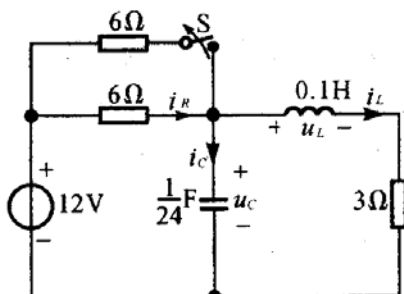
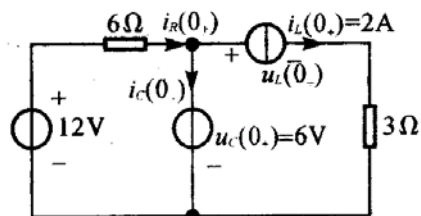


7-1 电路如图所示，开关未动作前电路已达稳态， $t=0$  时开关 S 打开。求  $u_C(0_+)$ ,  $i_2(0_+)$ ,  $\frac{du_C}{dt}\bigg|_{0_+}$ ,  $\frac{di_L}{dt}\bigg|_{0_+}$ ,  $\frac{di_R}{dt}\bigg|_{0_+}$ 。



题 7-1 图



题解 7-1 图

解 在  $t < 0$  时，电路处于稳态，电容相当于开路，电感相当于短路，因此有

$$u_C(0_-) = \frac{12 \times 3}{(6 // 6) + 3} V = 6V$$

$$i_L(0_-) = \frac{12}{(6 // 6) + 3} A = 2A$$

根据换路定律有

$$u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 6V, \quad i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = 2A$$

画出  $0_+$  时等效电路如题解 7-1 图所示, 由此图可得到

$$i_R(0_+) = \frac{12 - u_C(0_+)}{6} = \frac{12 - 6}{6} A = 1A$$

$$C \frac{du_C}{dt} \Big|_{0_+} = i_C(0_+) = i_R(0_+) - i_L(0_+) = 1A - 2A = -1A$$

所以  $\frac{du_C}{dt} \Big|_{0_+} = \frac{i_C(0_+)}{C} = -24V/s$

因为  $L \frac{di_L}{dt} \Big|_{0_+} = u_L(0_+) = u_C(0_+) - 3i_L(0_+)$   
 $= 6V - 3 \times 2V = 0V$

所以  $\frac{di_L}{dt} \Big|_{0_+} = \frac{u_L(0_+)}{L} = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{di_R}{dt} \Big|_{0_+} &= \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{12 - u_C}{6} \right) \Big|_{0_+} = -\frac{1}{6} \frac{du_C}{dt} \Big|_{0_+} \\ &= -\frac{1}{6} \times (-24) = 4(A/s) \end{aligned}$$

**7-2** 图示电路中, 电容原先已充电,  $u_C(0_-) = U_0 = 6V, R = 2.5\Omega,$

$L = 0.25H, C = 0.25F$ . 试求:

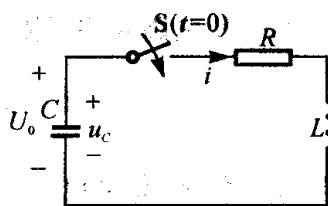
(1) 开关闭合后的  $u_C(t), i(t)$ ;

(2) 使电路在临界阻尼下放电, 当  $L$  和  $C$  不变时, 电阻  $R$  应为何值?

解 (1) 开关闭合后, 电路的微分方程为

$$LC \frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} + RC \frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = 0$$

初始条件为  $u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 6V$



题 7-2 图

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

对应二阶齐次微分方程的特征方程为

$$LCp^2 + RCp + 1 = 0$$

特征方程的特征根为

$$\begin{aligned} p_{1,2} &= -\frac{R}{2L} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{LC}} \\ &= -\frac{2.5}{2 \times 0.25} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{2.5}{2 \times 0.25}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{0.25 \times 0.25}} = -5 \pm 3 \end{aligned}$$

即  $p_1 = -5 + 3 = -2, \quad p_2 = -5 - 3 = -8$

由于  $p_1, p_2$  为两个不相等的负实根, 电路处于过阻尼状态. 微分方程的通解为

$$u_C(t) = A_1 e^{p_1 t} + A_2 e^{p_2 t} = A_1 e^{-2t} + A_2 e^{-8t}$$

$$\frac{du_C}{dt} = -2A_1 e^{-2t} - 8A_2 e^{-8t}$$

将  $u_C(0_+) = 6V, -\frac{i_C(0_+)}{C} = \frac{du_C}{dt} \Big|_{0_+} = 0$  代入上面两个方程中,

