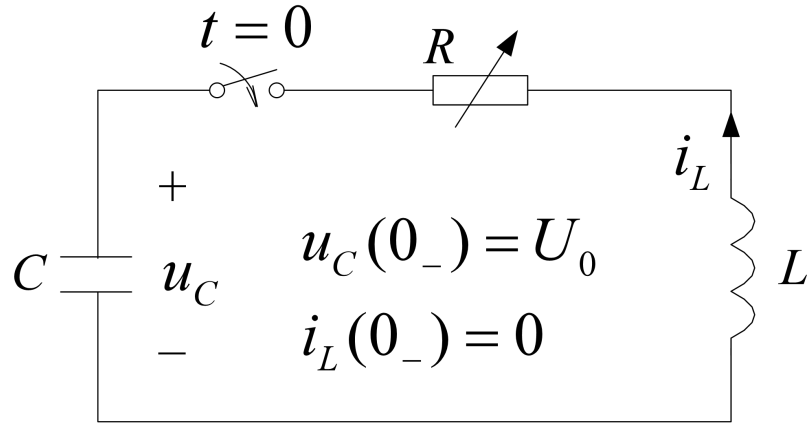
$0 < t < t_m$ u_C 减小, i 增加。



$t > t_m$ u_C 减小, i 减小。



9.2 二阶电路的零输入响应



underdamped——欠阻尼

$$(2) \alpha < \omega_0 \rightarrow R < 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

$$\omega_d = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \alpha^2} \quad (\text{固有振荡角频率})$$

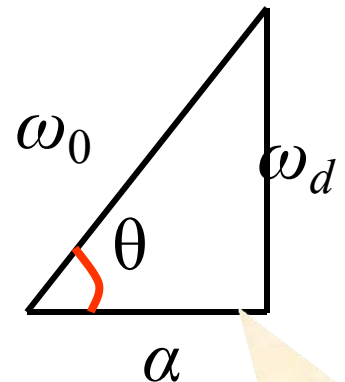
$$s_{1,2} = -\alpha \pm j\sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \alpha^2} = -\alpha \pm j\omega_d$$

$$u_C = k_1 e^{s_1 t} + k_2 e^{s_2 t} = k e^{-\alpha t} \sin(\omega_d t + \theta)$$

初始条件 $\begin{cases} u_C(0^+) = U_0 \rightarrow k \sin \theta = U_0 \\ \frac{du_C}{dt}(0^+) = 0 \rightarrow k(-\alpha) \sin \theta + k\omega_d \cos \theta = 0 \end{cases}$

$$k = \frac{U_0}{\sin \theta}, \quad \theta = \arctg \frac{\omega_d}{\alpha}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{\omega_d}{\omega_0} \quad k = \frac{\omega_0}{\omega_d} U_0$$

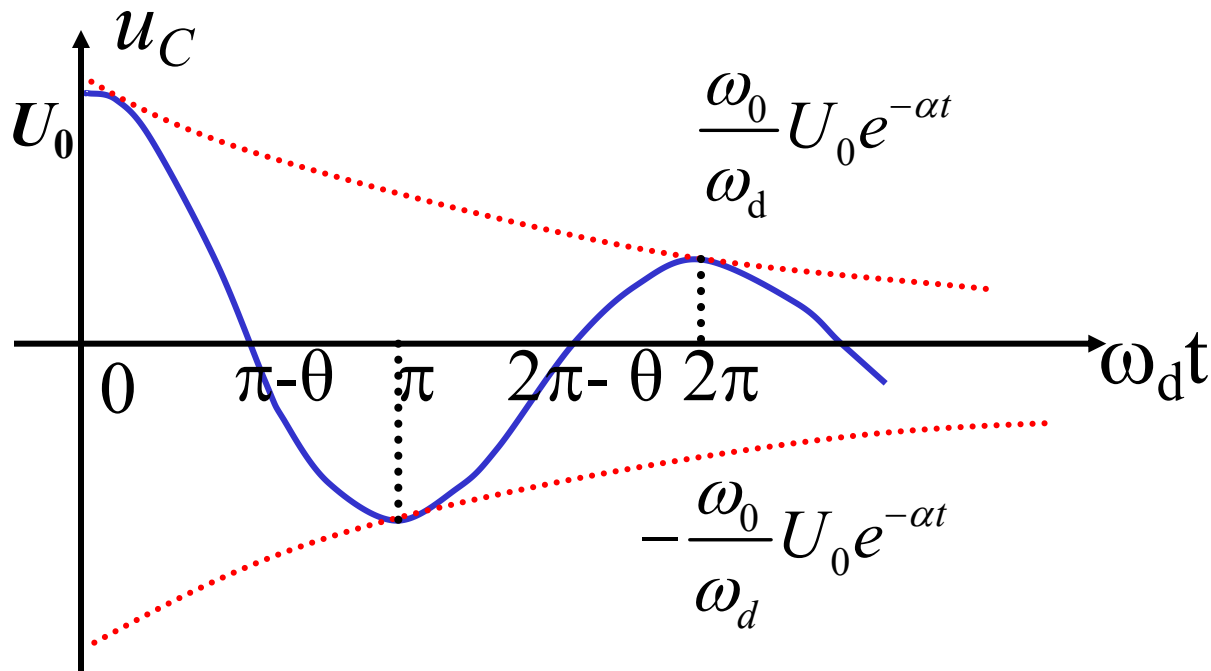


$\omega_d, \omega_0, \alpha$
的关系

$$u_C = \frac{\omega_0}{\omega_d} U_0 e^{-\alpha t} \sin(\omega_d t + \theta)$$

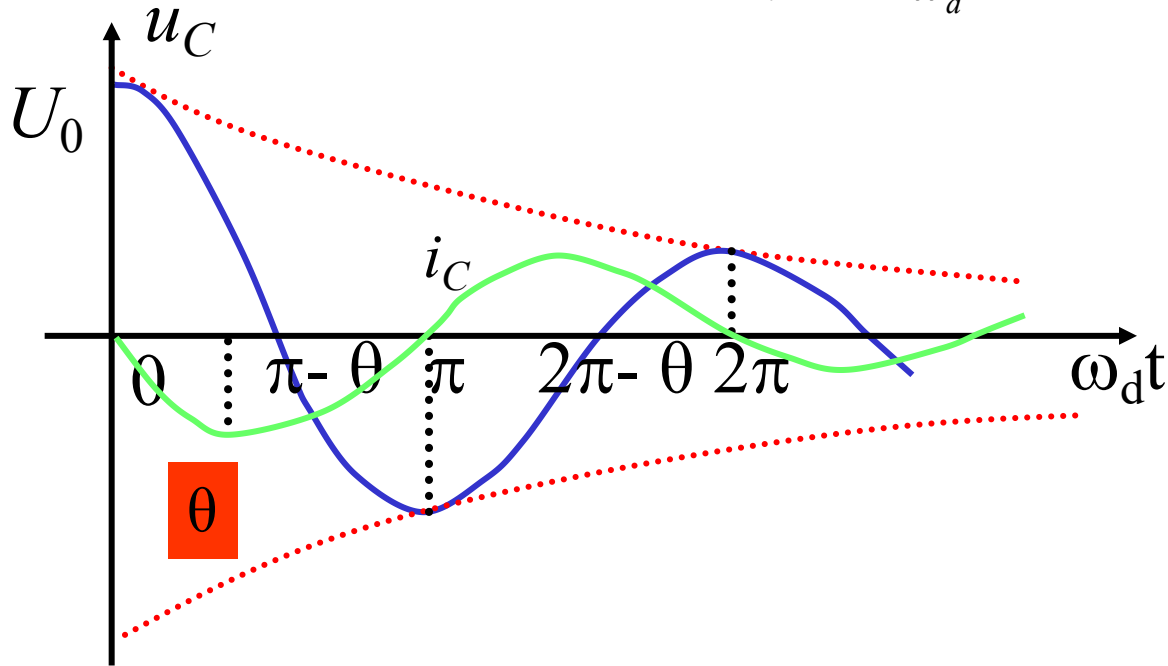
u_C 是振幅以 $\pm \frac{\omega_0}{\omega} U_0$ 为包络线依指数衰减的正弦函数

$t=0$ 时 $u_C = U_0$ $u_C = 0$: $\omega_d t = \pi - \theta, 2\pi - \theta \dots n\pi - \theta$



