

7.7 一阶电路和二阶电路的阶跃响应

阶跃响应



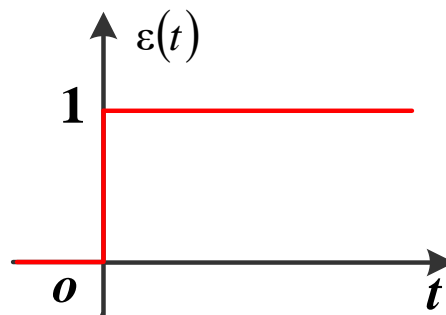
电路在零初始条件下，对单位阶跃激励的响应。
即单位阶跃激励作用下的零状态响应。

7.7 一阶电路和二阶电路的阶跃响应

1. 单位阶跃函数

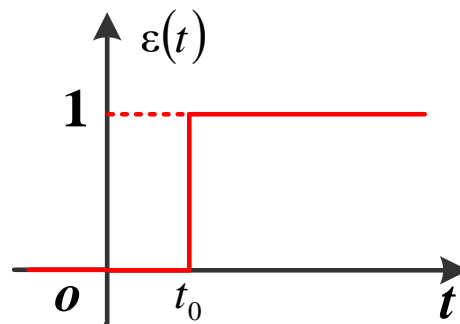
单位阶跃函数

$$\varepsilon(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ 1 & t > 0 \end{cases}$$



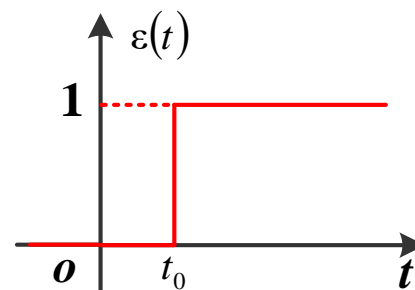
延迟的单位阶跃函数

$$\varepsilon(t - t_0) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < t_0 \\ 1 & t > t_0 \end{cases}$$

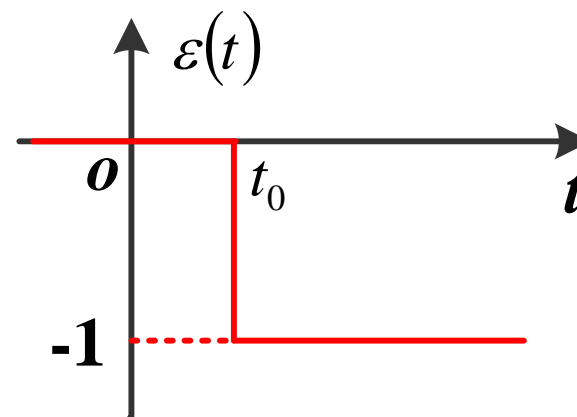


7.7 一阶电路和二阶电路的阶跃响应

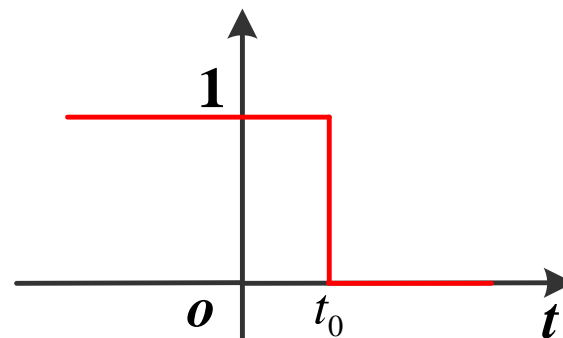
$$\varepsilon(t - t_0) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < t_0 \\ 1 & t > t_0 \end{cases}$$



$$-\varepsilon(t - t_0) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < t_0 \\ -1 & t > t_0 \end{cases}$$

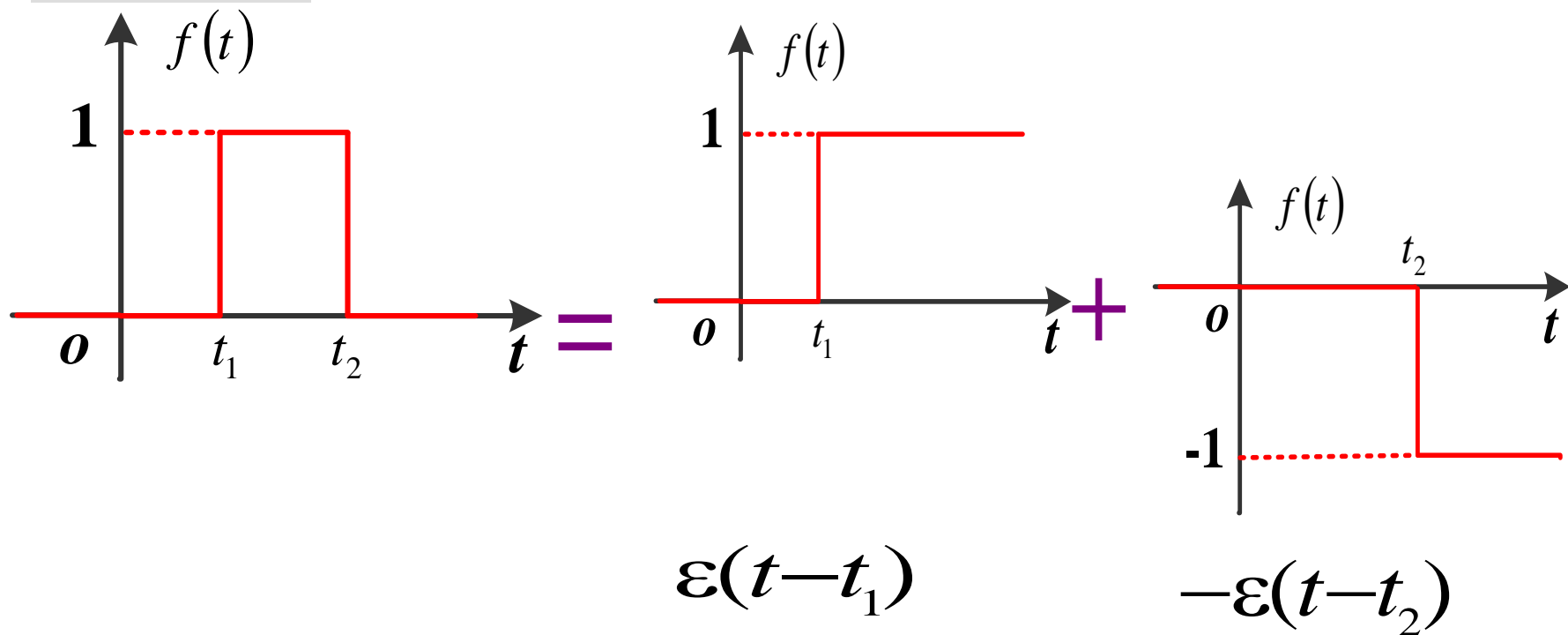


$$\varepsilon(t_0 - t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t > t_0 \\ 1 & t < t_0 \end{cases}$$