得

$$\begin{cases} A_1 + A_2 = 6 \\ -2A_1 - 8A_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得

$$A_1 = 8, \quad A_2 = -2$$

所以

$$u_C(t) = (8e^{-2t} - 2e^{-8t})V$$

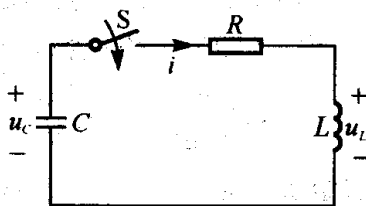
$$\begin{aligned} i(t) &= -C \frac{du_C}{dt} = 0.25(2 \times 8e^{-2t} + 8 \times (-2)e^{-8t})A \\ &= 4(e^{-2t} - e^{-8t})A \end{aligned}$$

(2) 使电路在临界阻尼下放电, 电阻  $R$  应满足

$$R = 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} = 2\sqrt{\frac{0.25}{0.25}}\Omega = 2\Omega$$

**7-3** 已知图示电路中  $R = 1k\Omega$ ,

$C = 2\mu F, L = 2.5H$ . 设电容原先已充电且  $u_C(0_-) = 10V$ . 在  $t = 0$  时开关  $S$  闭合. 试求  $u_C(t), i(t), u_L(t)$  以及  $S$  闭合后的  $i_{\max}$ .



题 7-3 图

解  $t > 0$  后, 电路的微分方程为

$$LC \frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} + RC \frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = 0$$

特征方程为

$$LCp^2 + RCp + 1 = 0$$

特征根为

$$\begin{aligned} p_{1,2} &= -\frac{R}{2L} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{LC}} \\ &= \frac{-10^3}{2 \times 2.5} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{10^3}{2 \times 2.5}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{2.5 \times 2 \times 10^{-6}}} \\ &= -200 \pm j400 \end{aligned}$$

即  $p_1 = -200 + j400$ ,  $p_2 = -200 - j400$ .

由于  $p_1$  和  $p_2$  为一对共轭复根, 故电路处于欠阻尼或衰减振荡放电过程. 微分方程的通解为

$$u_C(t) = Ae^{-\delta t} \sin(\omega t + \theta) \text{ V}$$

其中  $\delta = 200$ ,  $\omega = 400$

由题可知初始值

$$u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 10 \text{ V}$$

$$i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = 0 \text{ A}$$

而

$$C \frac{du_C}{dt} \Big|_{0_+} = -i_L(0_+) = 0$$

因此有

$$\begin{cases} A \sin \theta = u_C(0_+) = 10 \text{ V} \\ -\delta A \sin \theta + \omega A \cos \theta = \frac{du_C}{dt} \Big|_{0_+} = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得

$$\begin{cases} \theta = \arctan \frac{\omega}{\delta} = \arctan \frac{400}{200} = 63.435^\circ \\ A = \frac{10}{\sin \theta} = \frac{10}{\sin 63.435^\circ} = 11.18 \end{cases}$$

故

$$u_C(t) = 11.18 e^{-200t} \sin(400t + 63.435^\circ) \text{ V}$$

$$i(t) = -C \frac{du_C}{dt} = \frac{u_C(0_+)}{\omega L} e^{-\delta t} \sin(\omega t)$$

$$= 10 e^{-200t} \sin 400t \text{ mA}$$

$$u_L(t) = L \frac{di}{dt} = -Ae^{-\delta} \sin(\omega t - \theta) \\ = -11.18e^{-200t} \sin(400t - 63.435^\circ) \text{ V}$$

当  $\frac{di}{dt} = \frac{u_L(t)}{L} = 0$  时, 即  $\omega t - \theta = 0$  时, 电流达到最大值, 这时有

$$t = \frac{\theta}{\omega} = \frac{63.435 \times \pi}{400 \times 180} \text{ s} = 2.768 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}$$

所以  $i_{\max} = 10e^{-200 \times 2.768 \times 10^{-3}} \sin(400 \times 2.768 \times 10^{-3}) \text{ mA}$   
 $= 5.142 \text{ mA}$

**7-4** 图示电路中开关 S 闭合已久,  $t = 0$  时 S 打开, 求  $u_C$ ,  $i_L$ .

解  $t < 0$  时, 稳态电路有

$$u_C(0_-) = 0 \text{ V}$$

$$i_L(0_-) = \frac{1}{1} = 1 \text{ A}$$

$t > 0$  后, 电路的微分方程可根据

对结点列 KCL 方程得到, 即

$$i_R + i_L + i_C = 0$$

$$\frac{u_C}{R} + i_L + C \frac{du_C}{dt} = 0$$

由于

$$u_C(t) = u_L(t) = L \frac{di_L}{dt}$$

所以上述方程可写为

$$LC \frac{d^2 i_L}{dt^2} + \frac{L}{R} \frac{di_L}{dt} + i_L = 0$$

特征方程为

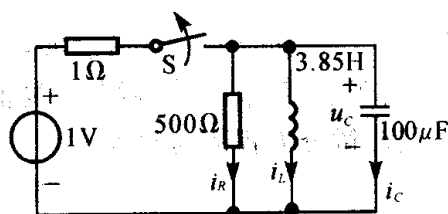
$$LCp^2 + \frac{L}{R}p + 1 = 0$$

特征根为

$$p_{1,2} = -\frac{1}{2RC} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2RC}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{LC}} \\ = -\frac{1}{2 \times 500 \times 100 \times 10^{-6}} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2 \times 500 \times 10^{-4}}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{3.85 \times 10^{-4}}} \\ = -10 \pm j49.97$$