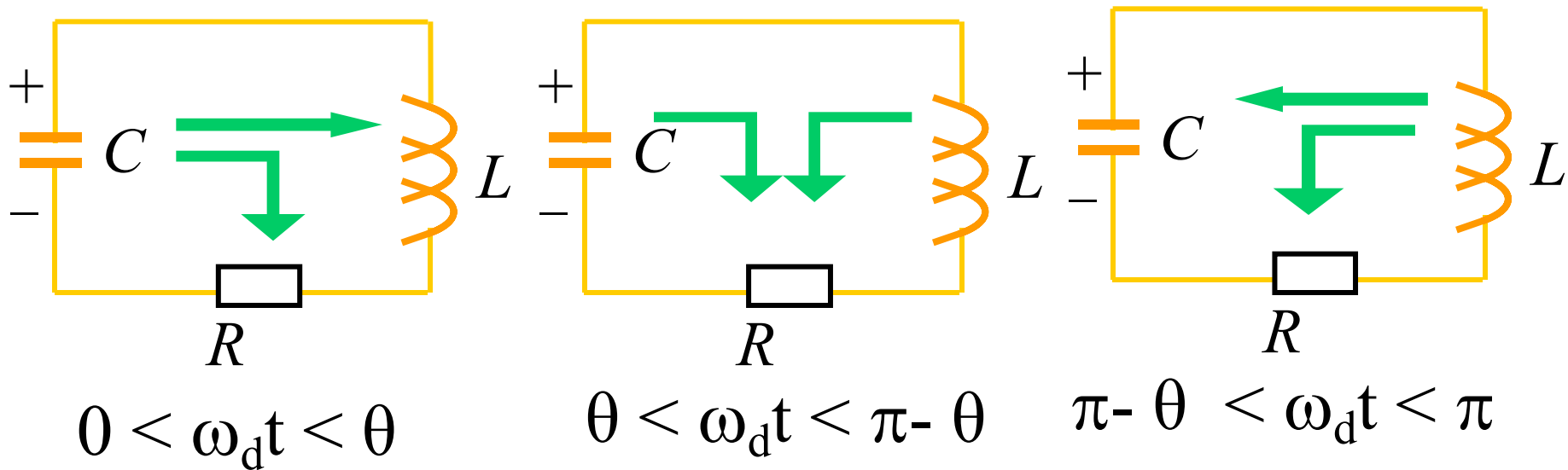
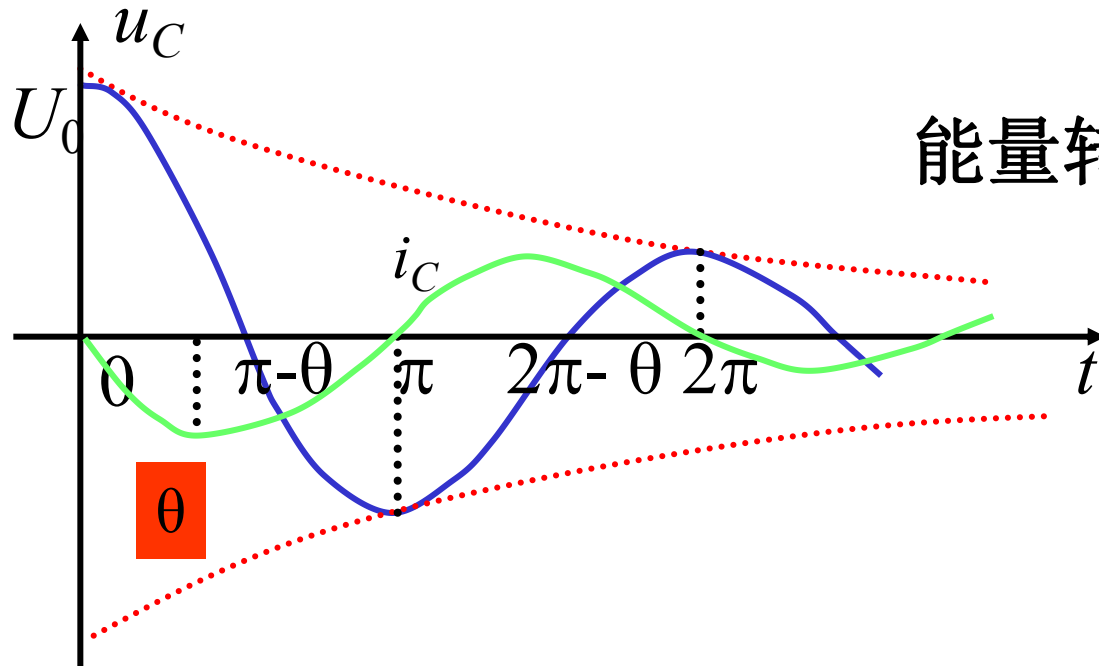
$$u_C = \frac{\omega_0}{\omega_d} U_0 e^{-\alpha t} \sin(\omega_d t + \theta)$$

$$i_C = C \frac{du_C}{dt} = -\frac{U_0}{\omega_d L} e^{-\alpha t} \sin \omega_d t$$



$i_C=0$: $\omega_d t=0, \pi, 2\pi \dots n\pi$, 为 u_C 极值点,
 i_C 的第一个极值点为 $\omega_d t = \theta$ 。

能量转换关系:



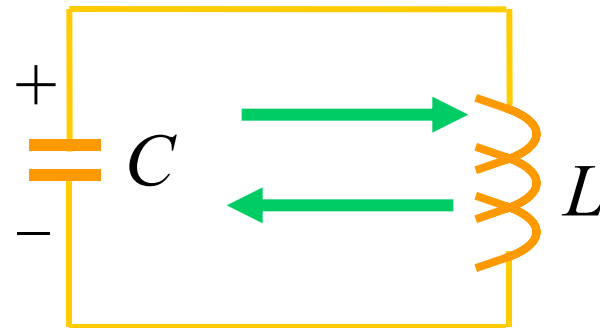
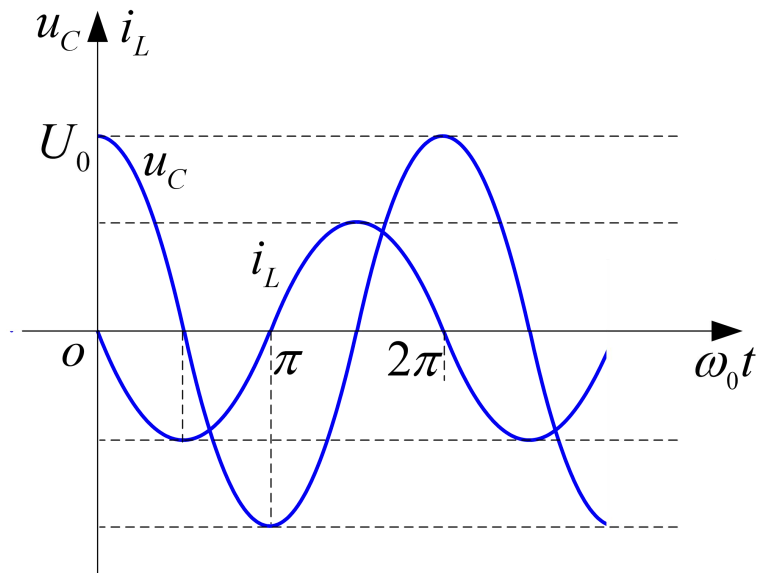
特例： $R=0$ 时

$$\alpha = 0, \quad \omega_d = \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}, \quad \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

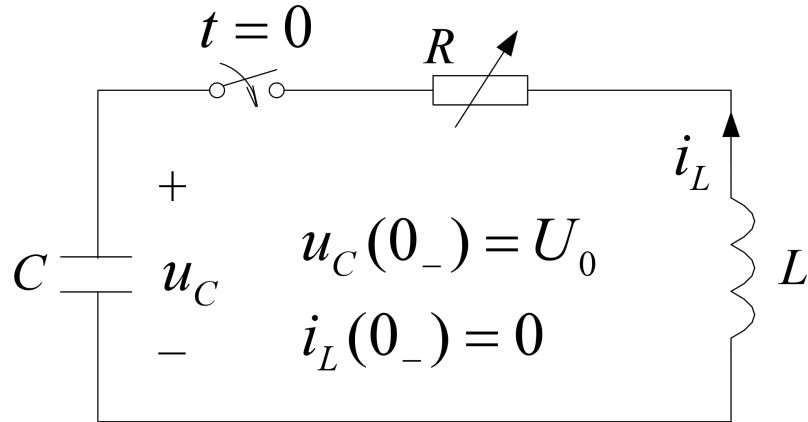
$$u_C = U_0 \sin(\omega_0 t + 90^\circ) = u_L$$

$$i = -\frac{U_0}{\omega_0 L} \sin \omega_0 t$$

→ 等幅振荡



9.2 二阶电路的零输入响应



Critically damped——临界阻尼

$$(3) \quad \alpha = \omega_0 \rightarrow R = 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

$$s_{1,2} = -\alpha$$

$$u_C = (k_1 + k_2 t)e^{-\alpha t}$$

$$\text{初始条件} \begin{cases} u_c(0^+) = U_0 \rightarrow k_1 = U_0 \\ \frac{du_c}{dt}(0^+) = 0 \rightarrow k_1(-\alpha) + k_2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} k_1 = U_0 \\ k_2 = U_0 \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$u_C = U_0 e^{-\alpha t} (1 + \alpha t)$$

