答案 9.1

9.1 根据定义求 $f(t) = t \varepsilon(t)$ 和 $f(t) = t e^{-at} \varepsilon(t)$ 的象函数。

解:

(1)

$$F(s) = \int_{0_{-}}^{\infty} t \varepsilon(t) e^{-st} dt = -\frac{t}{s} e^{-st} \Big|_{0_{-}}^{\infty} + \frac{1}{s} \int_{0_{-}}^{\infty} e^{-st} dt = -\frac{1}{s^{2}} e^{-st} \Big|_{0_{-}}^{\infty} = \frac{1}{s^{2}}$$

(2)

$$F(s) = \int_{0_{-}}^{\infty} t e^{-\alpha t} \mathcal{E}(t) e^{-st} dt = -\frac{t}{s+\alpha} e^{-st} \Big|_{0_{-}}^{\infty} + \frac{1}{s+\alpha} \int_{0_{-}}^{\infty} e^{-(s+\alpha)t} dt$$
$$= -\frac{1}{(s+\alpha)^{2}} e^{-(s+\alpha)t} \Big|_{0_{-}}^{\infty} = \frac{1}{(s+\alpha)^{2}}$$

答案 9.2

9.2 求下列函数的原函数。

(a)
$$F(s) = \frac{2s+1}{s^2+5s+6}$$
, (b) $F(s) = \frac{s^3+5s^2+9s+7}{(s+1)(s+2)}$, (c) $F(s) = \frac{3}{s^2+2s+6}$

解: (a)

$$F(s) = \frac{2s+1}{s^2+5s+6} = \frac{A_1}{s+2} + \frac{A_2}{s+3}$$

$$A_1 = \frac{2s+1}{s+3}|_{s=-2} = -3, \qquad A_1 = \frac{2s+1}{s+3}|_{s=-2} = -3$$

所以

$$f(t) = \mathbf{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{-3}{s+2} + \frac{5}{s+3} \right\} = -3e^{-2t} + 5e^{-3t}$$

(b)

$$F(s) = \frac{s^3 + 5s^2 + 9s + 7}{(s+1)(s+2)} = s + 2 + \frac{s+3}{(s+1)(s+2)} = s + 2 + \frac{A_1}{s+1} + \frac{A_2}{s+2}$$

$$A_1 = \frac{s+3}{s+2}|_{s=-1} = 2$$
 $A_1 = \frac{s+3}{s+1}|_{s=-2} = -1$

所以

$$f(t) = L^{-1}\left\{s + 2 + \frac{2}{s+1} + \frac{-1}{s+2}\right\} = \delta'(t) + 2\delta(t) + 2e^{-t} - e^{-2t}$$

(c)

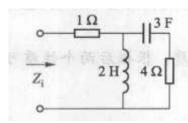
$$F(s) = \frac{3}{s^2 + 2s + 6} = \frac{(3/\sqrt{5}) \times \sqrt{5}}{(s+1)^2 + (\sqrt{5})^2}$$

查表得

$$f(t) = \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} e^{-t} \sin(\sqrt{5}t)$$

答案 9.3

9-3 求图示电路的等效运算阻抗。

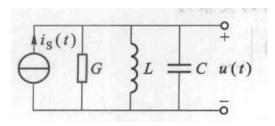


解:端口等效运算阻抗为:

$$Z_i(s) = 1 + \frac{2s[4+1/(3s)]}{2s+4+1/(3s)} = 1 + \frac{24s^2+2s}{6s^2+12s+1}, \quad Z_i(s) = \frac{30s^2+14s+1}{6s^2+12s+1}$$

答案 9.8

9.8 图示电路在零状态下,外加电流源 i_s(t)= e^{-3t}ε(t) A,已知 G=2 S,L=1 H,C=1 F。试求电压 u(t)。



解: 并联电路运算导纳

$$Y(s) = G + \frac{1}{sL} + sC = 2 + \frac{1}{s} + s = \frac{s^2 + 2s + 1}{s}$$

电流源象函数

$$I_{S}(s) = \mathbf{L}\{e^{-3t}\varepsilon(t)\} = \frac{1}{s+3}$$

电压象函数

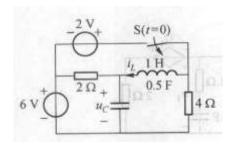
$$U(s) = \frac{I_{s}(s)}{Y(s)} = \frac{s}{(s^{2} + 2s + 1)(s + 3)} = \frac{-0.5s}{(s + 1)^{2}} + \frac{0.75s}{s + 1} + \frac{-0.75s}{s + 3} V$$

