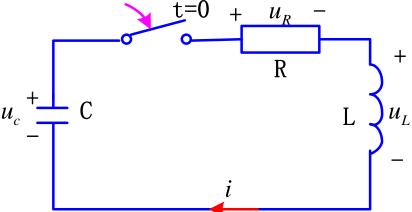


零输入响应

二阶电路在**无外加激励**的情况下,换路后仅由电容、电感储能元件所储存的初始能量作用于电路而引起的响应。

分析方法:经典法





$$Ri + u_L = u_C$$
, $i = -C \frac{du_C}{dt}$, $u_L = L \frac{di}{dt}$

$$LC\frac{\mathrm{d}^{2}u_{\mathrm{C}}}{\mathrm{d}t^{2}} + RC\frac{\mathrm{d}u_{\mathrm{C}}}{\mathrm{d}t} + u_{\mathrm{C}} = 0$$

求解二阶微分方程

(1) 求初值

由换路定理:

$$u_{\rm L} = L \frac{\mathrm{d}\,i}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$u_{c} \stackrel{t=0}{\xrightarrow{}} + u_{R} \stackrel{-}{\xrightarrow{}} + u_{L} \stackrel{u_{c}}{\xrightarrow{}} + u_{L$$

$$u_C(0+) = u_C(0-) = U_0$$

 $i(0+) = i(0-) = 0$

$$\frac{du_C}{dt}\Big|_{0+} = -\frac{1}{C}i(0+) = 0$$

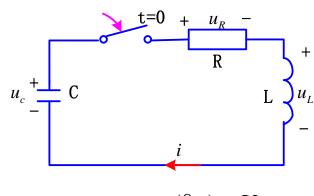


$$LC\frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} + RC\frac{d u_C}{dt} + u_C = 0$$

求解二阶微分方程



特征方程: $LCp^2+RCp+1=0$



$$u_C(0-) = U_0$$

特征根:
$$p_{1,2} = \frac{-R \pm \sqrt{R^2 - 4L/C}}{2L} = -\frac{R}{2L} \pm \sqrt{(\frac{R}{2L})^2 - \frac{1}{LC}}$$

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

代入初始值 $u_C(0+)$ 和 $\frac{du_C}{dt}(0+)$ 确定系数 A_1 和 A_2

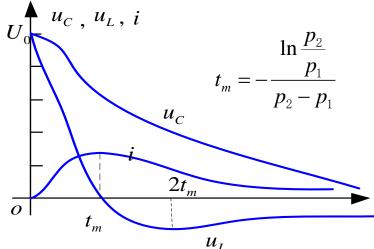
$$\begin{cases} u_{C}(0+) = A_{1} + A_{2} \\ \frac{du_{C}}{dt}(0+) = A_{1}p_{1} + A_{2}p_{2} \end{cases} \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z} XA_{1} \pi A_{2} \overline{D} \times \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$$



情况一:
$$R > 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

p_1 和 p_2 为两个不相等实数

$$u_C(t) = \frac{U_0}{p_2 - p_1} (p_2 e^{p_1 t} - p_1 e^{p_2 t})$$



$$i(t) = -C\frac{du_C}{dt} = -\frac{U_0Cp_1p_2}{p_2 - p_1}(e^{p_1t} - e^{p_2t}) = -\frac{U_0}{L(p_2 - p_1)}(e^{p_1t} - e^{p_2t})$$

$$u_L(t) = L\frac{di}{dt} = -\frac{U_0}{(p_2 - p_1)}(p_1 e^{p_1 t} - p_2 e^{p_2 t})$$

