

13-1 求下列各函数的象函数:

$$(1) f(t) = 1 - e^{-\alpha t}$$

$$(2) f(t) = \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$(3) f(t) = e^{-\alpha t} (1 - \alpha t)$$

$$(4) f(t) = \frac{1}{\alpha} (1 - e^{-\alpha t})$$

$$(5) f(t) = t^2$$

$$(6) f(t) = t + 2 + 3\delta(t)$$

$$(7) f(t) = t \cos(\alpha t)$$

$$(8) f(t) = e^{-\alpha t} + \alpha t - 1$$

解

$$(1) F(s) = \mathcal{L}[1 - e^{-\alpha t}] = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s + \alpha} = \frac{\alpha}{s(s + \alpha)}$$

$$(2) F(s) = \mathcal{L}[\sin(\omega t + \varphi)] = \mathcal{L}[\sin \omega t \cos \varphi + \cos \omega t \sin \varphi]$$

$$= \frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2} \cos \varphi + \frac{s}{s^2 + \omega^2} \sin \varphi = \frac{\omega \cos \varphi + s \sin \varphi}{s^2 + \omega^2}$$

$$(3) F(s) = \mathcal{L}[e^{-\alpha t} (1 - \alpha t)] = \mathcal{L}[e^{-\alpha t} - \alpha t e^{-\alpha t}]$$

$$= \frac{1}{s + \alpha} - \frac{\alpha}{(s + \alpha)^2} = \frac{s}{(s + \alpha)^2}$$

$$(4) F(s) = \mathcal{L}\left[\frac{1}{\alpha} (1 - e^{-\alpha t})\right] = \mathcal{L}\left[\frac{1}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{\alpha} e^{-\alpha t}\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\alpha s} - \frac{1}{\alpha(s+\alpha)} = \frac{1}{s(s+\alpha)}$$

$$(5) F(s) = \mathcal{L}[t^2] = \int_0^{\infty} t^2 e^{-st} dt = -\frac{1}{s} \int_0^{\infty} t^2 de^{-st}$$

$$= \frac{t^2}{s} e^{-st} \Big|_0^{\infty} - \frac{2}{s^2} t e^{-st} \Big|_0^{\infty} + \frac{2}{s^3} e^{-st} \Big|_0^{\infty} = \frac{2}{s^3}$$

$$(6) F(s) = \mathcal{L}[t + 2 + 3\delta(t)] = \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{2}{s} + 3 = \frac{3s^2 + 2s + 1}{s^2}$$

$$(7) F(s) = \mathcal{L}[t \cos(\alpha t)] = \mathcal{L}\left[\frac{1}{2}t(e^{j\alpha t} + e^{-j\alpha t})\right] = \frac{s^2 - \alpha^2}{(s^2 + \alpha^2)^2}$$

$$(8) F(s) = \mathcal{L}[e^{-\alpha t} + \alpha t - 1] = \frac{1}{s+\alpha} + \frac{\alpha}{s^2} - \frac{1}{s} = \frac{\alpha^2}{s^2(s+\alpha)}$$

13-2 求下列各函数的原函数:

$$(1) \frac{(s+1)(s+3)}{s(s+2)(s+4)}$$

$$(2) \frac{2s^2 + 16}{(s^2 + 5s + 6)(s+12)}$$

$$(3) \frac{2s^2 + 9s + 9}{s^2 + 3s + 2}$$

$$(4) \frac{s^3}{(s^2 + 3s + 2)s}$$

解

(1) 设 $F(s)$ 的部分分式展开式为

$$F(s) = \frac{K_1}{s} + \frac{K_2}{s+2} + \frac{K_3}{s+4}$$

待定系数为

$$K_1 = [sF(s)]|_{s=0} = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$K_2 = [(s+2)F(s)]|_{s=-2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$K_3 = [(s+4)F(s)]|_{s=-4} = \frac{3}{8}$$

所以原函数为

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{8}(3 + 2e^{-2t} + 3e^{-4t})$$

$$(2) F(s) = \frac{K_1}{s+2} + \frac{K_2}{s+3} + \frac{K_3}{s+12}$$

则待定系数为

$$K_1 = [(s+2)F(s)]|_{s=-2} = \frac{12}{5}$$

$$K_2 = [(s+3)F(s)]|_{s=-3} = -\frac{34}{9}$$

$$K_3 = [(s+12)F(s)]|_{s=-12} = \frac{152}{45}$$

故原函数

$$f(t) = \frac{12}{5}e^{-2t} - \frac{34}{9}e^{-3t} + \frac{152}{45}e^{-12t}$$

(3) $F(s)$ 为假分式, 可变为真分式, 即

$$F(s) = 2 + \frac{3s+5}{s^2+3s+2} = 2 + F_{1(s)}$$

$$F_{1(s)} = \frac{K_1}{s+1} + \frac{K_2}{s+2}$$

$$K_1 = [(s+1)F_{1(s)}]|_{s=-1} = 2,$$

$$K_2 = [(s+2)F_{1(s)}]|_{s=-2} = 1$$

原函数

$$f(t) = 2\delta(t) + 2e^{-t} + e^{-2t}$$

$$(4) F(s) = 1 - \frac{3s+2}{(s+1)(s+2)} = 1 - F_{1(s)}$$

令 $F_{1(s)} = \frac{K_1}{s+1} + \frac{K_2}{s+2}$

则待定系数为

$$K_1 = [(s+1)F_{1(s)}]|_{s=-1} = -1$$

$$K_2 = [(s+2)F_{1(s)}]|_{s=-2} = 4$$

故原函数为

$$f(t) = \delta(t) + e^{-t} - 4e^{-2t}$$

13-5 求下列各函数的原函数:

$$(1) \frac{1}{(s+1)(s+2)^2}$$

$$(2) \frac{s+1}{s^3+2s^2+2s}$$

$$(3) \frac{s^2+6s+5}{s(s^2+4s+5)}$$

$$(4) \frac{s}{(s^2+1)^2}$$

解

(1) 令 $D(s) = 0$, 有 $p_1 = -1$ (单根), $p_2 = -2$ 为二重根, 则

$$F(s) = \frac{K_1}{s+1} + \frac{K_{22}}{s+2} + \frac{K_{21}}{(s+2)^2}$$

$$K_1 = [(s+1)F(s)]|_{s=-1} = \frac{1}{(s+2)^2}|_{s=-1} = 1$$

$$K_{21} = [(s+2)^2 F(s)]|_{s=-2} = -1$$

$$K_{22} = \frac{d}{ds}[(s+2)^2 F(s)]|_{s=-2} = -1$$

所以, 原函数为

$$f(t) = e^{-t} - e^{-2t} - te^{-2t}$$

$$(2) F(s) = \frac{s+1}{s(s^2+2s+2)} = \frac{s+1}{D(s)}$$

令 $D(s) = 0$, 有 $p_1 = 0$ 为单根, $p_2 = -1+j1$, $p_3 = -1-j1$ 为共轭复根.

