

第7章 动态电路的暂态分析

(dynamic circuit) (transient analysis)

7.1 动态电路概述

7.2 电路的初始条件

7.3 一阶电路的暂态响应

7.4 一阶电路的阶跃和冲激响应

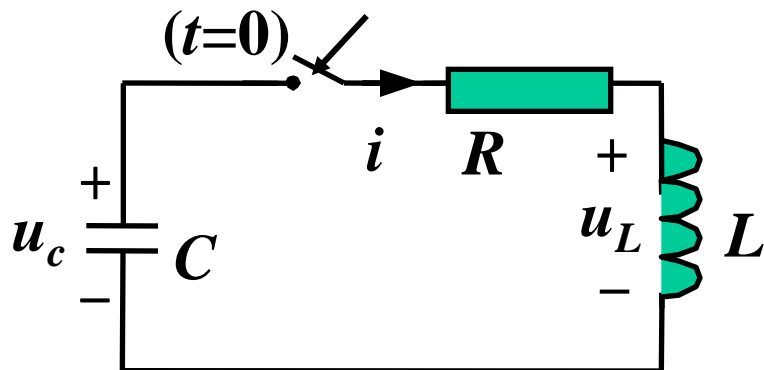
7.5 二阶电路的响应

7.6 高阶电路过渡过程的求解方法

7.5 二阶电路的响应

7.5.1 零输入响应

RLC串联电路的零输入响应



已知 $u_C(0^-)=U_0$ $i(0^-)=0$

求 $u_C(t)$, $i(t)$, $u_L(t)$.

解 $Ri + u_L - u_C = 0$ $i = -C \frac{du_C}{dt}$ $u_L = L \frac{di}{dt} = -LC \frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2}$

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

特征方程为 $LCp^2 + RCp + 1 = 0$

$$P_{1,2} = \frac{-RC \pm \sqrt{R^2 C^2 - 4LC}}{2LC} = -\frac{R}{2L} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{LC}}$$

$$p_{1,2} = -\frac{R}{2L} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{LC}}$$

根的性质不同，响应的变化规律也不同

$$R > 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} \quad \text{二个不等负实根} \quad u_C = A_1 e^{p_1 t} + A_2 e^{p_2 t}$$

$$R = 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} \quad \text{二个相等负实根} \quad u_C = (A_1 + A_2 t) e^{pt}$$

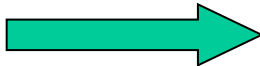
$$R < 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} \quad \text{一对共轭复根} \quad u_C = A_1 e^{p_1 t} + A_2 e^{p_2 t} \\ = K e^{-\alpha t} \sin(\omega_d t + \beta)$$

$$P_{12} = -\alpha \pm j\omega_d$$


$$\frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} + \frac{R}{L} \frac{du_C}{dt} + \frac{1}{LC} u_C = 0$$

$$b^2 - 4ac = 625R^2 - 10000$$

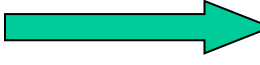
例： R 分别为 5Ω 、 4Ω 、 1Ω 、 0Ω 时求 $u_C(t)$ 、 $i_L(t)$ ， $t \geq 0$ 。

$R = 5\Omega$ 

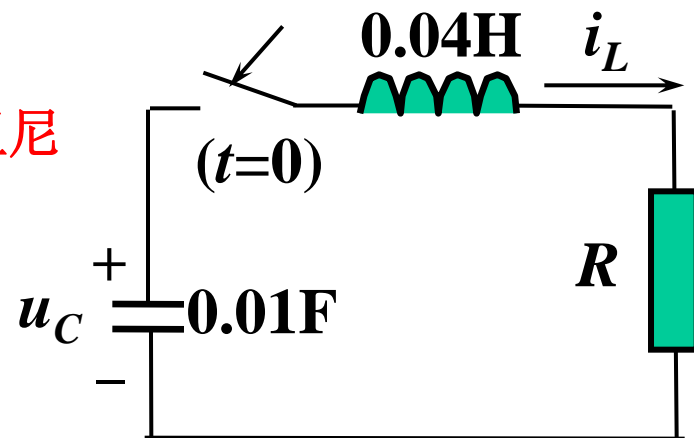
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} b^2 - 4ac = 5625 > 0 \\ p_1 = -25 \quad p_2 = -100 \quad \text{过阻尼} \\ u_C(t) = A_1 e^{-25t} + A_2 e^{-100t} \end{array} \right.$$

$R = 4\Omega$ 

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} b^2 - 4ac = 0 \quad \text{临界阻尼} \\ P_1 = P_2 = -50 \\ u_C(t) = A_1 e^{-50t} + A_2 t e^{-50t} \end{array} \right.$$

$R = 1\Omega$ 

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} b^2 - 4ac = -9375 < 0 \quad \text{欠阻尼} \\ p_{1,2} = -12.5 \pm j48.4 \\ u_C(t) = K e^{-12.5t} \sin(48.4t + \theta) \end{array} \right.$$



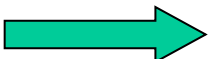
$$u_C(0^-) = 3V$$

$$i_L(0^-) = 0$$


3. 用初值确定待定系数

$$u_C(0) = 3\text{V}$$


$$\left. \frac{du_C}{dt} \right|_{t=0^+} = 0$$

$R=5\Omega$ 

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_C(t) = A_1 e^{-25t} + A_2 e^{-100t} \\ \begin{cases} A_1 + A_2 = 3 \\ -25A_1 - 100A_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow A_1 = 4 \quad A_2 = -1 \end{array} \right.$$
$$u_C(t) = 4e^{-25t} - e^{-100t} \text{V} \quad (t \geq 0)$$


$R=4\Omega$ 

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_C(t) = A_1 e^{-50t} + A_2 t e^{-50t} \\ \begin{cases} A_1 = 3 \\ -50A_1 + A_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow A_1 = 3, \quad A_2 = 150 \end{array} \right.$$
$$u_C(t) = 3e^{-50t} (1 + 50t) \text{V} \quad (t \geq 0)$$

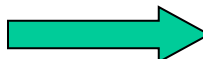
$R=1\Omega$ 

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_C(t) = K e^{-12.5t} \sin(48.4t + \theta) \\ \begin{cases} K \sin \theta = 3 \\ -12.5K \sin \theta + 48.4K \cos \theta = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow K = 3.1, \quad \theta = 75.5^\circ \end{array} \right.$$
$$u_C(t) = 3.10e^{-12.5t} \sin(48.4t + 75.5^\circ) \text{V} \quad (t \geq 0)$$


$$C \frac{du_C}{dt} = -i_L$$

$R=5\Omega$ 

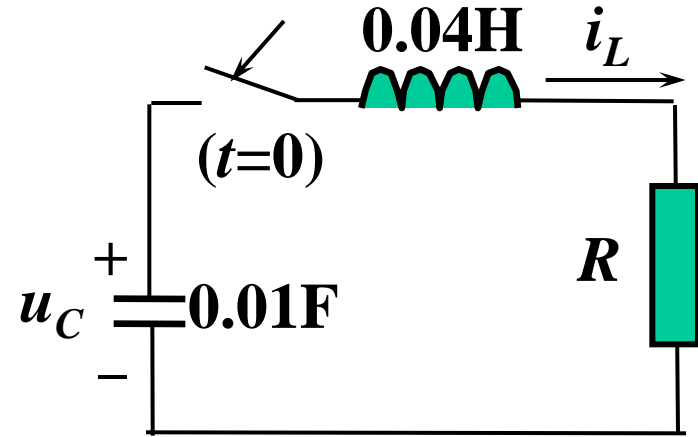
$$\begin{cases} u_C(t) = 4e^{-25t} - e^{-100t} \text{ V} & (t \geq 0) \\ i(t) = e^{-25t} - e^{-100t} \text{ A} & (t \geq 0) \end{cases}$$

$R=4\Omega$ 

$$\begin{cases} u_C(t) = 3e^{-50t} (1 + 50t) \text{ V} & (t \geq 0) \\ i(t) = 75te^{-50t} \text{ A} & (t \geq 0) \end{cases}$$

$R=1\Omega$ 

$$\begin{cases} u_C(t) = 3.10e^{-12.5t} \sin(48.4t + 75.5^\circ) \text{ V} & (t \geq 0) \\ i(t) = 1.55e^{-12.5t} \sin 48.4t \text{ A} & (t \geq 0) \end{cases}$$



4. 波形与能量传递

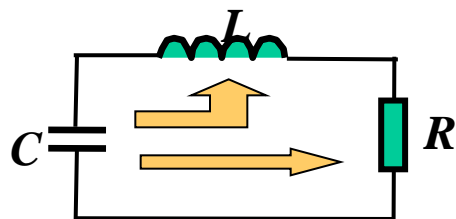
$$R=5\Omega$$

过阻尼，无振荡放电

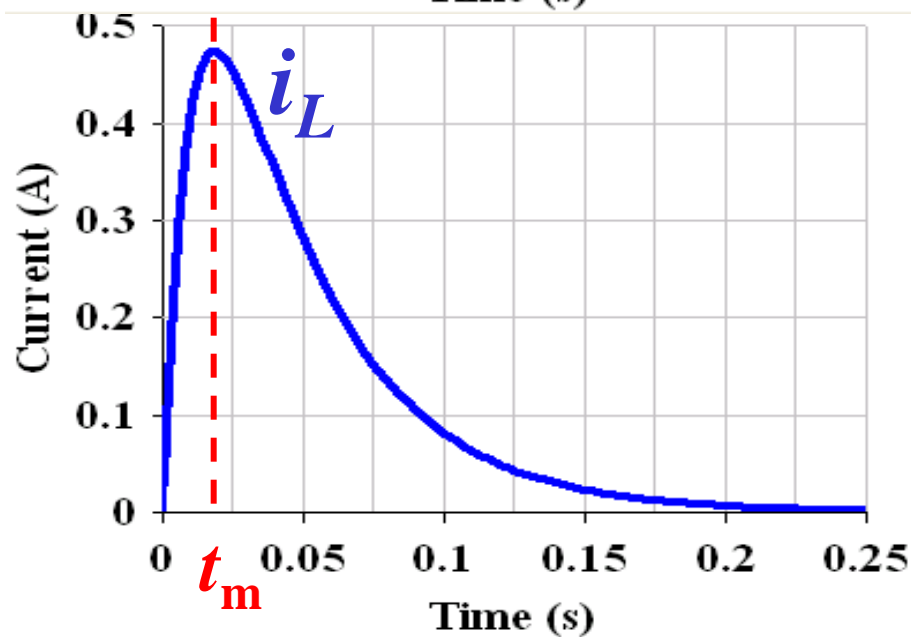
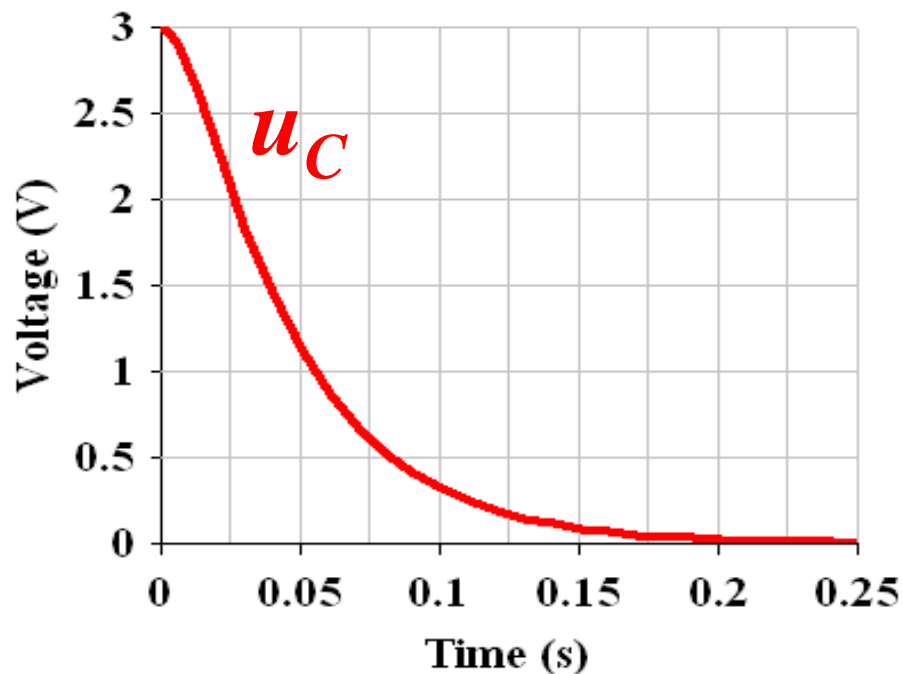
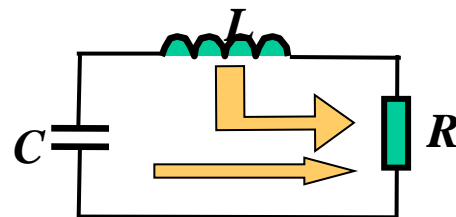
$$u_C(t) = 4e^{-25t} - e^{-100t} \text{ V} \quad (t \geq 0)$$

