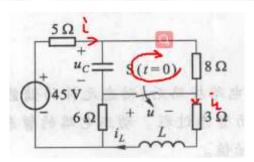
答案 8.2

8-2 图示电路 t<0 时处于稳态,t=0 时开关斯开。求初始值 $u_c(0_*)$ 、 $i_t(0_*)$ 及开关两端电压 $u(0_*)$ 。



解: t < 0时电容处于开路,电感处于短路, 3Ω 电阻与 6Ω 电阻相并联,所以

$$i(0_{-}) = \frac{45\text{V}}{(5+8+\frac{6\times3}{6+3})\Omega} = 3\text{A}$$
, $i_{L}(0_{-}) = \frac{6}{6+3} \times i(0_{-}) = 2\text{A}$

$$u_c(0_-) = 8 \times i(0_-) = 24 \text{ V}$$

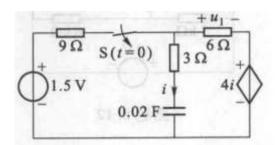
由换路定律得:

$$u_{c}(0_{+}) = u_{c}(0_{-}) = 24\text{V}$$
, $i_{L}(0_{+}) = i_{L}(0_{-}) = 2\text{A}$ 由 KVL 得开关电压:

$$u(0_{+}) = -u_{C}(0_{+}) + 8 \times i_{L}(0_{+}) = (-24 + 8 \times 2)V = -8V$$

答案 8.3

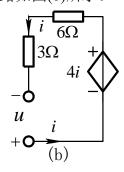
8.3 图示电路,开关原是接通的,并且处于稳态,t=0时开关断开。求 t>0时 u,的变化规律。



解: t < 0时电容处于开路, i = 0, 受控源源电压 4i = 0, 所以

$$u_{c}(0_{+}) = u_{c}(0_{-}) = u_{1}(0_{-}) = \frac{6\Omega}{(9+6)\Omega} \times 1.5V = 0.6V$$

t > 0 时,求等效电阻的电路如图(b)所示。



等效电阻

$$R_{i} = \frac{u}{i} = \frac{-4i + (6+3)i}{i} = 5\Omega$$

时间常数

$$\tau = R_{\rm i}C = 0.1$$
s

t>0后电路为零输入响应,故电容电压为:

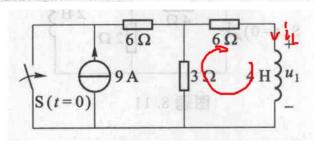
$$u_C(t) = u_C(0_+)e^{-t/\tau} = 0.6e^{-10t}V$$

 6Ω 电阻电压为:

$$u_1(t) = -6\Omega \times i = -6\Omega \times (-C\frac{du_C}{dt}) = 0.72e^{-10t}V(t > 0)$$

答案 8.4

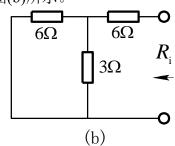
8.4 图示电路, 开关接通前处于稳态, t=0 时开关接通。求 t>0 时的电压 u, 及 3Ω 电阻消耗的能量。



解: t < 0时电感处于短路,故 $i_L(0_-) = \frac{3}{6+3} \times 9A = 3A$,由换路定律得:

$$i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = 3A$$

求等效电阻的电路如图(b)所示。



等效电阻 $R_i = 6 + \frac{6 \times 3}{6 + 3} = 8\Omega$,时间常数 $\tau = L/R_i = 0.5$ s

t>0后电路为零输入响应,故电感电流为

$$i_L(t) = i_L(0_+)e^{-t/\tau} = 3e^{-2t}A \ (t \ge 0)$$

电感电压

$$u_1(t) = L \frac{\mathrm{d}i_L}{\mathrm{d}t} = -24 \mathrm{e}^{-2t} \mathrm{V} \ (t > 0)$$

3Ω电阻电流为

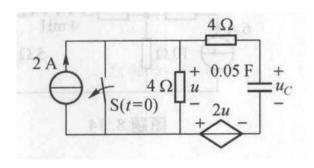
$$i_3 = \frac{u_3}{3\Omega} = \frac{6\Omega \times i_L + u_1}{3\Omega} = -2e^{-2t}A$$