7.7 一阶电路和二阶电路的阶跃响应

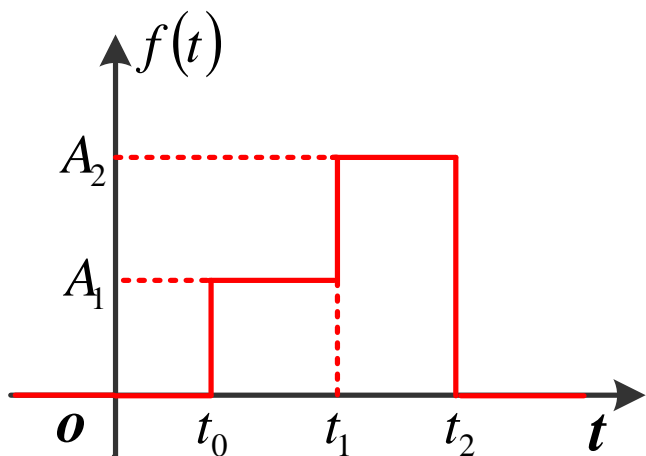
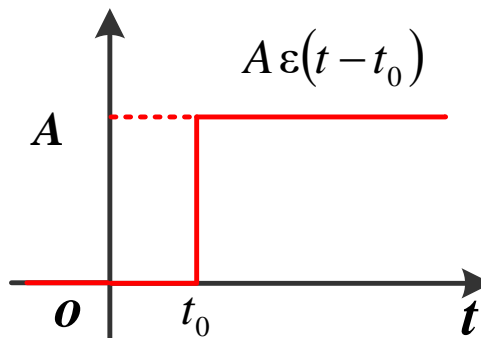
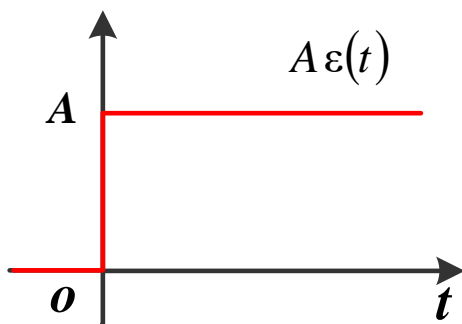
窗函数



$$f(t) = \varepsilon(t - t_1) - \varepsilon(t - t_2)$$

7.7 一阶电路和二阶电路的阶跃响应

非单位阶跃函数

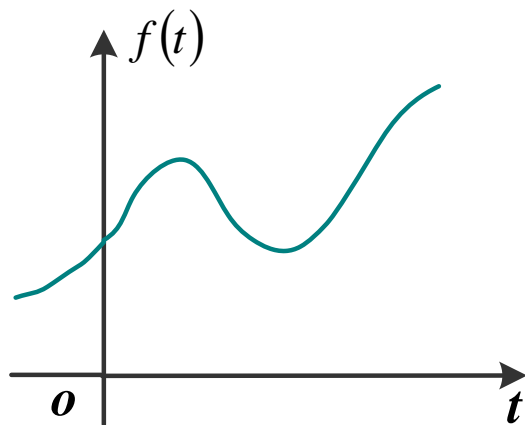


$$A_1 \varepsilon(t - t_0) + (A_2 - A_1) \varepsilon(t - t_1) - A_2 \varepsilon(t - t_2)$$

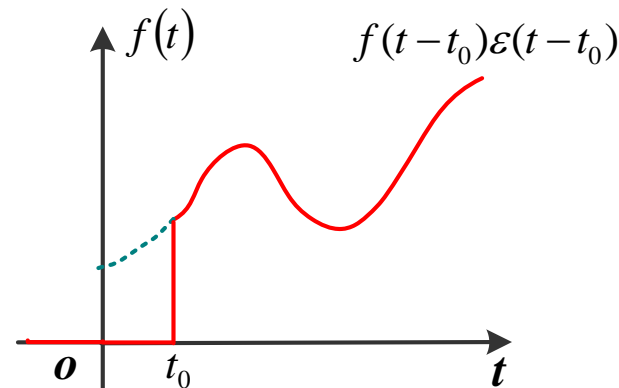
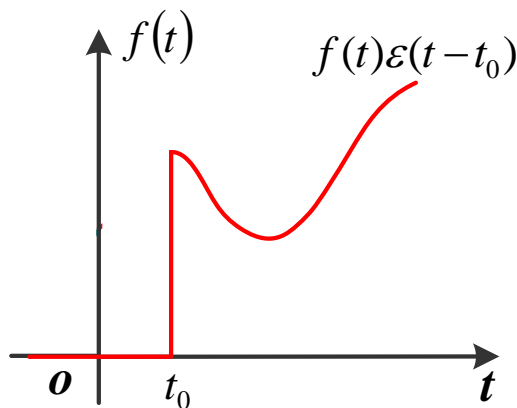
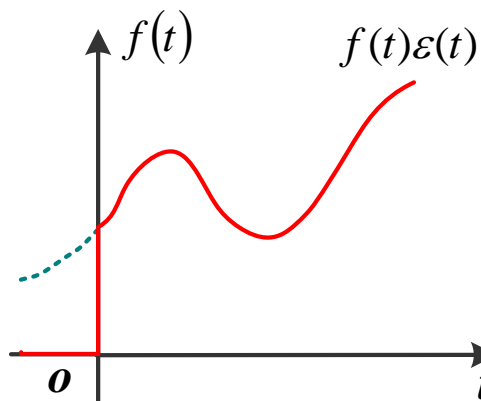
任何形式的分段常量信号可以表示为一系列阶跃信号之和！