$$i(t) = e^{-25t} - e^{-100t} \text{ A} \quad (t \geq 0)$$

$0 < t < t_m$ u_C 减小, i 增加.



$t > t_m$ u_C 减小, i 减小。



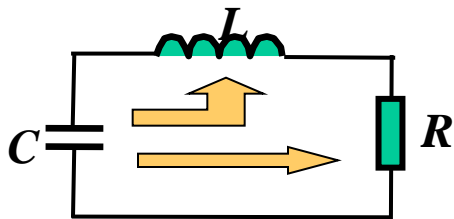
$$R=4\Omega$$

临界阻尼，无振荡放电

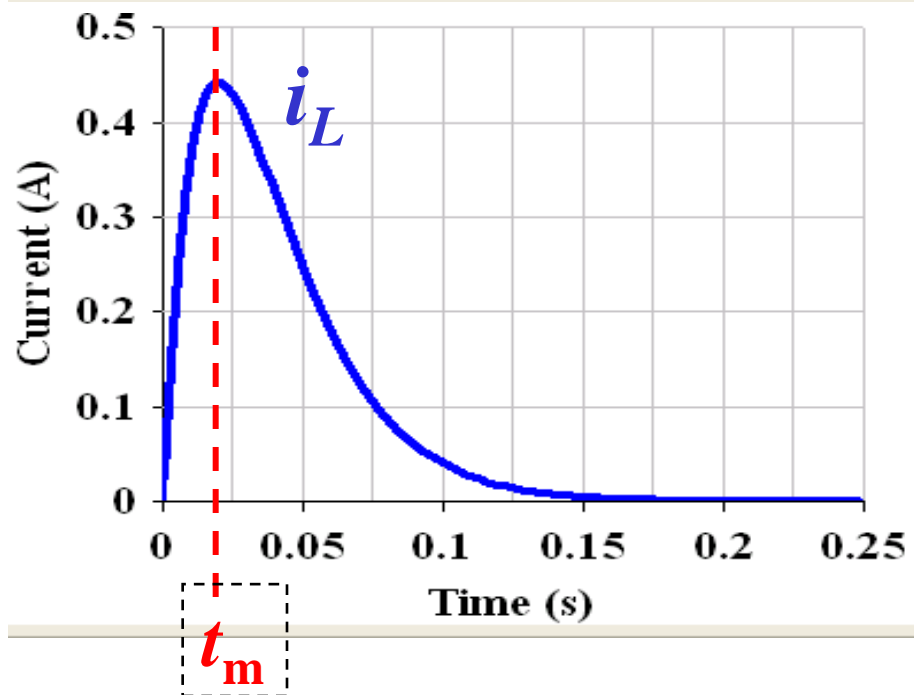
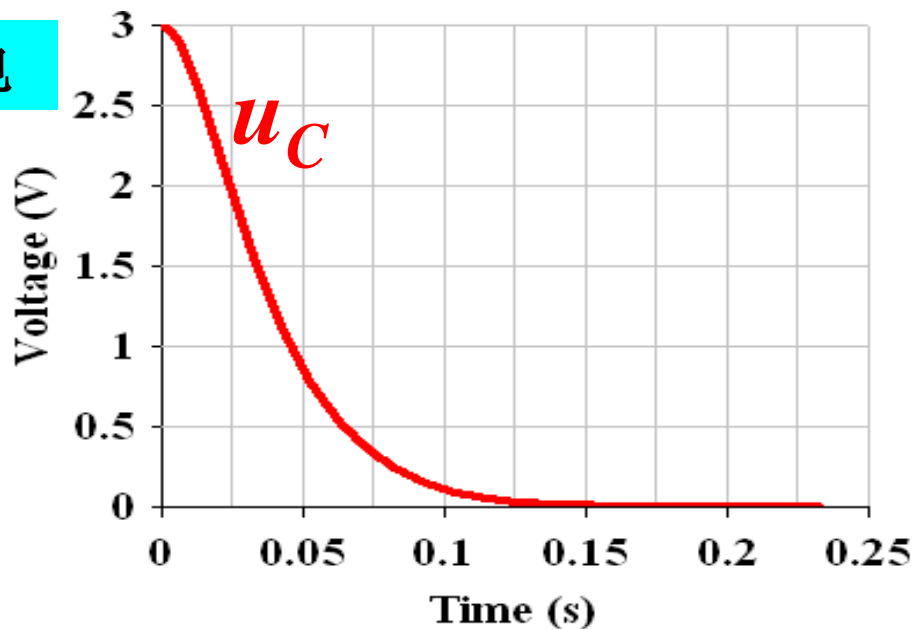
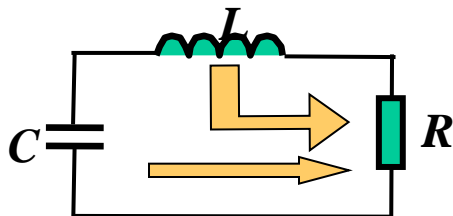
$$u_C(t) = 3e^{-50t}(1+50t)\text{V} \quad (t \geq 0)$$

$$i(t) = 75te^{-50t}\text{A} \quad (t \geq 0)$$

$0 < t < t_m$ u_C 减小, i 增加.



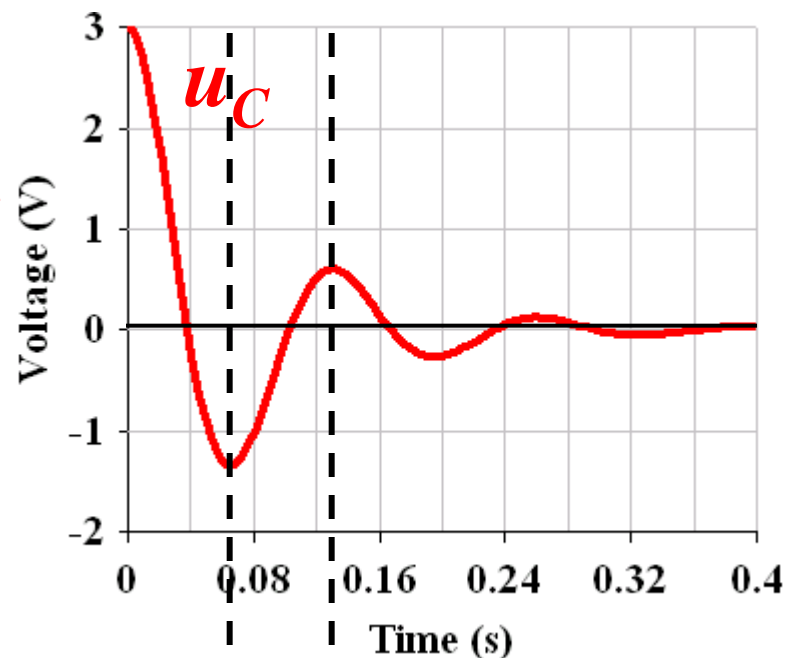
$t > t_m$ u_C 减小, i 减小.



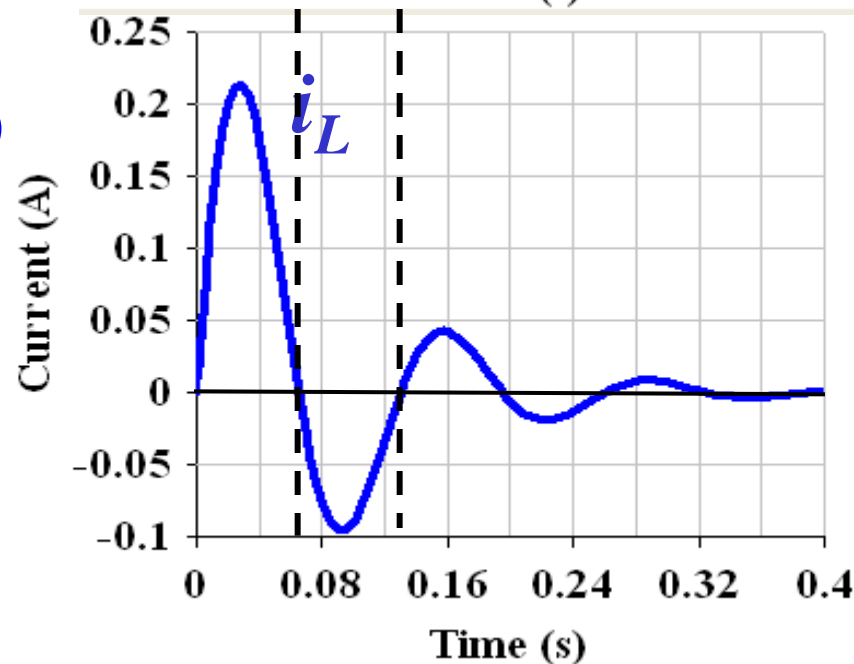
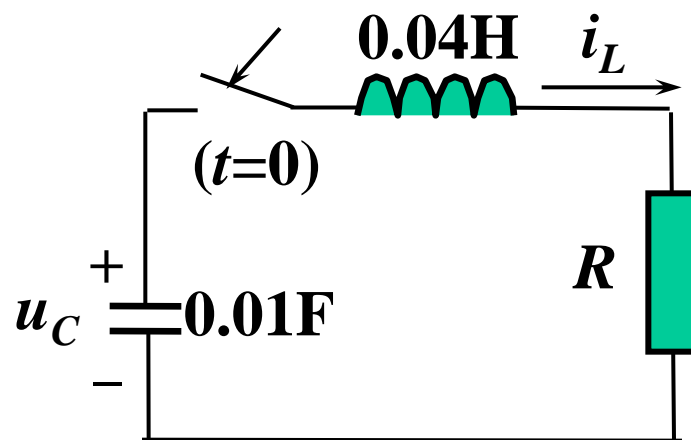
$$R=1\Omega$$