$$\text{则 } F(s) = \frac{K_1}{s} + \frac{K_2}{s+1-j1} + \frac{K_3}{s+1+j1}$$

则各系数为

$$K_1 = [sF(s)]|_{s=0} = 0.5$$

$$K_2 = \frac{N(s)}{D'(s)}|_{s=p_2} = \frac{s+1}{3s^2+4s+2}|_{s=-1+j1} = 0.3536e^{-j135^\circ}$$

$$K_3 = |K_2| e^{j\theta_2} = 0.3536e^{j135^\circ}$$

原函数为

$$f(t) = 0.5 + 0.707e^{-t}\cos(t-135^\circ)$$

(3) 令 $D(s) = 0$, 有 $p_1 = 0$ 为单根, $p_2 = -2+j1$, $p_3 = -2-j1$ 为共轭复根.

$$\text{设 } F(s) = \frac{s^2+6s+5}{s(s^2+4s+5)} = \frac{K_1}{s} + \frac{K_2}{s+2-j1} + \frac{K_3}{s+2+j1}$$

$$K_1 = [sF(s)]|_{s=0} = 1$$

$$K_2 = \frac{N(s)}{D'(s)}|_{s=p_2} = \frac{s^2+6s+5}{3s^2+8s+5}|_{s=-2+j1} = -j = e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$K_3 = |K_2| e^{j\theta_2} = e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

所以原函数为

$$f(t) = 1 + 2e^{-2t}\sin t$$

$$(4) F(s) = \frac{s}{(s^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{s}{(s+j)^2(s-j)^2} = \frac{s}{D(s)}$$

令 $D(s) = 0$, 有 $p_1 = -j$ 和 $p_2 = j$, 分别为二重根, 且 p_1, p_2 为共轭复根.

$$F(s) = \frac{K_{11}}{(s+j)^2} + \frac{K_{12}}{s+j} + \frac{K_{22}}{s-j} + \frac{K_{21}}{(s-j)^2}$$

则 $K_{11} = [(s+j)^2 F(s)]_{s=-j} = j \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}}$

$$K_{12} = \frac{d}{ds} [(s+j)^2 F(s)]|_{s=-j} = 0$$

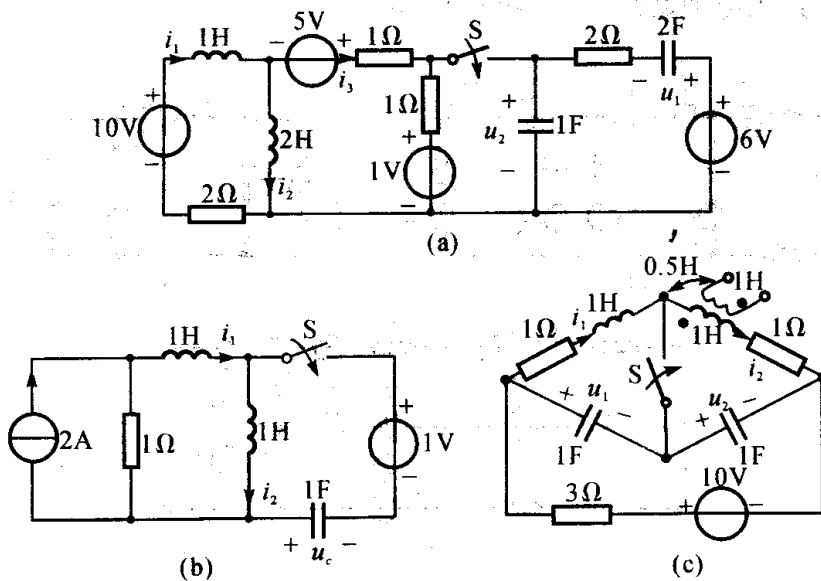
$$K_{21} = [(s-j)^2 F(s)]|_{s=j} = \frac{1}{4} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$K_{22} = 0$$

原函数为

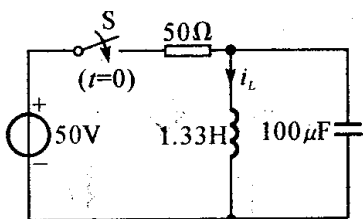
$$f(t) = j \frac{1}{4} t e^{-jt} - j \frac{1}{4} t e^{jt} = \frac{1}{2} t \sin t$$

13-4 图(a), (b), (c) 所示电路原已达稳态, $t = 0$ 时把开关 S 合上, 分别画出运算电路.

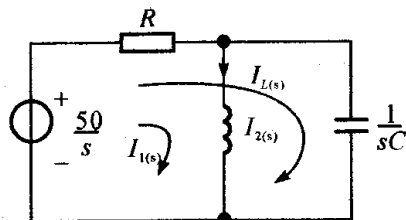


题 13-4 图

13-5 图示电路原处于零状态, $t = 0$ 时合上开关 S , 试求电流 i_L 。



题 13-5 图



题解 13-5 图

解 提示 画出运算电路, 可采用回路电流法求解。

开关动作前, 电路处于零状态, 故有 $i_L(0_-) = 0$, $u_C(0_-) = 0$, 画出运算电路如题解 13-5 图所示。

利用回路电流法, 设回路电流为 $I_1(s)$, $I_2(s)$, 方向如图所示, 则

$$\begin{cases} (R + sL)I_1(s) + RI_2(s) = \frac{50}{s} \\ RI_1(s) + (R + \frac{1}{sC})I_2(s) = \frac{50}{s} \end{cases}$$

解得

$$I_1(s) = I_L(s) = \frac{50}{RLC} \frac{1}{s(s^2 + \frac{1}{RC}s + \frac{1}{LC})}$$

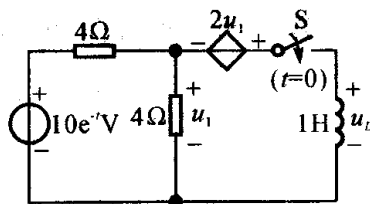
$$\begin{aligned} I_L(s) &= \frac{7500}{s(s^2 + 200s + 7500)} = \frac{7500}{s(s+50)(s+150)} \\ &= \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1.5}{s+50} + \frac{0.5}{s+150} \end{aligned}$$

$$i_{L(t)} = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[I_L(s)] = (1 - 1.5e^{-50t} + 0.5e^{-150t}) \text{ A.}$$

13-6 电路如图所示, 已知 $i_L(0_-) = 0 \text{ A}$, $t = 0$ 时将开关 S 闭合, 求 $t > 0$ 时的 $u_L(t)$ 。