$$i_C = C \frac{du_C}{dt} = -\frac{U_0}{L} t e^{-\alpha t}$$

非振荡电路



小结

可推广应用于一般二阶电路

$R > 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$ 过阻尼，非振荡放电

$$u_C = k_1 e^{s_1 t} + k_2 e^{s_2 t}$$

$R = 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$ 临界阻尼，非振荡放电

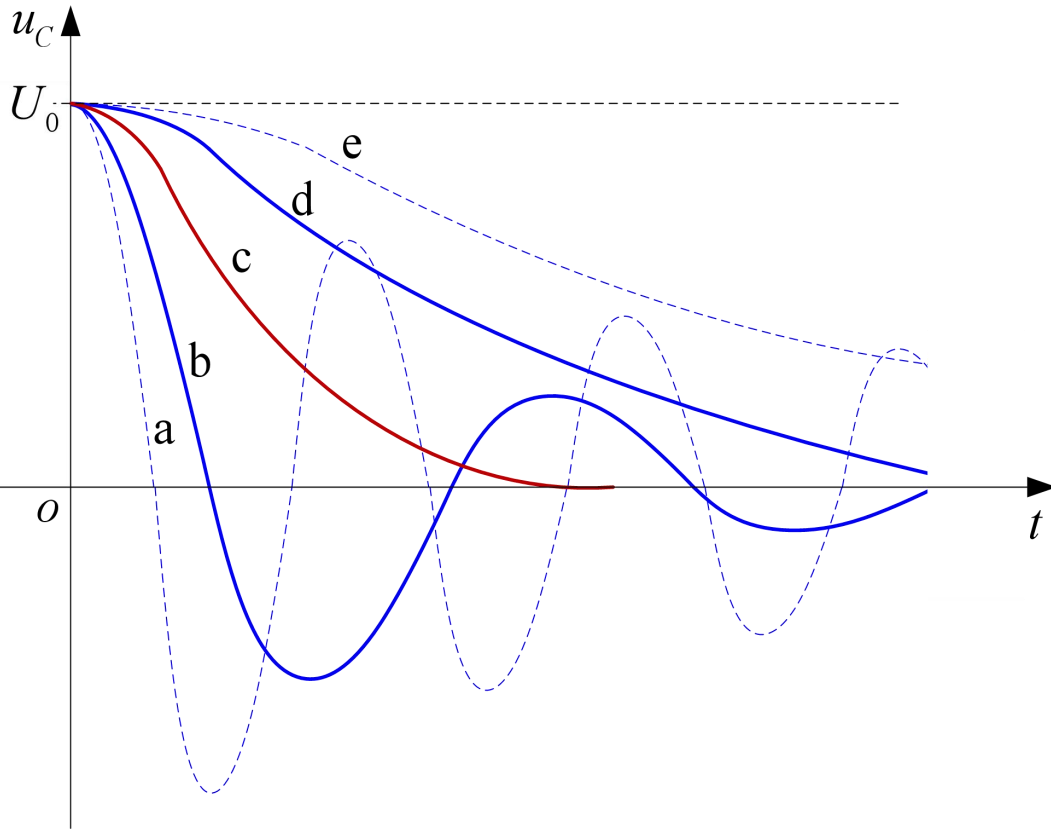
$$u_C = k_1 e^{-\alpha t} + k_2 t e^{-\alpha t}$$

$R < 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$ 欠阻尼，振荡放电

$$u_C = k e^{-\alpha t} \sin(\omega_d t + \theta)$$

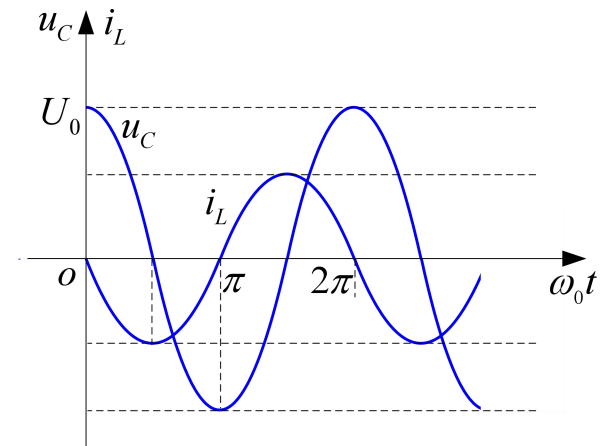
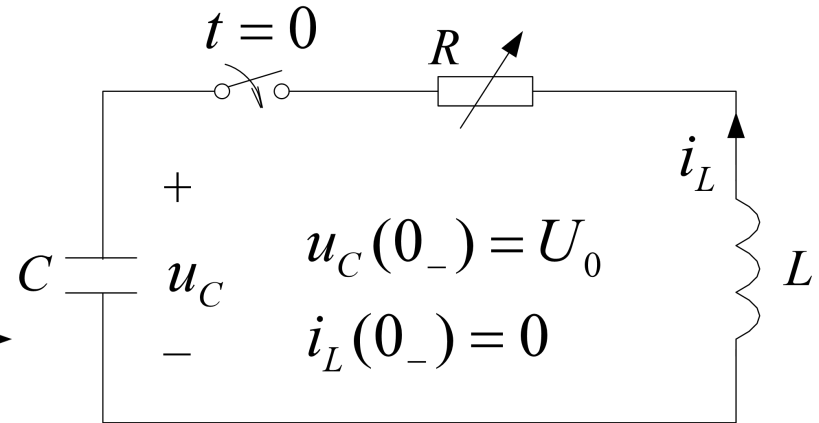
初始条件 $\begin{cases} u_C(0_+) \\ \frac{du_C}{dt}(0_+) \end{cases}$ 定常数