欠阻尼，振荡放电

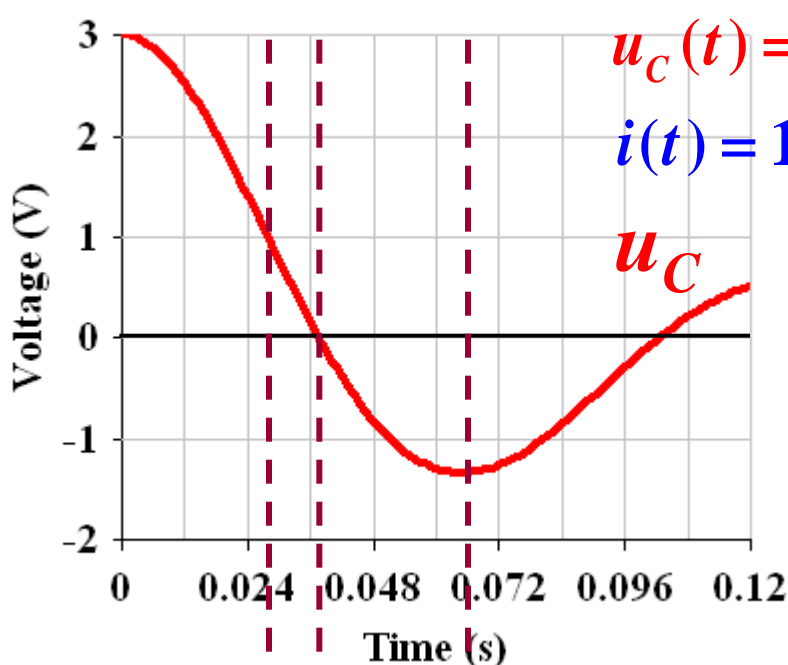
$$u_C(t) = 3.10e^{-12.5t} \sin(48.4t + 75.5^\circ) \text{ V} \quad (t \geq 0)$$



$$i(t) = 1.55e^{-12.5t} \sin 48.4t \text{ A} \quad (t \geq 0)$$



讨论半个周期中能量的关系

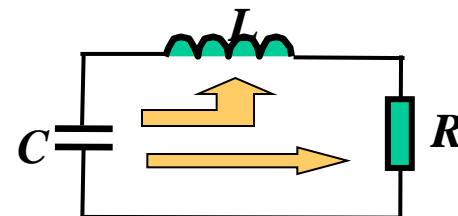


$$u_C(t) = 3.10e^{-12.5t} \sin(48.4t + 75.5^\circ) \text{ V}$$

$$i(t) = 1.55e^{-12.5t} \sin 48.4t \text{ A} \quad (t \geq 0)$$

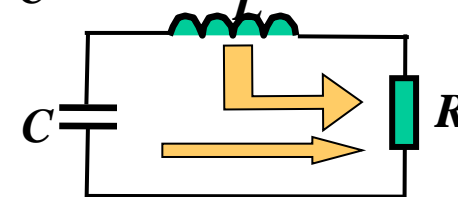
$$0 \leq 48.4t \leq 90^\circ$$

u_C 减小, i 增加



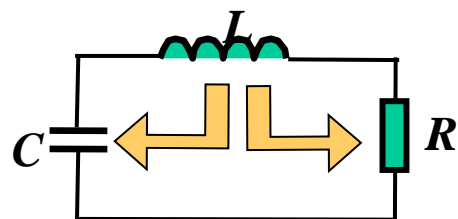
$$90^\circ \leq 48.4t \leq 104.5^\circ$$

u_C 减小, i 减小

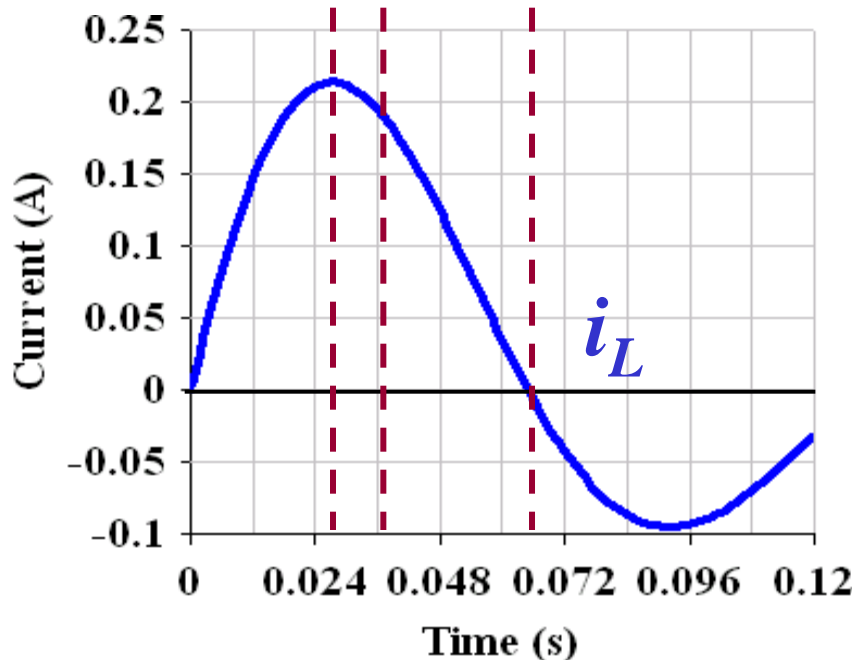


$$104.5^\circ \leq 48.4t \leq 180^\circ$$

$|u_C|$ 增加, i 减小

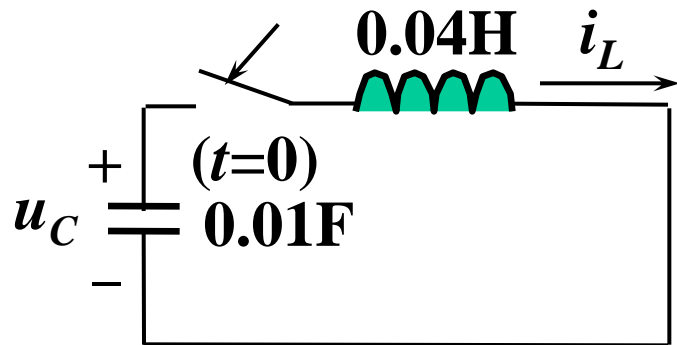


周而复始, 电阻不断消耗能量, u_C i_L 衰减到零。



$R=0$

无阻尼振荡



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

$$p^2 + 2500 = 0 \quad p = \pm j50$$

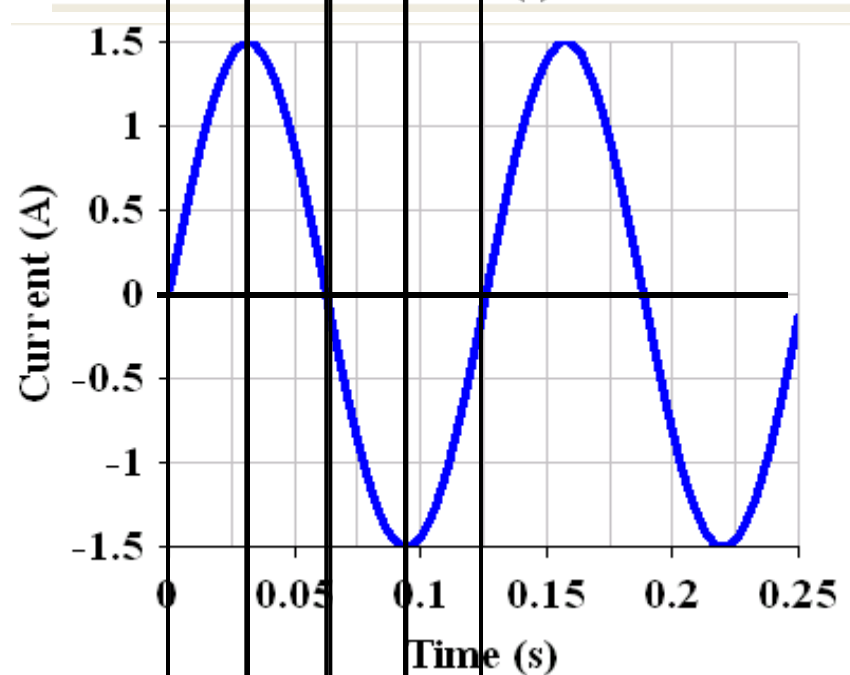
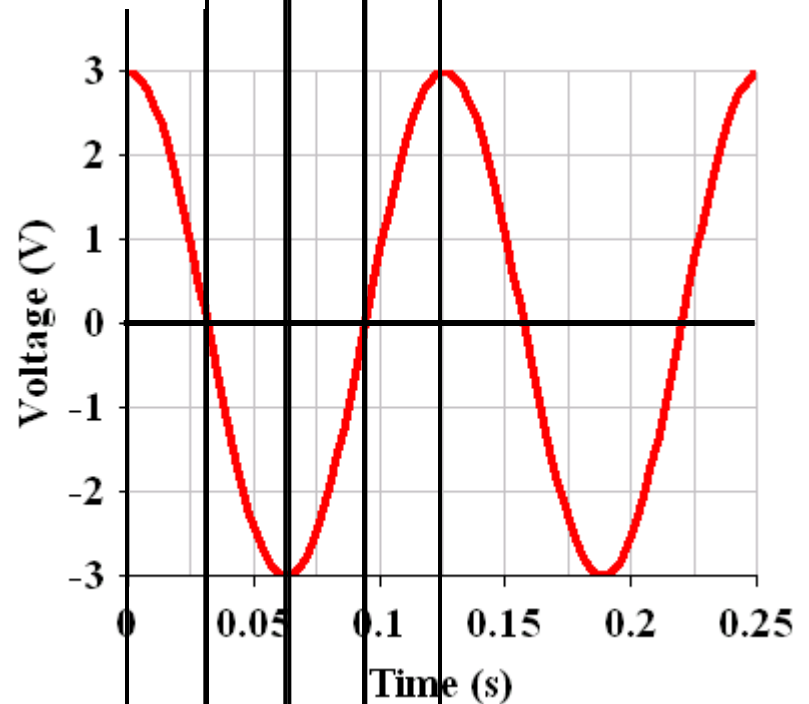
$$u_C(t) = K \sin(50t + \theta)$$