解 提示 外施电压的像函数为 $\frac{10}{s+1}$, 受控源的像函数为 $2U_1(s)$

开关合上前, $i_L(0_-) = 0 \text{ A}$, 画中运算电路图如图题解 13-6 图所示。



题 13-6 图

利用结点法, 取 $U_1(s)$ 为结点电压, 对 ① 列出方程, 有

$$\left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{sL}\right)U_1(s) = \frac{10}{(s+1)R_1} - \frac{2U_1(s)}{sL}$$

代入数据, 得

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{s}\right)U_1(s) = \frac{5}{2(s+1)}$$

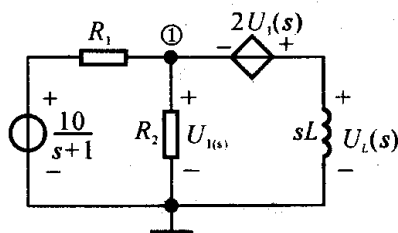
$$U_1(s) = \frac{5s}{(s+1)(s+6)}$$

$$\text{有 } U_L(s) = 3U_1(s) = \frac{15s}{(s+1)(s+6)}$$

$$= \frac{-3}{s+1} + \frac{18}{s+6}$$

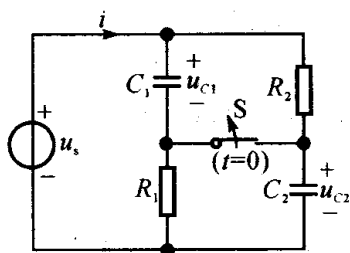
其反变换为

$$u_L(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[U_L(s)] = (-3e^{-t} + 18e^{-6t})\text{V}.$$

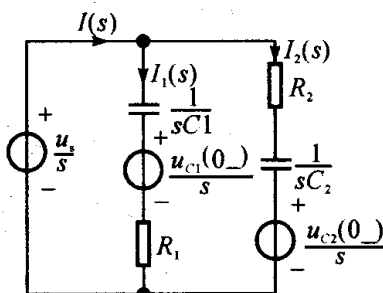


题解 13-6 图

13-7 图示电路中 $u_s(t)$ 为直流电压源, 开关原闭合, 已达稳态. $t=0$ 时开关断开, 求开关断开后总电流 i 和电容上电压 u_{C1} 和 u_{C2} . 已知 $u_s(t) = 30\text{V}$, $C_1 = 0.2\mu\text{F}$, $C_2 = \frac{1}{2}C_1$, $R_1 = 100\Omega$, $R_2 = 2R_1$.



题 13-7 图



题解 13-7 图

解 开关断开前, 电路已处于稳态, 在 $t=0$ 时, 有

$$u_{C1}(0_-) = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}u_s = \frac{2}{3} \times 30\text{V} = 20\text{V}$$

$$u_{C2}(0_-) = u_s - u_{C1}(0_-) = 10\text{V}$$

画出运算电路图, 如图题解 13-7 图所示.

根据 KCL 和 KVL 列出

$$(R_1 + \frac{1}{s_{C1}})I_1(s) = \frac{u_s}{s} - \frac{u_{C1}(0_-)}{s}$$

$$(R_2 + \frac{1}{s_{C2}})I_2(s) = \frac{u_s}{s} - \frac{u_{C2}(0_-)}{s}$$

$$I_1(s) + I_2(s) = I(s)$$

解得

$$I_1(s) = \frac{0.1}{s + 5 \times 10^4}, \quad I_2(s) = \frac{0.1}{s + 5 \times 10^4}$$

$$I(s) = I_1(s) + I_2(s) = \frac{0.2}{s + 5 \times 10^4}$$

所以

$$U_{C1}(s) = \frac{1}{s_{C1}}I_1(s) + \frac{u_{C1}(0_-)}{s} = \frac{30}{s} - \frac{10}{s + 5 \times 10^4}$$

$$U_{C2}(s) = \frac{1}{s_{C2}}I_2(s) + \frac{u_{C2}(0_-)}{s} = \frac{30}{s} - \frac{20}{s + 5 \times 10^4}$$

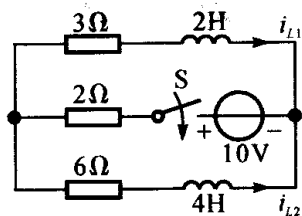
则

$$i(t) = 0.2e^{-5 \times 10^4 t} \text{ A}$$

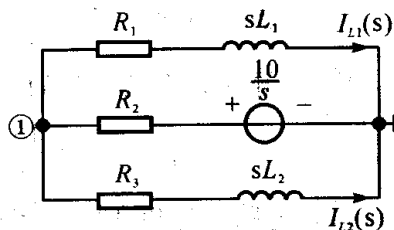
$$u_{C1}(t) = (30 - 10e^{-5 \times 10^4 t}) \text{ V}$$

$$u_{C2}(t) = (30 - 20e^{-5 \times 10^4 t}) \text{ V}$$

13-8 图示电路中的电感原无磁场能量 $t=0$ 时, 合上开关 S, 用运算法求电感中的电流.



题 13-8 图



题解 13-8 图

解 由题意, $i_{L1}(0_-) = 0, i_{L2}(0_-) = 0$, 则合上开关后, 运算电路如题解 13-8 所示.

利用结点电压法, 对 ① 列出方程

更多资料, 请见网学天地 (www.e-studysky.com)

$$\left(\frac{1}{R_1 + sL_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3 + sL_2}\right)U_{n1}(s) = \frac{10}{sR_2}$$

解得

$$U_{n1}(s) = \frac{5(2s+3)}{s(s+3)}$$

所以电感中的电流为

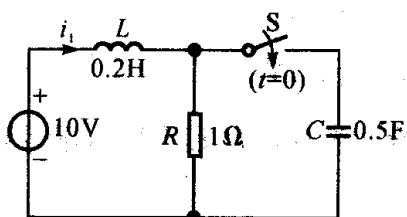
$$I_{L1}(s) = \frac{U_{n1}(s)}{sL_1 + R_1} = \frac{5}{s(s+3)} = \frac{\frac{5}{3}}{s} - \frac{\frac{5}{3}}{s+3}$$

$$I_{L2}(s) = \frac{U_{n1}(s)}{sL_2 + R_3} = \frac{\frac{5}{2}}{s(s+3)} = \frac{\frac{5}{6}}{s} - \frac{\frac{5}{6}}{s+3}$$

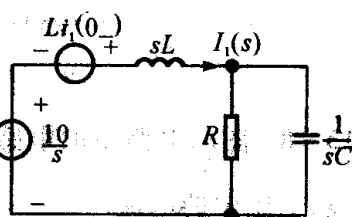
故 $i_{L1}(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[I_{L1}(s)] = \frac{5}{3}(1 - e^{-3t})\text{A}$

$$i_{L2}(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[I_{L2}(s)] = \frac{5}{6}(1 - e^{-3t})\text{A}$$

13-9 图示电路中开关S闭合前电路已处于稳定状态, 电容初始储能为零, 在 $t=0$ 时闭合开关S, 求 $t>0$ 时电流 $i_L(t)$.