即

$$p_1 = -10 + j49.97, \quad p_2 = -10 - j49.97$$



题 7-4 图

由于  $p_1$  和  $p_2$  为一对共轭复根, 故电路处于欠阻尼或衰减振荡放电过程, 微分方程的通解为

$$\begin{aligned} i_L(t) &= Ae^{-\delta t} \sin(\omega t + \theta) \\ &= Ae^{-10t} \sin(49.97t + \theta) \end{aligned}$$

根据初始条件

$$i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = 1\text{A}, \quad u_C(0_+) = L \frac{di_L}{dt} \Big|_{0_+} = 0$$

可得 
$$\begin{cases} A \sin \theta = 1 \\ -10A \sin \theta + 49.97A \cos \theta = 0 \end{cases}$$

从中解出 
$$\begin{cases} \theta = \arctan \frac{49.97}{10} = 78.68^\circ \\ A = \frac{1}{\sin \theta} = \frac{1}{\sin 78.68^\circ} = 1.02 \end{cases}$$

故电感电流

$$i_L = 1.02e^{-10t} \sin(49.97t + 78.68^\circ) \text{A}$$

电容电压

$$u_C = u_L = L \frac{di_L}{dt} = -200.14e^{-10t} \sin(49.97t) \text{V}$$

**7-5** 电路如图所示,  $t=0$  时开关 S 闭合, 设  $u_C(0_-) = 0, i(0_-) = 0$ ,

$L = 1\text{H}, C = 1\mu\text{F}, U = 100\text{V}$ . 若: (1) 电阻  $R = 3\text{k}\Omega$ ; (2)  $R = 2\text{k}\Omega$ ; (3)  $R = 200\Omega$ . 试分别求在上述电阻值时电路中的电流  $i$  和电压  $u_C$ .

解  $t > 0$  后, 电路的微分方程为

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

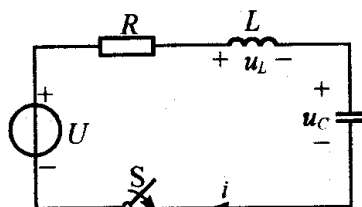
由题意可知电路的初始条件为

$$u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 0\text{V}$$

$$i(0_+) = i(0_-) = 0\text{A}$$

此题是一个求二阶电路零状态响应的问题.

设  $u_C(t)$  的解为



题 7-5 图

$$u_C(t) = u'_C + u''_C$$

其中  $u'_C$  为方程的特解, 满足  $u'_C = U = 100\text{V}$ ;  $u''_C$  为对应的齐次方程的通解, 其函数形式与特征根的值有关, 其特征方程为

$$LCp^2 + RCp + 1 = 0$$

可得特征根 
$$p_{1,2} = -\frac{R}{2L} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{LC}}$$

(1) 当  $R = 3\text{k}\Omega$  时, 特征根为

$$\begin{aligned} p_{1,2} &= -\frac{3000}{2 \times 1} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{3000}{2 \times 1}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{1 \times 10^{-6}}} \\ &= (-1.5 \pm 1.118) \times 10^3 \end{aligned}$$

即 
$$p_1 = -381.97, \quad p_2 = -2618.03$$

由于特征根为两个不相等的负实根, 电路处于过阻尼状态, 即非振荡充电过程,  $u''_C$  的形式为

$$u''_C = A_1 e^{-382t} + A_2 e^{-2618t}$$

电容电压  $u_C(t)$  的解为

$$\begin{aligned} u_C(t) &= u'_C + u''_C \\ &= 100 + A_1 e^{-382t} + A_2 e^{-2618t} \end{aligned}$$

根据初始值确定待定常数  $A_1, A_2$ , 即

$$\begin{cases} u_C(0_+) = u'_C(0_+) + u''_C(0_+) = 100 + A_1 + A_2 = 0 \\ i(0_+) = C \frac{du_C}{dt} \Big|_{0_+} = C \times (-382A_1 - 2618A_2) = 0 \end{cases}$$

从中解得 
$$A_1 = -117, \quad A_2 = 17$$

所以电容电压

$$u_C(t) = (100 - 117e^{-382t} + 17e^{-2618t}) \text{ V}$$

电流  $i$  为

$$i(t) = C \frac{du_C}{dt} = (44.69e^{-382t} - 44.51e^{-2618t}) \text{ mA}$$

(2) 当  $R = 2\text{k}\Omega$  时, 特征根为

$$p_{1,2} = -\frac{2000}{2 \times 1} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{2000}{2 \times 1}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{1 \times 10^{-6}}} = -1000$$