7.7 一阶电路和二阶电路的阶跃响应

函数的起始与平移：阶跃函数的作用



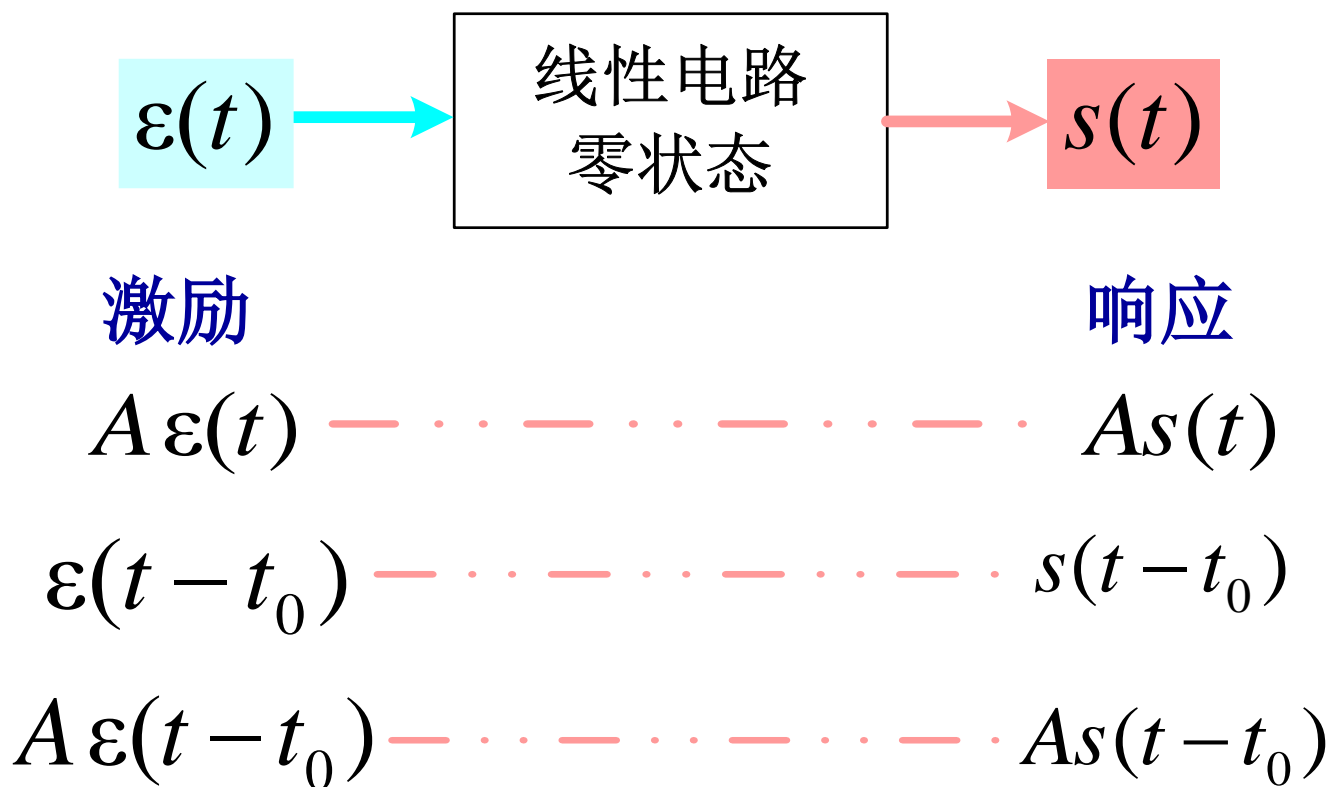
不同



7.7 一阶电路和二阶电路的阶跃响应

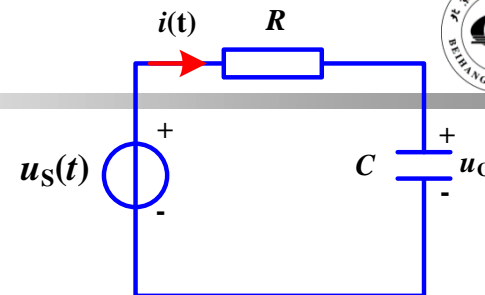
2. 阶跃响应 $s(t)$

电路在零初始条件下，对单位阶跃激励的响应。即单位阶跃激励作用下的零状态响应。



【例】①求 u_C 、 i 的阶跃响应；

②当 $u_C(0)=0, u_s(t)=\varepsilon(t-t_1)\text{V}$ 时,求 u_C, i 的响应。



解

①令 $u_s(t) = \varepsilon(t)\text{V}, u_C(0_-) = 0$

则 $u_C(0_+) = 0\text{V} \quad u_C(\infty) = 1\text{V}$

$$u_C \text{ 的阶跃响应 } S_{uc}(t) = \left(1 - e^{-\frac{1}{RC}t}\right) \varepsilon(t) (\text{V})$$

$$i \text{ 的阶跃响应 } S_i(t) = C \frac{dS_{uc}}{dt} = \frac{1}{R} e^{-\frac{1}{RC}t} \varepsilon(t) (\text{A})$$

$$u_C \text{ 的阶跃响应 } S_{uc}(t) = \left(1 - e^{-\frac{1}{RC}t}\right) \varepsilon(t) (\text{V})$$

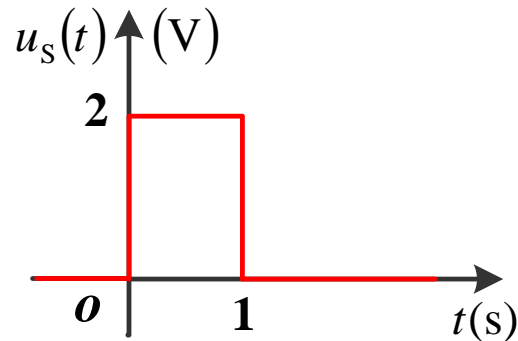
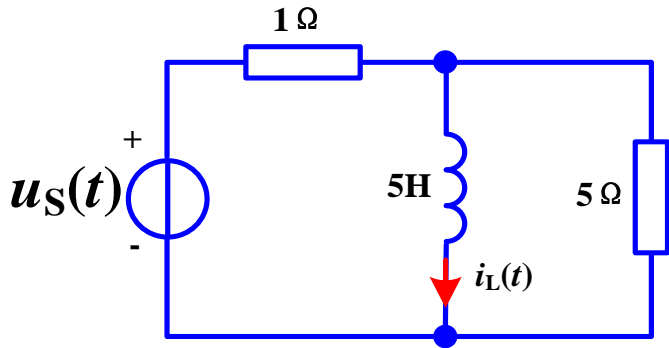
$$i \text{ 的阶跃响应 } S_i(t) = \frac{1}{R} e^{-\frac{1}{RC}t} \varepsilon(t) (\text{A})$$

②若 $u_s(t) = \varepsilon(t - t_1) \text{V}$

$$u_C(t) = \left(1 - e^{-\frac{t-t_1}{RC}}\right) \varepsilon(t - t_1) (\text{V})$$

$$i(t) = \left(\frac{1}{R} e^{-\frac{t-t_1}{RC}}\right) \varepsilon(t - t_1) (\text{A})$$

【例】求 $t > 0$ 时, $i_L(t)$ 。



解

激励:

$$u_s(t) = \begin{cases} 0 \text{ V}, & t < 0 \text{ s} \\ 2 \text{ V}, & 0 < t < 1 \text{ s} \\ 0 \text{ V}, & t > 1 \text{ s} \end{cases} \quad i_L(0_-) = 0 \text{ A}$$

方法1:用分段的方法求解

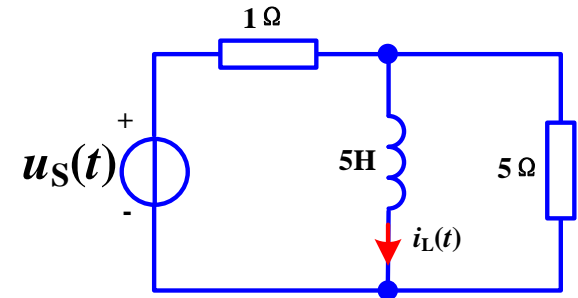
$0 < t < 1 \text{ s}$ 时, 用三要素法求零状态响应

$t > 1 \text{ s}$ 时, 用三要素法求零输入响应

$0 < t < 1\text{s}$ 时，用三要素法求零状态响应

$$i_L(0_+) = 0\text{ A} \quad u_S(t) = 2\text{ V} \quad i_L(\infty) = 2\text{ A}$$

$$\tau = \frac{5}{\frac{5 \times 1}{5 + 1}} = 6\text{ s} \quad i_L(t) = 2 - 2e^{-\frac{1}{6}t}\text{ A}$$



$t > 1\text{s}$ 时，用三要素法求零输入响应

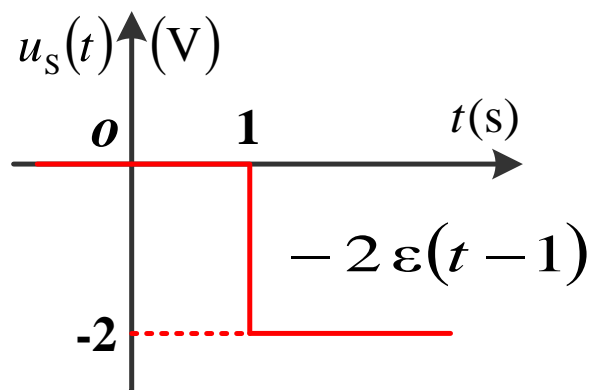
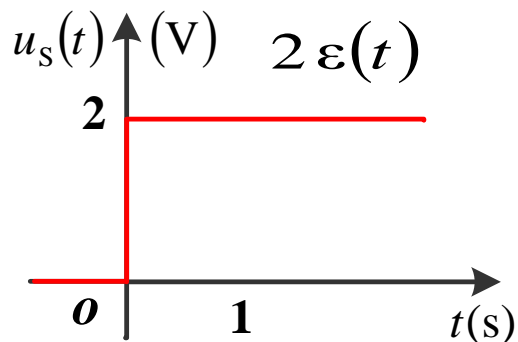
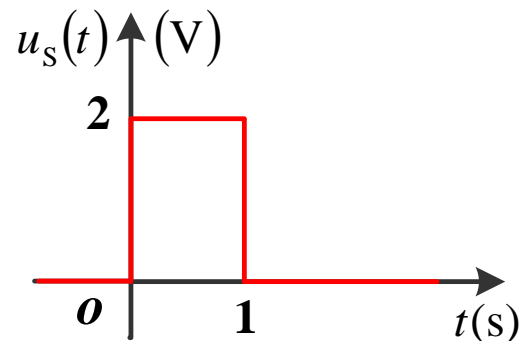
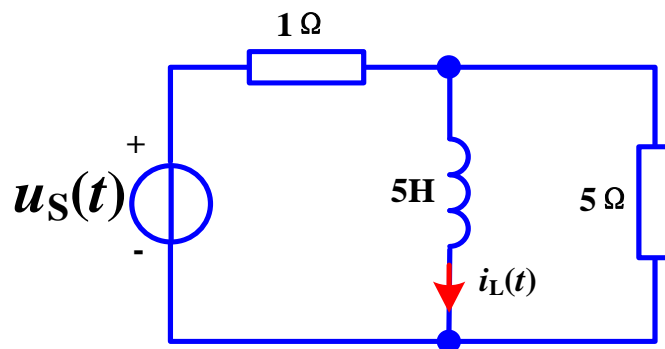
$$i_L(1_-) = 2 - 2e^{-\frac{1}{6}}\text{ A} \quad i_L(1_+) = i_L(1_-) = 2 - 2e^{-\frac{1}{6}}\text{ A}$$