$$u_C(0) = 3, \quad \left. \frac{du_C}{dt} \right|_{t=0^+} = 0$$

$$K = 3, \quad \theta = 90^\circ$$

$$u_C(t) = 3 \cos 50t \text{ V} \quad (t \geq 0)$$

$$i(t) = 1.5 \sin 50t \text{ A} \quad (t \geq 0)$$



二、用直觉解法定性画支路量的变化曲线

1. 过阻尼或临界阻尼（无振荡衰减）

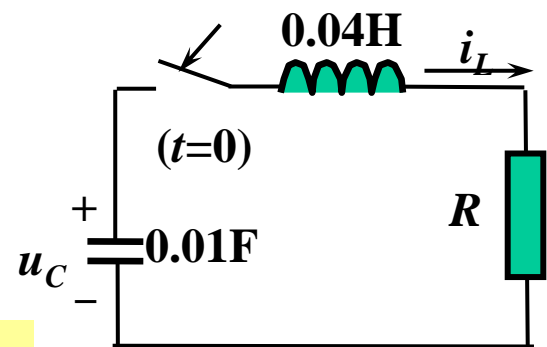
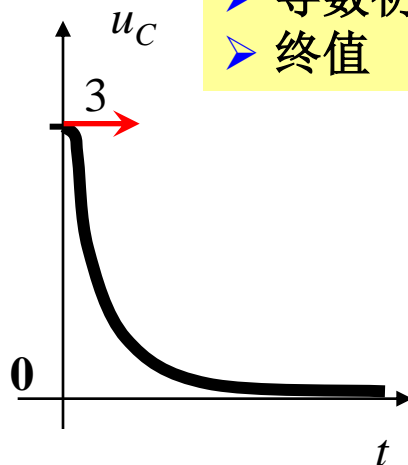
以过阻尼为例。

$$p_1 = -25, \quad p_2 = -100$$

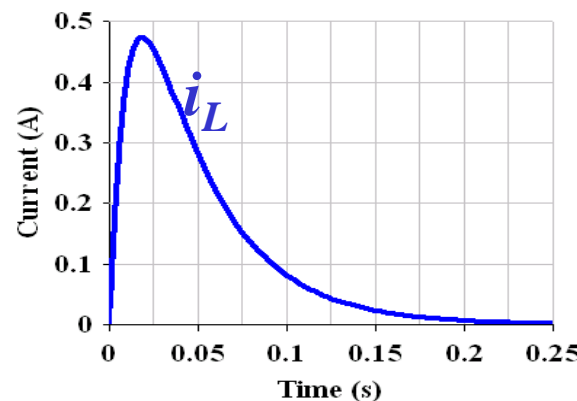
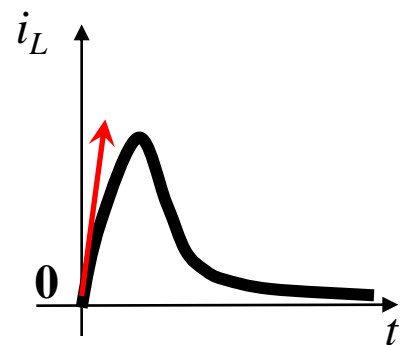
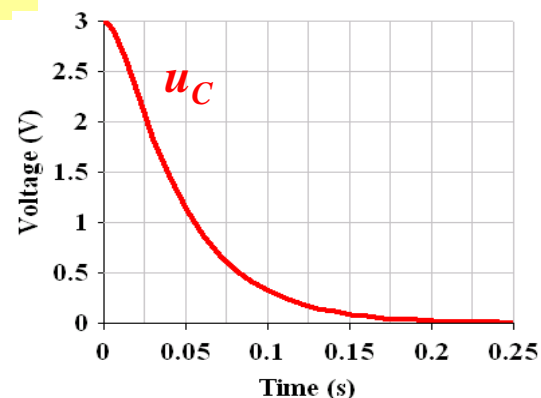
$$\begin{cases} u_C(0^+) = 3V \\ \left. \frac{du_C}{dt} \right|_{t=0^+} = -\frac{1}{C} i_L(0^+) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} i_L(0^+) = 0 \\ \left. \frac{di_L}{dt} \right|_{t=0^+} = \frac{1}{L} u_L(0^+) = \frac{3}{L} \end{cases}$$

- 初值
- 导数初值
- 终值



$$u_C(0^-) = 3V \\ i_L(0^-) = 0$$



2. 欠阻尼（衰减振荡）

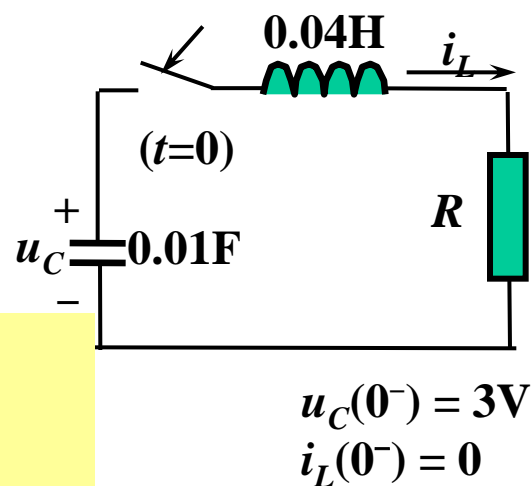
衰减系数 α

衰减振荡角频率 ω_d

$$p_{1,2} = -12.5 \pm j48.4$$

$$\begin{cases} u_C(0^+) = 3V \\ \left. \frac{du_C}{dt} \right|_{t=0^+} = -\frac{1}{C} i_L(0^+) = 0 \end{cases}$$

- 初值
- 导数初值
- 终值
- 经过多少周期振荡衰减完毕



回忆一阶电路中的时间常数 τ : **3~5 τ 后过渡过程结束**

$$3 \times \frac{1}{\alpha} = \frac{3}{12.5} = 0.24 \text{ s}$$

$$5 \times \frac{1}{\alpha} = \frac{5}{12.5} = 0.4 \text{ s}$$

$$\text{振荡周期为 } T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{2\pi}{48.4} = 0.13 \text{ s}$$

后过渡过程结束

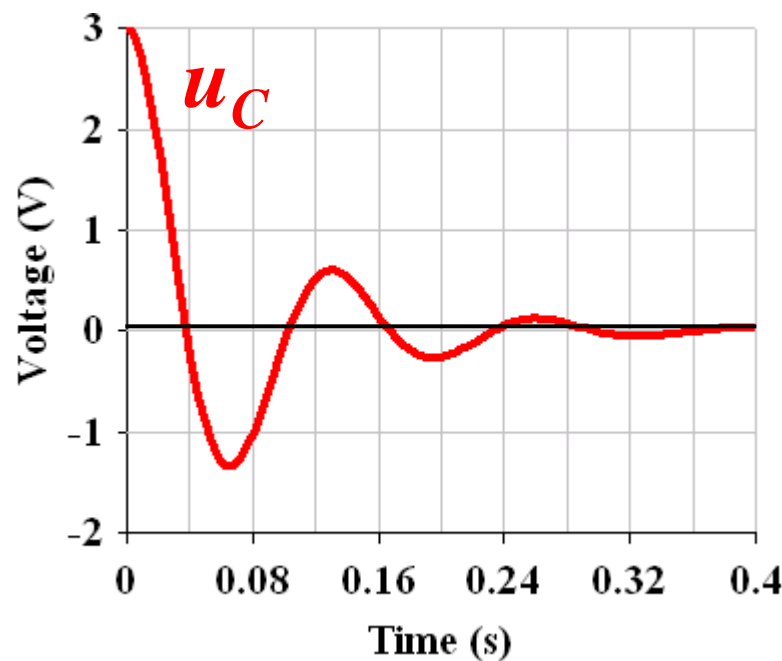
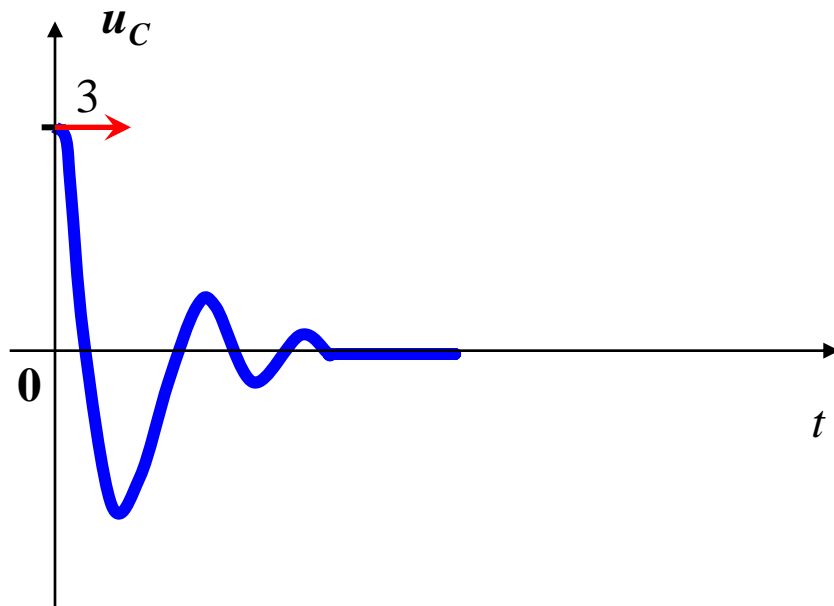
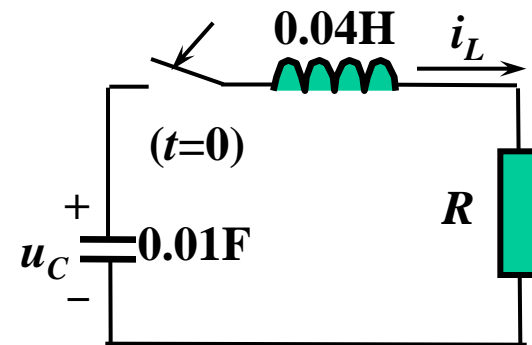
衰减过程中有
0.24/0.13 \approx 2次振荡
或**0.4/0.13 \approx 3次振荡**

$$p_{1,2} = -12.5 \pm j48.4$$

$$\begin{cases} u_C(0^+) = 3V \\ \left. \frac{du_C}{dt} \right|_{t=0^+} = -\frac{1}{C} i_L(0^+) = 0 \end{cases}$$