即

$$p_1 = p_2 = -1000$$

由于特征根为两个相等的负实根, 电路处于临界阻尼状态,  $u_C''$  的形式为

$$u_C'' = (A_1 + A_2 t)e^{-1000t}$$

电容电压  $u_C(t)$  的解为

$$\begin{aligned} u_C(t) &= u_C' + u_C'' \\ &= 100 + (A_1 + A_2 t)e^{-1000t} \end{aligned}$$

根据初始条件确定  $A_1, A_2$  待定常数, 即

$$\begin{cases} u_C(0_+) = u_C'(0_+) + u_C''(0_+) = 100 + A_1 = 0 \\ i(0_+) = C \frac{du_C}{dt} \bigg|_{0_+} = C \times (A_2 - 1000A_1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

从中解得  $A_1 = -100, A_2 = -10^5$

所以电容电压

$$u_C(t) = [100 - 100(1 + 1000t)e^{-1000t}]V$$

电流  $i$  为

$$i(t) = C \frac{du_C}{dt} = 100te^{-1000t}A$$

(3) 当  $R = 200\Omega$  时, 特征根为

$$\begin{aligned} p_{1,2} &= -\frac{200}{2 \times 1} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{200}{2 \times 1}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{1 \times 10^6}} \\ &= -100 \pm j995 \end{aligned}$$

即

$$p_1 = -100 + j995, \quad p_2 = -100 - j995$$

由于特征根为一对共轭复根, 电路处于欠阻尼状态,  $u_C''$  的形式为

$$u_C'' = Ae^{-\alpha t} \sin(\omega t + \theta) = Ae^{-100t} \sin(995t + \theta)$$

根据初始条件确定待定常数  $A, \theta$ , 即

$$\begin{cases} u_C(0_+) = u_C'(0_+) + u_C''(0_+) = 100 + A \sin \theta = 0 \\ i(0_+) = C \frac{du_C}{dt} \bigg|_{0_+} = C \times (-100A \sin \theta + 995A \cos \theta) = 0 \end{cases}$$

从中解得

$$\begin{cases} \theta = \arctan \frac{995}{100} = 84.26^\circ \\ A = -\frac{100}{\sin \theta} = -\frac{100}{\sin 84.26^\circ} = -100.5 \end{cases}$$



故电容电压

$$u_C(t) = u'_C + u''_C = [100 - 100.5e^{-100t} \sin(995t + 84.26^\circ)] \text{ V}$$

电流  $i$  为

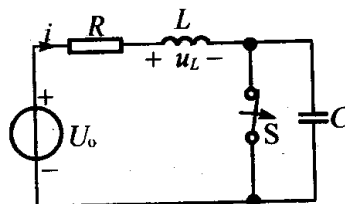
$$\begin{aligned} i(t) &= C \frac{du_C}{dt} = CA \sqrt{\delta^2 + \omega^2} e^{-\delta t} \sin \omega t \text{ A} \\ &= 0.1e^{-100t} \sin 995t \text{ A} \end{aligned}$$

**7-6** 图示电路中  $R = 3\Omega$ ,  $L = 6\text{mH}$ ,  $C = 1\mu\text{F}$ ,  $U_o = 12\text{V}$ , 电路已处稳态. 设开关  $S$  在  $t = 0$  时打开, 试求  $u_L(t)$ .

解 在  $t < 0$  时, 稳态电路中

$$u_C(0_-) = 0\text{V}$$

$$i(0_-) = \frac{U_o}{R} = \frac{12}{3} = 4\text{A}$$



题 7-6 图

在  $t > 0$  后, 电路的微分方程为

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

电容电压的解为  $u_C(t) = u'_C + u''_C$

根据输入电压可知, 特解  $u'_C$  为

$$u'_C = U_o = 12\text{V}$$

对应电路微分方程的特征根为

$$\begin{aligned} p_{1,2} &= -\frac{R}{2L} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{LC}} \\ &= -\frac{3}{2 \times 6 \times 10^{-3}} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{3}{2 \times 6 \times 10^{-3}}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{6 \times 10^{-3} \times 10^{-6}}} \\ &= -250 \pm j12.91 \times 10^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即 } p_1 = -250 + j12.91 \times 10^3, \quad p_2 = -250 - j12.91 \times 10^3$$

由于  $p_1$  和  $p_2$  为一对共轭复根, 电路处于欠阻尼状态, 响应过程为衰减振荡,  $u''_C$  的形式为

$$\begin{aligned} u''_C &= Ae^{-\delta t} \sin(\omega t + \theta) \\ &= Ae^{-250t} \sin(1.291 \times 10^4 t + \theta) \end{aligned}$$

根据初始条件确定待定常数  $A, \theta$ , 即

$$\begin{cases} u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = u'_C(0_+) + u''_C(0_+) \\ \quad = 12 + A\sin\theta = 0 \\ i(0_+) = i(0_-) = C \frac{du_C}{dt} \Big|_{0_+} \\ \quad = C[-250A\sin\theta + 1.291 \times 10^4 A\cos\theta] = 4 \end{cases}$$