3Ω电阻消耗的能量为:

$$W_{3\Omega} = \int_0^\infty 3\Omega i_3^2 dt = \int_0^\infty 12e^{-4t} dt = 12[-0.25e^{-4t}]_0^\infty = 3J$$

答案 8.5

8.5 图示电路,开关原是接通的,t=0时断开。求 t>0时的电压 u_c 。



解: 由电路图可得t < 0时 $u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 0$ V

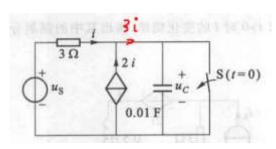
终态
$$u_c(\infty) = 2 \times 4 + 2 \cdot (2 \times 4) = 24V$$

等效电阻
$$R = 4+4+4\times2=16\Omega$$
, 时间常数 $\tau = R_iC = 0.8s$

$$u_C(t) = u_C(\infty) + [u_C(0_+) - u_C(\infty)]e^{-t/\tau} = 24(1 - e^{-1.25t})V$$

答案 8.7

8.7 图示电路,开关原是接通的,t=0 时断开,已知 $u_s=10\sqrt{2}\cos{(100t)}$ V。求电压 u_c 。



解: 由电路图可得t < 0时 $u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 0$ V

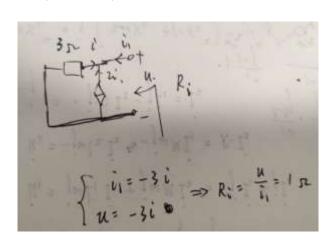
终态时,有

$$\dot{U}_S = 3 \cdot \dot{I}_S + \frac{1}{j\omega C} \cdot 3\dot{I}_S$$

$$\dot{I}_{S} = \frac{\dot{U}_{S}}{3 - 3j} = \frac{5}{3}(1 + j)A$$

$$\dot{U}_C = \frac{1}{j\omega C} \cdot 3\dot{I}_S = (5 - 5j)V$$

$$u_p(t) = 10\cos(100t - 45^\circ)V$$

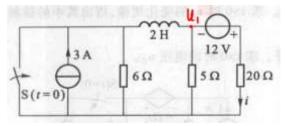


等效电阻 $R_i = 1\Omega$,时间常数 $\tau = R_i C = 0.01$ s

$$u_C(t) = u_p(t) + [u_C(0_+) - u_p(0_+)]e^{-t/\tau} = 10\cos(100t - 45^\circ) - 5\sqrt{2}e^{-100t}V$$

答案 8.9

8.9 图示电路 t<0 时处于稳态, t=0 时换路。求 t>0 时的电流 i。



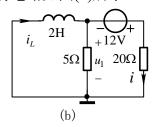
解: 当t < 0时, 列写节点方程求原始值

$$(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{20})u_1(0_-) = 3 - \frac{12}{20}$$
, 解得 $u_1(0_-) = 5.76$ V

由换路定律得

$$i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = 3A - i_1(0_-) = 3A - \frac{u_1(0_-)}{6\Omega} = (3 - 5.76/6)A = 2.04A$$

换路后的电路如图(b)所示。



列写节点方程得:

$$(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{20})u_1(0_+) = i_L(0_+) - \frac{12}{20}$$

解得

$$u_1(0_+) = 5.76\text{V}, \quad i(0_+) = \frac{12\text{V} + u_1(0_+)}{20\Omega} = 0.888\text{A}$$

稳态时, 电感处于短路, 所以

$$i(\infty) = \frac{12 \text{V}}{20 \Omega} = 0.6 \text{A}$$

等效电阻

$$R_{\rm i} = \frac{5 \times 20}{5 + 20} = 4\Omega$$

时间常数

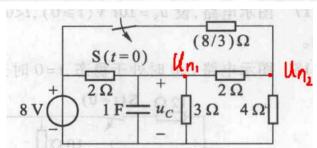
$$\tau = L/R_{\rm i} = 0.5 \rm s$$

由三要素公式得:

$$i(t) = i(\infty) + [i(0_+) - i(\infty)]e^{-t/\tau} = (0.6 + 0.288e^{-2t})$$
 A

答案 8.10

8.10 图示电路 t<0 时处于稳态,t=0 时开关断开。求 t>0 时的电压 u_c 。



解: 当t < 0时, 电容处于开路, 列写节点电压方程求原始值

$$\begin{cases} (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3})u_{n1}(0_{-}) - \frac{1}{2}u_{n2}(0_{-}) - \frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 0\\ -\frac{1}{2}u_{n1}(0_{-}) + (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{8})u_{n2}(0_{-}) - \frac{3}{8} \times 8 = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得 $u_{n1}(0_{-})=4.8V$,由换路定律得:

$$u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = u_{n1}(0_-) = 4.8V$$

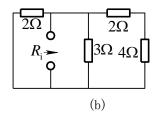
 $t \to \infty$ 电容又处于开路,再列写节点电压方程如下:

$$\begin{cases} (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3})u_{n1}(\infty) - \frac{1}{2} \times u_{n2}(\infty) - \frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 0\\ -\frac{1}{2} \times u_{n1}(\infty) + (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4})u_{n2}(\infty) = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得:

$$u_C(\infty) = u_{n1}(\infty) = 4V$$

求等效电阻的电路如图(b)所示。



$$R_i = 2/[3/(2+4)] = 1\Omega$$

时间常数

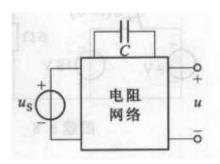
$$\tau = R_i C = 1$$
s

由三要素公式得:

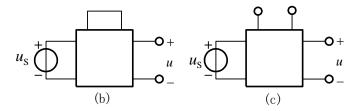
$$u_C(t) = u_C(\infty) + [u_C(0_+) - u_C(\infty)]e^{-t/\tau} = (4 + 0.8e^{-t}) \text{ V}$$

答案 8.15

8.16 图示电路, u_s 为阶跃电压。已知当 C=0.01 F 时, 零状态响应 $u=(10-5e^{-3t})\varepsilon(t)$ V。现把 C 换成 S H 电感, 其他参数不变, 再求零状态响应 u_s



解: 由题接电容时的零状态响应,可得t=0₊和 $t\to\infty$ 时的计算电路,分别如图(b)和(c)所示。



由于电感对直流稳态相当于短路,零状态电感在换路瞬间相当于开路,故接电感在 $t=0_+$ 和 $t\to\infty$ 时的计算电路分别与接电容时 $t\to\infty$ 和 $t=0_+$ 时的情况相同。

所以接 L 时,初始值 $u(0_+)=10V$, 稳态值 $u(\infty)=5V$ 。

由接电容时的响应得时间常数

$$\tau_{\rm C} = 0.5 = R_{\rm i}C$$
 , 所以 $R_{\rm i} = \frac{\tau_{\rm C}}{C} = 50\Omega$

接电感后, R, 不变, 故时间常数

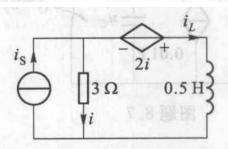
$$\tau_L = \frac{L}{R_i} = 0.1s$$

将上述初始值、稳态值和时间常数代入三要素公式得

$$u(t) = [5 + 5e^{-10t}]\varepsilon(t)V$$

答案 8.16

8.16 图示电路,设 i₂(0_)=3 A,i₅=5e⁻ⁱⁿ A(t≥0)。求 t>0 时 i 的变化规律,指出其中的强制分量与自由分量。



解:由于 i_s 为指数函数,故须列写关于i的微分方程来计算i的强制分量。由换路定律得:

$$i_{\tau}(0_{\perp}) = i_{\tau}(0_{\perp}) = 3A$$

$$i(0_{+}) = i_{S}(0_{+}) - i_{L}(0_{+}) = 5 - 3 = 2A$$
 (1)

根据 KVL

$$L\frac{\mathrm{d}i_L}{\mathrm{d}t} - 3i - 2i = 0$$

将 $i_L = i_S - i$ 代入上式化简得

$$L\frac{di}{dt} + 5i = L\frac{di_{S}}{dt} = -25e^{-10t}$$

$$\frac{di}{dt} + 10i = -50e^{-10t}$$
(2)