衰减过程中有
0.24/0.13≈2次振荡
 或**0.4/0.13≈3次振荡**

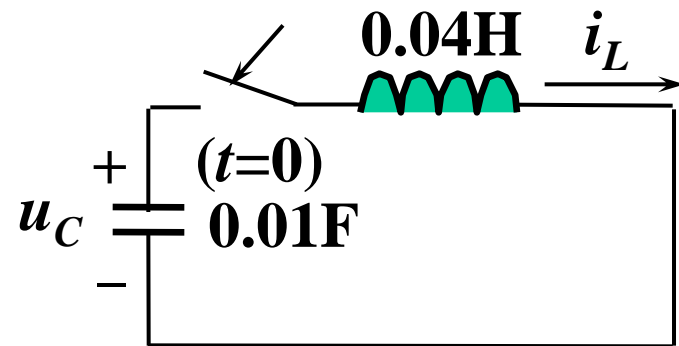
- 初值
- 导数初值
- 终值
- 经过多少周期振荡衰减完毕



3. 无阻尼

$$p = \pm j50$$

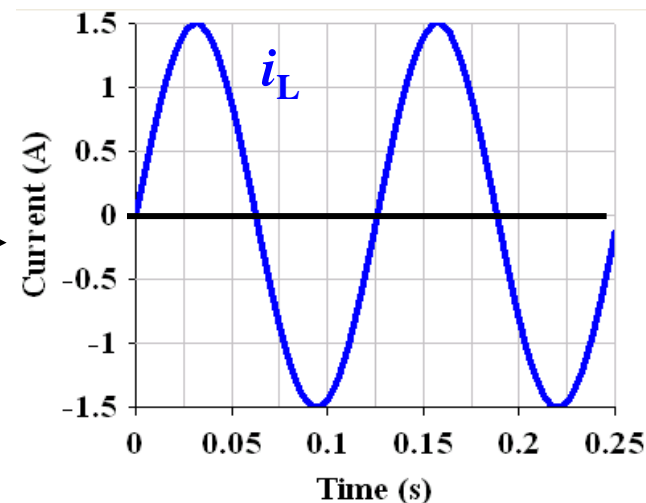
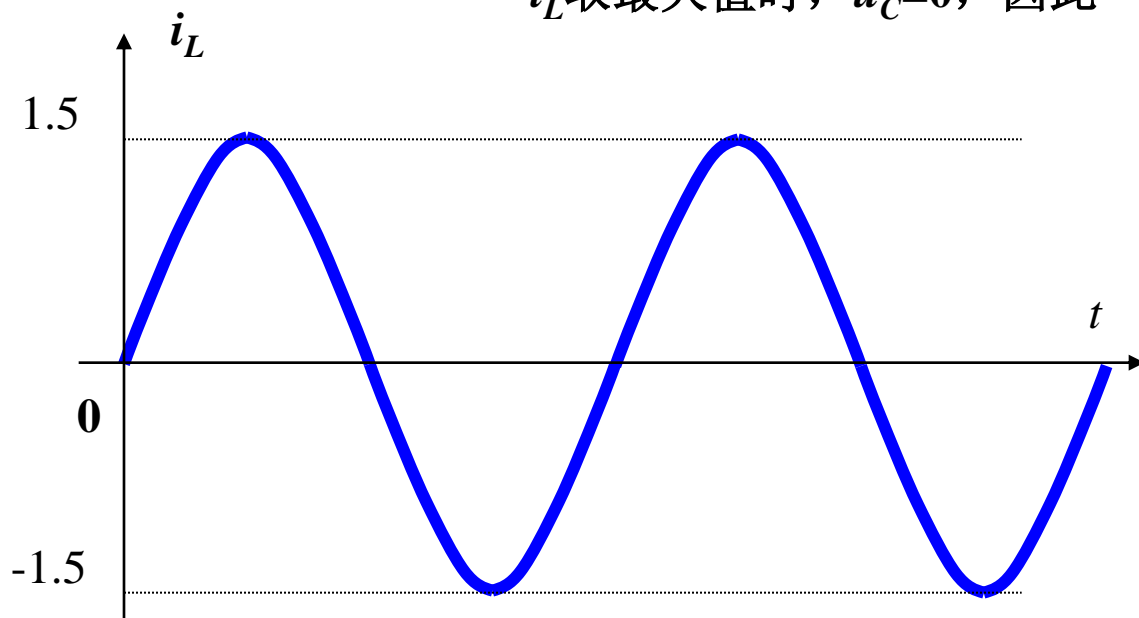
- 初值
- 导数初值
- 最大值



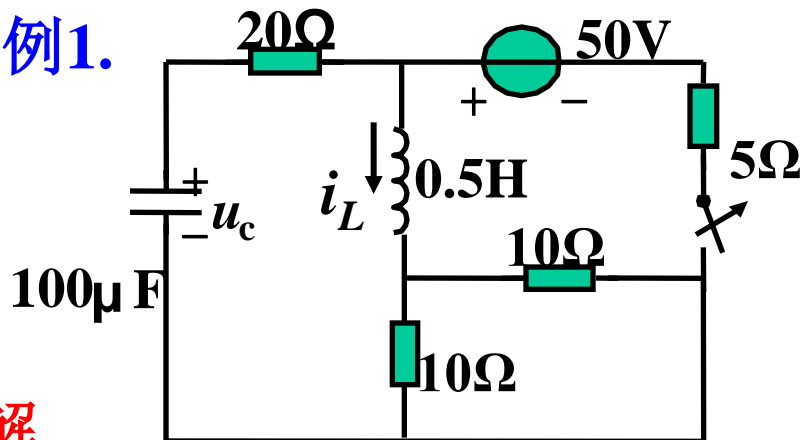
因为无阻尼，所以能量守恒

$$\begin{cases} i_L(0^+) = 0 \\ \left. \frac{di_L}{dt} \right|_{t=0^+} = \frac{1}{L} u_C(0^+) = \frac{3}{L} \end{cases} \quad \frac{1}{2} C u_C^2(0) + \frac{1}{2} L i_L^2(0) = \frac{1}{2} C u_C^2(t) + \frac{1}{2} L i_L^2(t)$$

$$i_L \text{ 取最大值时, } u_C = 0, \text{ 因此 } i_{L\max} = \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}} u_C(0) = 1.5\text{A}$$



例1.



电路所示如图 $t = 0$ 时打开开关。
求：电容电压 u_C ，并画
波形图。

解

$$(1) \quad u_C(0^-) = 25V \quad i_L(0^-) = 5A$$

$$(2) \quad u_C(0^+) = 25V \quad i_C(0^+) = -5A$$

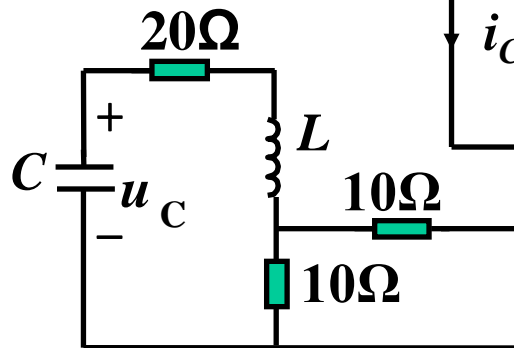
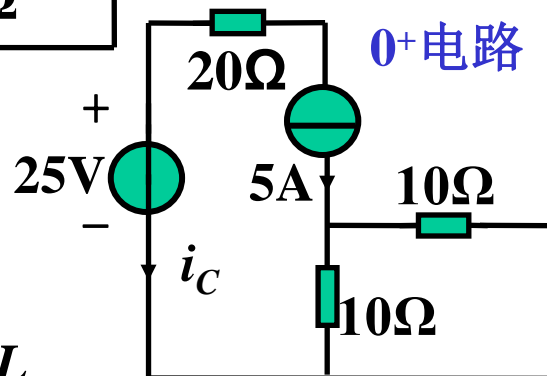
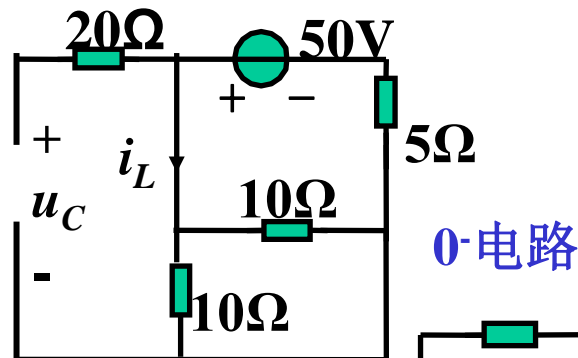
$$(3) \quad 0.5 \frac{d}{dt} \left[-C \frac{du_C}{dt} \right] - 25C \frac{du_C}{dt} - u_C = 0$$

特征方程为

$$50P^2 + 2500P + 10^6 = 0$$

$$P = -25 \pm j139$$

$$u_C = Ke^{-25t} \sin(139t + \beta)$$



$t > 0$ 电路

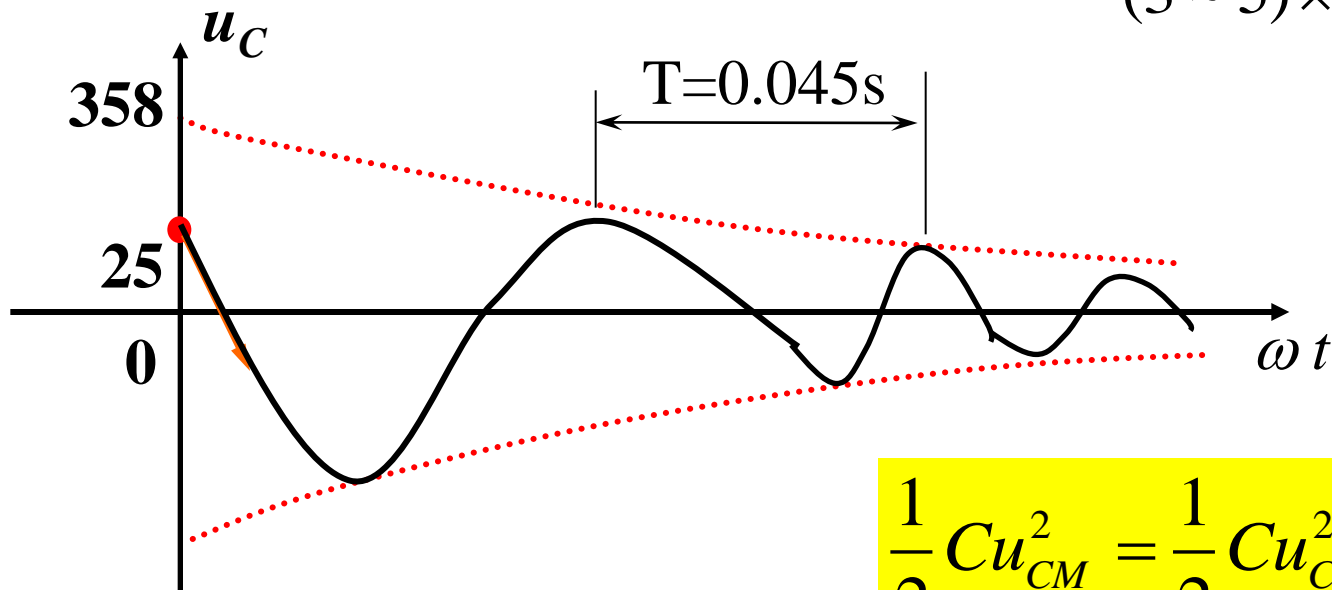
$$u_C = Ke^{-25t} \sin(139t + \beta)$$

由 $\begin{cases} u_C(0^+) = 25 \\ C \frac{du_C}{dt} = -5 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} K \sin \beta = 25 \\ 139K \cos \beta - 25K \sin \beta = \frac{-5}{10^{-4}} \end{cases}$