题 13-9 图



题解 13-9 图

解 开关合上前, 电路已处于稳态, 则有

$$i_L(0_-) = \frac{10}{R} = 10\text{A}, \quad u_C(0_-) = 0$$

画出运算电路如题解 13-9 图所示.

电路的等效运算阻抗为

$$Z(s) = sL + \frac{R \times \frac{1}{sC}}{R + \frac{1}{sC}} = \frac{s^2 RLC + sL + R}{sRC + 1}$$

电流

$$I_1(s) = \frac{\frac{10}{s} + Li_1(0_-)}{Z(s)}$$

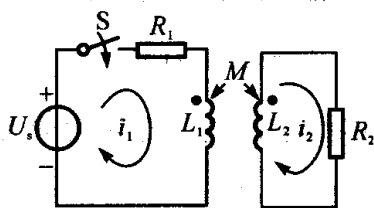
代入数据, 得

$$\begin{aligned} I_1(s) &= \frac{\frac{10}{s} + 2}{\frac{0.2(s^2 + 2s + 10)}{s + 2}} = \frac{10(s^2 + 7s + 10)}{s(s^2 + 2s + 10)} \\ &= \frac{10}{s} + \frac{\frac{25}{3}e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}}}{s + 1 - j3} + \frac{\frac{25}{3}e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}}}{s + 1 + j3} \end{aligned}$$

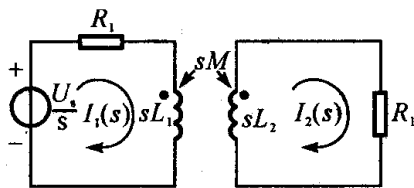
其反变换

$$i_1(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[I_1(s)] = (10 + \frac{50}{3}e^{-t}\sin 3t)A$$

13-10 图示电路中 $L_1 = 1H, L_2 = 4H, M = 2H, R_1 = R_2 = 1\Omega, U_s = 1V$, 电感中原无磁场能量. $t = 0$ 时合上开关 S, 用运算法求 i_1, i_2 .



题 13-10 图



题解 13-10 图

解 由题意, $i_{L_1}(0_-) = 0, i_{L_2}(0_-) = 0$, 画出运算电路如题解 13-10 图所示, 对于含耦合电感的电路, 采用回路电流法, 列出方程

$$\begin{aligned} (R_1 + sL_1)I_1(s) - sMI_2(s) &= \frac{U_s}{s} \\ -sMI_1(s) + (R_2 + sL_2)I_2(s) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

代入数据, 得

$$(1 + s)I_1(s) - 2sI_2(s) = \frac{1}{s} \quad (1)$$

$$-2sI_1(s) + (1 + 4s)I_2(s) = 0 \quad (2)$$

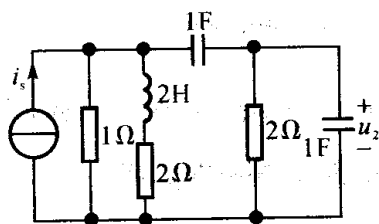
解之得
$$I_1(s) = \frac{4s+1}{s(5s+1)} = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{5(s+\frac{1}{5})}$$

$$I_2(s) = \frac{2}{5s+1} = \frac{2}{5} \frac{1}{s+\frac{1}{5}}$$

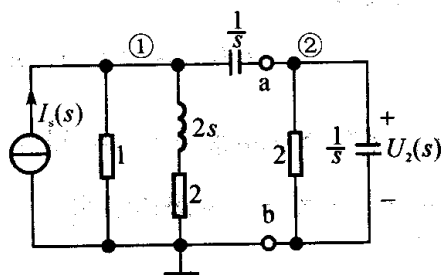
则
$$i_1(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[I_1(s)] = 1 - \frac{1}{5}e^{-\frac{1}{5}t} \text{ A}$$

$$i_2(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[I_2(s)] = \frac{2}{5}e^{-\frac{1}{5}t} \text{ A}$$

13-11 图示电路中 $i_s = 2e^{-t}\epsilon(t)$ A, 用运算法求 $U_2(s)$.



题 13-11 图



题解 13-11 图

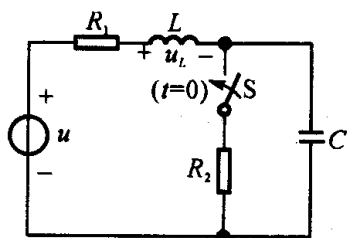
解 在 $t = 0_-$ 时, 电路处于零状态, 电感电流、电容电压值均为零, $I_s(s) = \frac{2}{s+1}$, 画出相应的运算电路如题解 13-11 图所示. 利用结点法对结点 ① 和 ② 列方程, 有

$$\begin{aligned} (1 + \frac{1}{2s+2} + s)U_{n1}(s) - sU_{n2}(s) &= \\ \frac{2}{s+1} - sU_{n1}(s) + (s + \frac{1}{2} + s)U_{n2}(s) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

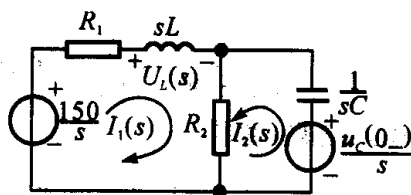
解得
$$U_2(s) = U_{n2}(s) = \frac{8s}{4s^3 + 14s^2 + 16s + 3}$$

13-12 图示电路中 $R_1 = 10\Omega, R_2 = 10\Omega, L = 0.15\text{H}, C = 250\mu\text{F}, u = 150\text{V}$, S 闭合前电路已达稳态. 用运算法求合上 S 后的电感电压 u_L .

解 开关闭合前, 电路已达到稳态, $U_C(0_-) = 150\text{V}, i_L(0_-) = 0$, 画出运算电路如题解 13-12 图所示.