由式(2)中得时间常数 $\tau = 1/10 = 0.1$ s 等于电流源衰减系数的倒数(也可以用等效电阻看出时间常数和电流源衰减系数的关系),故设强制分量为

$$i_p(t) = A_1 t e^{-10t}$$
,代入式(2)解得 $A_1 = -50$ 。 书本 p219

设齐次分量为 $i_h(t) = A_2 e^{-10t}$,则电流i的完全解答为:

$$i(t) = i_{\rm p}(t) + i_{\rm h}(t) = -50te^{-10t} + A_2e^{-10t}$$
 (3)

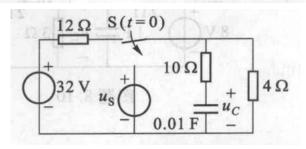
由初始条件确定待求系数 A_2 。由式(3)及式(1)得 $i(0_+)=A_2=2$,即 $A_2=2$ 。 因此

$$i(t) = [2e^{-10t} - 50te^{-10t}]$$
 A

强制分量为 $-50te^{-10t}A$,自由分量为 $2e^{-10t}A$ 。

答案 8.17

8-17 图示电路,设 $u_s = 10t \ V(t \ge 0)$,t < 0 时处于稳态。求t > 0 时 u_c 的变化规律,指出其中的强制分量与自由分量。



解:

由于 u_s 是多项式形式,故须列写关于 u_c 的微分方程来计算 u_c 的强制分量。 换路前,电容处于开路, 12Ω 和 4Ω 电阻串联。由换路定律和分压公式得:

$$u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = \frac{4}{12 + 4} \times 32 \text{V} = 8\text{V}$$
 (1)

换路后,根据 KVL 得:

$$10 \times C \frac{\mathrm{d}u_C}{\mathrm{d}t} + u_C = u_S$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}u_C}{\mathrm{d}t} + 10u_C = 100t\tag{2}$$

强制分量与激励源有相同的函数形式,故设强制分量为:

$$u_{Cp}(t) = A_1 t + A_2$$

代入式(2)得

$$A_1 + 10A_1t + 10A_2 = 100t$$

比较系数得

$$A_1 = 10$$
, $A_2 = -1$

设齐次方程的解为:

$$u_{Ch}(t) = A_3 e^{-10t}$$

则电压 u_c 的完全解答为:

$$u_C(t) = u_{C_p}(t) + u_{C_h}(t) = (10t - 1) + A_3 e^{-10t}$$
 (3)

由初始条件确定待求系数 A3。由式(3)及(1)得

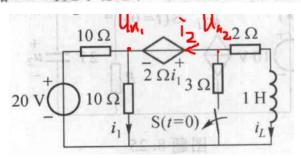
$$u_C(t)|_{t=0} = A_3 - 1 = 8V$$
, BI $A_3 = 9V$

所以
$$u_C(t) = 10t - 1 + 9e^{-10t} V$$

强制分量为(10t-1)V, 自由分量为 $u_C(t) = 9e^{-10t}$ V。

答案 8.20

8.20 图示电路 t<0 时处于稳态, t=0 时开关断开, 求 t>0 时的电流 i_t 。



解:

$$\begin{cases} (\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10})U_{n1}(0_{-}) = \frac{20}{10} + I_{2} \\ (\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2})U_{n2}(0_{-}) = -I_{2} \\ U_{n1}(0_{-}) + \frac{1}{5}U_{n1}(0_{-}) = U_{n2}(0_{-}) \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} U_{n1}(0_{-}) = \frac{5}{3}V \\ U_{n2}(0_{-}) = 2V \end{cases}$$

$$i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = \frac{U_{n2}(0_-)}{2} = 1A$$