$$K = 358, \quad \beta = 176^\circ$$

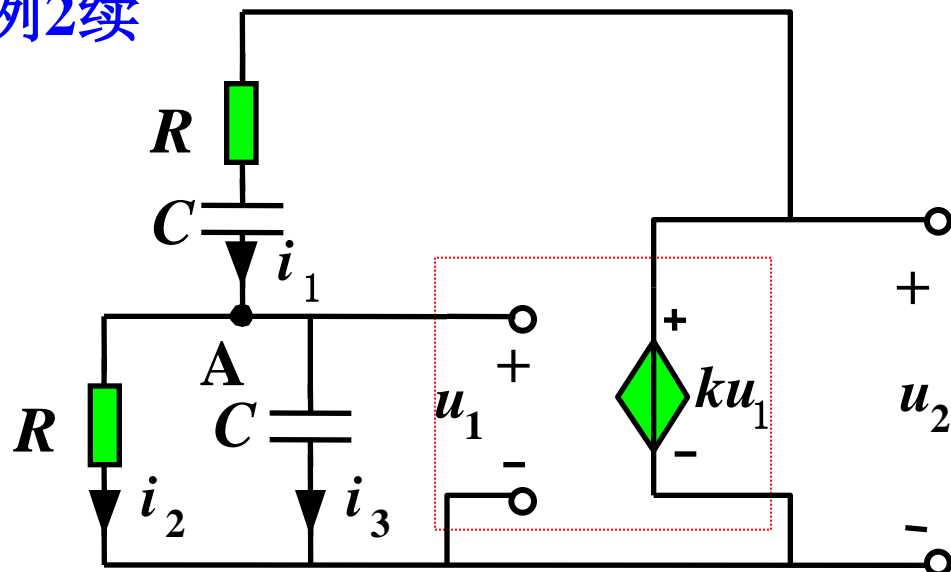
$$u_C = 358e^{-25t} \sin(139t + 176^\circ) \text{ V} \quad t \geq 0$$

$$(3 \sim 5) \times \frac{1}{25} = (0.12 \sim 0.2) \text{ s} \\ = (2.67 \sim 4.4)$$



$$\frac{1}{2} Cu_{CM}^2 = \frac{1}{2} Cu_C^2(0^+) + \frac{1}{2} Li_L^2(0^+)$$

例2续



左图为有源RC振荡电路，讨论 k 取不同值时 u_2 的零输入响应。

节点A列写KCL有：

$$i_1 = \frac{u_1}{R} + C \frac{du_1}{dt}$$

KVL有：

$$R\left(\frac{u_1}{R} + C \frac{du_1}{dt}\right) + \frac{1}{C} \int \left(\frac{u_1}{R} + C \frac{du_1}{dt}\right) dt + u_1 = u_2$$

$$u_1 + RC \frac{du_1}{dt} + \frac{1}{RC} \int u_1 dt + u_1 + u_1 = Ku_1$$

整理得：

$$\frac{d^2 u_1}{dt^2} + \left(\frac{3-k}{RC}\right) \frac{du_1}{dt} + \frac{u_1}{R^2 C^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2 u_1}{dt^2} + \left(\frac{3-k}{RC}\right) \frac{du_1}{dt} + \frac{u_1}{R^2 C^2} = 0$$

特征方程 $P^2 + \frac{3-k}{RC}P + \frac{1}{R^2 C^2} = 0$

特征根 $P = -\frac{3-k}{2RC} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{3-k}{2RC}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{RC}\right)^2}$

(1) $\left(\frac{3-k}{2RC}\right)^2 > \left(\frac{1}{RC}\right)^2$ 即 $|3-k| > 2$ 特征根为实数

即 $k \leq 1$ 和 $k \geq 5$ 时为非振荡过程

$$(2) \left(\frac{3-k}{2RC}\right)^2 < \left(\frac{1}{RC}\right)^2 \quad \text{即} \quad |3-k| < 2 \quad \text{特征根为共轭复数}$$

即 $1 < k < 5$ 时为振荡过程

$$\text{令} \quad \frac{3-k}{2RC} = \delta$$

$$P = -\frac{3-k}{2RC} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{3-k}{2RC}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{RC}\right)^2}$$

$$u_1 = Ae^{-\delta t} \sin(\omega t + \beta)$$

$$1 < k < 3 \quad \delta > 0 \quad \text{衰减振荡}$$

$$k = 3 \quad \delta = 0 \quad \text{等幅振荡} \quad u_1 = K \sin(\omega_0 t + \beta)$$

$$3 < k < 5 \quad \delta < 0 \quad \text{增幅振荡}$$



7.5.2 全响应

已知: $i_L(0)=2\text{A}$ $u_C(0)=0$
 $R=50\Omega$, $L=0.5\text{H}$, $C=100\mu\text{F}$
求: $i_L(t)$, $i_R(t)$ 。

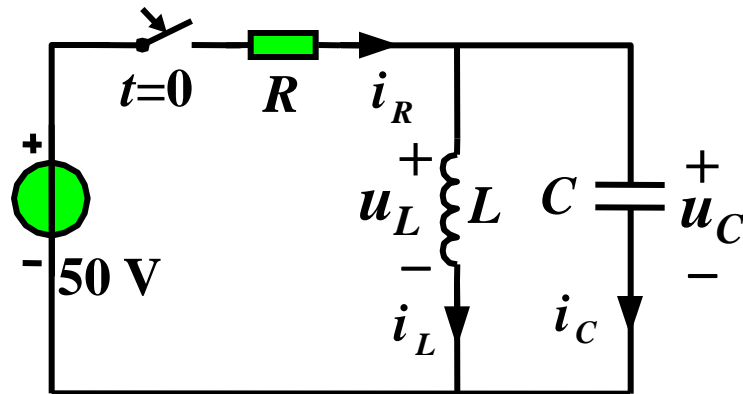
解 (1) 列微分方程

$$\frac{50 - L \frac{di_L}{dt}}{R} = i_L + C \frac{du_C}{dt}$$

$$u_C = u_L = L \frac{di_L}{dt}$$

$$RLC \frac{d^2 i_L}{dt^2} + L \frac{di_L}{dt} + Ri_L = 50$$

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



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

(2)求通解(自由分量)

$$\text{特征方程} \quad P^2 + 200P + 20000 = 0$$

$$\text{特征根} \quad P = -100 \pm j100$$

$$\text{通解} \quad i_L(t) = Ke^{-100t} \sin(100t + \beta)$$

(3)求特解（强制分量，稳态解）

$$i_L'' = 1A$$

(4)求全解

$$\text{全解} \quad i_L(t) = 1 + Ke^{-100t} \sin(100t + \beta)$$

$$\text{全解 } i_L(t) = 1 + Ke^{-100t} \sin(100t + \beta)$$

(4)由初值定积分常数

$$i_L(0^+) = 2A, \quad u_C(0^+) = 0 \quad (\text{已知})$$

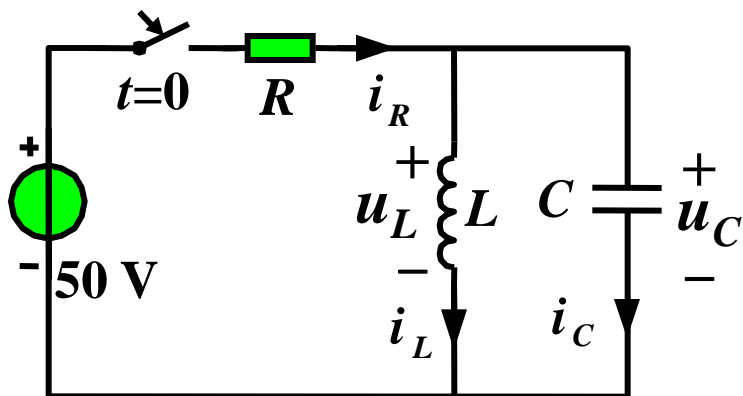
$$\left. \frac{di_L}{dt} \right|_{0^+} = \frac{1}{L} u_L(0^+) = \frac{1}{L} u_C(0^+) = 0$$

$$\frac{di_L}{dt} = -100Ke^{-100t} \sin(100t + \beta) + 100Ke^{-100t} \cos(100t + \beta)$$

$$\begin{cases} i_L(0^+) = 2 \rightarrow 1 + K \sin \beta = 2 \\ \left. \frac{di_L}{dt} \right|_{0^+} = 0 \rightarrow -100K \sin \beta + 100K \cos \beta = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{得 } K = \sqrt{2} \quad \beta = 45^\circ$$

$$\therefore i_L(t) = 1 + \sqrt{2}e^{-100t} \sin(100t + 45^\circ)A \quad t \geq 0$$



(5) 求 $i_R(t)$

$$R=50\Omega$$

$$C=100\mu\text{F}$$

解答形式为:

$$i_R(t) = 1 + Ke^{-100t} \sin(100t + \beta)$$

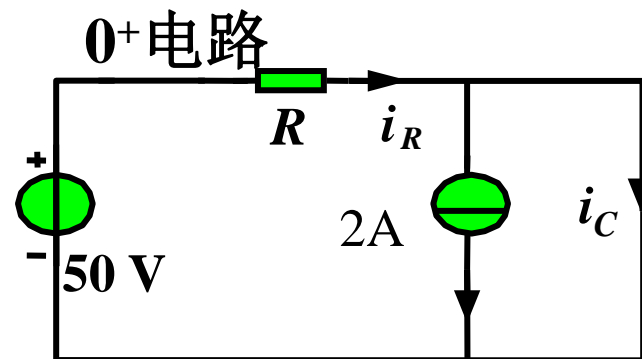
$$i_R = \frac{50 - u_C}{R}$$

由初始值定积分常数

$$i_R(0^+) = \frac{50 - u_C(0^+)}{50} = 1$$

$$\left. \frac{di_R}{dt} \right|_{0^+} = - \frac{\left. \frac{du_C}{dt} \right|_{0^+}}{R} = - \frac{1}{RC} i_C(0^+)$$