从中解得

$$\begin{aligned} -250 \times \left(-\frac{12}{\sin\theta}\right)\sin\theta + 1.291 \times 10^4 \times \left(-\frac{12}{\sin\theta}\right)\cos\theta &= \frac{4}{C} \\ \frac{-1.291 \times 10^4 \times 12}{\tan\theta} &= \frac{4}{C} - 250 \times 12 \\ \tan\theta &= \frac{-1.291 \times 10^4 \times 12}{\frac{4}{C} - 250 \times 12} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } \theta &= \arctan \left( \frac{-1.291 \times 10^4 \times 12}{\frac{4}{10^{-6}} - 250 \times 12} \right) = \arctan(-0.039) \\ &= -2.22^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$A = -\frac{12}{\sin\theta} = -\frac{12}{\sin(-2.22^\circ)} = 309.84$$

故电容电压

$$u_C(t) = [12 + 309.84e^{-250t}\sin(1.291 \times 10^4 t - 2.22^\circ)] \text{ V}$$

$$\text{电流 } i(t) = C \frac{du_C}{dt} = -CA \sqrt{\delta^2 + \omega^2} e^{-\delta t} \sin\omega t \text{ A}$$

$$= -4e^{-250t}\sin(1.291 \times 10^4 t) \text{ A}$$

$$\text{电感电压 } u_L(t) = L \frac{di_L}{dt}$$

$$= L \times 4 \times \sqrt{\delta^2 + \omega^2} e^{-\delta t} \sin(\omega t - \theta)$$

$$= 309.84e^{-250t}\sin(1.291 \times 10^4 t + 2.22^\circ) \text{ V}$$

**7-7** 图示电路在开关S打开之前已知稳态;  $t=0$  时, 开关S打开, 求  $t>0$  时的  $u_C$ .

**解** 在  $t<0$  时, 稳态电路有

$$u_C(0_-) = \frac{50}{5+5} \times 5 = 25(\text{V})$$

$$i_L(0_-) = \frac{50}{5+5} = 5(\text{A})$$

因此, 电路的初始值为

$$u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 25\text{V}$$

$$i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = 5\text{A}$$

$t > 0$  后, 电路的微分方程为

$$LC \frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} + (R_1 + R_2)C \frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = 0$$

对应的特征方程为

$$LCp^2 + (R_1 + R_2)Cp + 1 = 0$$

其特征根为

$$\begin{aligned} p_{1,2} &= -\left(\frac{R_1 + R_2}{2L}\right) \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{R_1 + R_2}{2L}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{LC}} \\ &= -\frac{25}{2 \times 0.5} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{25}{2 \times 0.5}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{0.5 \times 10^{-4}}} \\ &= -25 \pm j139.19 \end{aligned}$$

即  $p_1 = -25 + j139.19$ ,  $p_2 = -25 - j139.19$

特征根  $p_1$  和  $p_2$  为一对共轭复根, 电路处于欠阻尼状态, 电容电压为

$$\begin{aligned} u_C(t) &= Ae^{-\alpha} \sin(\omega t + \theta) \\ &= Ae^{-25t} \sin(139.19t + \theta) \end{aligned}$$

根据初始值, 可得

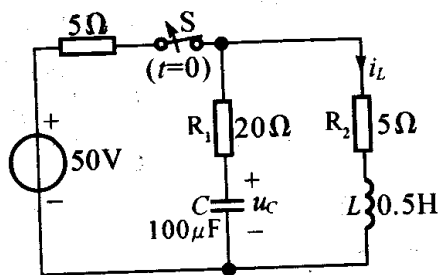
$$\begin{cases} u_C(0_+) = A \sin \theta = 25 \\ i_L(0_+) = -C \frac{du_C}{dt} \Big|_{0_+} = -10^{-4} (-25A \sin \theta + 139.19A \cos \theta) = 5 \end{cases}$$

从中解得

$$-10^{-4} \left( -25 \times \frac{25}{\sin \theta} \times \sin \theta + 139.19 \times \frac{25}{\sin \theta} \times \cos \theta \right) = 5$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{139.19 \times 25}{-5 - 10^{-4} + 25^2}$$

$$\text{所以有 } \theta = \arctan \left( \frac{139.19 \times 25}{-5 - 10^{-4} + 25^2} \right) = \arctan(-0.07) = -4.03^\circ$$



题 7-7 图

$$A = \frac{25}{\sin\theta} = \frac{25}{\sin(-4.03^\circ)} = -355.61$$

故  $t > 0$  时的电容电压

$$u_C(t) = -355.61e^{-25t} \sin(139.19t - 4.03^\circ) \text{ V}$$

**7-8** 图示电路在开关 S 动作前已达稳态;  $t = 0$  时 S 由 1 接至 2, 求

$t > 0$  时的  $i_L$ .