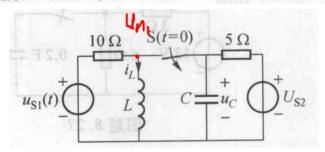
终态时:

$$\begin{cases} (\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10})U_{n1}(\infty) = \frac{20}{10} + I_2 \\ \frac{1}{2}U_{n2}(\infty) = -I_2 \end{cases}$$
 得到
$$\begin{cases} U_{n1}(\infty) = \frac{5}{2}V \\ U_{n2}(\infty) = 3V \end{cases}$$

$$i_{L_p}(t) = i_L(\infty) = \frac{U_{n2}(\infty)}{2} = 1.5 \text{A}$$
,等效电阻 $R_i = 8\Omega$,时间常数 $\tau_L = \frac{L}{R_i} = \frac{1}{8} \text{s}$

$$i_L(t) = i_L(\infty) + [i_L(0_+) - i_L(\infty)]e^{-8t} = 1.5 - 0.5e^{-8t}A$$

8.22 图示电路原处于稳态, $u_{st} = 30\sqrt{2}\cos(100t + 45^{\circ})$ V, $U_{st} = 20$ V, $C = 10^{-2}$ F,L = 0.1 H。 t = 0 时开关由闭合突然膨开,用三要素法求 t > 0 时的电压 $u_{c}(t)$ 和电流 $i_{c}(t)$ 。



解:

当t<0时,运用叠加原理。对正弦电压源有:

$$(\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{j\omega L} + \frac{1}{5} + j\omega C)\dot{U}_{n1} = \frac{\dot{U}_{S1}}{10}$$
,得到 $\dot{U}_{n1} = 10\angle 45^{\circ}V$

$$u_1'(t) = 10\sqrt{2}\cos(100t + 45^\circ)V$$
, $u_C'(0_-) = u_1'(0_-) = 10V$

$$\dot{I}_L = \frac{\dot{U}_{n1}}{j\omega L} = 1 \angle -45^{\circ} \text{A}, \quad i_L'(t) = \sqrt{2}\cos(100t - 45^{\circ}) \text{A}, \quad i_L'(0_{-}) = 1 \text{A}$$

对直流电压源有:

$$u_C''(0_-) = 0V$$
, $i_L''(0_-) = 4A$

因此有
$$u_C(0_-) = 10V$$
, $i_L(0_-) = 5A$

断开开关后,左边等效电阻 $R_{\rm i}=10\Omega$,时间常数 $au_{\rm L}=\frac{L}{R_{\rm i}}=0.01{
m s}$

终态
$$\dot{I}_{Lp} = \frac{\dot{U}_{S1}}{10 + j\omega L} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} A$$
, $i_{Lp}(t) = 3\cos(100t)A$

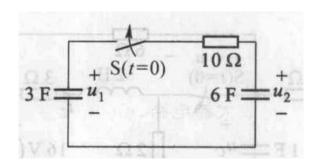
$$i_L(t) = i_{Lp}(t) + [i_L(0_+) - i_{Lp}(0_+)]e^{-100t} = 3\cos(100t) + 2e^{-100t}A$$

右边等效电阻 $R_{\rm i}=5\Omega$,时间常数 $au_{C}=R_{i}C=0.005{
m s}$

终态
$$u_{C}(\infty) = 20V$$

$$u_C(t) = u_C(\infty) + [u_C(0_+) - u_C(\infty)]e^{-200t} = 20 - 10e^{-200t}V$$

8.28 图示电路 t=0 时开关接通,设 u1(0_)=20 V,u2(0_)=0。求 t>0 时电压 u,和 u2的变化规律。



解: t>0时,电容 C_1 通过电阻给电容 C_2 充电, $t\to\infty$ 时充电结束, $u_1=u_2$ 。由换路定律得:

$$u_1(0_+) = u_1(0_-) = 20V$$
, $u_2(0_+) = u_2(0_-) = 0$

由电荷守恒及基尔霍夫电压定律得:

$$\begin{cases} C_1 u_1(\infty) + C_2 u_2(\infty) = C_1 u_1(0_-) + C_2 u_2(0_-) = 3 \times 20 \\ u_1(\infty) = u_2(\infty) \end{cases}$$