9.2 二阶电路的零输入响应



$$R_e > R_d > R_c > R_b > R_a$$

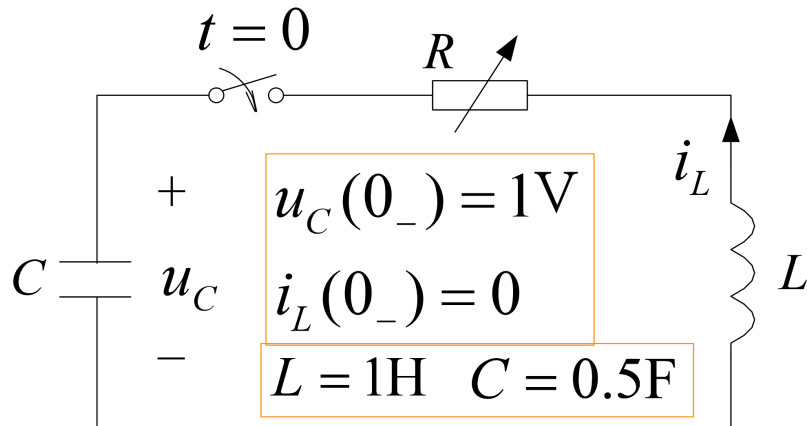
过阻尼 临界阻尼 欠阻尼



欠阻尼特例 $R = 0$

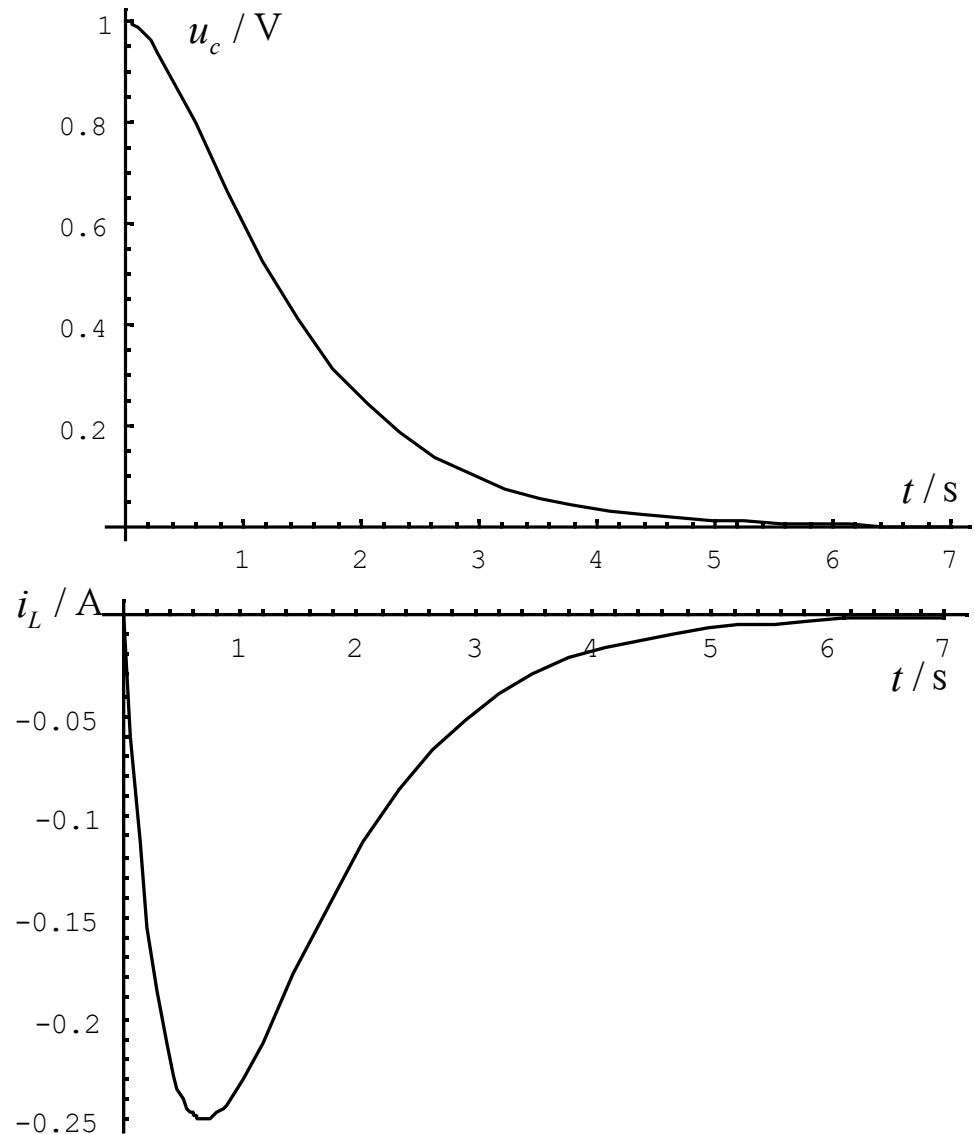
9.2 二阶电路的零输入响应

——暂态分量的变化规律



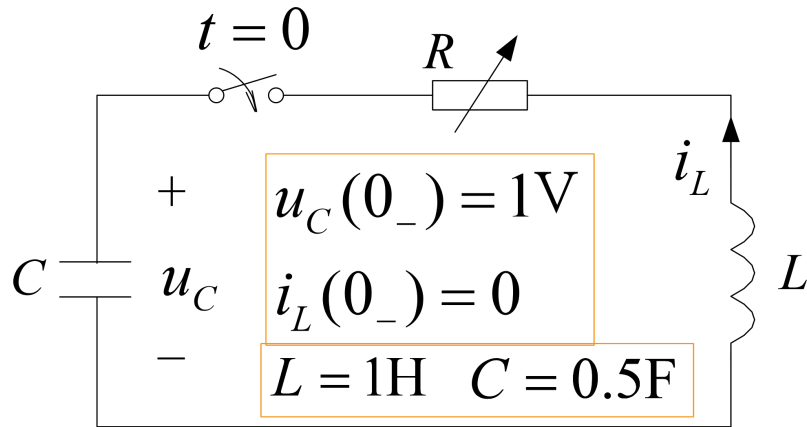
$R = 3\Omega$ 过阻尼

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_c \\ i_L \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (2e^{-t} - e^{-2t})\text{V} \\ (-e^{-t} + e^{-2t})\text{A} \end{bmatrix}$$



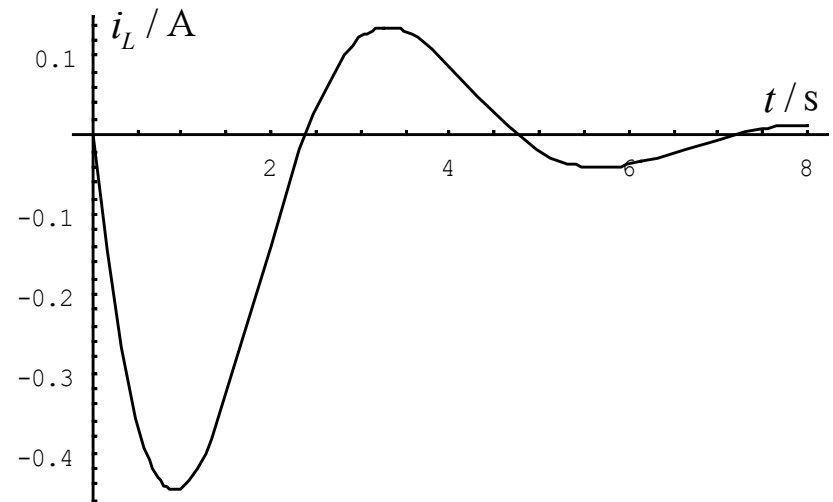
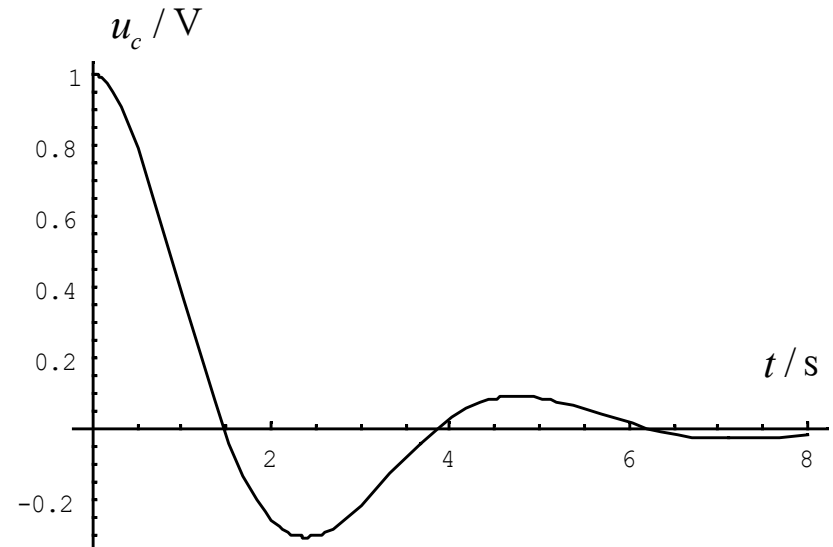
9.2 二阶电路的零输入响应

——暂态分量的变化规律



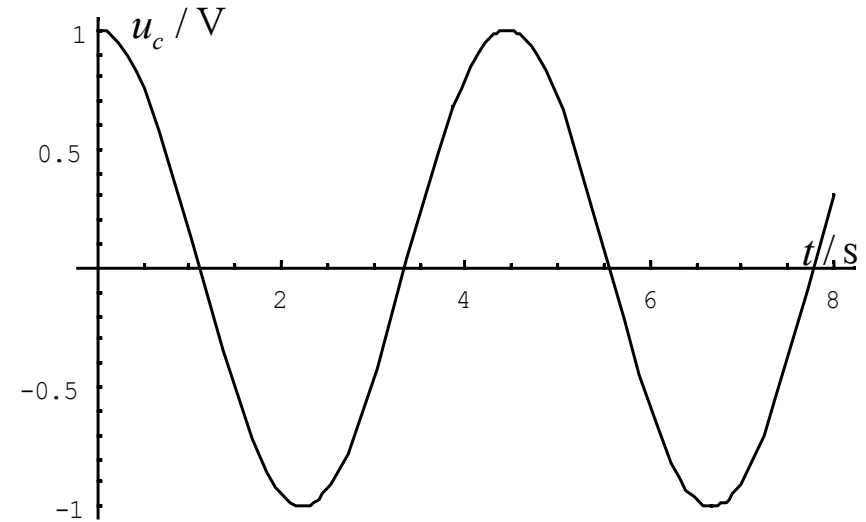
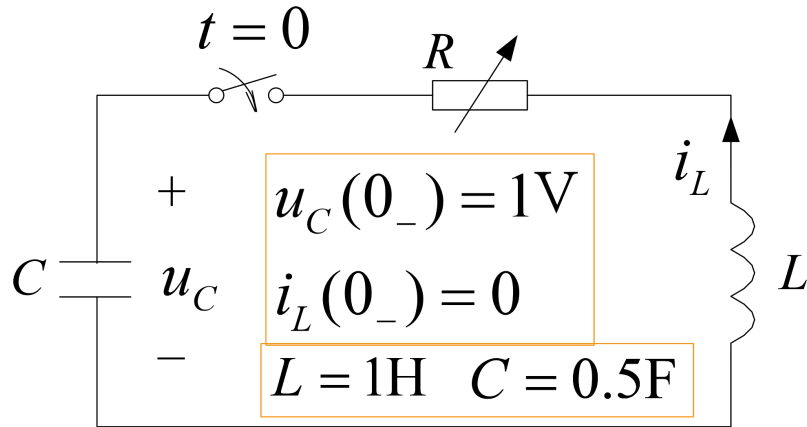
$R = 1\Omega$ 欠阻尼

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_C \\ i_L \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-0.5t} \left(\cos \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2} t + \frac{1}{\sqrt{7}} \sin \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2} t \right) \text{V} \\ \left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{7}} e^{-0.5t} \sin \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2} t \right) \text{A} \end{bmatrix}$$



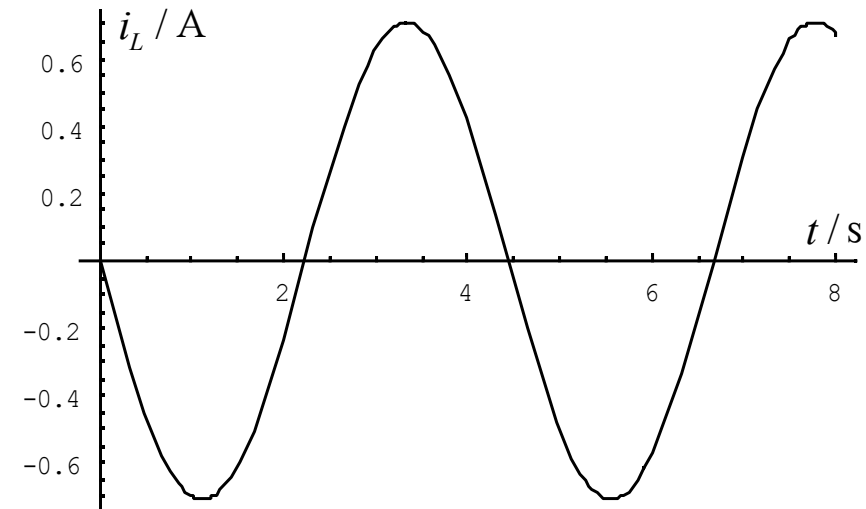
9.2 二阶电路的零输入响应

——暂态分量的变化规律



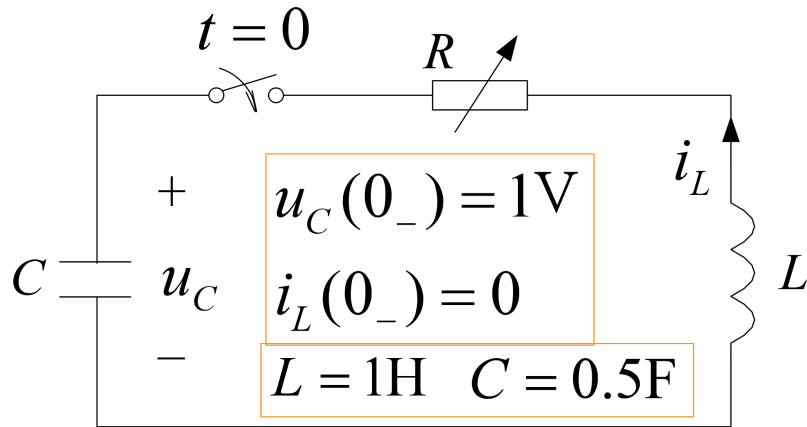
$R = 0$ 无阻尼

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_C \\ i_L \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (\cos \sqrt{2}t)\text{V} \\ (-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \sqrt{2}t)\text{A} \end{bmatrix}$$