$$= - \frac{-1}{50 \times 100 \times 10^{-6}} = 200$$



$$i_C(0^+) = -1\text{A}$$

(5) 求 i_R

$$i_R = 1 + Ke^{-100t} \sin(100t + \beta)$$

$$i_R(0^+) = 1$$

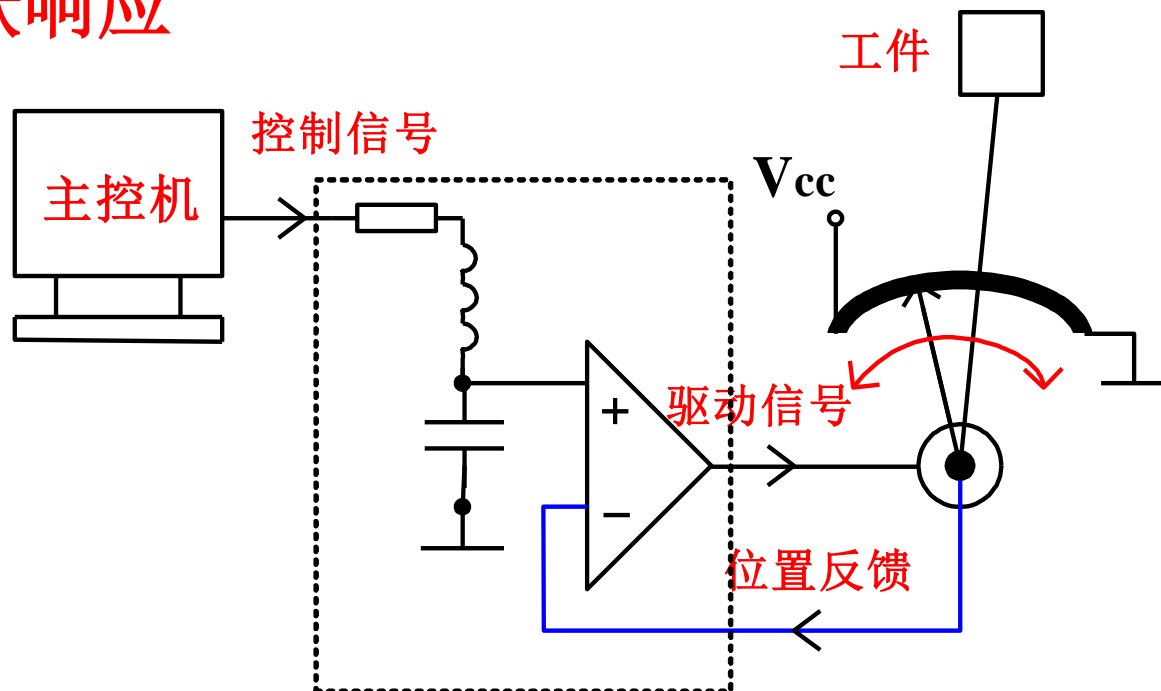
$$\left. \frac{di_R}{dt} \right|_{0^+} = 200$$

$$\begin{cases} 1 + K \sin \beta = 1 \\ 100K \cos \beta - 100K \sin \beta = 200 \end{cases} \longrightarrow \begin{cases} \beta = 0 \\ K = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$i_R(t) = 1 + 2e^{-100t} \sin 100t \text{ A} \quad t \geq 0$$

7.5.3 RLC电路阶跃响应

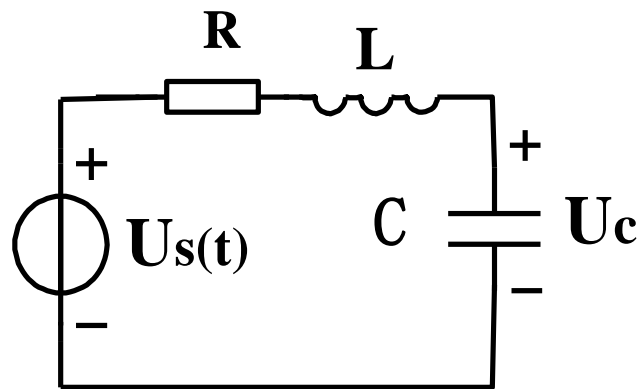
控制系统实例



数学模型:

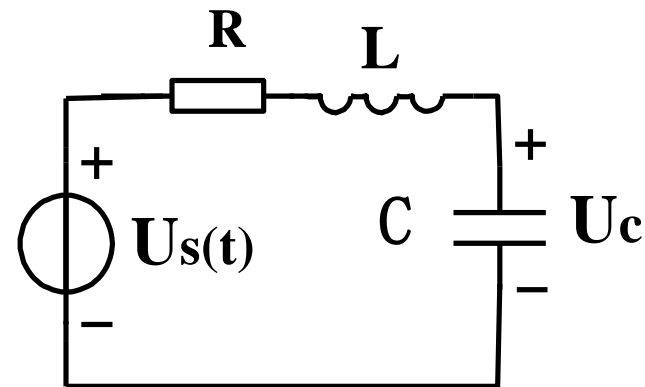
电容电压阶跃响应

$$U_s(t) = U_s \mathbf{1}(t)$$



例： $U_C(0^-) = 0, i_L(0^-) = 0$.

$U_S(t) = U_S \mathbf{1}(t)$ 求 $U_C(t)$.



设： $L = 1H, C = 1F, R$ 分别为 $1\Omega, 2\Omega, 3\Omega$.

解：电路方程 $LC \frac{d^2 U_C}{dt^2} + RC \frac{dU_C}{dt} + U_C = U_S$ (二阶非齐次方程).

方程解=特解+通解

方程特解 (稳态解): $U'_C = U_S$

通解: 1>. 当 $R = 3\Omega, R > 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} = 2$ (过阻尼)

$$S_{1,2} = -\frac{R}{2L} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{LC}} = -1.5 \pm \sqrt{(1.5)^2 - 1}$$

$$S_1 = -0.38,$$

$$S_2 = -2.62$$

$$U_C(t) = U_S + K_1 e^{-0.38t} + K_2 e^{-2.62t}$$

初始条件: $U_C(0^+) = 0, \quad \left. \frac{dU_C}{dt} \right|_{t=0^+} = 0$ 代入解出得:

$$U_C(t) = U_0 - 1.17U_0 e^{-0.38t} + 0.17U_0 e^{-2.62t}$$

2>.当 $R = 2\Omega, R = 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} = 2$ 临界阻尼, $S_1 = S_2 = -\frac{R}{2L} = -1$

$$U_C(t) = U_0 + (A_1 + A_2 t)e^{-t}$$

由初始条件: $U_C(0) = 0, \quad \left. \frac{dU_C}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = 0$

得: $U_C(t) = U_0 - U_0(1+t)e^{-t}$

3>.当 $R = 1\Omega$ $R < 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} = 2$, 欠阻尼振荡

$$\alpha = \frac{R}{2L} = \frac{1}{2}, \omega_d = \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC} - \alpha^2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$U_C(t) = U_0 + Ae^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t + \theta\right). \quad U_C(0) = 0, \quad \left.\frac{dU_C}{dt}\right|_{t=0} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 = U_0 + A \sin \theta \\ 0 = -\frac{1}{2} \sin \theta + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos \theta \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \theta = \tan^{-1} \sqrt{3} = 60^\circ \\ A = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} U_0 \end{cases}$$

$$U_C(t) = U_0 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} U_0 e^{-\frac{t}{2}} \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t + 60^\circ\right)$$

$$\text{当 } \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t + \frac{\pi}{3} = \pi \quad \text{即} \quad t = \frac{4\pi}{3\sqrt{3}} = 2.41\text{s} \text{ 时,} \quad U_C(2.41) = U_0$$

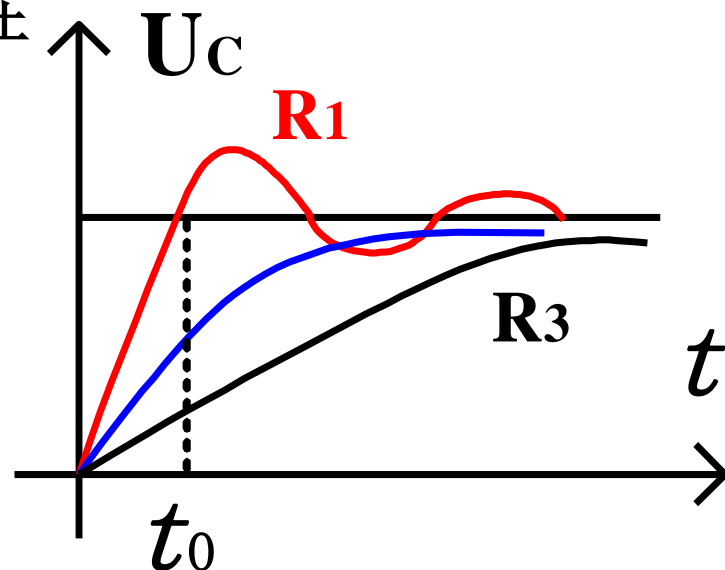
讨论: 减小 R 可使系统响应加快, 在

$t_0 = 2.41s$ 时,

$$R = 1\Omega, U_C = U_S;$$

$$R = 2\Omega, \quad U_C = 0.69U_S;$$

$$R = 3\Omega, U_C = 0.53U_S.$$



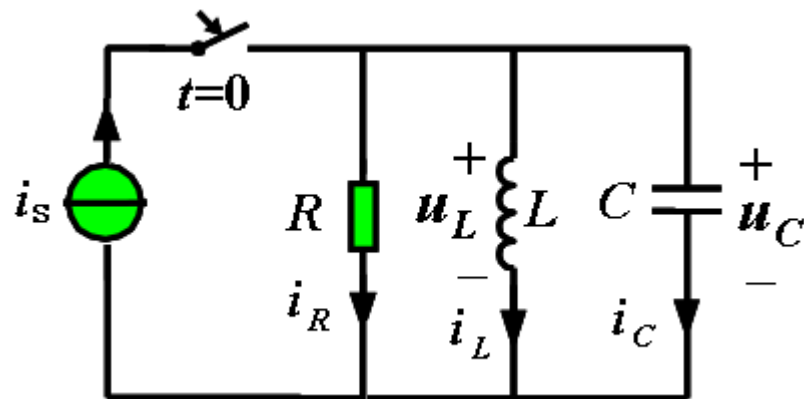
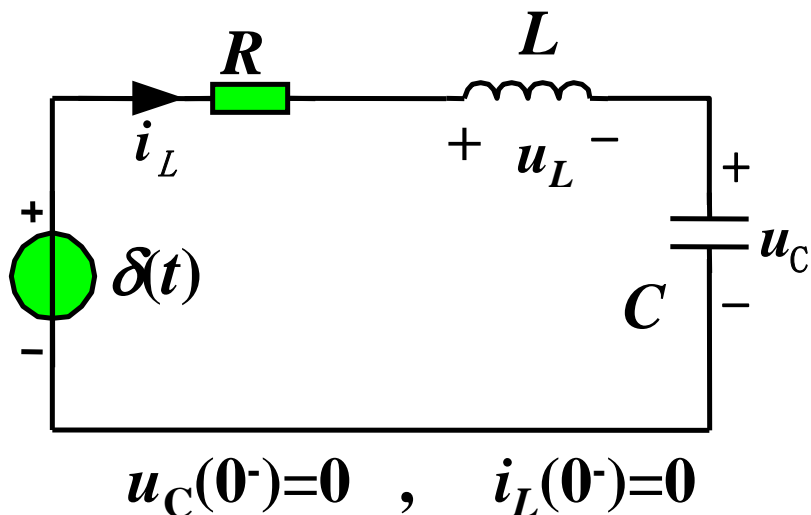
波形图