解得:

$$u_1(\infty) = u_2(\infty) = \frac{20}{3} V$$

等效电容

$$C = \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2} = 2F$$

时间常数

$$\tau = RC = 20s$$

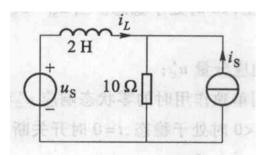
由三要素公式得

$$u_1(t) = \frac{20}{3} + \frac{40}{3} e^{-t/20} V,$$

 $u_2(t) = \frac{20}{3} (1 - e^{-t/20}) V$

答案 8.30

8.30 图示电路,设 $u_s = \varepsilon(t) \ V, i_s = \varepsilon(t-1) \ A$ 。求电流 i_L ,并画出波形图。



解: 运用叠加原理,首先考虑电压源

$$i_{L}'(0_{+}) = i_{L}'(0_{-}) = 0$$
A,时间常数 $\tau_{L} = \frac{L}{R_{i}} = 0.2$ s, $i_{L}'(\infty) = \frac{1}{10} = 0.1$ A

$$i_L'(t) = 0.1(1 - e^{-5t})\varepsilon(t)A$$

然后考虑电流源

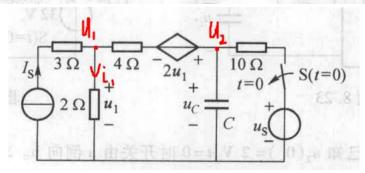
$$i_{_L}{''}(0_{_+}) = i_{_L}{''}(0_{_-}) = 0$$
A,时间常数 $\tau_{_L} = \frac{L}{R} = 0.2$ s, $i_{_L}{''}(\infty) = -1$ A

$$i_L''(t) = -(1 - e^{-5(t-1)})\varepsilon(t-1)A$$

所以
$$i_L(t) = i_L'(t) + i_L''(t) = 0.1(1 - e^{-5t})\varepsilon(t) - (1 - e^{-5(t-1)})\varepsilon(t-1)$$
A

答案 8.31

8-31 图示电路原处于稳态, $I_5=1$ $\Lambda_1u_5=20\cos{(10t)}$ $V_1C=0.02$ F_0 t=0 时开关由闭合突然断开,用三要素法求 t>0 时的电压 $u_2(t)$ 。



解:

当t < 0时,运用叠加原理。对正弦电压源有:

$$\begin{cases} (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4})U_{n1}(0_{-}) - \frac{1}{4}U_{n2}(0_{-}) = \frac{-2u_{1}(0_{-})}{4} \\ -\frac{1}{4}U_{n1}(0_{-}) + (\frac{1}{4} + j\omega C + \frac{1}{10})U_{n2}(0_{-}) = \frac{U_{s}}{10} + \frac{2u_{1}(0_{-})}{4} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} U_{n1}(0_{-}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(1 - j)V \\ U_{n2}(0_{-}) = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2}(1 - j)V \end{cases}$$

$$u_C'(0_+) = u_C'(0_-) = U_{n2}(0_-) = 5V$$

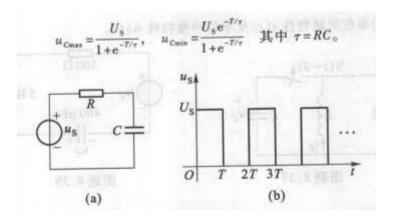
直流电流源: $4(1-i_1)-4i_1+10(1-i_1)=2i_1$

得到
$$i_1 = 0.7A$$
, $u_C''(0_+) = u_C''(0_-) = 10(1 - i_1) = 3V$

$$u_C(0_+) = u_C'(0_+) + u_C''(0_+) = 8V$$
,等效电阻 $R_i = 10\Omega$,时间常数 $\tau_L = R_i C = 0.2s$
$$u_C(\infty) = 6V$$
, $u_C(t) = u_C(\infty) + [u_C(0_+) - u_C(\infty)]e^{-5t} = 6 + 2e^{-5t}V$

答案 8.32

8.32 电路及输入电压波形如图所示。求证在稳态时电容电压的最大值和最小值分别为

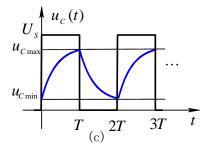


解: 达到稳定后开始计时,在 $0 \le t \le T$ 内,电容从最小值 $u_{C \min}$ 开始充电,在 t = T 时刻达到最大值。初始值 $u_c(0_+) = u_{C \min}$,特解 $u_{Cp}(t) = U_s$, $u_{Cp}(0_+) = U_s$,时间常数 $\tau = RC$ 。