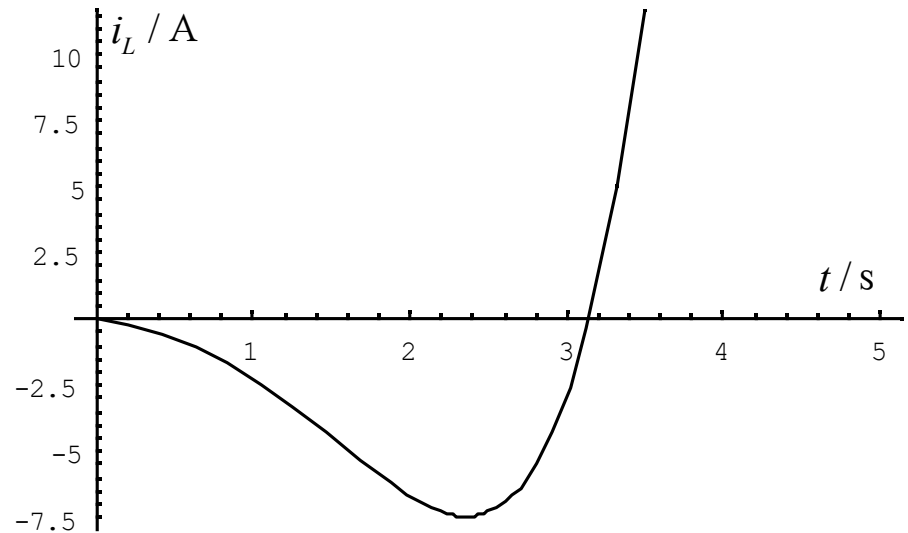
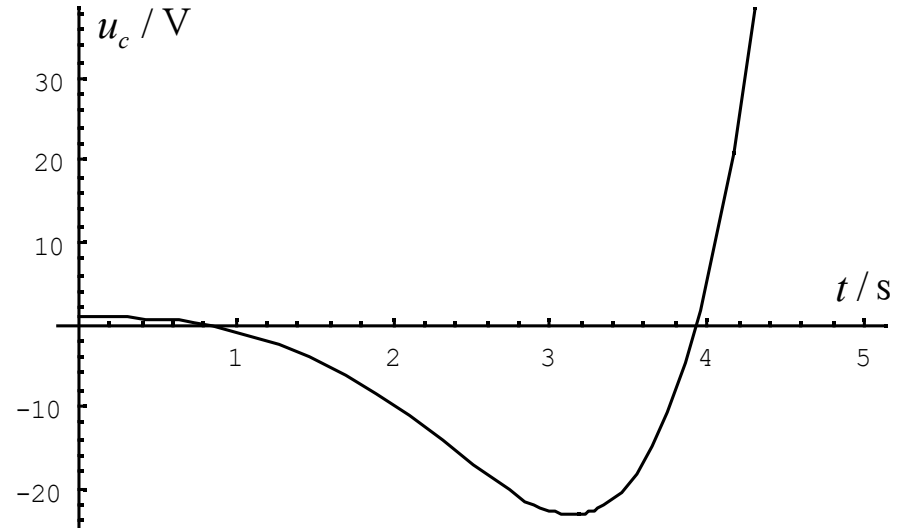
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——暂态分量的变化规律



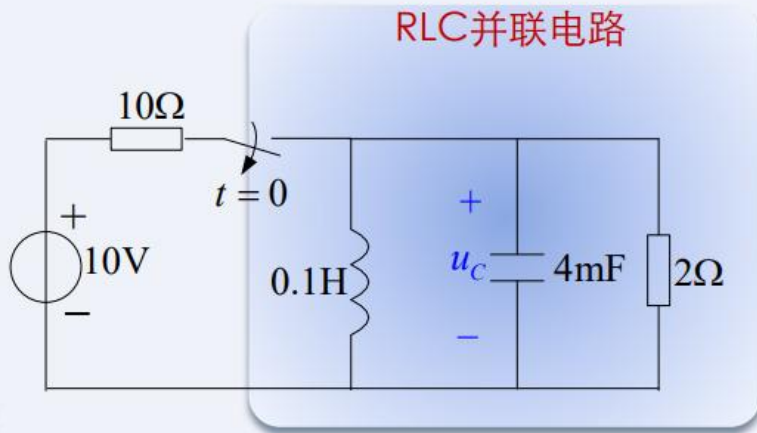
$R = -2\Omega$ 负阻尼

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_C \\ i_L \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e^t (\cos t - \sin t) \text{V} \\ (-e^t \sin t) \text{A} \end{bmatrix}$$



RLC 并联电路 (自学+MOOC)

【例 2】 电路在开关打开前处于稳态，写出开关打开后 u_C 的定性表达式。



与RLC串联电路对偶

$$\alpha = \frac{R}{2L}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{G}{2C} = \frac{1/2}{2 \times 0.004} = 62.5 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{0.1 \times 0.004}} = 50 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$s_{1,2} = -\alpha \pm \sqrt{\alpha^2 - \omega_0^2} = (-25, -100)$$

$$u_C = k_1 e^{-25t} + k_2 e^{-100t}$$

9.3 二阶电路的零状态响应

以阶跃响应为例来分析二阶 RLC 电路的零状态响应。

一、 RLC 串联电路的阶跃响应

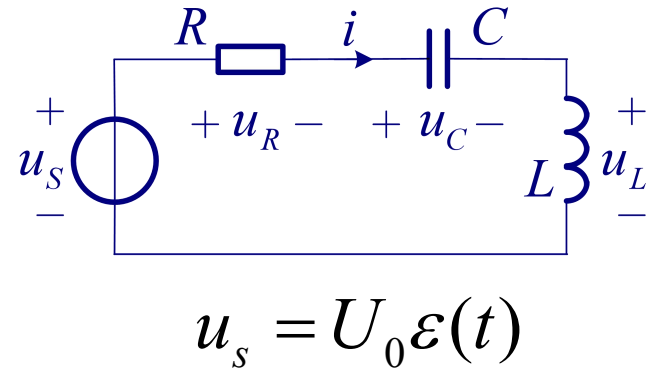
根据KVL和支路电压-电流关系, 可得

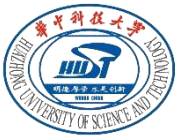
$$LC \frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} + RC \frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = U_0$$

二阶常系数线性非齐次微分方程

初始条件为: $u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 0$

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





方程的解为 $u_C = u_{Ch} + u_{Cp}$

齐次解为 $u_{Ch} = K_1 e^{s_1 t} + K_2 e^{s_2 t}$

特征方程 $LCs^2 + RCs + 1 = 0$

特征根(固有频率)
$$\begin{cases} s_1 = -\alpha + \sqrt{\alpha^2 - \omega_0^2} \\ s_2 = -\alpha - \sqrt{\alpha^2 - \omega_0^2} \end{cases}$$

与 RLC 串联电路零输入响应一样， RLC 串联电路的固有频率 s_1 和 s_2 也可以是两个不相等的负实数，两个相等的负实数，一对共轭复数和一对共轭虚数。

阶跃激励下的稳态分量 $u_{Cp}=U_0$

$$u_C = u_{Ch} + u_{Cp} = K_1 e^{s_1 t} + K_2 e^{s_2 t} + U_0$$

根据初始条件, 有
$$\begin{cases} u_C(0_+) = K_1 + K_2 + U_0 = 0 \\ \left. \frac{du_C}{dt} \right|_{t=0_+} = K_1 s_1 + K_2 s_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow K_1 = \frac{s_2}{s_1 - s_2} U_0, \quad K_2 = \frac{s_1}{s_2 - s_1} U_0$$

电容电压为

$$u_C = \left[\frac{1}{s_1 - s_2} (s_2 e^{s_1 t} - s_1 e^{s_2 t}) + 1 \right] U_0 \varepsilon(t)$$

RLC 串联充电电路也可以区分为:

1. 过阻尼 $\alpha > \omega_0$ 电路参数满足 $R > 2\sqrt{L/C}$

2. 临界阻尼 $\alpha = \omega_0$ $R = 2\sqrt{L/C}$

3. 欠阻尼 $\alpha < \omega_0$ $R < 2\sqrt{L/C}$

4. 无阻尼 $\alpha=0$ (即 $R=0$)