反变换得

$$u = \mathbf{L}^{-1} \{ U(s) \} = [-0.5te^{-t} + 0.75(e^{-t} - e^{-3t})] \varepsilon(t) V$$

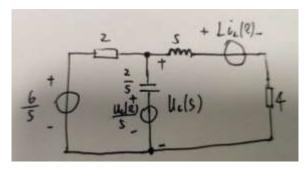
答案 9.11

9.11 图示电路原处于直流稳态,t=0时开关由闭合突然断开。求 t>0 时的电压 uc。



解: t < 0时, 求得 $i_L(0_-) = 1A$, $u_C(0_-) = 8V$

外加激励的象函数为 $U_{6V}(s) = \frac{6}{s}V$



根据节点电压法

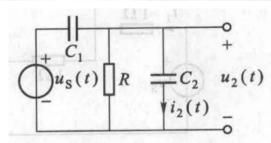
$$(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\frac{2}{s}} + \frac{1}{s+4})U_{c}(s) = \frac{\frac{6}{s}}{\frac{s}{2}} + \frac{\frac{8}{s}}{\frac{2}{s}} + \frac{1}{s+4}$$

解得
$$U_{\rm C}(s) = \frac{8s^2 + 40s + 24}{s(s^2 + 5s + 6)} = \frac{4}{s} + \frac{12}{s + 2} - \frac{8}{s + 3}$$

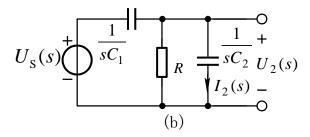
$$u_C(t) = (4+12e^{-2t} - 8e^{-3t})\varepsilon(t)V$$

答案 9.12

9.12 图示电路中外加阶跃电压 $u_1(t)=9$ $\varepsilon(t)$ V,已知 $C_1=C_2=0.3$ F,R=10 Ω 。求零状态响应电压 $u_2(t)$ 及电流 $t_2(t)$ 。



解:运算电路如图(b)所示



图中

$$U_{\rm S}(s) = \frac{9}{s}$$

由节点电压法得

$$(\frac{1}{R} + sC_1 + sC_2)U_2(s) = sC_1U_S(s)$$

解得

$$U_2(s) = \frac{4.5}{s+1/6}$$

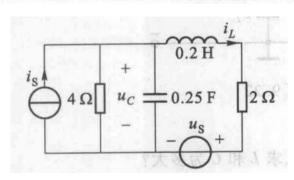
$$I_2(s) = sC_2U_2(s) = \frac{1.35s}{s+1/6} = 1.35 - \frac{0.225}{s+1/6}$$

反变换得

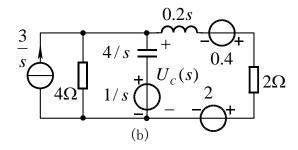
$$u_2(t) = \mathbf{L}^{-1} \{ U_2(s) \} = 4.5 e^{-\frac{1}{6}t} \ \varepsilon(t) V$$
$$i_2(t) = \mathbf{L}^{-1} \{ I_2(s) \} = (1.35 \ \delta(t) - 0.225 e^{-\frac{1}{6}t} \ \varepsilon(t)) A$$

答案 9.14

9.14 图示电路, i_s = 3 ε(t) A, u_s = 2 Wb×δ(t), u_c(0_)=1 V, i_t(0_)=2 A。求 u_c的变化规律。



解: 画出运算电路如图(b)所示, 列写节点电压方程如下:



$$(0.25s + 0.25 + \frac{1}{2 + 0.2s})U_c(s) = \frac{3}{s} + \frac{1}{s} \times 0.25s + \frac{2 - 0.4}{2 + 0.2s}$$

解得:

$$U_C(s) = \frac{s^2 + 54s + 120}{s(s+5)(s+6)} = \frac{A_1}{s} + \frac{A_2}{s+5} + \frac{A_3}{s+6}$$

式中

$$A_1 = \frac{s^2 + 54s + 120}{(s+5)(s+6)}|_{s=0} = 4\text{Vs}$$

$$A_2 = \frac{s^2 + 54s + 120}{s(s+6)} \big|_{s=-5} = 25 \text{Vs},$$

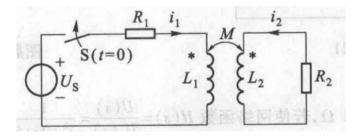
$$A_3 = \frac{s^2 + 54s + 120}{s(s+5)}|_{s=-6} = -28 \text{Vs}$$