由三要素公式得:

$$u_C(t) = U_S + (u_{C_{\min}} - U_S)e^{-t/\tau} \qquad 0 \le t \le T$$
 (1)

在 $T \le t \le 2T$ 内,电容由最大值 $u_{C \max}$ 开始放电,在 t = 2T 时达到最小值。波形 如图(c)所示。



此时间电路为零输入响应, 电容电压为:

$$u_{C}(t) = u_{C \max} e^{-(t-T)/\tau}$$
 $T \le t \le 2T$ (2)

由式(1)得:

$$u_C(T) = U_S + (u_{C_{\min}} - U_S)e^{-T/\tau} = u_{C_{\max}}$$
 (3)

由式(2)得:

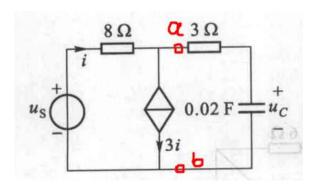
$$u_C(2T) = u_{C_{\text{max}}} e^{-T/\tau} = u_{C_{\text{min}}}$$
 (4)

通过联立求解式(3)和(4)便可证得

$$u_{C \max} = \frac{U_S}{1 + e^{-T/\tau}}, \quad u_{C \min} = \frac{U_S e^{-T/\tau}}{1 + e^{-T/\tau}}$$

答案 8.35

8.35 图示电路,已知 $u_s=1$ Wb× $\delta(t)$,求冲激响应 u_c ,并画出其波形。



解: 电压源为单位冲激函数,不能直接求其响应,而应先求单位阶跃响应, 再对其求导得到单位冲激响应。为此先求 ab 端左侧的戴维南等效电路。当 ab 端 开路时,

$$i = 3i \implies i = 0$$

开路电压

$$u_{\rm OC} = u_{\rm S}$$

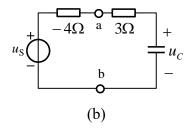
当 ab 端短路时,短路电流

$$i_{SC} = i - 3i = -2i = -2 \times \frac{u_S}{8\Omega}$$

等效电阻

$$R_{\rm i} = \frac{u_{\rm OC}}{i_{\rm SC}} = -4\,\Omega$$

图(a)的等效电路如图(b)所示。时间常数



$$\tau = (3-4) \times 0.02 = -0.02 \text{ s}$$

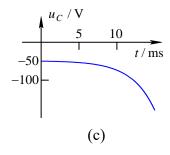
由三要素公式得 u_c 的单位阶跃特性为:

$$s(t) = (1 - e^{50t})\varepsilon(t)$$

 u_c 的单位冲激响应为:

$$u_C(t) = 1 \text{Wb} \times h(t) = \frac{\text{d}s(t)}{\text{d}t} = -50 \text{e}^{50t} \varepsilon(t) \text{ V}$$

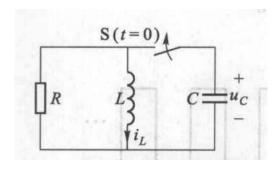
其波形如图 (c) 所示。



答案 8.37

8.37 图示电路, t=0 时开关突然接通。

- (1) 求电路为振荡、非振荡过渡过程时电阻 R 应满足的条件。
- (2) 设 R=5 Ω , L=0.1 H , C=0.001 F , $i_L(0_-)=0$, $u_c(0_-)=20$ V 。求零输入响应 i_L 。



解:
$$(1)t > 0$$
时,由 KCL 得 $i_R + i_L + i_C = 0$ (1)

将

$$i_{\scriptscriptstyle R} = \frac{u_{\scriptscriptstyle C}}{R}$$
 , $i_{\scriptscriptstyle C} = C \frac{\mathrm{d} u_{\scriptscriptstyle C}}{\mathrm{d} t}$, $u_{\scriptscriptstyle C} = u_{\scriptscriptstyle L} = L \frac{\mathrm{d} i_{\scriptscriptstyle L}}{\mathrm{d} t}$