$$i_L(\infty) = 0\text{ A} \quad i_L(t) = \left(2 - 2e^{-\frac{1}{6}} \right) e^{-\frac{1}{6}(t-1)}$$

$$= 2e^{-\frac{1}{6}(t-1)} - 2e^{-\frac{1}{6}t}\text{ A}$$

解

方法2:用阶跃响应的方法求解



$$u_S(t) = 2\varepsilon(t) - 2\varepsilon(t-1)$$

求 $S_{i_L}(t)$

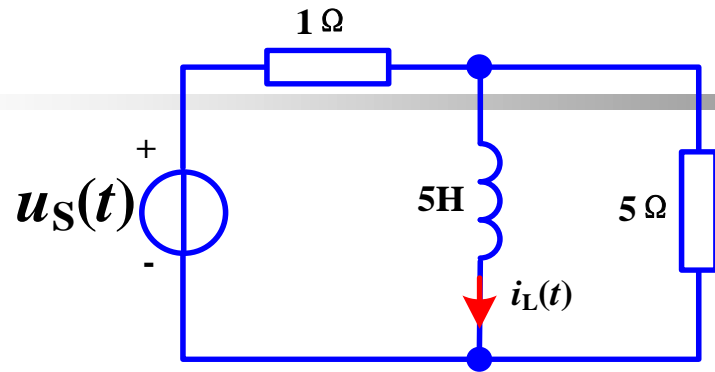
$$\text{令 } u_S(t) = \varepsilon(t) \text{ V}$$

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

$$S_{i_L}(\infty) = \frac{1}{1} = 1 \text{ A}$$

$$\tau = \frac{5}{\frac{5 \times 1}{5 + 1}} = 6 \text{ s}$$

$$S_{i_L}(t) = (1 - e^{-t/6})\varepsilon(t) (\text{A})$$



$$S_{i_L}(t) = (1 - e^{-t/6})\varepsilon(t) \text{ (A)}$$

\therefore 当 $u_s(t) = 2\varepsilon(t) - 2\varepsilon(t-1) \text{ V}$ 时

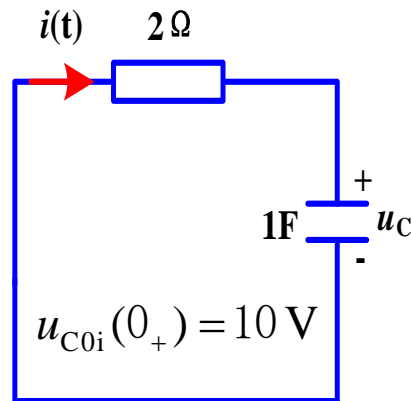
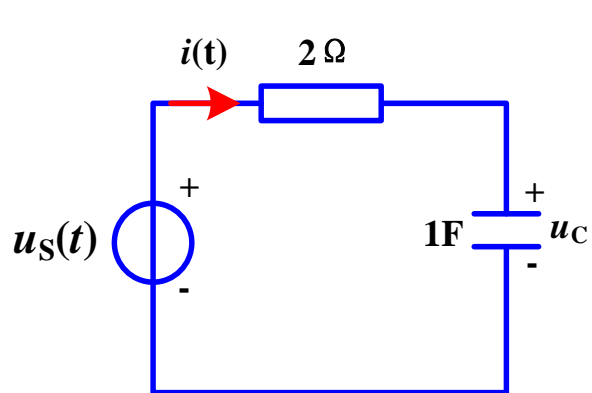
$$i_L(t) = 2 \left(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{6}} \right) \varepsilon(t) - 2 \left(1 - e^{-\frac{t-1}{6}} \right) \varepsilon(t-1) \text{ A}$$

与分段法结果一致

$$0 < t < 1 \text{ s} \quad i_L(t) = 2 - 2e^{-\frac{1}{6}t} \text{ A}$$

$$t > 1 \text{ s} \quad i_L(t) = 2e^{-\frac{1}{6}(t-1)} - 2e^{-\frac{1}{6}t} \text{ A}$$

【例】已知 $u_C(0)=10\text{V}$, $u_S(t)=5\varepsilon(t-2)$, 求 $t>0$ 时, $i(t)$ 。



解 求零输入响应 $u_{C0i}(0_+) = 10\text{ V}$

$$i_{0i}(0_+) = \frac{-u_{C0i}(0_+)}{2} = \frac{-10}{2} = -5\text{ A}$$

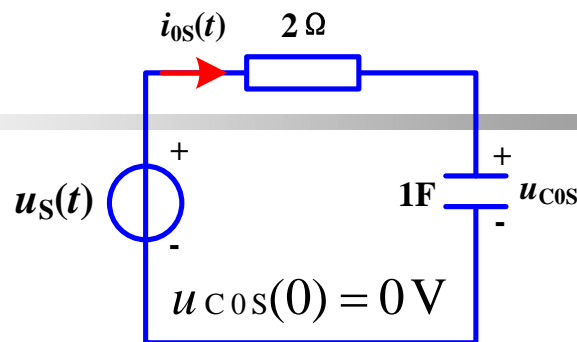
$$i_{0i}(\infty) = 0 \quad \tau = RC = 2 \times 1 = 2\text{ s}$$

$$i_{0i}(t) = -5e^{-0.5t} \varepsilon(t)$$

求零状态响应

$$u_S(t) = 5\varepsilon(t-2)$$

$$u_{C0S}(0) = 0$$



令 $u_S(t) = \varepsilon(t)$ 求 $s_i(t)$

$$s_i(0_+) = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5 \quad s_i(\infty) = 0$$

$$s_i(t) = 0.5e^{-0.5t} \varepsilon(t) \quad \begin{aligned} i_{0S}(t) &= 5 \times 0.5e^{-0.5(t-2)} \varepsilon(t-2) \\ &= 2.5e^{-0.5(t-2)} \varepsilon(t-2) \end{aligned}$$

全响应

$$\begin{aligned} i(t) &= i_{0i}(t) + i_{0S}(t) \\ &= -5e^{-0.5t} \varepsilon(t) + 2.5e^{-0.5(t-2)} \varepsilon(t-2) \text{A} \end{aligned}$$

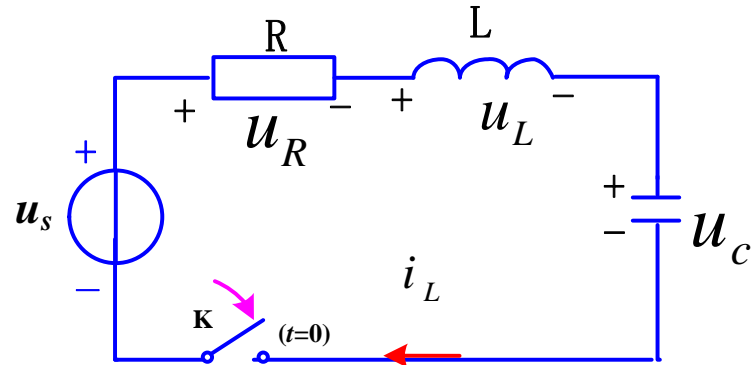
【例】已知 $R=1\Omega, L=1H, C=1F$,求 u_C 的阶跃响应。