 $t = t_m$ 时, $u_L = 0$, i取得极值(最大值), u_C 取得拐点

过阻尼情况,非振荡放电过程

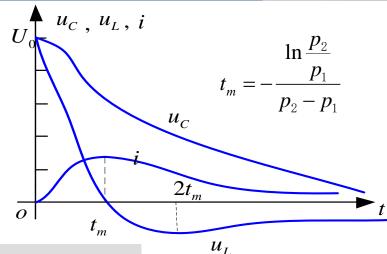


情况一:
$$R > 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

$$u_C(t) = \frac{U_0}{p_2 - p_1} (p_2 e^{p_1 t} - p_1 e^{p_2 t})$$

$$i(t) = -\frac{U_0}{L(p_2 - p_1)} (e^{p_1 t} - e^{p_2 t})$$

$$u_L(t) = -\frac{U_0}{(p_2 - p_1)} (p_1 e^{p_1 t} - p_2 e^{p_2 t})$$



$$0 < t < t_{m}, i > 0, \quad u_{L} > 0$$

$$t > t_{m}, i > 0, \quad u_{L} < 0$$

$$t > t_{m}, i > 0, \quad u_{L} < 0$$

$$t > t_{m}, i > 0, \quad u_{L} < 0$$

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$$t > t_{m}, i > 0, \quad u_{L} < 0$$



情况二:

$$R < 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

p_1 和 p_2 为共轭复数 $p_{1,2} = -\delta \pm j\omega$

$$p_{1,2} = -\delta \pm j\omega$$

$$\delta = \frac{R}{2L}$$
(衰减系数), $\omega = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \delta^2}$ (振荡角频率)

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC}}$$
(谐振角频率)



$$u_C(t) = e^{-\delta t} (A_1 \cos \omega t + A_2 \sin \omega t)$$
 A_1 和 A_2 为实数

$$\begin{cases} u_C(0+) = A_1 = U_0 \\ \frac{du_C}{dt}(0+) = -A_1\delta + A_2\omega = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} A_1 = U_0 \\ A_2 = \frac{A_1\delta}{\omega} \end{cases}$$



情况二:
$$R < 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

$$u_{C}(t) = e^{-\delta t} (U_{0} \cos \omega t + \frac{U_{0} \delta}{\omega} \sin \omega t) \qquad \omega_{0}$$

$$u_{C}(t) = \frac{\omega_{0}}{\omega} U_{0} e^{-\delta t} \sin(\omega t + \beta)$$

$$i(t) = -C\frac{du_C}{dt} = -C\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}U_0[-\delta e^{-\delta t}\sin(\omega t + \beta) + \omega e^{-\delta t}\cos(\omega t + \beta)]$$

$$i(t) = \frac{U_0}{\omega L} e^{-\delta t} \sin \omega t$$

$$u_L(t) = L\frac{di}{dt} = \frac{U_0}{\omega} \left(-\delta e^{-\delta t} \sin \omega t + \omega e^{-\delta t} \cos \omega t \right)$$

$$u_L(t) = -\frac{\omega_0}{\omega} U_0 e^{-\delta t} \sin(\omega t - \beta)$$



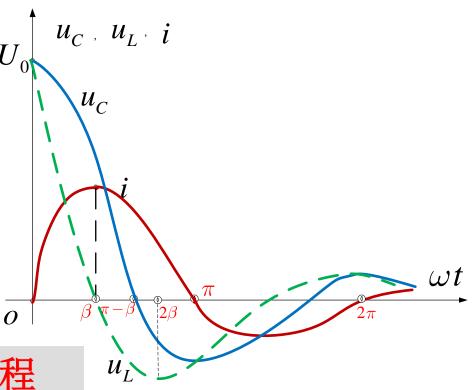
情况二:

$$R < 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

$$u_C(t) = \frac{\omega_0}{\omega} U_0 e^{-\delta t} \sin(\omega t + \beta)$$

$$i(t) = \frac{U_0}{\omega L} e^{-\delta t} \sin \omega t$$

$$u_L(t) = -\frac{\omega_0}{\omega} U_0 e^{-\delta t} \sin(\omega t - \beta)$$



欠阻尼情况,振荡放电过程

$$\omega t = k\pi - \beta, k = 0, 1, 2, ..., u_C = 0$$

$$\omega t = k\pi, k = 0,1,2,..., i = 0$$
, u_C 取得极值点

$$\omega t = k\pi + \beta, k = 0,1,2,...,u_L = 0$$
, i 取得极值点, u_C 取得拐点

$$ωt = kπ + 2β, k = 0,1,2,...,u_L$$
取得极值点



情况二:
$$R < 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

$$u_{C}(t) = \frac{\omega_{0}}{\omega} U_{0} e^{-\delta t} \sin(\omega t + \beta) \qquad i(t) = \frac{U_{0}}{\omega L} e^{-\delta t} \sin \omega t$$

$$u_{L}(t) = -\frac{\omega_{0}}{\omega} U_{0} e^{-\delta t} \sin(\omega t - \beta)$$