下面仅讨论过阻尼和欠阻尼两种不同情况的阶跃响应。

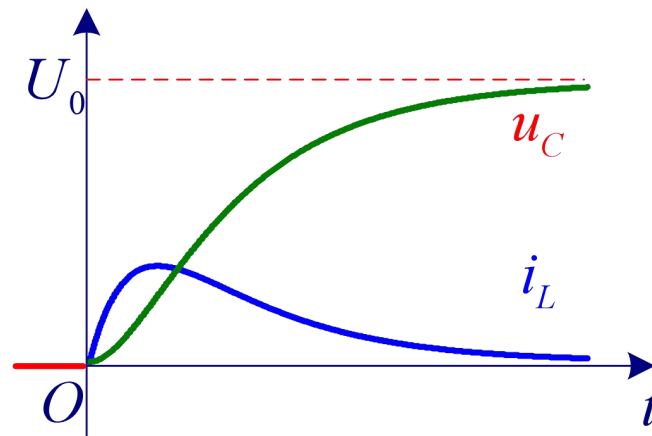
1. 过阻尼

$$u_C = \left[\frac{1}{s_1 - s_2} (s_2 e^{s_1 t} - s_1 e^{s_2 t}) + 1 \right] U_0 \varepsilon(t)$$

$$i_L = i = C \frac{du_C}{dt} = \frac{s_1 s_2}{L(s_1 - s_2)} (e^{s_1 t} - e^{s_2 t}) U_0 \varepsilon(t)$$

由于 $s_1 < 0$ 、 $s_2 < 0$ 及 $|s_2| > |s_1| \Rightarrow e^{s_1 t} - e^{s_2 t} > 0$

使电容电压 u_C 和电感电流 i_L 永远不改变方向。电容元件在全部时间内一直在充电。



2. 欠阻尼

$$\begin{cases} s_1 = -\alpha + \sqrt{-(\omega_0^2 - \alpha^2)} = -\alpha + j\omega_d \\ s_2 = -\alpha - \sqrt{-(\omega_0^2 - \alpha^2)} = -\alpha - j\omega_d \end{cases}$$

或表示成极坐标形式

$$\begin{cases} s_1 = \omega_0 e^{j(90^\circ + \theta)} \\ s_2 = \omega_0 e^{-j(90^\circ + \theta)} \end{cases}$$

其中 $\theta = \arctan(\alpha / \omega_d)$

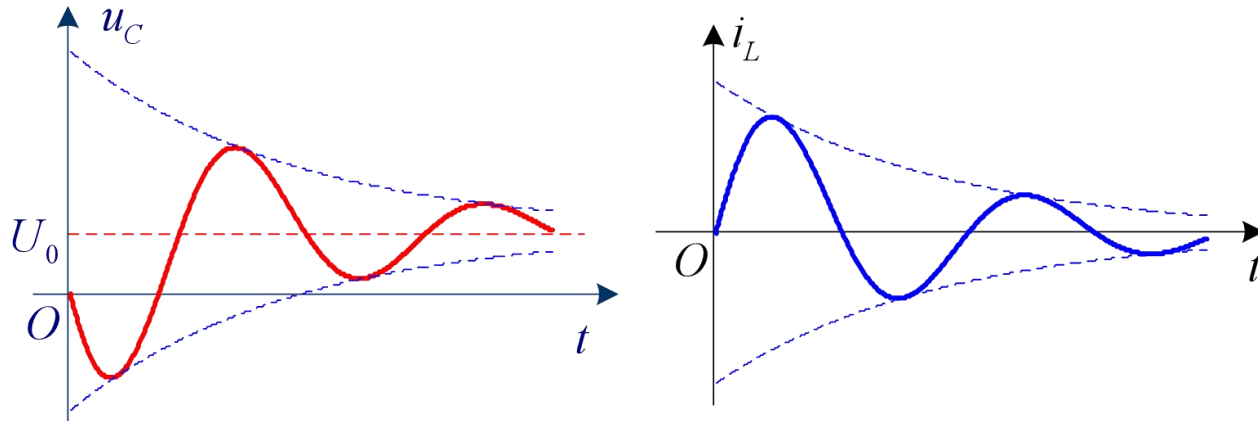
阶跃响应电容电压为

$$\begin{aligned} u_C &= \left\{ 1 + \frac{1}{2j\omega_d} \omega_0 e^{-\alpha t} \left[e^{j(j\omega_d t - 90^\circ - \theta)} - e^{-j(j\omega_d t - 90^\circ - \theta)} \right] \right\} U_0 \varepsilon(t) \\ &= \left[1 + \frac{\omega_0}{\omega_d} e^{-\alpha t} \sin(\omega_d t - 90^\circ - \theta) \right] U_0 \varepsilon(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \left[1 - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega_d} e^{-\alpha t} \cos(\omega_d t - \theta) \right] U_0 \varepsilon(t)$$

根据电容的电压-电流关系 $i = C du_C / dt$

$$i_L = i = \left(\frac{1}{\omega_d L} e^{-\alpha t} \sin \omega_d t \right) U_0 \varepsilon(t)$$

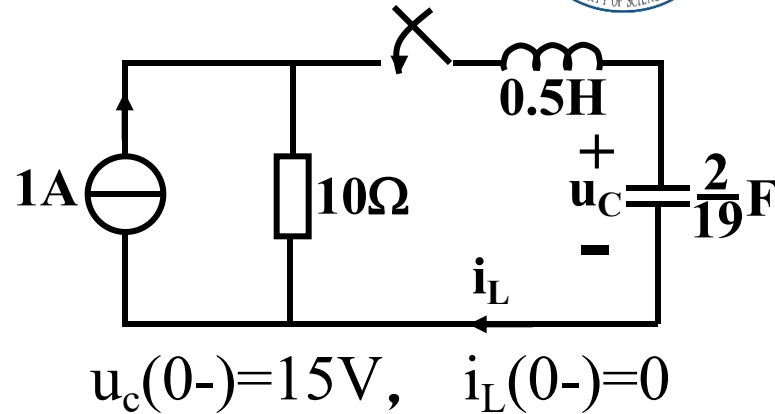


9.3 直流激励下的响应

全响应——二阶电路响应计算

$$u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 15V \quad i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = 0$$

$$\left. \frac{du_C}{dt} \right|_{0_+} = \frac{i_C(0_+)}{C} = \frac{i_L(0_+)}{C} = 0$$

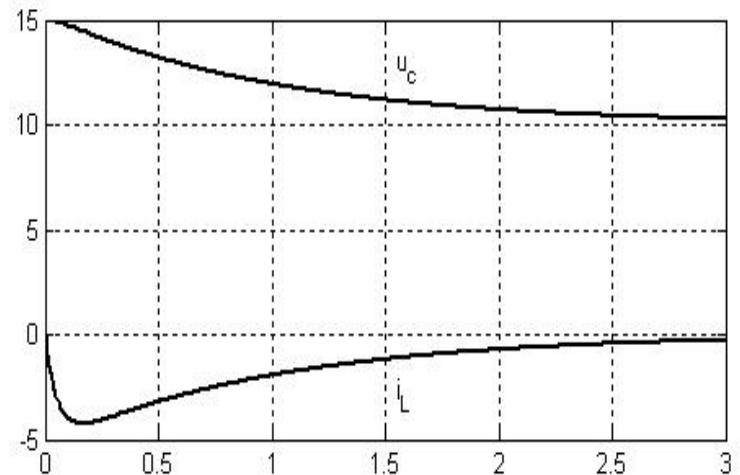


$$\text{KVL: } 0.5 \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{2}{19} \frac{du_C}{dt} \right) + 10 \left(\frac{2}{19} \frac{du_C}{dt} - 1 \right) + u_C = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} + 20 \frac{du_C}{dt} + 19 u_C = 190$$

$$p_{1,2} = -10 \pm \sqrt{100 - 19} = \begin{cases} -1 \\ -19 \end{cases}$$

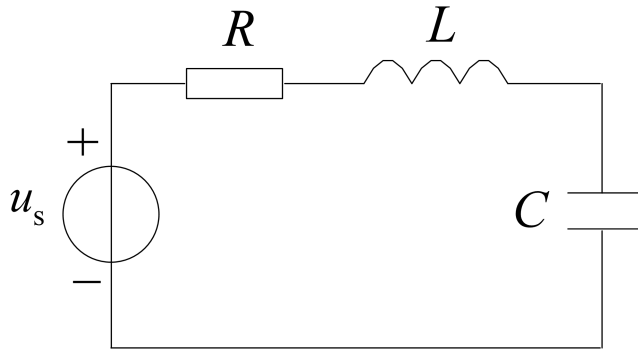
$$u_C = k_1 e^{-t} + k_2 e^{-19t} + 10$$



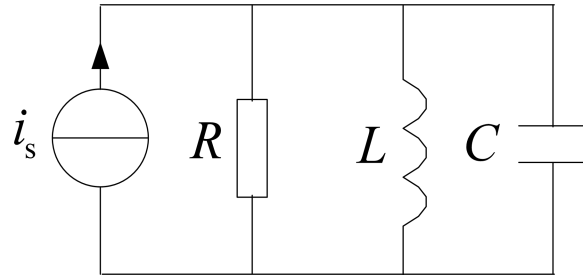
$$k_1 = \frac{95}{18} \quad k_2 = -\frac{5}{18} \quad i_L = C \frac{du_C}{dt} = -\frac{95}{18} e^{-t} + \frac{95}{18} e^{-19t}$$