解

令: $u_s = \varepsilon(t)V$

$$u_C(0_-) = 0, i_L(0_-) = 0$$

$$u_C(0_+) = 0, i_L(0_+) = 0$$



$$u_R + u_C + u_L = u_s, t > 0$$

$$LC \frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} + RC \frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = 1, t > 0$$

$$\frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} + \frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = 1$$

$$\left. \frac{du_C}{dt} \right|_{0+} = \frac{1}{C} i_L(0+) = 0, u_C(0+) = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} + \frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = 1$$

$$\left. \frac{du_C}{dt} \right|_{0+} = 0, u_C(0+) = 0$$

特征方程: $p^2 + p + 1 = 0$

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

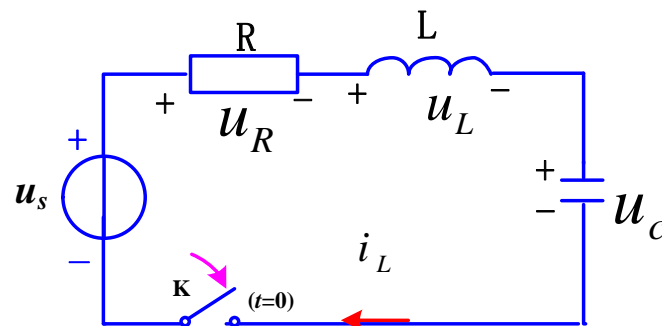
$$u_C(t) = u'_C(t) + u''_C(t) = 1 + e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \left(A_1 \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t + A_2 \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t \right)$$

$$1 + A_1 = 0, \quad -\frac{1}{2}A_1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}A_2 = 0$$

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

$$\therefore S_{u_C}(t) = \left[1 + e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \left(-\cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t \right) \right] \varepsilon(t) (\text{V})$$

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



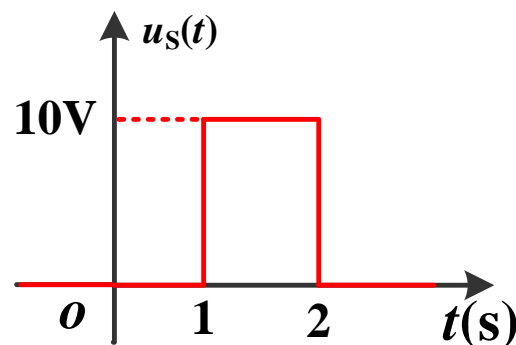
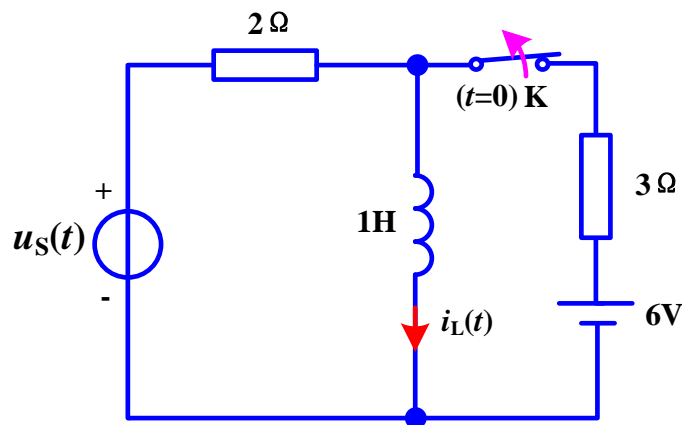
对于单位阶跃响应，下列叙述正确的有：

- ☒ A 是一种零状态响应；
- ☐ B 是一种零输入响应；
- ☒ C 激励为单位阶跃函数的一种响应；
- ☒ D 特别适合用来求解分段直流激励作用下的零状态响应

- 7-29 【RC电路，分段直流激励】

- 第7章补充题3：

求 $t > 0$ 时的 $i_L(t)$ 。



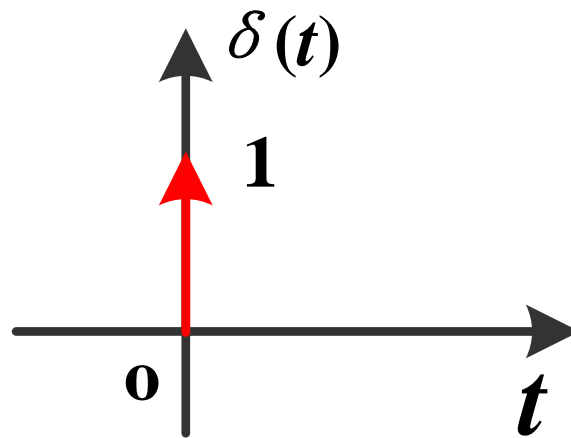
7.8 一阶电路和二阶电路的冲激响应

1. 单位冲激函数

单位冲激函数（ δ 函数）

$$\delta(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t \neq 0 \\ \infty & t = 0 \end{cases}$$

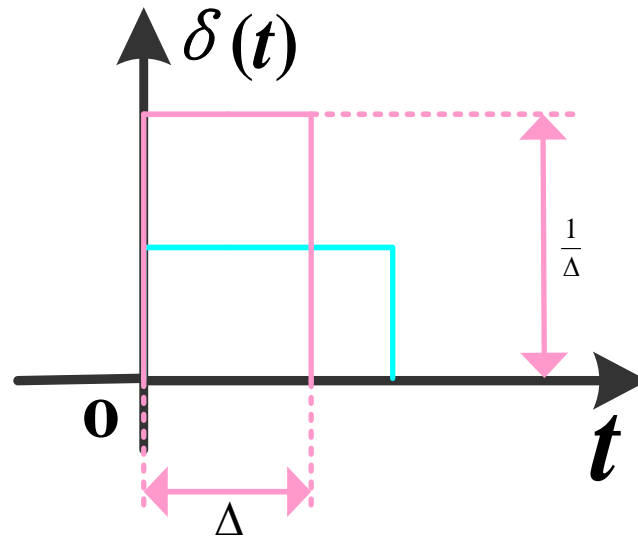
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t) dt = 1$$



7.8 一阶电路和二阶电路的冲激响应

$$\delta(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t \neq 0 \\ \infty & t = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t) dt = 1$$



$$\int_{-\sigma}^{\sigma} \delta(t) dt = 1 \quad (\sigma > 0)$$

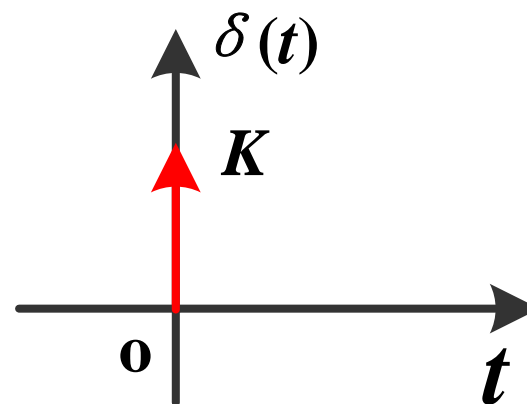
$$\int_{0_-}^{0_+} \delta(t) dt = 1$$

7.8 一阶电路和二阶电路的冲激响应

强度为 K 的冲激函数

$$K \delta(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t \neq 0 \\ \infty & t = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} K \delta(t) dt = K$$



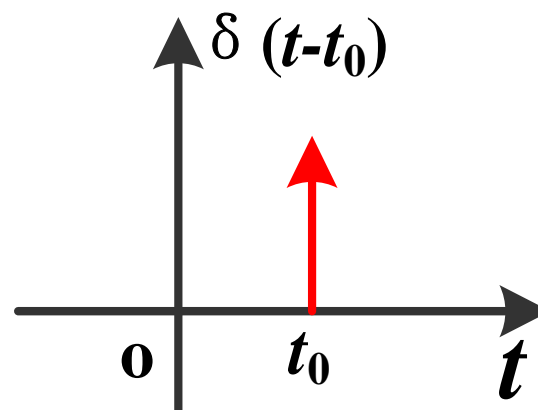
7.8 一阶电路和二阶电路的冲激响应

延迟的单位冲激函数

$$\delta(t - t_0) = \begin{cases} 0 & t \neq t_0 \\ \infty & t = t_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - t_0) dt = 1$$

$$\int_{t_{0-}}^{t_{0+}} \delta(t - t_0) dt = 1$$



7.8 一阶电路和二阶电路的冲激响应

2. 冲激函数的性质

(1) 筛分性

筛分出零时刻的函数值

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \delta(t) dt = f(0)$$

$$\int_{0-}^{0+} f(t) \delta(t) dt = f(0) \int_{0-}^{0+} \delta(t) dt = f(0)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \delta(t - t_0) dt = f(t_0)$$

$$\int_{t_0-}^{t_0+} f(t) \delta(t - t_0) dt = f(t_0) \int_{t_0-}^{t_0+} \delta(t - t_0) dt = f(t_0)$$