随着 R 的增加, U_C 的值减小, 即响应速度慢, 过渡过程长。

随着 R 减小, 系统出现振荡, R 越小, 超调量越大。

响应速度与超调量是互相关联的, 在系统设计时应考虑二者之间的关系。

§ 7.5.4 二阶电路的冲激响应



电感电流发生突变

对于RLC串联电路，在 $t=0$ 瞬时，电源电压全部加在电感上。

RLC串联时，冲击电压分配：电感上大于电阻大于电容。

对于RLC并联电路，在 $t=0$ 时，电容相当于瞬时短路。

RLC并联时，对于冲击电流，其流过的通路：电容易于电阻易于电感。

电容电压发生突变

§ 7.5.4 二阶电路的冲激响应

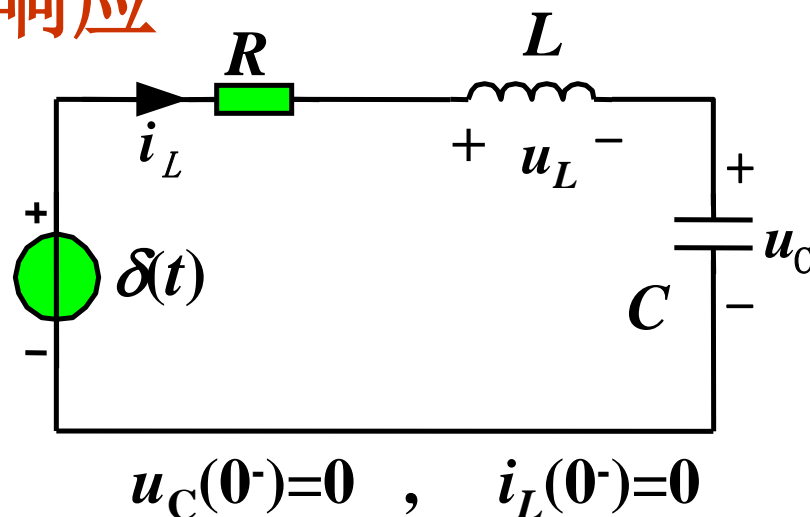
t 在 0^- 至 0^+ 间

$$u_L = \delta(t)$$

$$i_L(0^+) = i_L(0^-) + \frac{1}{L} \int_{0^-}^{0^+} u_L dt = \frac{1}{L}$$

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

$t > 0^+$ 为零输入响应

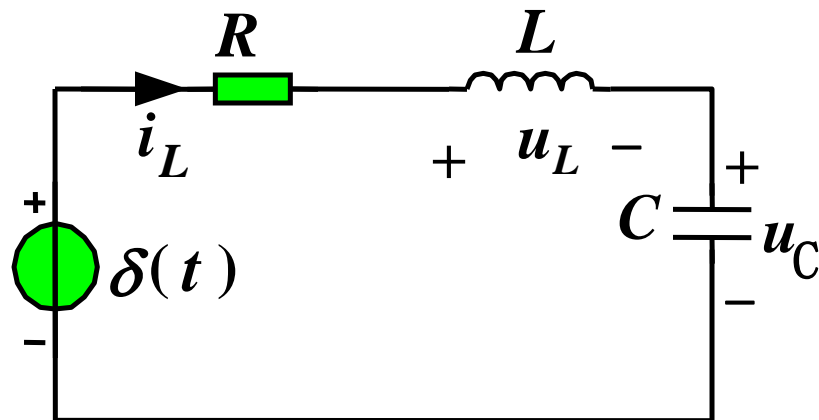


t 在 0^- 至 0^+ 间

$$LC \frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} + RC \frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = \delta(t)$$

u_C 是跳变和冲激上式都不满足

设 u_C 不跳变, du_C/dt 发生跳变



$$u_C(0^-) = 0, \quad i_L(0^-) = 0$$

$$\int_{0^-}^{0^+} LC \frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} dt + \int_{0^-}^{0^+} RC \frac{du_C}{dt} dt + \int_{0^-}^{0^+} \underbrace{u_C}_{\text{有限值}} dt = \int_{0^-}^{0^+} \delta(t) dt$$

$$LC \left[\frac{du_C}{dt} \Big|_{0^+} - \underbrace{\frac{du_C}{dt} \Big|_{0^-}}_0 \right] + RC \left[\underbrace{u_C(0^+) - u_C(0^-)}_{\text{相等}} \right] = 1$$

$$LC\left[\frac{du_c}{dt}\Big|_{0^+} - \frac{du_c}{dt}\Big|_{0^-}\right] + RC[u_c(0^+) - u_c(0^-)] = 1$$

$$LC\frac{du_c}{dt}\Big|_{0^+} = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad C\frac{du_c}{dt}\Big|_{0^+} = i_L(0^+) = \frac{1}{L} \quad \text{电感电流跳变}$$

结论 $u_c(0^+) = u_c(0^-) = 0$

$$i_L(0^+) = \frac{1}{L} \neq i_L(0^-) \quad LC\frac{d^2u_c}{dt^2} + RC\frac{du_c}{dt} + u_c = \delta(t)$$

对于RLC串联电路，在 $t=0$ 瞬时，电源电压全部加在电感上。

RLC串联时，冲击电压分配：电感上大于电阻大于电容。

$t > 0^+$ 为零输入响应

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

特征方程
$$p^2 + \frac{R}{L}p + \frac{1}{LC} = 0$$

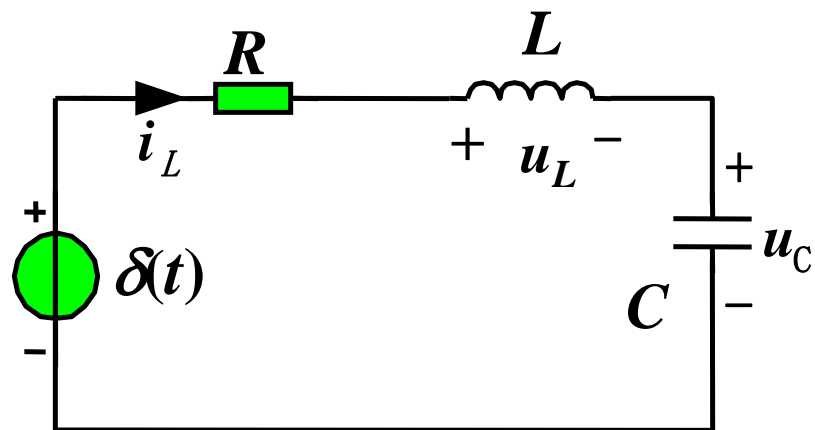
$$\left(\frac{R}{L}\right)^2 - 4\frac{1}{LC} \geq 0 \quad \text{即} \quad R \geq 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

$$\left(\frac{R}{L}\right)^2 - 4\frac{1}{LC} = 0 \quad \text{即} \quad R = 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

$$\left(\frac{R}{L}\right)^2 - 4\frac{1}{LC} < 0 \quad \text{即} \quad R < 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

由初始值 $u_c(0^+) = u_c(0^-) = 0$

$$i_L(0^+) = \frac{1}{L} \neq i_L(0^-)$$



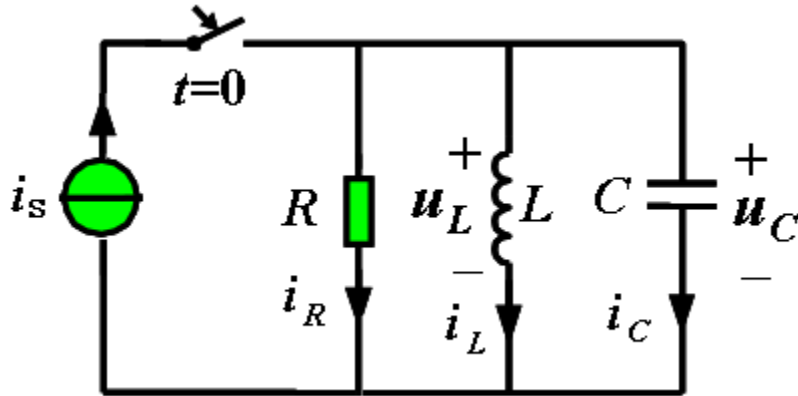
$$u_c = A_1 e^{p_1 t} + A_2 e^{p_2 t}$$

$$u_c = (A_1 + A_2 t) e^{pt}$$

$$u_c = K e^{-\delta t} \sin(\omega t + \beta)$$

定常数 A_1, A_2 或 K, β

$$i_s = \delta(t)$$



$$C \frac{du_C}{dt} + \int \frac{u_C}{L} dt + \frac{u_C}{R} = \delta(t)$$

$$u_C(0^+) = \frac{1}{C} \neq u_C(0^-)$$

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

对于RLC并联电路，在 $t=0$ 时，电容相当于瞬时短路。

RLC并联时，对于冲击电流，其流过的通路：电容易于电阻易于电感。

小结

1. **一阶电路**是单调的响应，可用时间常数 τ 表示过渡过程的时间。
2. **二阶电路**用三个参数 δ ， ω 和 ω_0 来表示动态响应。

$$P = -\alpha \pm j\omega \quad \omega^2 = \omega_0^2 - \alpha^2$$

特征根

响应性质

自由分量形式

$R = 0$ 共轭虚根

等幅振荡(无阻尼)

$K \sin(\omega_0 t + \beta)$

$R < 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$ 共轭复根

衰减振荡(欠阻尼)

$Ke^{-\alpha t} \sin(\omega t + \beta)$

或 $e^{-\alpha t}(A \sin \omega t + B \cos \omega t)$

$R = 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$ 相等的实根

非振荡放电(临界阻尼)

$e^{-\alpha t}(A_1 + A_2 t)$

$R > 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$ 不等的实根

非振荡放电(过阻尼)

$A_1 e^{p_1 t} + A_2 e^{p_2 t}$

3. 电路是否振荡取决于特征根，特征根仅仅取决于电路的结构和参数，而与初始条件和激励的大小没有关系。

4. 特征方程次数的确定：等于换路后的电路经过尽可能简化而具有的独立初始值的数目。

5. 线性电路经典法解（二阶）过渡过程包括以下几步：

(1) 换路后(0^+)电路列写微分方程

(2) 求特征根，由根的性质写出自由分量（积分常数待定）

(3) 求强制分量（稳态分量）

(4) 全解=自由分量+强制分量

(5) 将初值 $f(0^+)$ 和各阶导数初值代入全解，定积分常数求响应

(6) 求其他物理量，讨论物理过程，画出波形

作业

- 初值：7-2, 4, 5, 6*, 7*
- 一阶电路：7-8, 11, 14*, 17, 16 (冲激)
- ~~不要：7.16, 19, 21, 24, 25, 32, 33, 34~~
- 二阶：7.20, 22, 24

讨论：7-9, 8, 34

竞答：7-37, 38, 41, 43