**解** 在  $t < 0$  时的稳态电路中

$$u_C(0_-) = 4 \text{ V}$$

$$i_L(0_-) = 0 \text{ A}$$

因此在  $t = 0_+$  时, 电路的初始值为

$$u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 4 \text{ V}$$

$$i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = 0 \text{ A}$$

在  $t > 0$  后, 电路的微分方程为

$$LC \frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} + RC \frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = 6$$

电容电压  $u_C(t)$  的解为  $u_C(t) = u'_C + u''_C$

式中  $u'_C$  为微分方程的特解, 满足  $u'_C = 6 \text{ V}$ .

根据特征方程, 可得到特征根为

$$\begin{aligned} p_{1,2} &= -\frac{R}{2L} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{LC}} \\ &= -\frac{2}{2 \times 1} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{2 \times 1}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{1 \times 0.2}} \\ &= -1 \pm j2 \end{aligned}$$

即

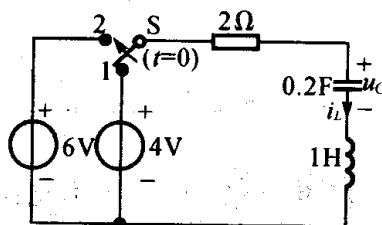
$$p_1 = -1 + j2, \quad p_2 = -1 - j2$$

由于特征根  $p_1$  和  $p_2$  为一对共轭复根, 可知电路处于欠阻尼状态, 因此对应齐次方程的通解  $u''_C$  为

$$u''_C = Ae^{-\alpha} \sin(\omega t + \theta) = Ae^{-t} \sin(2t + \theta)$$

由初始值, 可确定  $A$  和  $\theta$ , 即

$$\begin{cases} u_C(0_+) = u'_C(0_+) + u''_C(0_+) = 6 + A \sin\theta = 4 \\ i_L(0_+) = C \frac{du_C}{dt} \Big|_{0_+} = C(-A \sin\theta + 2A \cos\theta) = 0 \end{cases}$$



题 7-8 图

解得 
$$\begin{cases} \theta = \arctan 2 = 63.43^\circ \\ A = \frac{4-6}{\sin \theta} = \frac{-2}{\sin 63.43^\circ} = -2.236 \end{cases}$$

故电容电压  $u_C(t) = u'_C + u''_C = [6 - 2.236e^{-t}\sin(2t + 63.43^\circ)]V$

电流 
$$\begin{aligned} i_L(t) &= C \frac{du_C}{dt} = -CA \sqrt{\delta^2 + \omega^2} e^{-\delta t} \sin \omega t \\ &= -0.2 \times (-2.236) \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2} e^{-t} \sin 2t \text{ A} \\ &= e^{-t} \sin 2t \text{ A} \end{aligned}$$

**7-9** 图示 GLC 并联电路中, 已知  $u_C(0_+) = 1V, i_L(0_+) = 2A$ . 求  $t > 0$  时的  $i_L$ .

解 电路的微分方程为

$$LC \frac{d^2 i_L}{dt^2} + GL \frac{di_L}{dt} + i_L = 0$$

特征方程为

$$LCp^2 + GLp + 1 = 0$$

其特征根为

$$\begin{aligned} p_{1,2} &= -\frac{G}{2C} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{G}{2C}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{LC}} \\ &= -\frac{1.5}{2 \times 0.5} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{1.5}{2 \times 0.5}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{1 \times 0.5}} = -1.5 \pm 0.5 \end{aligned}$$

即

$$p_1 = -1, \quad p_2 = -2$$

特征根为两个不相等的负实根, 电路处于过阻尼状态,  $i_L(t)$  的解为

$$i(t) = A_1 e^{p_1 t} + A_2 e^{p_2 t} = A_1 e^{-t} + A_2 e^{-2t}$$

代入初始条件, 有

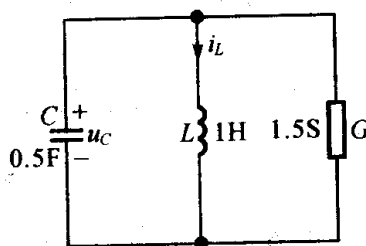
$$\begin{cases} i_L(0_+) = A_1 + A_2 = 2 \\ u_C(0_+) = u_L(0_+) = L \frac{di_L}{dt} \bigg|_{0_+} = L(-A_1 - 2A_2) = 1 \end{cases}$$

解得

$$A_1 = 5, A_2 = -3$$

故电感电流

$$i_L(t) = (5e^{-t} - 3e^{-2t})A$$



题 7-9 图

**7-10** 图示电路中  $G = 5\text{S}$ ,  $L = 0.25\text{H}$ ,  $C = 1\text{F}$ . 求: (1)  $i_s(t) = \epsilon(t)\text{A}$

时, 电路的阶跃响应  $i_L(t)$ ;

(2)  $i_s(t) = \delta(t)\text{A}$  时, 电路的冲激响应  $u_C(t)$ .