7.8 一阶电路和二阶电路的冲激响应

2. 冲激函数的性质

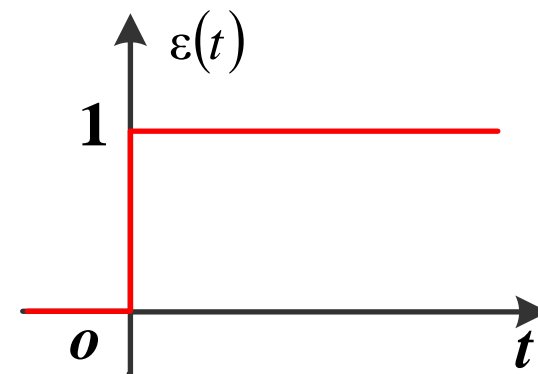
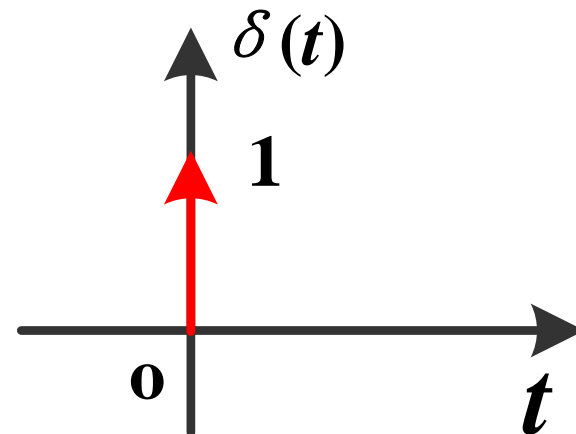
(2) $\delta(t)$ 和 $\varepsilon(t)$ 的关系

$$\int_{-\infty}^t \delta(\xi) d\xi = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ 1 & t > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\longrightarrow \int_{-\infty}^t \delta(\xi) d\xi = \varepsilon(t)$$

$$\delta(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \int_{-\infty}^t \delta(\xi) d\xi = \frac{d}{dt} \varepsilon(t)$$

$$\longrightarrow \delta(t) = \varepsilon'(t)$$



对于冲激函数，其作用与特点有：

- ☒ A 用来表示一个瞬间无穷大的变量；
- ☐ B 用来起始一个函数；
- ☐ C 表示一个开关作用；
- ☒ D 通过积分运算，可以筛选出函数在某个时刻的函数值。

3. 冲激响应 $h(t)$

冲激响应 $h(t)$: 单位冲激激励作用下的零状态响应。

冲激响应求解方法1:分段法

微分方程 $C \frac{du_C}{dt} + \frac{u_C}{R} = \delta_i(t), t \geq 0_- \quad u_C(0_-) = 0$

阶段一: $0_- < t < 0_+$, 求 0_+ 值, 不满足换路定理

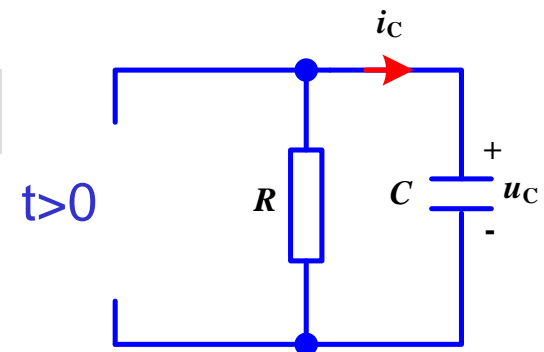
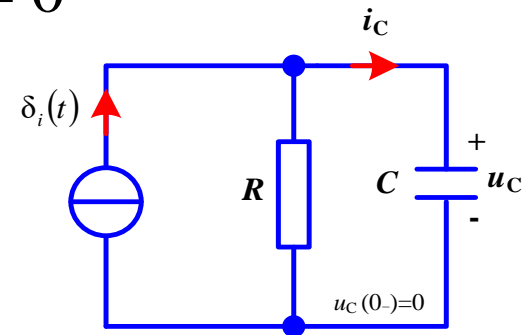
$$\int_{0_-}^{0_+} C \frac{du_C}{dt} dt + \int_{0_-}^{0_+} \frac{u_C}{R} dt = \int_{0_-}^{0_+} \delta_i(t) dt$$

$$C[u_C(0_+) - u_C(0_-)] = 1$$

阶段二: $t > 0_+$, 零输入响应

$$u_C(0_+) = \frac{1}{C}$$

$$u_C(t) = u_C(0_+)e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = \frac{1}{C}e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}, t \geq 0_+$$



7.8 一阶电路和二阶电路的冲激响应

冲激响应求解方法2:阶跃响应求导。

激励

$$\delta(t)$$



线性电路
零状态



$$h(t)$$

响应

$$\varepsilon(t)$$



$$s(t)$$

$$\varepsilon(t - t_0)$$



$$s(t - t_0)$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t - \Delta t)}{\Delta t}$$



$$\frac{s(t) - s(t - \Delta t)}{\Delta t}$$

$$\Delta t$$

$$\Delta t$$

$$\lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t - \Delta t)}{\Delta t} = \varepsilon'(t) = \delta(t)$$

$$\lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{s(t) - s(t - \Delta t)}{\Delta t} = s'(t) = h(t)$$

$$h(t) = s'(t)$$

【例】求 u_2 的冲激响应。

解

$$\text{令 } u_1 = \varepsilon(t) \text{ V}, i_L(0_-) = 0$$

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

$$s_{u_2}(0_+) = 1 \text{ V}$$

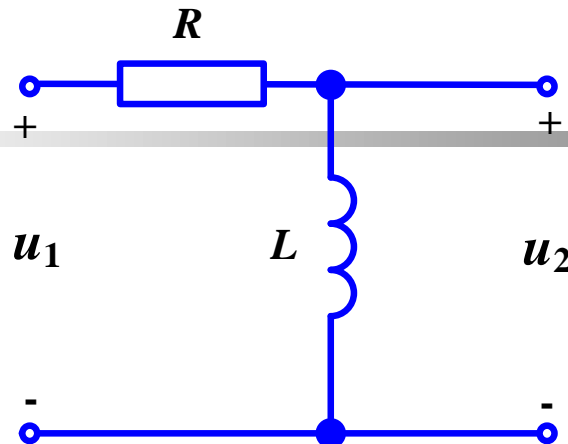
$$s_{u_2}(\infty) = 0$$

$$\tau = \frac{L}{R} (\text{s})$$

$$s_{u_2}(t) = e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} \varepsilon(t) (\text{V})$$

$$\begin{aligned} h_{u_2}(t) &= s'_{u_2}(t) = e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} \delta(t) - \frac{R}{L} e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} \varepsilon(t) \\ &= \delta(t) - \frac{R}{L} e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} \varepsilon(t) (\text{V}), \quad t \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

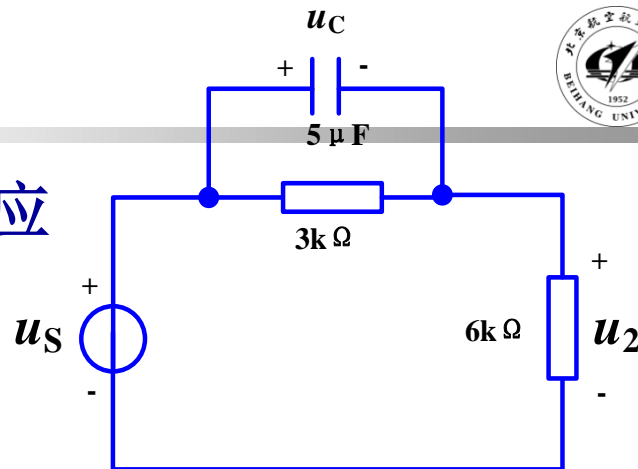
$$t > 0 \text{ 或 } t \geq 0_+ \quad h_{u_2}(t) = -\frac{R}{L} e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} \varepsilon(t) (\text{V})$$