题 13-12 图



题解 13-12 图

设回路电流为 $I_1(s)$, $I_2(s)$, 方向如图所示, 可列出方程

$$\begin{cases} (R_1 + R_2 + sL)I_1(s) + R_2 I_2(s) = \frac{150}{s} \\ R_2 I_1(s) + (R_2 + \frac{1}{sC})I_2(s) = \frac{150}{s} \end{cases}$$

代入数据, 得

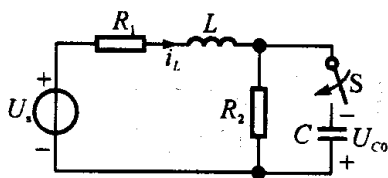
$$I_1(s) = \frac{150 \times 4000}{s(1.5s^2 + 700s + 8 \times 10^4)} = \frac{4 \times 10^5}{s(s+200)(s + \frac{800}{3})}$$

$$U_L(s) = sL I_1(s) = \frac{0.15 \times 4 \times 10^5}{(s+200)(s + \frac{800}{3})} = \frac{900}{s+200} - \frac{900}{s + \frac{800}{3}}$$

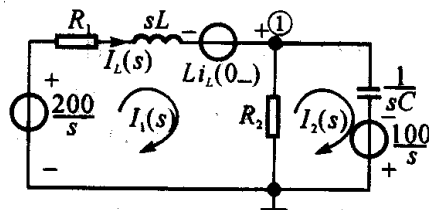
所以

$$u_L(t) = (900e^{-200t} - 900e^{-\frac{800}{3}t}) \text{ V}$$

13-13 电路如图, 设电容上原有电压 $U_{C0} = 100\text{V}$, 电源电压 $U_s = 200\text{V}$, $R_1 = 30\Omega$, $R_2 = 10\Omega$, $L = 0.1\text{H}$, $C = 1000\mu\text{F}$. 求 S 合上后电感中的电流 $i_L(t)$.



题 13-13 图



题解 13-13 图

解 开关闭合前, 电路处于稳态, $i_L(0_-) = \frac{200}{40} = 5\text{A}$ 且 $U_C(0_-) = U_{C0} = 100\text{V}$, 则运算电路图如题解 13-13 图所示.

利用结点电压法, 对 ① 结点列方程

$$\left(\frac{1}{R_1 + sL} + \frac{1}{R_2} + sC\right)U_{n1}(s) = \frac{\frac{200}{s} + 0.5}{R_1 + sL} - sC \times \frac{100}{s}$$

代入数据, 解得

$$U_{n1}(s) = \frac{2 \times 10^6 - 25 \times 10^3 s - 100s^2}{s(s+200)^2}$$

$$\text{所以有 } I_L(s) = \frac{\frac{200}{s} + 0.5 - U_{n1}(s)}{R_1 + sL} = \frac{5}{s} + \frac{1500}{(s+200)^2}$$

$$i_L(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[I_L(s)] = (5 + 1500te^{-200t}) \text{ A}$$

13-14 图示电路中的储能元件均为零初始值, $u_s(t) = 5\varepsilon(t) \text{ V}$, 在下列条件下求 $U_1(s)$: (1) $r = -3$; (2) $r = 3$.

解 在 $t = 0_-$ 时, 储能元件处于零状态, 画出电路如题解 13-14 图所示. 利用结点电压法, 结点 ① 的电压 $U_{n1}(s)$, 即为 $U_1(s)$.

$$\left[\frac{1}{1 + \frac{s}{s+1}} + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{s}} + \frac{1}{2}\right]U_1(s) = \frac{\frac{5}{s}}{1 + \frac{s}{s+1}} - \frac{rI_1(s)}{2}$$

$$\text{其中 } I_1(s) = \frac{\frac{5}{s} - U_1(s)}{1 + \frac{s}{s+1}} = \frac{[5 - sU_1(s)](s+1)}{s(2s+1)}$$

$$\text{解得 } U_1(s) = \frac{5(2-r)(s+1)^2}{s[(2-r)(s+1)^2 + 6s^2 + 5s + 1]}$$

(1) 当 $r = -3$ 时, 有

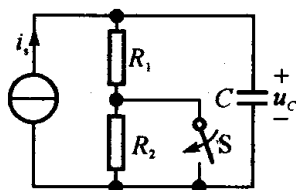
$$U_1(s) = \frac{25(s+1)^2}{s(11s^2 + 15s + 6)} = \frac{25}{11} \frac{(s+1)^2}{s(s^2 + \frac{15}{11}s + \frac{6}{11})}$$

(2) 当 $r = 3$ 时, 有

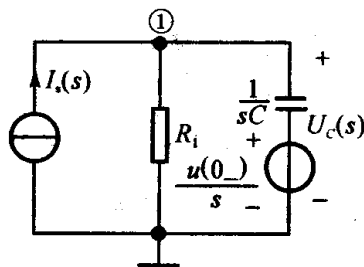
$$U_1(s) = \frac{-5(s+1)^2}{s^2(5s+3)} = -\frac{(s+1)^2}{s^2(s + \frac{3}{5})}$$

13-15 图示电路中, $i_s = 2\sin(1000t) \text{ A}$, $R_1 = R_2 = 20\Omega$, $C = 1000\mu\text{F}$,

$t = 0$ 时合上开关 S, 用运算法求 $u_C(t)$.



题 13-15 图



题解 13-15 图

解 提示 换路前电路处于稳态, 用相量法求出 \dot{U}_C , 然后求出 $U_C(0_-)$.

开关闭合前, 电路已处于正弦稳态, 利用相量法求 $U_C(0_-)$ 的值.

令 $I_{sm} = 2 \angle 0^\circ \text{A}$, $I_s(s) = \mathcal{L}[2\sin(100t)] = \frac{2\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2}$, 此处 $\omega = 1000$.

$$\dot{U}_C = \frac{(R_1 + R_2) \times \frac{1}{j\omega C}}{R_1 + R_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} \times I_{sm}$$

代入数据, 得

$$\dot{U}_C = 1.9994 \angle -88.568^\circ \text{V}$$

$$u_C(t) = 1.9994 \sin(1000t - 88.568^\circ) \text{V}$$

$$u_C(0_-) = 1.9994 \times (-0.9997) \text{V} = -1.9988 \text{V}$$

该电路开关闭合后的运算电路如题解 13-15 图.

利用结点电压法, 对 ① 列出方程

$$\left(\frac{1}{R_1} + sC\right)U_C(s) = I_s(s) + sC \frac{U_C(0_-)}{s}$$

即

$$U_C(s) = \frac{\frac{2\omega}{C} + U_C(0_-)(s^2 + \omega^2)}{\left(s + \frac{1}{R_1 \cdot C}\right)(s^2 + \omega^2)}$$

代入数据, 得

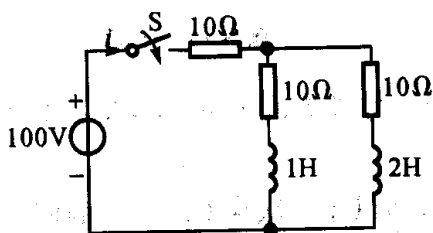
$$U_C(s) = \frac{2 \times 10^6 - 1.9988(s^2 + 1000^2)}{(s + 50)(s^2 + 1000^2)}$$

$$= \frac{-3.788 \times 10^{-3}}{s+50} + \frac{0.9988e^{-j177.138^\circ}}{s-j1000} + \frac{0.9988e^{j179.138^\circ}}{s+j1000}$$

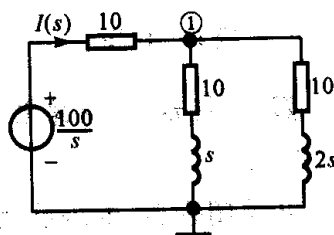
利用反变换有

$$u_C(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[U_C(s)] \\ = [-3.788 \times 10^{-3}e^{-50t} + 1.9976\sin(1000t - 87.138^\circ)]V$$

13-16 图示电路在 $t=0$ 时合上开关 S, 用结点法求 $i(t)$.