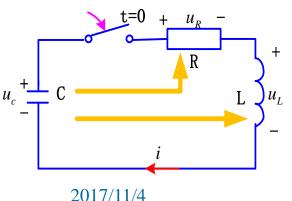
能量转换关系

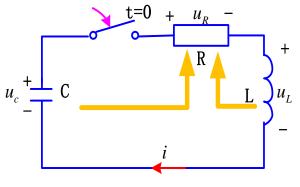
$$0 < \omega t < \beta$$

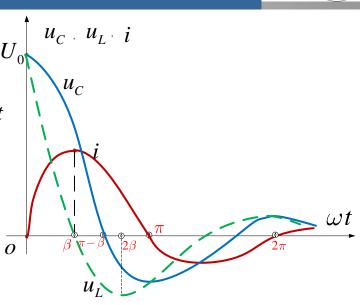
$$u_C > 0, i > 0, \quad u_L > 0$$

$$\beta < \omega t < \pi - \beta$$

$$u_C > 0, i > 0, \quad u_L < 0$$

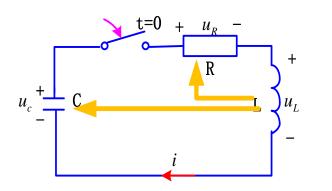






$$\pi - \beta < \omega t < \pi$$

$$u_C < 0, i > 0, \quad u_L < 0$$





特殊情况:

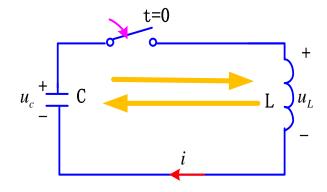
$$R = 0, \delta = -\frac{R}{2L} = 0, \qquad \beta = arctg(\frac{\omega}{\delta}) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\beta = arctg(\frac{\omega}{\delta}) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$u_C(t) = U_0 \sin(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$i(t) = \frac{U_0}{\omega L} \sin \omega t$$

$$u_L(t) = -U_0 \sin(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{2}) = U_0 \sin(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{2})$$



零阻尼情况,等幅振荡过程



情况三:

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

p_1 和 p_2 为相等实根

$$p_1 = p_2 = -\frac{R}{2L} = -\delta$$

$$u_C(t) = e^{-\delta t} (A_1 + A_2 t)$$

A_1 和 A_2 为实数

$$\begin{cases} u_C(0+) = A_1 = U_0 \\ \frac{du_C}{dt}(0+) = -A_1 \delta + A_2 = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} A_1 = U_0 \\ A_2 = \delta U_0 \end{cases}$$

$\frac{u_{c}}{\frac{1}{\delta}} \qquad t$

$$u_C(t) = U_0 e^{-\delta t} (1 + \delta t)$$
$$i(t) = \frac{U_0}{L} t e^{-\delta t}$$

$$u_L(t) = U_0 e^{-\delta t} (1 - \delta t)$$

临界阻尼情况,非振荡放电过程



结论:

P₁和P₂为特征方程特征根

$$R > 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

$$R < 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

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

$$R = 0$$

$$u_{0i}(t) = A_1 e^{P_1 t} + A_2 e^{P_2 t}$$

过阻尼情况,非振荡放电(衰减)

$$P_1 = P_2^* = -\delta + j ω 共轭复根$$

$$\mathbf{u}_{0i}(t) = e^{-\delta t} (\mathbf{A}_1 \cos \omega t + \mathbf{A}_2 \sin \omega t)$$