【例】求 u_2 、 u_C 的冲激响应。

解 方法1：用阶跃响应求导来求冲激响应

令 $u_S = \varepsilon(t) \text{ V}$, $u_C(0) = 0$, 求 $s(t)$



$$u_C(\infty) = \frac{3}{3+6} \times 1 = \frac{1}{3} \text{ V}$$

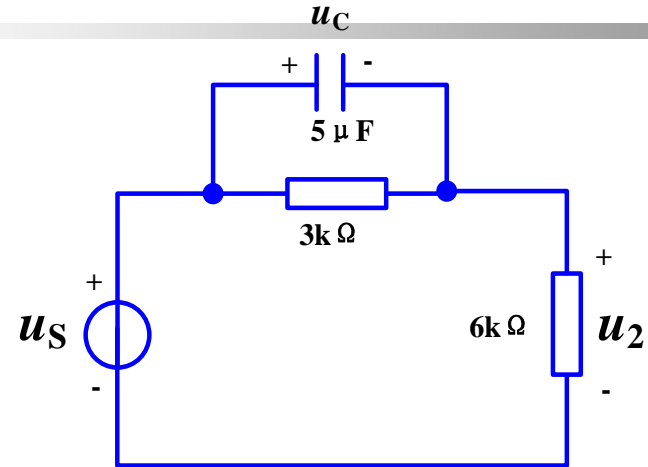
$$\tau = \left(\frac{3 \times 6}{3+6} \right) \times 10^3 \times 5 \times 10^{-6} = 10^{-2} \text{ (s)}$$

$$s_{u_C}(t) = \frac{1}{3} (1 - e^{-100t}) \varepsilon(t) \text{ (V)}$$

$$u_2(0_+) = 1\text{V}$$

$$u_2(\infty) = \frac{6}{3+6} \times 1 = \frac{2}{3}\text{V}$$

$$s_{u_2}(t) = \frac{2}{3} + (1 - \frac{2}{3})e^{-100t} = (\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3}e^{-100t})\varepsilon(t)(\text{V})$$



$$s_{u_C}(t) = \frac{1}{3}(1 - e^{-100t})\varepsilon(t)(V)$$

$$h_{u_C}(t) = s'_{u_C}(t) = \frac{1}{3}(1 - e^{-100t})\delta(t) + \frac{100}{3}e^{-100t}\varepsilon(t)$$

$$= \frac{100}{3}e^{-100t}\varepsilon(t)(V)$$

$$s_{u_2}(t) = \left(\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3}e^{-100t}\right)\varepsilon(t)(V)$$

$$h_{u_2}(t) = s'_{u_2}(t) = \left(\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3}e^{-100t}\right)\delta(t) - \frac{100}{3}e^{-100t}\varepsilon(t)$$

$$= \delta(t) - \frac{100}{3}e^{-100t}\varepsilon(t)(V) \quad t \geq 0$$

$$\text{或 } t > 0 \quad \text{或 } t \geq 0_+ \quad h_{u_2}(t) = -\frac{100}{3}e^{-100t}\varepsilon(t)$$

方法2：分段， $t > 0_+$ 后用零输入响应来求

$$u_C + 6 \times 10^3 (5 \times 10^{-6} \frac{du_C}{dt} + \frac{u_C}{3 \times 10^3}) = \delta(t)$$

$$3 \times 10^{-2} \frac{du_C}{dt} + 3u_C = \delta(t)$$

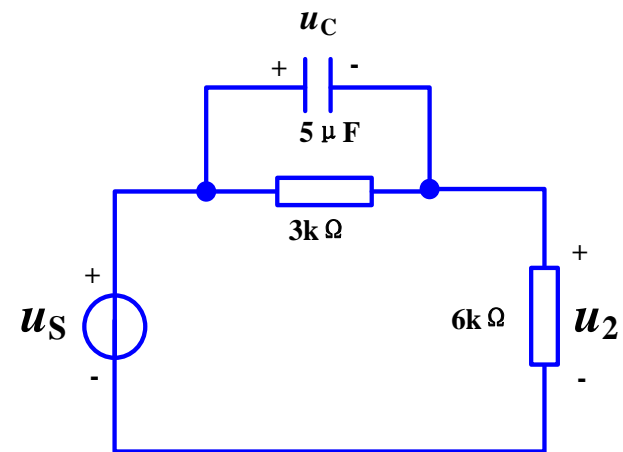
$$\int_{0-}^{0+} 3 \times 10^{-2} \frac{du_C}{dt} dt + \int_{0-}^{0+} 3u_C dt = \int_{0-}^{0+} \delta(t) dt$$

$$\therefore u_C(0) \neq \infty$$

如果 u_C 为 $\delta(t)$, $\frac{du_C}{dt}$ 为 $\delta'(t)$, 不满足KVL

$$\therefore 3 \times 10^{-2} [u_C(0_+) - u_C(0_-)] = 1$$

0_- 时刻与 0_+ 时刻之间， u_c 发生跳变



$$\therefore 3 \times 10^{-2} [u_C(0_+) - u_C(0_-)] = 1$$

$$u_C(0_-) = 0$$

$$u_C(0_+) = \frac{1}{3 \times 10^{-2}} = \frac{100}{3} \text{ (V)}$$

$$t > 0_+ \text{ 时 零输入响应 } u_C(\infty) = 0$$

$$u_C(t) = h_{u_C}(t) = \frac{100}{3} e^{-100t} \text{ (V) }, t > 0$$

$$u_2(t) = u_s(t) - u_C(t) = \delta(t) - \frac{100}{3} e^{-100t} \text{ (V) }, t > 0$$

【例】已知 $R=1\Omega, L=1H, C=1F$, 求 u_C 的冲激响应。

解

$$u_s = \delta(t)V$$

$$u_C(0_-) = 0, i_L(0_-) = 0$$

冲激响应求解方法1:分段法

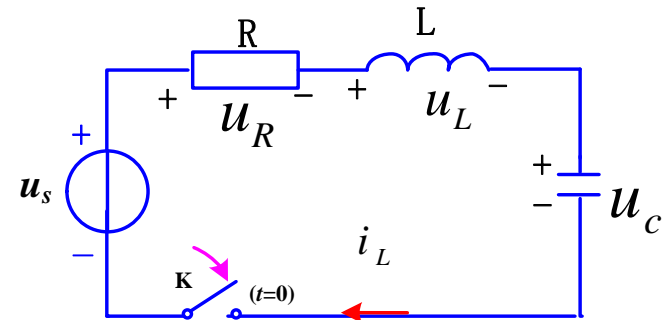
$$LC \frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} + CR \frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = \delta(t), t > 0_-$$