题 13-16 图



题解 13-16 图

解 开关合上前, 电路处于零状态, 其运算电路图如题解 13-16 图所示.

对结点 ① 列出结点电压方程

$$\left(\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{s+10} + \frac{1}{2s+10}\right)U_{n1}(s) = \frac{10}{s}$$

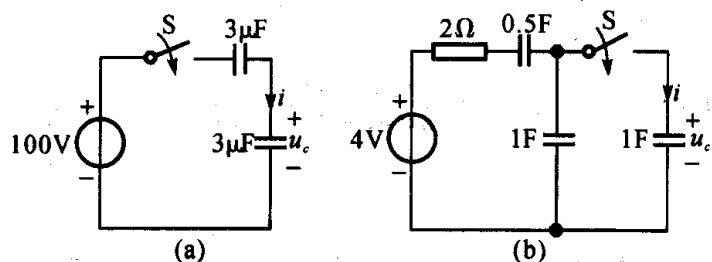
$$\text{解得 } U_{n1}(s) = \frac{10}{s\left(\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{s+10} + \frac{1}{2s+10}\right)} \\ = \frac{50(s+10)(2s+10)}{s(s^2+30s+150)}$$

$$\text{故有 } I(s) = \frac{1}{10} \times \left[\frac{100}{s} - U_{n1}(s)\right] \\ = \frac{10}{s} - \frac{5(s+10)(2s+10)}{s(s^2+30s+150)} \\ = \frac{150s+1000}{s(s^2+30s+150)} = \frac{150+1000}{s(s+6.34)(s+23.66)} \\ = \frac{6.667}{s} - \frac{0.446}{s+6.34} - \frac{6.22}{s+23.66}$$

反变换, 得

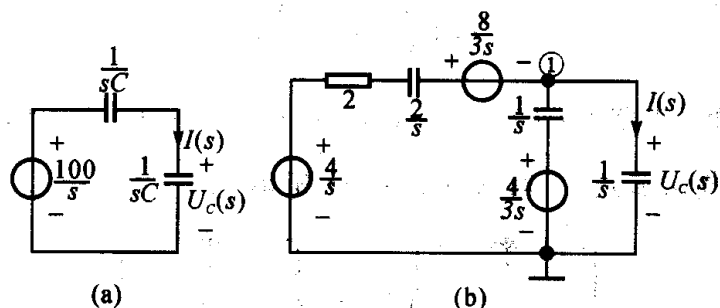
$$i(t) = (6.667 - 0.446e^{-6.34t} - 6.22e^{-23.66t})A$$

13-17 图示各电路在 $t = 0$ 时合上开关 S, 用运算法求 $i(t)$ 及 $u_C(t)$.



题 13-17 图

解 (1) 图(a) 所示电路, 处于零状态, 电路的运算电路如图题解 13-17 图(a) 所示, 则有



题解 13-17 图

$$I(s) = \frac{\frac{100}{s}}{\frac{1}{sC} + \frac{1}{sC}} = 50C = 0.15 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$U_C(s) = \frac{1}{sC} I(s) = \frac{50}{s}$$

得 $i(t) = 0.15\delta(t) \text{ mA}; u_C(t) = 50\epsilon(t) \text{ V}$

(2) 题 13-17 图(b) 所示电路中, $u_C(0_-) = \frac{1}{0.5+1} \times 4 = \frac{8}{3} \text{ V}$, $u_{C2}(0_-) = 4 - \frac{8}{3} = \frac{4}{3} \text{ V}$, 则运算电路如题解 13-17 图(b) 所示. 利用结点法, 对结点 ① 列方程, 有

$$\left(\frac{1}{2 + \frac{2}{s}} + s + s\right)U_{n1}(s) = \frac{\frac{4}{s} - \frac{8}{3s}}{2 + \frac{2}{s}} + s \times \frac{4}{3s}$$

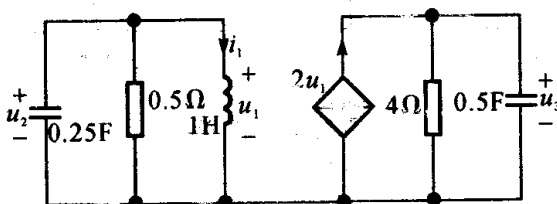
解得 $U_C(s) = U_{n1}(s) = \frac{4(2s+3)}{3s(4s+5)} = \frac{4}{5s} - \frac{2}{15(s + \frac{5}{4})}$

且 $I(s) = sU_C(s) = \frac{4(2s+3)}{3(4s+5)} = \frac{2(s + \frac{3}{2})}{3(s + \frac{5}{4})} = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{6(s + \frac{5}{4})}$

得 $u_C(t) = (\frac{4}{5} - \frac{2}{15}e^{-\frac{5}{4}t})V$

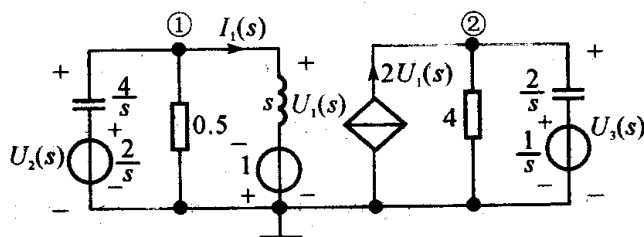
$$i(t) = (\frac{2}{3}\delta(t) + \frac{1}{6}e^{-\frac{5}{4}t})A$$

13-18 图示电路中 $i_1(0_-) = 1A$, $u_2(0_-) = 2V$, $u_3(0_-) = 1V$, 试用拉普拉斯变换法求 $t \geq 0$ 时的电压 $u_2(t)$ 和 $u_3(t)$.



题 13-18 图

解 画出运算电路如题解 13-18 图所示.



题解 13-18 图

利用结点法, 对 ① 和 ② 列出结点电压方程.