欠阻尼情况,振荡放电(衰减)

$$P_1 = P_2 = P$$
相等实根

$$u_{0i}(t) = e^{Pt}(A_1 + A_2t)$$

临界阻尼情况,非振荡放电(衰减)

$$P_1 = P_2^* = j \omega$$

$$u_{0i}(t) = A_1 \cos \omega t + A_2 \sin \omega t$$

零阻尼情况,等幅振荡(非衰减)





对于二阶电路的零输入响应,下列说法正确的有:

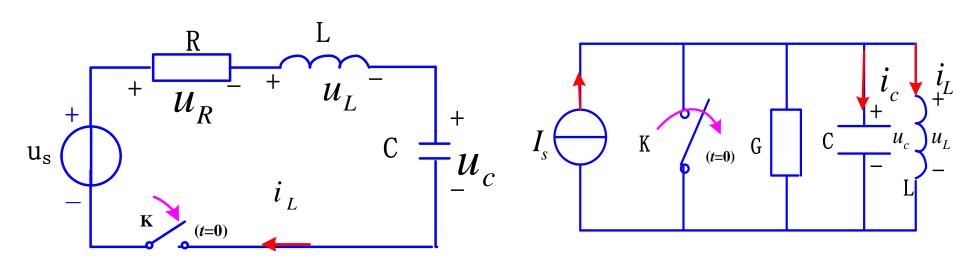
- A 所有电路变量,最后一定衰减为零;
- B 在过渡过程中,电容、电感有可能在吸收功率;
- c 在过渡过程中,电阻元件一直在吸收功率;
- 电路中如果电阻不为零,电路所有变量 最后一定衰减为零;

提交



零状态响应

二阶电路在零初始储能的条件下,在t > 0时仅由施加于电路的激励所引起的响应。

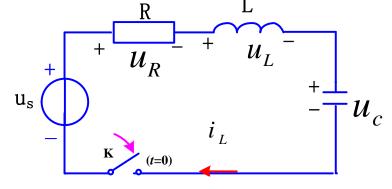




零状态响应

$$u_{\rm C}(0_{-}) = 0, i_{\rm L}(0_{-}) = 0$$

$$u_{\rm R} + u_{\rm C} + u_{\rm L} = U_{\rm S}$$



$$LC\frac{d^2u_C}{dt^2} + RC\frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = U_S$$
 非齐次线性常微分方程

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}u_C}{\mathrm{d}t}(0+) = \frac{1}{C}i_L(0+) = 0, u_C(0+) = 0$$

解的形式为: $u c = u'_{C} + u''_{C}$

非齐次方程特解

齐次方程通解

$$u_{\rm C}'$$

u'_C → 特解(强制分量,稳态分量)



与输入激励的变化规律有关,为电路的稳态解。

и″ → 通解(自由分量, 暂态分量)

$$LC\frac{d^2u_C}{dt^2} + RC\frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = 0$$
 的解 — $u_C''(t) = A_1 e^{p_1 t} + A_2 e^{p_2 t}$

变化规律由电路参数和结构决定。

全解
$$u_{\rm C}(t) = u'_{\rm C} + u''_{\rm C} = U_{\rm S} + A_1 e^{p_1 t} + A_2 e^{p_2 t}$$

由初始条件 $u_C(\mathbf{0}_+)=\mathbf{0}$ 、 $\frac{du_C}{dt}(0+)=0$ 定常数 A_1 、 A_2

$$U_S + A_1 + A_2 = 0$$

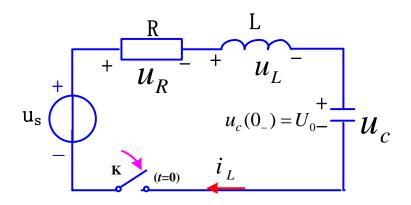
$$A_1 p_1 + A_2 p_2 = 0$$

$$u_{\rm C} = U_{\rm S} + A_1 e^{p_1 t} + A_2 e^{p_2 t} \quad (t \ge 0)$$



全响应

由外施激励和初始储能共同作用引起的响应。 电路的初始状态不为零,同时又有外加激励源 作用时电路中产生的响应。





$$u_{\rm C} = u'_{\rm C} + u''_{\rm C} = u'_{\rm C} + A_1 e^{p_1 t} + A_2 e^{p_2 t} \quad (t \ge 0)$$