阶段一: $0_- < t < 0_+$, 求 0_+ 值 (不满足换路定理)

$$\int_{0_-}^{0_+} LC \frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} dt + \int_{0_-}^{0_+} CR \frac{du_C}{dt} dt + \int_{0_-}^{0_+} u_C dt = \int_{0_-}^{0_+} \delta_i(t) dt$$

$$LC \left[\frac{du_C}{dt} \Big|_{t=0_+} - \frac{du_C}{dt} \Big|_{t=0_-} \right] + RC [u_C(0_+) - u_C(0_-)] + \int_{0_-}^{0_+} u_C dt = 1$$

$$\because i_L(0_-) = 0, \therefore \frac{du_C}{dt} \Big|_{t=0_-} = 0;$$



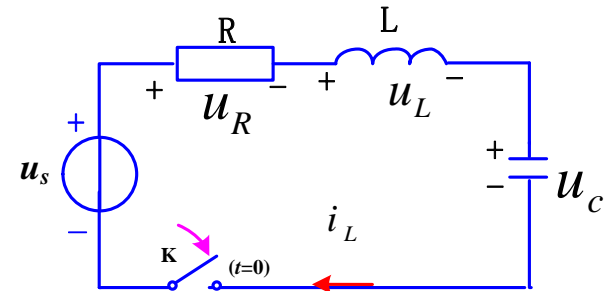
$$LC \frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} + CR \frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = \delta(t), t > 0_-$$

$$u_C(0_-) = 0, \left. \frac{du_C}{dt} \right|_{t=0_-} = 0;$$

若 u_C 是冲激函数，微分方程不成立；

若 u_C 是阶跃函数， $\frac{du_C}{dt}$ 是冲激函数，微分方程也不成立。

$\therefore \frac{du_C}{dt}$ 是阶跃函数



$$LC \left[\left. \frac{du_C}{dt} \right|_{t=0_+} - \left. \frac{du_C}{dt} \right|_{t=0_-} \right] + RC [u_C(0_+) - u_C(0_-)] + \int_{0_-}^{0_+} u_C dt = 1$$

$$LC \left[\left. \frac{du_C}{dt} \right|_{t=0_+} - 0 \right] + RC \times 0 + 0 = 1$$

$$u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 0, \left. \frac{du_C}{dt} \right|_{0_+} = \frac{1}{C} i_L(0_+) = \frac{1}{LC}$$

阶段二： $t > 0_+$, 零输入响应

$$\frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} + \frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = 0, t > 0_-$$

$$u_C(0_+) = 0, \left. \frac{du_C}{dt} \right|_{0_+} = \frac{1}{LC} = 1$$

特征方程： $p^2 + p + 1 = 0$

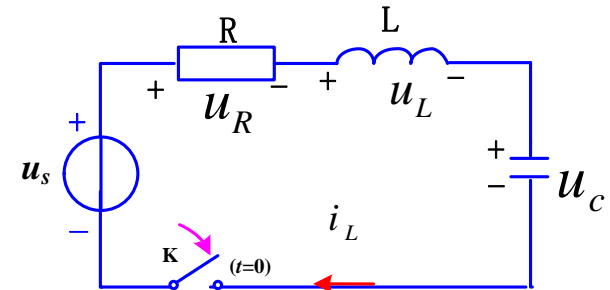
$$p_1 = -\frac{1}{2} + j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \quad p_2 = -\frac{1}{2} - j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$u_C(t) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \left(A_1 \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t + A_2 \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t \right)$$

$$A_1 = 0$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}A_1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}A_2 = 1 \quad A_2 = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

$$\therefore h_{u_C}(t) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \left(\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t \right) \varepsilon(t) (V)$$



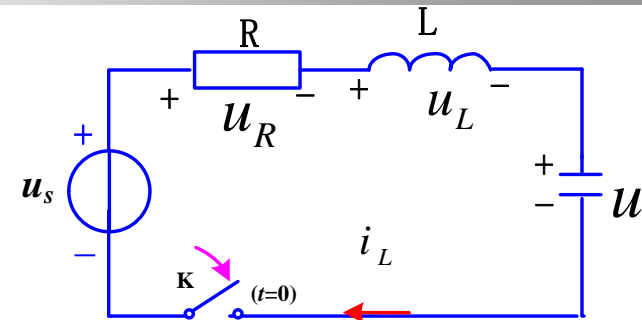
冲激响应求解方法2:阶跃响应求导

令: $u_s = \varepsilon(t)V, u_C(0_-) = 0, i_L(0_-) = 0$

$$u_C(0_+) = 0, i_L(0_+) = 0$$

$$S_{u_C}(t) = [1 - \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3}e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \sin(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t + 60^\circ)]\varepsilon(t)(V)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore h_{u_C}(t) &= S'_{u_C}(t) = [1 - \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \sin 60^\circ] \delta(t) + \\ &[-\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \sin(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t + 60^\circ) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \cos(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t + 60^\circ)] \varepsilon(t)(V) \\ &= 0 \times \delta(t) + e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} [-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \sin(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t + 60^\circ) + \cos(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t + 60^\circ)] \varepsilon(t)(V) \\ &= (\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t) \varepsilon(t)(V) \end{aligned}$$

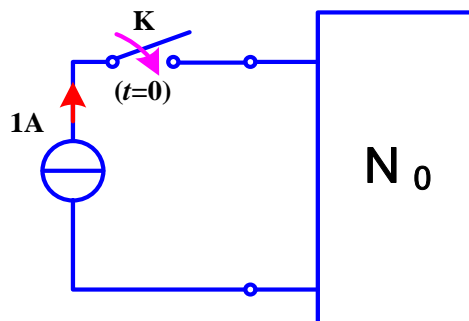
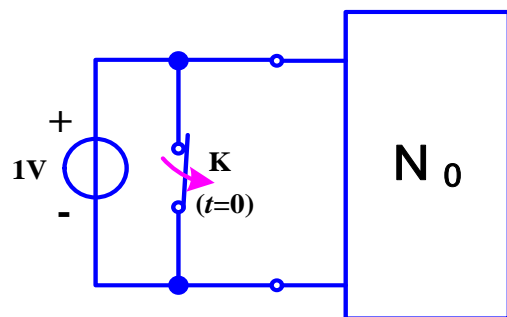


一阶电路和二阶电路的阶跃响应（小结）

电路在零初始条件下，对单位阶跃激励的响应。即单位阶跃激励作用下的零状态响应。

零初始条件。

外部激励为 $\varepsilon(t)$ 单位阶跃函数。



任意一条支路的响应。



激励

响应

$$A \varepsilon(t) \text{ --- } \cdot \cdot \text{ --- } \cdot \cdot \text{ --- } \cdot \cdot \text{ --- } \cdot \cdot \text{ --- } A s(t)$$

$$\varepsilon(t - t_0) \text{ --- } \cdot \cdot \text{ --- } \cdot \cdot \text{ --- } \cdot \cdot \text{ --- } \cdot \cdot \text{ --- } s(t - t_0)$$

$$A \varepsilon(t - t_0) \text{ --- } \cdot \cdot \text{ --- } \cdot \cdot \text{ --- } \cdot \cdot \text{ --- } \cdot \cdot \text{ --- } A s(t - t_0)$$

3. 冲激响应 $h(t)$

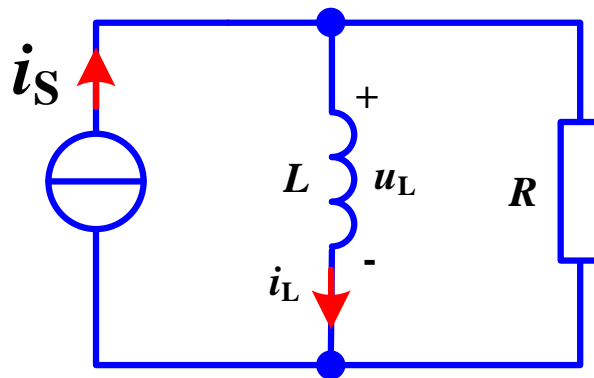
冲激响应 $h(t)$ ：单位冲激激励作用下的零状态响应。

冲激响应求解方法1:微分方程求 0_+ 值，按照零输入响应求解。

冲激响应求解方法2:阶跃响应求导。

- 7-32 【RC电路，阶跃、冲激响应】
- 第7章补充题题4 及题5

【补充题4】 求 $i_L(t)$ 的 $S_{iL}(t), h_{iL}(t)$; $u_L(t)$ 的 $S_{uL}(t), h_{uL}(t)$ 。



【补充题5】

(1) 求当 $u_s = \varepsilon(t-5)V$, $i_L(5_-) = 2A$, $u_c(5_-) = 1V$

时的 $u_c(t)$;

(2) 计算电容电压 $u_c(t)$ 的冲激响应 $h_{uc}(t)$ 。