反变换得

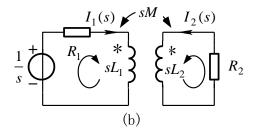
$$u_C(t) = [4 + 25e^{-5t} - 28e^{-6t}]V$$
 $t > 0$

答案 9.15

9.15 图示电路开关接通前处于稳态,已知 $R_1=R_2=1$ Ω , $L_1=L_2=0.1$ H, M=0.05 H, $U_5=1$ V。求开关接通后的响应 i_1 和 i_2 。



解:运算电路如图(b)所示。



对两个网孔列回路电流方程,回路电流分别是 $I_1(s)$ 、 $I_2(s)$:

$$\begin{cases} (R_1 + sL_1)I_1(s) + sMI_2(s) = 1/s \\ sMI_1(s) + (R_2 + sL_2)I_2(s) = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得

$$I_1(s) = \frac{10(s+10)}{s(0.75s^2 + 20s + 100)} = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{-0.5}{s+20/3} + \frac{-0.5}{s+20}$$

$$I_2(s) = \frac{-5}{0.75s^2 + 20s + 100} = -\frac{0.5}{s + 20/3} + \frac{0.5}{s + 20}$$

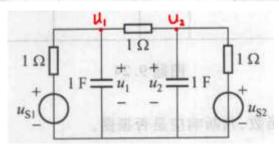
反变换得

$$i_1(t) = (1 - 0.5e^{-6.67t} - 0.5e^{-20t})A$$

$$i_2(t) = (-0.5e^{-6.67t} + 0.5e^{-20t})A$$

答案 9.17

9_17 图示电路,电容原来不带电,已知 U₁₁ = 2 ε(t) V, U₂₂ = δ(t) V。试用拉普拉斯变换法求 u₁(t) 和 u₂(t)。



解:

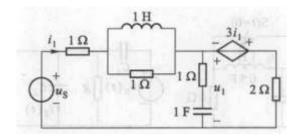
$$\begin{cases} (1+s+1)U_1(s) - U_2(s) = \frac{2}{s} \\ -U_1(s) + (1+s+1)U_2(s) = 1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} U_1(s) = \frac{3s+4}{s(s+1)(s+3)} = \frac{\frac{4}{3}}{s} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{s+1} + \frac{\frac{5}{6}}{s+3} \\ U_2(s) = \frac{s^2 + 2s + 2}{s(s+1)(s+3)} = \frac{\frac{2}{3}}{s} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{s+1} + \frac{\frac{5}{6}}{s+3} \end{cases}$$

$$u_1(t) = \mathbf{L}^{-1}\{U_1(s)\} = [\frac{4}{3} - \frac{1}{2}e^{-t} - \frac{5}{6}e^{-3t}]\varepsilon(t)V$$

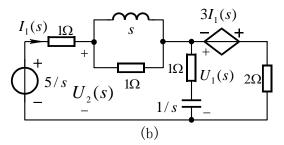
$$u_2(t) = \mathbf{L}^{-1}\{U_2(s)\} = [\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2}e^{-t} + \frac{5}{6}e^{-3t}]\varepsilon(t)V$$

答案 9.20

920 图示电路为零状态,已知 $u_s = 5 \epsilon(t) V$ 。求电压 u_1 。



解: 画出运算电路如图(b)所示。



列写节点电压方程如下:

$$\begin{cases} (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{1+1/s} + \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{1})U_1(s) - (\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{1})U_2(s) = -3I_1(s) \\ -(\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{1})U_1(s) + (\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1})U_2(s) = \frac{5/s}{1} \end{cases}$$

将

$$I_1(s) = \frac{(5/s) - U_2(s)}{1\Omega}$$

代入上式化简解得

$$U_1(s) = \frac{-(s+1)^2}{(s+0.6)s^2} = \frac{A_1}{s+0.6} + \frac{A_2}{s^2} + \frac{A_3}{s}$$

其中

$$A_1 = -\frac{(s+1)^2}{s^2}|_{s=-0.6} = -0.444$$
V

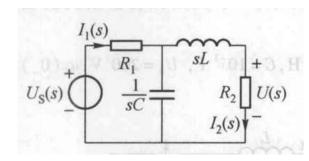
$$A_2 = -\frac{(s+1)^2}{s+0.6}|_{s=0} = -1.667 \text{V}$$

$$A_3 = \frac{d[-\frac{(s+1)^2}{s+0.6}]}{ds}\Big|_{s=0} = -\frac{(s+1)(s+0.2)}{(s+0.6)^2}\Big|_{s=0} = -0.556V$$

$$u_1(t) = (-0.56 - 1.67t - 0.44e^{-0.6t})\varepsilon(t) V$$

答案 9.23

9.23 图示电路, $R_1 = 4 \Omega$, $R_2 = 1 \Omega$, 若使网络函数 $H(s) = \frac{U(s)}{U_s(s)} = \frac{1}{s^2 + 2s + 5}$, 求 L 和 C 为多大?