一般二阶电路

电路的阶次与独立电源无关。

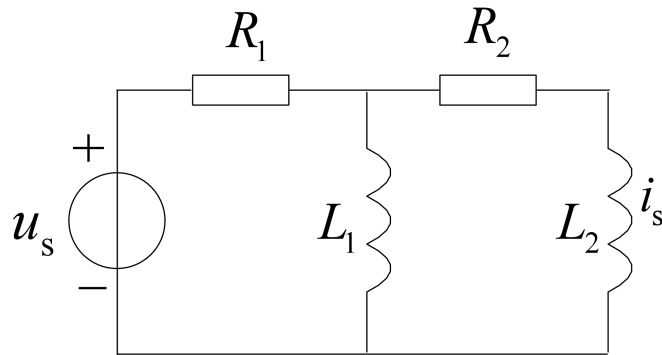


RLC串联电路

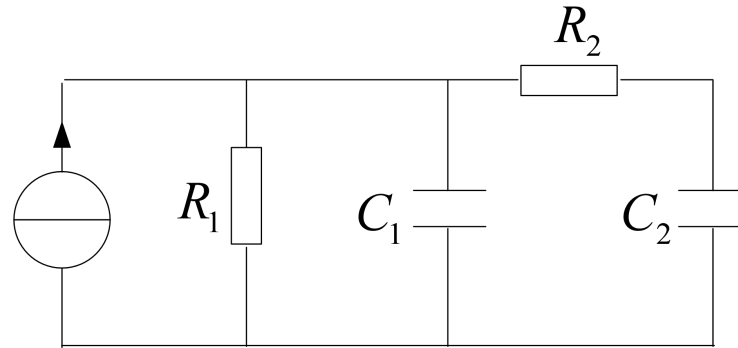


RLC并联电路

RLC串联电路或RLC并联电路，是在独立电源置零后，能够变换为R、L、C串联或R、L、C并联的电路，是工程中最常见的二阶电路。



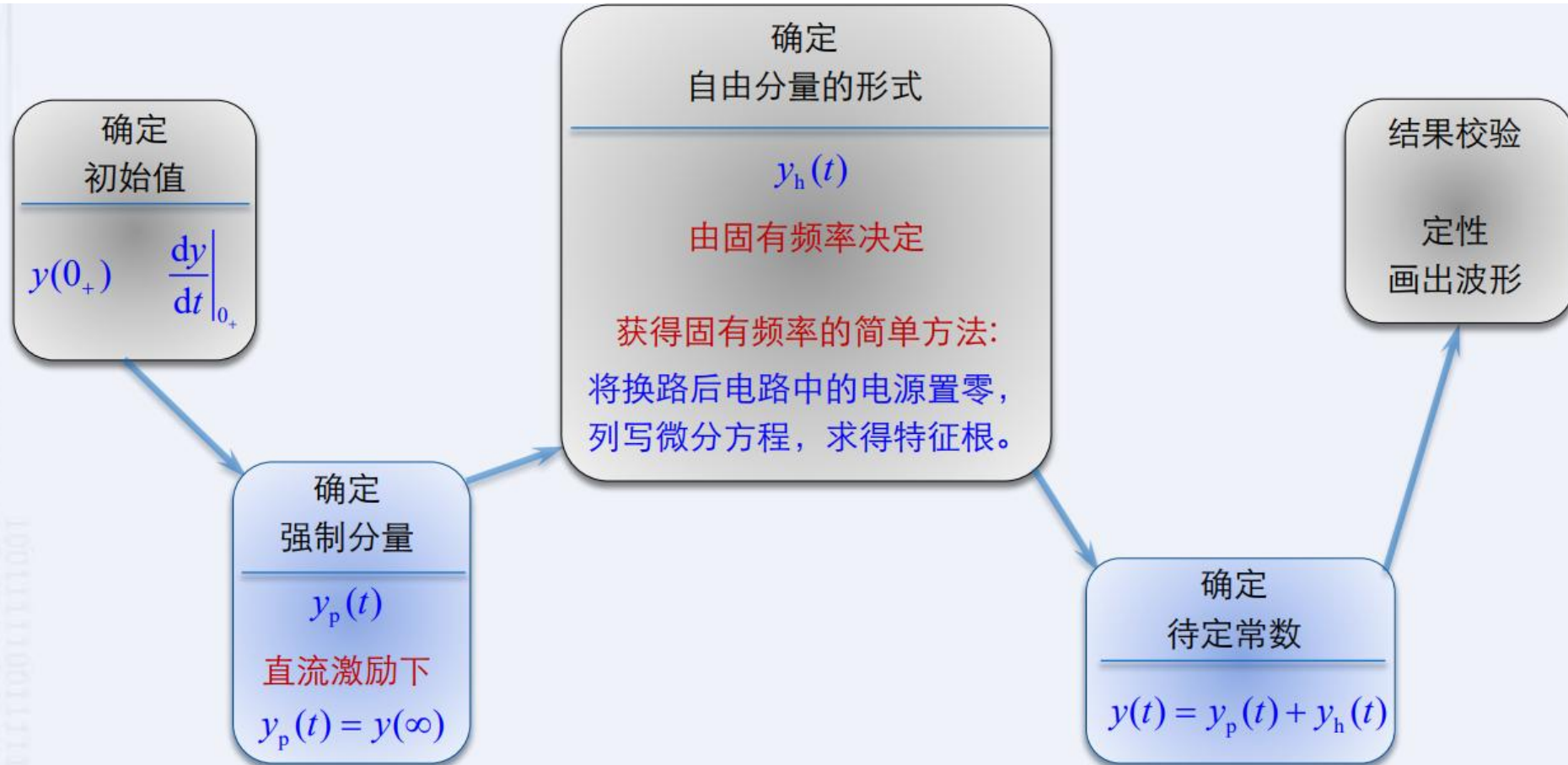
一般二阶RLL电路



一般二阶RCC电路

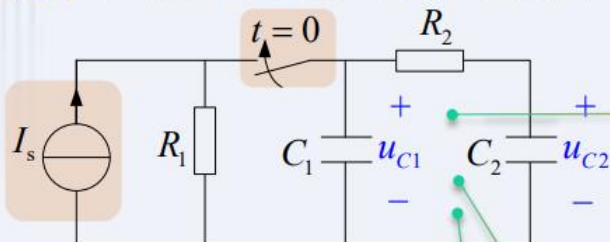
在电源置零后，不能变换为R、L、C串联R、L、C并联的二阶电路，统称为一般二阶电路。

一般二阶电路分析思路



2. 例题分析

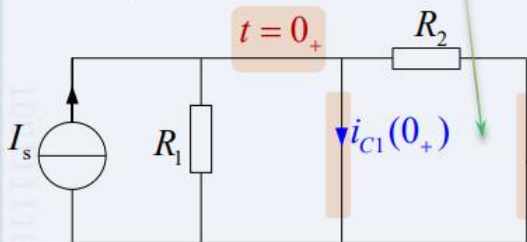
【例】电路在开关闭合前处于零状态，分析开关闭合后的 u_{C1} 。



确定初始值

$$u_{C1}(0_+) = u_{C1}(0_-) = 0$$

$$u_{C2}(0_+) = u_{C2}(0_-) = 0$$

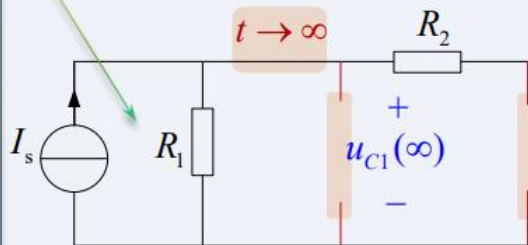


$$\left. \frac{du_{C1}}{dt} \right|_{0_+} = \frac{i_{C1}(0_+)}{C_1} = \frac{I_s}{C_1}$$

确定待定常数

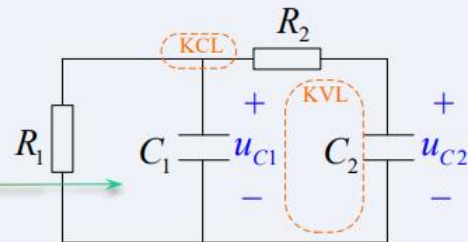
$$\begin{aligned} u_{C1} &= u_{C1p} + u_{C1h} \\ &= R_1 I_s + k_1 e^{s_1 t} + k_2 e^{s_2 t} \\ \begin{cases} R_1 I_s + k_1 + k_2 = 0 \\ k_1 s_1 + k_2 s_2 = I_s / C_1 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