$U_{n1}(s)$ 即 $U_1(s)$ 或 $U_2(s)$, $U_{n2}(s)$ 即 $U_3(s)$.

$$(\frac{s}{4} + 2 + \frac{1}{s})U_1(s) = \frac{s}{4} \times \frac{2}{s} - \frac{1}{s}$$

$$(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{s}{2})U_3(s) = 2U_1(s) + \frac{s}{2} \times \frac{1}{s}$$

解得

$$U_2(s) = U_1(s) = \frac{2(s-2)}{s^2 + 8s + 4} = \frac{2.732}{s+7.464} - \frac{0.732}{s+0.536}$$

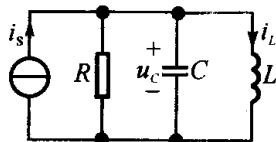
$$U_3(s) = \frac{8U_1(s) + 2}{2s+1} = \frac{-1.57}{s+7.464} + \frac{81.35}{s+0.536} - \frac{79}{s+0.5}$$

故

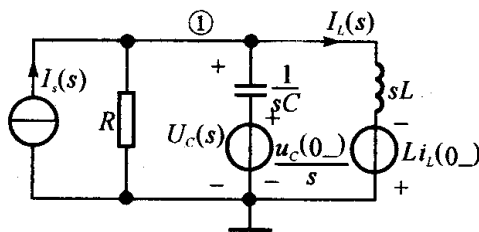
$$u_2(t) = (2.732e^{-7.464t} - 0.732e^{-0.536t})V$$

$$u_3(t) = (-1.57e^{-7.464t} + 81.35e^{-0.536t} - 79e^{-0.5t})V$$

13-19 已知图示电路中 $R=1\Omega$, $C=0.5F$, $L=1H$, 电容电压 $u_C(0_-)=2V$, $i_L(0_-)=1A$, $i_s(t)=\delta(t)A$. 试求 RLC 并联电路的响应 $u_C(t)$.



题 13-19 图



题解 13-19 图

解 画出运算电路如题解 13-19 图所示.

利用结点电压法. 结点 ① 的电压即为 $U_C(s)$, 列出结点电压方程为

$$(\frac{1}{R} + sC + \frac{1}{sL})U_C(s) = I_s(s) + sC \frac{U_C(0_-)}{s} - \frac{Li_L(0_-)}{sL}$$

代入数据, 得

$$(1 + \frac{s}{2} + \frac{1}{s})U_C(s) = 2 - \frac{1}{s}$$

解得

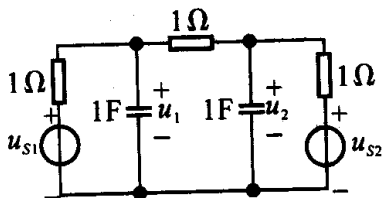
$$U_C(s) = \frac{2(2s-1)}{s^2 + 2s + 2} = \frac{3.606e^{j56.31^\circ}}{s+1-j1} + \frac{3.606e^{-j56.31^\circ}}{s+1+j1}$$

故 $u_C(t) = 7.212e^{-t}\cos(t+56.31^\circ)V$

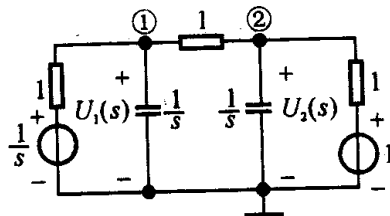
或展开得

$$u_C(t) = (4e^{-t}\cos t - 6e^{-t}\cos t)\text{V}$$

13-20 电路如图所示, 已知 $u_{s1}(t) = \epsilon(t)\text{V}$, $u_{s2}(t) = \delta(t)$, 试求 $u_1(t)$ 和 $u_2(t)$.



题 13-20 图



题解 13-20 图

解 由题意, 画出运算电路如题解 13-20 所示.

利用结点电压法, 设结点电压分别为 $U_1(s)$ 和 $U_2(s)$.

$$\begin{cases} (1+s+1)U_1(s) - U_2(s) = \frac{1}{s} \\ -U_1(s) + (1+s+1)U_2(s) = 1 \end{cases}$$

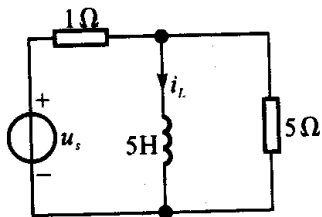
解得

$$U_1(s) = \frac{2}{s(s+3)} = \frac{2}{3s} - \frac{2}{3(s+3)}$$

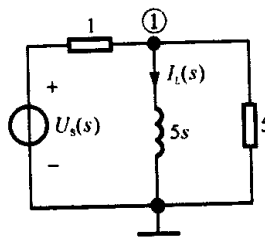
$$U_2(s) = \frac{s+1}{s(s+3)} = \frac{1}{3s} + \frac{2}{3(s+3)}$$

则 $u_1(t) = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{3}e^{-3t}\text{V}$, $u_2(t) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3}e^{-3t}\text{V}$

13-21 电路如图, 已知 $u_s(t) = [\epsilon(t) + \epsilon(t-1) - 2\epsilon(t-2)]\text{V}$, 求 $i_L(t)$.



题 13-21 图



题解 13-21 图

解 电压源 $U_s(t)$ 的象函数为

$$U_s(s) = \mathcal{L}[U_s(t)] = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s}e^{-s} - \frac{2}{s}e^{-2s}$$

画出运算电路图如题解 13-21 图所示. 列出结点电压方程为

$$(1 + \frac{1}{5s} + \frac{1}{5})U_{n1}(s) = U_s(s)$$

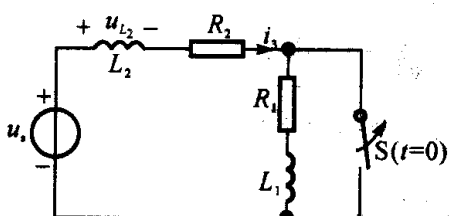
$$U_{n1}(s) = \frac{5sU_s(s)}{6s+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{有 } I_L(s) &= \frac{U_{n1}(s)}{5s} = \frac{U_s(s)}{6s+1} = \frac{1}{6s+1} \left(\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s}e^{-s} - \frac{2}{s}e^{-2s} \right) \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s+\frac{1}{6}} \right] (1 + e^{-s} - 2e^{-2s}) \end{aligned}$$

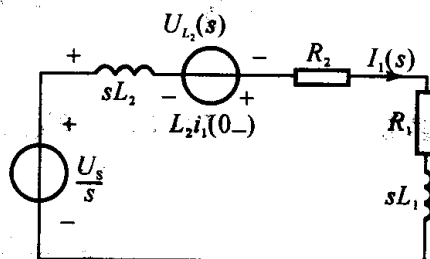
其反变换

$$i_L(t) = [(1 - e^{-\frac{1}{6}t})\epsilon(t) + (1 - e^{-\frac{1}{6}(t-1)})\epsilon(t-1) - (1 - e^{-\frac{1}{6}(t-2)})\epsilon(t-2)]A$$

13-22 电路如图所示, 开关 S 原是闭合的, 电路处于稳态. 若 S 在 $t=0$ 时打开, 已知 $U_s = 2V$, $L_1 = L_2 = 1H$, $R_1 = R_2 = 1\Omega$. 试求 $t \geq 0$ 时的 $i_1(t)$ 和 $u_{L_2}(t)$.