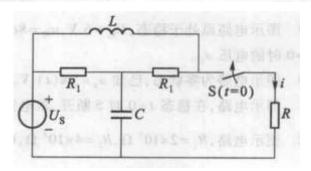


解:

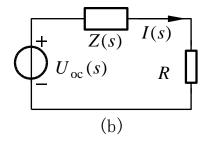
$$U(s) = \frac{U_{\rm S}(s)}{\dfrac{(1+sL)\cdot\dfrac{1}{sC}}{1+sL+\dfrac{1}{sC}}} \cdot \frac{\dfrac{1}{sC}}{1+sL+\dfrac{1}{sC}} \cdot 1$$
,得到 $\begin{cases} C = 0.25{
m F} \\ L = 1{
m H} \end{cases}$

答案 9.26

9.26 图示电路原处于稳态,已知 $U_s = 50 \text{ V}, R_i = 1 \text{ }\Omega, L = 1 \text{ H}, C = 1 \text{ F}$ 。试求电阻 R 为何值时电路处于临界状态?求 R 恰好等于临界电阻时流过它的电流 i。



解:将电阻 R 以外得部分化为戴维南等效电路,如图(b)所示。



由 t<0 的原题图求得开路电压

$$U_{\rm oc} = U_{\rm S} = 50 \text{ V}, \text{ id } U_{\rm oc}(s) = 50/s$$
.

再令

$$Z'(s) = R_1 + R_1 //(1/sC) = 1 + \frac{1/s}{1+1/s} = \frac{s+2}{s+1}$$

则等效运算阻抗

$$Z(s) = \frac{sL \times Z'(s)}{sL + Z'(s)} = \frac{s^2 + 2s}{s^2 + 2s + 2}$$

回路运算阻抗

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

令判别式

$$b^{2} - 4ac = [2(1+R)]^{2} - 4(1+R) \times 2R = -4R^{2} + 4 = 0$$

解得

$$R = \pm 1\Omega$$
. 略去 $R = -1\Omega$

当 $R=1\Omega$ 时,由戴维南等效电路得

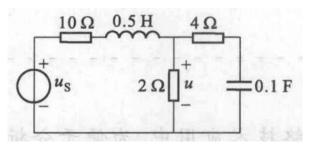
$$I(s) = \frac{U_{\text{OC}}(s)}{Z(s) + R} = \frac{50(s^2 + 2s + 2)}{2s(s+1)^2} = \frac{50}{s} - \frac{25}{(s+1)^2} - \frac{25}{s+1}$$

反变换得

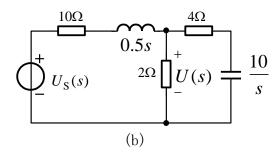
$$i(t) = 50 - 25(t+1)e^{-t} A(t>0)$$

答案 9.28

9.28 电路如图所示。求网络函数 $H(s)=U(s)/U_s(s)$ 以及当 $u_s=(100\sqrt{2}\cos 10t)$ V 时的正弦稳态电压 u_s



解:运算电路如图(b)所示。



列写节点电压方程如下:

$$(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{10 + 0.5s} + \frac{1}{4 + 10/s})U(s) = \frac{U_{s}(s)}{10 + 0.5s}$$

解得

$$H(s) = \frac{U(s)}{U_s(s)} = \frac{8s + 20}{3s^2 + 73s + 120}$$

故

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{8 \times j\omega + 20}{3 \times (j\omega)^{2} + 73 \times j\omega + 120} = \frac{20 + j8\omega}{120 - 3\omega^{2} + j73\omega}$$

当

$$u_{\rm S} = (100\sqrt{2}\cos 10t) \text{V} \text{ ft}, \quad \dot{U}_{\rm S} = 100 \text{ V}, \quad \omega = 10 \text{rad/s}$$

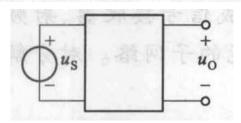
$$\dot{U} = H(j10) \times \dot{U}_{s} = \frac{20 + j80}{120 - 300 + j730} \times 100 \text{ V} = 10.967 \angle -27.89^{\circ} \text{V}$$