**解** (1) 当  $i_s(t) = \epsilon(t)\text{A}$  时, 电路的初始值

$$u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 0\text{V}$$

$$i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = 0\text{A}$$

$t > 0$  后, 电路的微分方程为

$$LC \frac{d^2 i_L}{dt^2} + GL \frac{di_L}{dt} + i_L = i_s$$

这是二阶线性非齐次微分方程, 它的解由特解和对应的齐次微分方程的通解组成, 即  $i_L(t) = i'_L + i''_L$ .

特解  $i'_L = i_s = \epsilon(t)$

电路的特征方程为  $LCp^2 + GLp + 1 = 0$

其特征根为  $p_{1,2} = -\frac{G}{2C} \pm \sqrt{(\frac{G}{2C})^2 - \frac{1}{LC}} = -2.5 \pm 1.5$

即  $p_1 = -1, \quad p_2 = -4$

由于  $p_1, p_2$  为两个不相等的负实根, 可得对应的齐次微分方程的通解为

$$i''_L = A_1 e^{p_1 t} + A_2 e^{p_2 t} = A_1 e^{-t} + A_2 e^{-4t}$$

所以  $i_L$  的解为

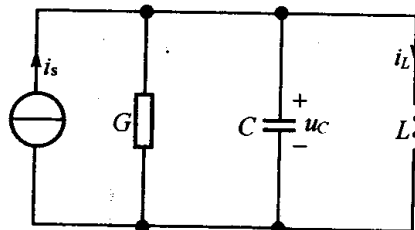
$$i_L(t) = i'_L + i''_L = \epsilon(t) + A_1 e^{-t} + A_2 e^{-4t}$$

代入初始值, 有

$$\begin{cases} i_L(0_+) = 1 + A_1 + A_2 = 0 \\ u_C(0_+) = u_L(0_+) = L \frac{di_L}{dt} \Big|_{0_+} = 0.25(-A_1 - 4A_2) = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得  $A_1 = -\frac{4}{3}, \quad A_2 = \frac{1}{3}$

故电感电流为  $i_L(t) = (1 - \frac{4}{3}e^{-t} + \frac{1}{3}e^{-4t})\epsilon(t)\text{A}$ .



题 7-10 图

(2) 当  $i_s = \delta(t)$  A 时, 利用冲激响应为阶跃响应的一阶导数关系, 可对(1)中的结果求导得到电路的冲激响应  $i_L(t)$  以及  $u_C(t)$ , 即

$$\begin{aligned} i_L(t) &= h(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{3}{4}e^{-t} + \frac{1}{3}e^{-4t} \right) \epsilon(t) \right] \\ &= \left[ \left( \frac{4}{3}e^{-t} - \frac{4}{3}e^{-4t} \right) \epsilon(t) + \left( 1 - \frac{4}{3}e^{-t} + \frac{1}{3}e^{-4t} \right) \delta(t) \right] \text{A} \\ &= \left( \frac{4}{3}e^{-t} - \frac{4}{3}e^{-4t} \right) \epsilon(t) \text{ A} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_C(t) &= u_L(t) = L \frac{di_L}{dt} \\ &= 0.25 \left( -\frac{4}{3}e^{-t} + \frac{16}{3}e^{-4t} \right) \epsilon(t) + 0.25 \left( \frac{4}{3}e^{-t} - \frac{4}{3}e^{-4t} \right) \delta(t) \\ &= \left( -\frac{1}{3}e^{-t} + \frac{4}{3}e^{-4t} \right) \epsilon(t) \text{ (V)} \end{aligned}$$

**7-11** 当  $u_s(t)$  为下列情况时, 求图示电路的响应  $u_C$ :

(1)  $u_s(t) = 10\epsilon(t)$  V;

(2)  $u_s(t) = 10\delta(t)$  V.

**解** (1) 当  $u_s(t) = 10\epsilon(t)$  V 时, 电路的初始条件为

$$i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = 0 \text{ A}$$

$$u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 0 \text{ V}$$

在  $t > 0$  后, 列电路的微分方程: 以  $u_C$  为待求量, 应用 KCL, KVL 列电路方程, 即

$$\text{KCL 有} \quad i_L = i_R + i_C = \frac{u_C}{R} + C \frac{du_C}{dt}$$

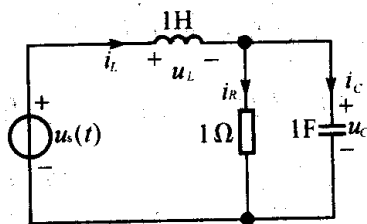
$$\text{KVL 有} \quad u_s = u_L + u_C = L \frac{di_L}{dt} + u_C$$

$$\text{整理得} \quad LC \frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} + \frac{L}{R} \frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = u_s$$