题 13-22 图



题解 13-22 图

解 开关动作前处于稳态, $i_1(0_-) = \frac{U_s}{R_2} = 2A$, 画出运算电路图,

如题解 13-22 图所示. 电流 $I_1(s)$ 为

$$I_1(s) = \frac{\frac{U_s}{s} + L_2 i_1(0_-)}{R_1 + R_2 + sL_1 + sL_2} = \frac{\frac{2}{s} + 2}{2 + 2s} = \frac{1}{s}$$

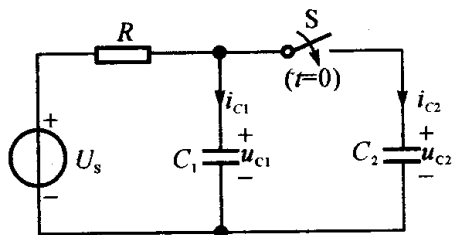
电压 $U_{L_2}(s)$ 为

$$U_{L_2}(s) = sL_2 I_1(s) - L_2 i_1(0_-) = 1 - 2 = -1$$

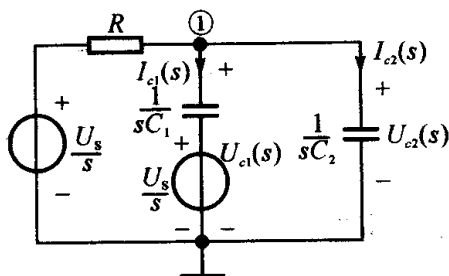
$$i_1(t) = \epsilon(t) \text{ A}$$

$$u_{L_2}(t) = -\delta(t) \text{ V}$$

13-23 图示电路中 U_s 为恒定值, $u_{C_2}(0_-) = 0$, 开关闭合前电路已达稳态, $t = 0$ 时 S 闭合, 求开关闭合后, 电容电压 u_{C_1} 和 u_{C_2} , 电流 i_{C_1} 和 i_{C_2} .



题 13-23 图



题解 13-23 图

解 开关闭合前电路已达稳态, 有 $u_{C_1}(0_-) = U_s$, $u_{C_2}(0_-) = 0$, 则开关闭合后电路运算电路如题解 13-23 图所示.

利用结点法, 结点电压即为 $U_{C_1}(s)$ 或 $U_{C_2}(s)$, 列出方程为

$$\left(\frac{1}{R} + sC_1 + sC_2\right)U_{C_1}(s) = \frac{U_s}{sR} + sC_1 \frac{U_s}{s}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解得} \quad U_{C_1}(s) = U_{C_2}(s) &= \frac{\left(\frac{1}{sR} + C_1\right)U_s}{\frac{1}{R} + s(C_1 + C_2)} \\ &= \frac{(sRC_1 + 1)U_s}{R(C_1 + C_2)s\left(s + \frac{1}{\tau}\right)} \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\tau = R(C_1 + C_2)$. 则

$$U_{C_1}(s) = U_{C_2}(s) = \frac{U_s}{s} - \frac{\frac{C_2}{C_1 + C_2}U_s}{s + \frac{1}{\tau}}$$

各电容中电流为

$$I_{C1}(s) = sC_1 \left[U_{C1}(s) - \frac{U_s}{s} \right]$$

$$= \frac{C_1 C_2}{(C_1 + C_2)^2} \frac{U_s}{R} \frac{1}{s + \frac{1}{\tau}} - \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2} U_s$$

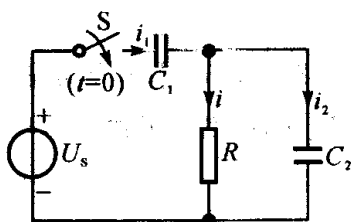
$$I_{C2}(s) = sC_2 U_{C2}(s) = \frac{C_2^2}{(C_1 + C_2)^2} \frac{U_s}{R} \frac{1}{s + \frac{1}{\tau}} + \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2} U_s$$

得 $u_{C1} = u_{C2} = U_s \left(1 - \frac{C_2}{C_1 + C_2} e^{-t/\tau} \right) \text{V}$

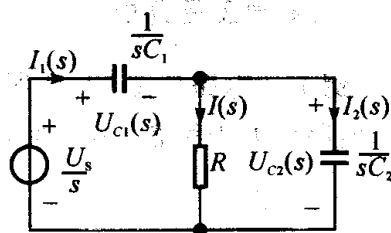
$$i_{C1}(t) = \left(\frac{C_1 C_2}{(C_1 + C_2)^2} \frac{U_s}{R} e^{-t/\tau} - \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2} U_s \delta(t) \right) \text{A}$$

$$i_{C2}(t) = \left(\frac{C_2^2}{(C_1 + C_2)^2} \frac{U_s}{R} e^{-t/\tau} + \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2} U_s \delta(t) \right) \text{A}$$

13-24 图示电路中两电容原来未充电, 在 $t=0$ 时将开关 S 闭合, 已知 $U_s = 10\text{V}$, $R = 5\Omega$, $C_1 = 2\text{F}$, $C_2 = 3\text{F}$. 求 $t \geq 0$ 时的 u_{C1} , u_{C2} 及 i_1 , i_2 , i .



题 13-24 图



题解 13-24 图

解 开关闭合前, 电路处于零状态, 画出运算电路如图题解 13-24 图所示.

$$I_1(s) = \frac{\frac{U_s}{s}}{\frac{1}{sC_1} + \frac{R \frac{1}{sC_2}}{R + \frac{1}{sC_2}}} = \frac{20(15s + 1)}{25s + 1} = 12 + \frac{0.32}{s + 0.04}$$

其它电流

更多资料，请见网学天地 (www.e-studysky.com)

$$I_2(s) = \frac{R}{R + \frac{1}{sC_2}} I_1(s) = \frac{300s}{25s+1} = 12 - \frac{0.48}{s+0.04}$$

$$I(s) = I_1(s) - I_2(s) = \frac{0.8}{s+0.04}$$

则电容电压为

$$U_{C1}(s) = \frac{1}{sC_1} I_1(s) = \frac{20(15s+1)}{2s(25s+1)} = \frac{10}{s} - \frac{4}{s+0.04}$$

$$U_{C2}(s) = \frac{1}{sC_2} I_2(s) = \frac{100}{25s+1} = \frac{4}{s+0.04}$$

得

$$u_{C1}(t) = 10 - 4e^{-0.04t} \text{ V}$$

$$u_{C2}(t) = 4e^{-0.04t} \text{ V}$$

$$i_1(t) = [12\delta(t) + 0.32e^{-0.04t}] \text{ A}$$

$$i_2(t) = [12\delta(t) - 0.48e^{-0.04t}] \text{ A}$$

$$i(t) = 0.8e^{-0.04t} \text{ A}$$