正弦稳态电压

$$u = 10.967 \sqrt{2} \cos(10t - 27.89^{\circ}) \text{V}$$

答案 9.29

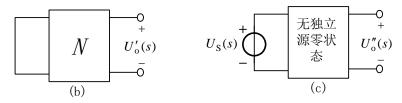
9.29 图示电路,已知当 $u_s = 6 \, \epsilon(t) \, V$ 时,全响应 $u_o = (8+2e^{-t.2t}) \, V(t>0)$;当 $u_s = 12 \, \epsilon(t) \, V$ 时,全响应 $u_o = (11-e^{-t.2t/s}) \, V(t>0)$ 。求当 $u_s = 6e^{-t/s} (t) \, V$ 时的全响应 $u_o = (11-e^{-t.2t/s}) \, V(t>0)$ 。



解:对图示电路,在复频域中,根据叠加定理和齐性定理,全响应的一般表达式可以写成

$$U(s) = U_{o}(s) + U_{o}(s) = U_{o}(s) + H(s)U_{s}(s)$$
 (1)

其中 $U_{\circ}(s)$ 是仅由二端口网络内部电源及初始储能作用时产生的响应分量,如图(b)所示; $U_{\circ}(s)$ 则是仅由 $U_{s}(s)$ 单独作用时产生的响应分量,如图(c)所示。



根据网络函数定义得

$$U_{o}''(s) = H(s)U_{s}(s)$$
.

对题给激励及响应进行拉普拉斯变换,代入式(1)得

$$\begin{cases} \frac{8}{s} + \frac{2}{s+0.2} = U'_{o}(s) + H(s) \times \frac{6}{s} \\ \frac{11}{s} - \frac{1}{s+0.2} = U'_{o}(s) + H(s) \times \frac{12}{s} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} H(s) = \frac{0.1}{s+0.2} \\ U'_{o}(s) = \frac{10s+1}{s(s+0.2)} \end{cases}$$

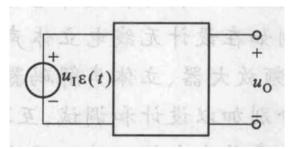
当 $u_{\rm S} = 6e^{-5t}$ ε(t) V 即 $U_{\rm S}(s) = \frac{6}{s+5}$ 时,响应象函数

$$U_{o}(s) = U_{o}(s) + H(s) \times \frac{6}{s+5} = \frac{5}{s} + \frac{5.125}{s+0.2} - \frac{0.125}{s+5}$$

反变换得

$$u_o(t) = \mathbf{L}^{-1} \{ U_o(s) \} = (5 + 5.125 e^{-0.2t} - 0.125 e^{-5t}) \ \varepsilon(t) \ V$$

9.31 图示电路网络函数为 $H(s) = \frac{U_a(s)}{U_i(s)} = \frac{1}{(s+1)(s+2)}$,若輸入正弦电压相量为 $\dot{U}_i = (-28+j24)$ V,角频率 为 $\omega = 4$ rad/s,又已知 $u_0(0_s) = 0$, $\frac{\mathrm{d}u_0}{\mathrm{d}t} \Big|_{t=0_s} = 0$ 。 试求全响应 u_0 。



解: 电路的全响应等于强制分量与自由分量之和,强制分量一般由外加激励决定,自由分量的函数形式取决与网络函数极点性质。故本题全响应可以写成

$$u_{o} = u_{op} + u_{oh} = u_{op} + Ae^{-t} + Be^{-2t}$$
 (1)

当激励为正弦量时,响应的强制分量也为同频率的正弦量,可用相量法求出。 频域形式的网络函数为

$$H(j\omega) = H(j4) = \frac{1}{(j4+1)(j4+2)} = \frac{1}{-14+j12}$$

故强制分量相量

$$\dot{U}_{\rm op} = H(j4)\dot{U}_{\rm i} = 2 \text{ V}$$

强制分量为

$$u_{\rm op}(t) = 2\sqrt{2}\cos(4t) \quad V \tag{2}$$

由响应的初始条件及式(1)和(2)得:

$$\begin{cases} u(0_{+}) = 2\sqrt{2} + A + B = 0 \\ \frac{du}{dt} \Big|_{t \to 0_{+}} = -A - 2B = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得

$$\begin{cases} A = -4\sqrt{2} \\ B = 2\sqrt{2} \end{cases} \tag{3}$$

将式(2)、(3)代入式(1)得全响应

$$u_0 = 2\sqrt{2}\cos(4t) - 4\sqrt{2}e^{-t} + 2\sqrt{2}e^{-2t}$$
 V $(t>0)$