代入式(1)并整理成关于 i_L 的二阶微分方程:

$$\frac{d^{2}i_{L}}{dt^{2}} + \frac{1}{RC}\frac{di_{L}}{dt} + \frac{1}{LC}i_{L} = 0$$
 (2)

该文分方程的特征方程为:

$$p^2 + \frac{1}{RC}p + \frac{1}{LC} = 0$$

判别式

$$\Delta = \left(\frac{1}{RC}\right)^2 - \frac{4}{LC}$$

当 $\Delta > 0$ 即 $R < \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$ 时为非振荡 , 当 $\Delta < 0$ 即 $R > \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$ 时振荡。

(2)将给定 R、L、C 数值代入微分方程(2)得

$$\frac{d^2 i_L}{dt^2} + 200 \frac{d i_L}{dt} + 10^4 \times i_L = 0$$

由换路定律得

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

$$L\frac{\mathrm{d}i_L}{\mathrm{d}t}|_{t=0_+} = u_L(0_+) = u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 20\mathrm{V}$$
, \square

$$\frac{di_L}{dt}\big|_{t=0_+} = 200$$

特征方程的判别式

$$\Delta = 200^2 - 4 \times 10000 = 0$$

特征根

$$p_{1,2} = \frac{-200}{2} = -100$$

存在二重根,令齐次方程通解为

$$i_L(t) = (A_1 + A_2 t)e^{-100t}$$
 (3)

根据初始条件,在式(3)中令 $t=0_+$ 得: $i(0_+)=A_1=0$

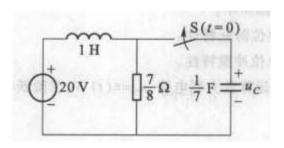
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}i_{L}(t)}{\mathrm{d}t}\bigg|_{t=0} = \mathrm{e}^{-100t}[A_{2} - 100A_{1} - 100A_{2}t]_{t=0} = 200, \quad \text{##} \ \text{##} \ A_{2} = 200 \ .$$

所以

$$i_L(t) = 200te^{-100t}A$$
.

答案 8.40

8.40 图示电路原处于稳态, $u_c(0_-)=10$ V,t=0 时开关接通。求 t>0 时的全响应 u_c 。



解: 由 KVL 得:

$$u_L + u_C = L\frac{di_L}{dt} + u_C = 20V$$
 (1)

由 KCL 得:

$$-i_{L} + i_{R} + i_{C} = -i_{L} + \frac{8}{7}u_{C} + \frac{1}{7}\frac{du_{C}}{dt} = 0$$
 (2)

方程(2)对t求导,再将方程(1)代入,经整理得:

$$\frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} + 8 \frac{du_C}{dt} + 7u_C = 140 \tag{3}$$

因为

$$i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = \frac{20 \text{V}}{7/8\Omega} = \frac{160}{7} \text{A}$$

所以uc及其导数的初始条件为

$$\begin{cases}
 u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 10V \\
 \frac{du_C}{dt}\Big|_{t=0_-} = \frac{1}{C} [i_L(0_+) - \frac{u_C(0_+)}{7/8}] = 80
\end{cases}$$
(4)

微分方程(3)的特征方程为:

$$p^2 + 8p + 7 = 0$$

解得

$$p_1 = -1$$
, $p_2 = -7$

稳态时, $u_c(\infty) = 20$ V, 所以特解 $u_{ch}(t) = 20$

设其完全解答为:

$$u_{c}(t) = 20 + A_{1}e^{-t} + A_{2}e^{-7t}$$
(5)

由初始条件(4)得

$$\begin{cases} u_{c}(0_{+}) = A_{1} + A_{2} + 20 = 10 \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}u_{c}}{\mathrm{d}t}|_{t=0+} = -A_{1} - 7A_{2} = 80 \end{cases}$$

解得

$$A_1 = 1.67$$
, $A_2 = -11.67$

所以将 A_1 、 A_2 代入(5)得:

$$u_C(t) = [20 + 1.67e^{-t} - 11.67e^{-7t}]V$$