确定强制分量



$$u_{C1p} = u_{C1}(\infty) = R_1 I_s$$

确定自由分量的形式



$$\text{KCL: } \frac{u_{C1}}{R_1} + C_1 \frac{du_{C1}}{dt} + C_2 \frac{du_{C2}}{dt} = 0$$

$$\text{KVL: } u_{C1} = R_2 C_2 \frac{du_{C2}}{dt} + u_{C2}$$

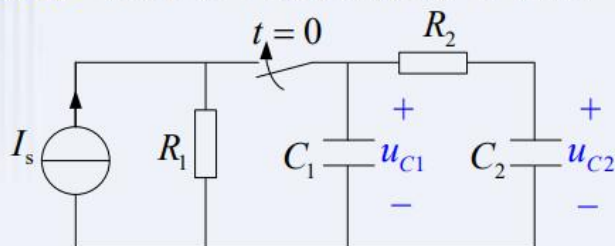
$$\frac{d^2 u_{C1}}{dt^2} + \frac{R_1 C_1 + R_2 C_2 + R_1 C_2}{R_1 C_1 R_2 C_2} \frac{du_{C1}}{dt} + \frac{1}{R_1 C_1 R_2 C_2} u_{C1} = 0$$

$$s_{1,2} = -\alpha \pm \sqrt{\alpha^2 - \omega_0^2} \quad (\alpha > \omega_0)$$

$$u_{C1h} = k_1 e^{s_1 t} + k_2 e^{s_2 t}$$

2. 例题分析

【例】电路在开关闭合前处于零状态，分析开关闭合后的 u_{C1} 。



可见，并非所有二阶电路都有过阻尼、临界阻尼、欠阻尼三种状态！

证明： $\alpha > \omega_0$

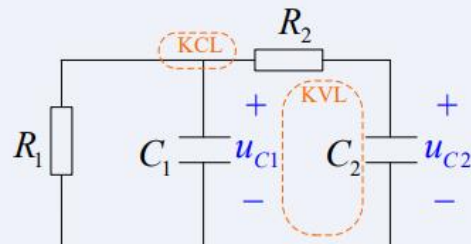
$$\underbrace{\frac{R_1 C_1 + R_2 C_2 + R_1 C_2}{2 R_1 C_1 R_2 C_2}}_{\alpha} > \underbrace{\sqrt{\frac{1}{R_1 C_1 R_2 C_2}}}_{\omega_0} \rightarrow$$

$$R_1 C_1 + R_2 C_2 + R_1 C_2 > 2 R_1 C_1 R_2 C_2 \sqrt{\frac{1}{R_1 C_1 R_2 C_2}} = 2 \sqrt{R_1 C_1 R_2 C_2}$$

$$\rightarrow R_1 C_1 + R_2 C_2 + R_1 C_2 - 2 \sqrt{R_1 C_1 R_2 C_2} > 0 \quad \text{RCC电路}$$

$$\rightarrow (\sqrt{R_1 C_1} - \sqrt{R_2 C_2})^2 + R_1 C_2 > 0 \quad \text{只有过阻尼状态!}$$

确定自由分量的形式



$$\text{KCL: } \frac{u_{C1}}{R_1} + C_1 \frac{du_{C1}}{dt} + C_2 \frac{du_{C2}}{dt} = 0$$

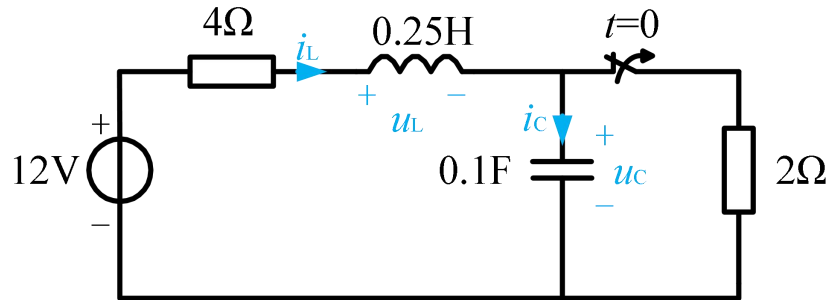
$$\text{KVL: } u_{C1} = R_2 C_2 \frac{du_{C2}}{dt} + u_{C2}$$

$$\frac{d^2 u_{C1}}{dt^2} + \underbrace{\frac{R_1 C_1 + R_2 C_2 + R_1 C_2}{R_1 C_1 R_2 C_2}}_{2\alpha} \frac{du_{C1}}{dt} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{R_1 C_1 R_2 C_2}}_{\omega_0^2} u_{C1} = 0$$

$$s_{1,2} = -\alpha \pm \sqrt{\alpha^2 - \omega_0^2} \quad (\alpha > \omega_0)$$

$$u_{C1h} = k_1 e^{s_1 t} + k_2 e^{s_2 t}$$

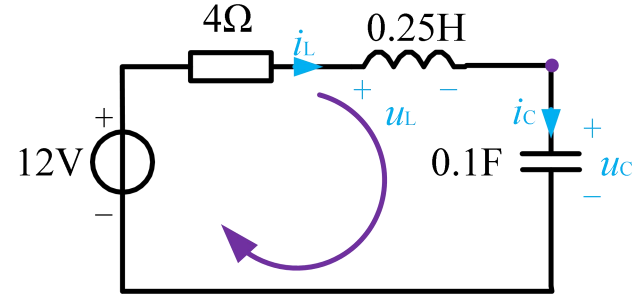
7-36、题7-36图所示的电路在开关打开前处于稳态。确定(1)电路的阶数;(2) $t>0$ 后的 u_c 的微分方程、 i_L 的微分方程;(3) $u_c(0_+)$ 、 $i_L(0_+)$ 、 $i_c(0_+)$ 、 $u_L(0_+)$;(4) $\left.\frac{du_c}{dt}\right|_{0^+}$ 、 $\left.\frac{di_L}{dt}\right|_{0^+}$;(5) $u_c(\infty)$ 、 $i_L(\infty)$;(6) $u_c(t)(t>0)$;(7)用 $u_c(\infty)$ 检验 $u_c(t)$ 。



题7-36
图

(1) 电路中含有两个独立的储能元件，所以是二阶电路

(2) $t>0$ 后，电路如下：

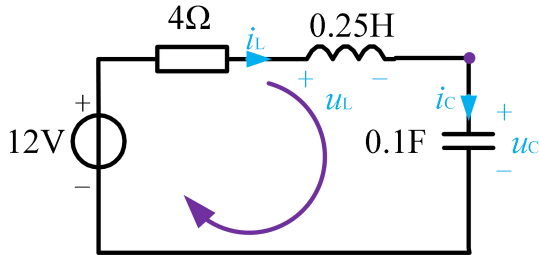


$$\text{KCL、KVL: } \begin{cases} 0.25 \frac{di_L}{dt} + u_c + 4i_L = 12 \\ 0.1 \frac{du_c}{dt} = i_L \end{cases}$$

可以得到微分方程：

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} + 16 \frac{du_C}{dt} + 40 u_C = 480 \\ \frac{d^2 i_L}{dt^2} + 16 \frac{di_L}{dt} + 40 u_C = 0 \end{cases}$$

(3) $t=0_+$ 时刻电路图如下：



$$u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 4V$$

$$i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = 2A$$

$$i_C(0_+) = i_L(0_+) = 2A \text{ (KCL)}$$

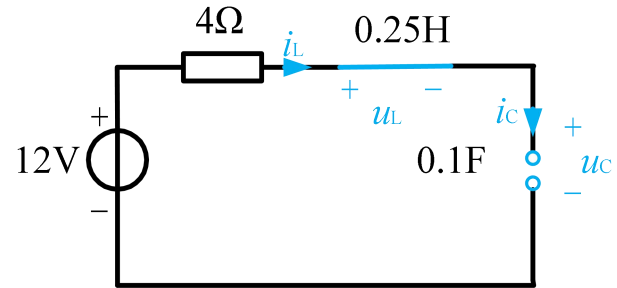
$$u_L(0_+) = 12 - 4 \times i_L(0_+) - u_C(0_+) = 0V \text{ (KVL)}$$

(4) 根据电容、电感元件电压和电流的关系：

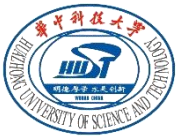
$$\left. \frac{du_C}{dt} \right|_{0^+} = \frac{1}{C} i_C(0_+) = 20V/s$$

$$\left. \frac{di_L}{dt} \right|_{0^+} = \frac{1}{L} u_L(0_+) = 0A/s$$

(5) $t=\infty$ 时，电路图如下：



$$\text{所以: } \begin{cases} u_C(\infty) = 12V \\ i_L(\infty) = 0A \end{cases}$$



(6) 求 $u_C(t)$ 即是求第二问关于 $u_C(t)$ 的常系数非线性微分方程的解

$$\frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} + 16 \frac{du_C}{dt} + 40u_C = 480$$

二阶，要求齐次方程的通解和非齐次方程的特解

①齐次方程的通解：

$$\frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} + 16 \frac{du_C}{dt} + 40u_C = 0$$

$$\text{特征方程为：} s^2 + 16s + 40 = 0$$

$$\text{特征根：} s_1 = -8 + 2\sqrt{6} \approx -3.1, s_2 = -8 - 2\sqrt{6} \approx -12.9$$

$$\text{通解为：} u_{Ch} = k_1 e^{-3.1t} + k_2 e^{-12.9t}$$

将 $\left. \frac{du_C}{dt} \right|_{0^+} = 20V/s, u_C(0_+) = 4V$ 代入其中，得：

$$\begin{cases} k_1 + k_2 = -8 \\ -3.1k_1 - 12.9k_2 = 20 \end{cases} \rightarrow k_1 = -8.49, k_2 = 0.49$$

$$\text{齐次方程的通解为：} u_{Ch} = -8.49e^{-3.1t} + 0.49e^{-12.9t}$$

②非齐次方程的特解：

从上面的微分方程中易看出，一个特解为

$$u_{Cp} = 12V$$

$$\text{综上 } u_C(t) = u_{Ch} + u_{Cp} = 12 - 8.49e^{-3.1t} + 0.49e^{-12.9t}$$

(7) 第五问已经求出 $u_C(\infty) = 12V$

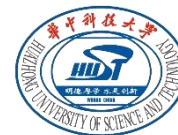
将 $t=\infty$ 带入(6)的结果

中：

$$u_C(\infty) = 12 - 8.49e^{-\infty} + 0.49e^{-\infty} = 12V$$

结果一致

作业



- 9.2节: 9-5, 9-7, 9-9
- 9.3节: 9-13, 9-15