设  $u_C(t)$  的解答为  $u_C(t) = u'_C + u''_C$ ,  $u'_C$  为方程的特解, 满足

$$u'_C = u_s = 10\epsilon(t) \text{ V}$$

根据方程的特征根为



题 7-11 图

$$p_{1,2} = -\frac{1}{2RC} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2RC}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{LC}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2 \times 1 \times 1} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{1 \times 1}} = -\frac{1}{2} \pm j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

即  $p_1 = -\frac{1}{2} + j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \quad p_2 = -\frac{1}{2} - j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

由于  $p_1$  和  $p_2$  为一对共轭复根, 可得对应的齐次微分方程的通解  $u_C''$  为

$$u_C'' = Ae^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t + \theta\right) = Ae^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t + \theta\right)$$

所以  $u_C(t)$  的解为

$$u_C(t) = u_C' + u_C'' = 10\varepsilon(t) + Ae^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t + \theta\right)$$

代入初始值可确定  $\theta$  和  $A$ , 有

$$\begin{cases} u_C(0_+) = 10 + A\sin\theta = 0 \\ i_L(0_+) = \frac{u_C(0_+)}{R} + C \frac{du_C}{dt} \Big|_{0_+} \\ \quad = 0 + C\left(-\frac{1}{2}A\sin\theta + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}A\cos\theta\right) = 0 \end{cases}$$

从中解得

$$\begin{cases} \theta = \arctan \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \arctan \sqrt{3} = 60^\circ \\ A = -\frac{10}{\sin\theta} = -\frac{10}{\sin 60^\circ} = -\frac{20}{\sqrt{3}} \end{cases}$$

故电路的响应  $u_C(t) = \left[10 - \frac{20}{\sqrt{3}}e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t + 60^\circ\right)\right]\varepsilon(t)\text{V}$

(2) 当  $u_s(t) = 10\delta(t)\text{V}$  时, 利用冲激响应为阶跃响应的一阶导数关系, 可得电路的冲激响应, 即

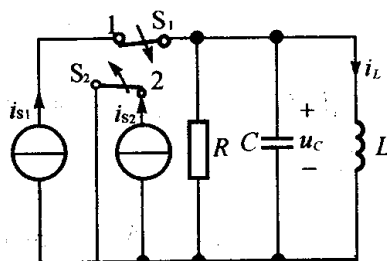
$$h(t) = u_C(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \left[10 - \frac{20}{\sqrt{3}}e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t + 60^\circ\right)\right]\varepsilon(t)\text{V}$$



$$= \left[ \frac{10}{\sqrt{3}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t + 60^\circ\right) - 10 e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t + 60^\circ\right) \right] \epsilon(t) \text{ V}$$

$$= \frac{20}{\sqrt{3}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t\right) \epsilon(t) \text{ V}$$

**7-12** 图示并联电路中, 在  $t = 0$  时开关  $S_1$  由位置 1 接至位置 2,  $S_2$  由位置 2 接到位置 1. 已知  $i_{s1} = 1\text{A}$ ,  $i_{s2} = 5\text{A}$ ,  $R = 5\Omega$ ,  $C = 0.1\text{F}$ ,  $L = 2\text{H}$ . 求  $t \geq 0$  时的  $i_L(t)$ .



题 7-12 图

**解** 由题意可解得初始值为

$$i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = i_{s1} = 1\text{A}$$

$$u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 0\text{V}$$

在  $t \geq 0$  后, 利用 KCL 可得电路的微分方程为

$$LC \frac{d^2 i_L}{dt^2} + \frac{L}{R} \frac{di_L}{dt} + i_L = i_{s2}$$

设  $i_L$  的解为  $i_L(t) = i'_L + i''_L$ ,  $i'_L$  为方程的特解, 满足

$$i'_L = i_{s2} = 5\text{A}$$

根据方程, 可得特征根为

$$p_{1,2} = -\frac{1}{2RC} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2RC}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{LC}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2 \times 5 \times 0.1} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2 \times 5 \times 0.1}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{2 \times 0.1}}$$

即

$$p_1 = -1 + j2, \quad p_2 = -1 - j2$$

由于特征根  $p_1, p_2$  为一对共轭复根, 所以对应齐次微分方程的通解  $u''_C$  为

$$u''_C = Ae^{-\alpha t} \sin(\omega t + \theta) = Ae^{-t} \sin(2t + \theta)$$

由初始条件可以确定  $\theta$  和  $A$ , 即有

$$\begin{cases} i_L(0_+) = i'_L(0_+) + i''_L(0_+) = 5 + A \sin \theta = 1 \\ u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_+) = L \frac{di_L}{dt} \Big|_{0_+} = 2(-A \sin \theta + 2A \cos \theta) = 0 \end{cases}$$

解上述方程有

$$\begin{cases} \theta = \arctan 2 = 63.435^\circ \\ A = \frac{1-5}{\sin \theta} = -\frac{4}{\sin 63.435^\circ} = -4.472 \end{cases}$$

故在  $t \geq 0$  时的电感电流为

$$i_L(t) = 5 - 4.472 e^{-t} \sin(2t + 63.435^\circ) \text{ A}$$