强制分量 (稳态响应) 非齐次方程的特解 自由分量 暂态响应 齐次方程的通解

全响应= 强制分量 + 自由分量

全响应= 零输入响应+ 零状态响应



*列写二阶电路方程

*根据特征方程的特征根判断相应的四种情况

$$R > 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

$$P_1 \neq P_2$$
两个不等实根,过阻尼情况 $u(t) = u'(t) + A_1 e^{P_1 t} + A_2 e^{P_2 t}$



$$R < 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

$$P_1 = P_2^* = -\delta + j\omega$$
 共轭复根,欠阻尼情况
$$u(t) = u'(t) + e^{-\delta t} (A_1 \cos \omega t + A_2 \sin \omega t)$$

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

$$P_1 = P_2 = P$$
相等实根,临界阻尼情况 $u(t) = u'(t) + e^{Pt}(A_1 + A_2t)$

$$R = 0$$

$$P_1 = P_2^* = j\omega$$
, 零阻尼情况
$$u(t) = u'(t) + A_1 \cos \omega t + A_2 \sin \omega t$$



【例】已知 u_S =100V, R=10 Ω , L=0.5mH, C=2 μ F,开关K打开前

电路处于稳态。求t>0时 $u_{\mathbb{C}}(t)$ 。

$$u_{\rm C}(0_{-}) = 0, i_{\rm L}(0_{-}) = \frac{100}{10} = 10 A_{\rm u_{\rm S}} + U_{\rm R} + U_{\rm L} - U_{\rm L} - U_{\rm C} + U_{\rm$$

$$LC \frac{d^{2}u_{C}}{dt^{2}} + RC \frac{du_{C}}{dt} + u_{C} = u_{S}$$

$$10^{-9} \frac{d^{2}u_{C}}{dt^{2}} + 2 \times 10^{-5} \frac{du_{C}}{dt} + u_{C} = u_{S}$$

$$\frac{du_{C}}{dt}(0+) = \frac{1}{C}i_{L}(0+) = 5 \times 10^{6}, u c(0+) = 0$$



$$10^{-9} \frac{d^{2}u_{C}}{dt^{2}} + 2 \times 10^{-5} \frac{du_{C}}{dt} + u_{C} = u_{S}$$

$$\frac{du_{C}}{dt}(0+) = \frac{1}{C}i_{L}(0+) = 5 \times 10^{6}, u_{C}(0+) = 0$$

特征方程:
$$10^{-9} p^2 + 2 \times 10^{-5} p + 1 = 0$$

$$p_1 = -10^4 + j3 \times 10^4$$
, $p_2 = -10^4 - j3 \times 10^4$

$$u_{c}(t) = u'_{c}(t) + u''_{c}(t) = 100 + e^{-10^{4}t} (A_{1} \cos 3 \times 10^{4} t + A_{2} \sin 3 \times 10^{4} t)$$

$$100 + A_1 = 0, \qquad -10^4 A_1 + 3 \times 10^4 A_2 = 5 \times 10^6$$

$$u_{\mathbb{C}}(t) = 100 + e^{-10^4 t} \left(-100 \cos 3 \times 10^4 t + 200 \sin 3 \times 10^4 t \right)$$

$$= 100 + 167 e^{-10^4 t} \sin(3 \times 10^4 t - 36.9^{\circ}) (V)$$

- 二阶电路, 电阻可调, 电阻由小变大后, 其过渡过程响应的变化为:
- 可能由过阻尼情况变成临界阻尼情况;
- 可能由过阻尼情况变成零阻尼情况;
- 可能由过阻尼情况变成欠阻尼情况;
- 可能由欠阻尼情况变成过阻尼情况。

提交

作业



• 7-23